

frauds and mischiefs that ever happened in the world ; but the chances against a coincidence of them all in one person are so many, that one would have supposed the character of a common slanderer as rare and difficult a production in nature as that of a great genius, which seldom happens above once in an age.

1. (a) Write a grammatical analysis of the first sentence: This delusive . . . civilized people.

(b) Parse the words in italics throughout the extract.

(c) Ill-nature, self-love. Why not illnature and selflove? Classify self-love and selfishness as to word formation. Compare the methods of word formation to which they respectively belong as to origin and priority, stages of development and extent of usage in the language.

2. Criticise briefly each sentence in the paragraph as to the order of words and terms, clearness and strength, showing the effect of the rhetorical expedients employed.

3. Discuss the propriety of each of the following phrases as used in the extract :

Delusive itch for slander, too common, are no ingredients, we are indebted, contagious malady, undesigning action, reports without colour and grounds, plunder of his character, to purchase, out of wantonness or worse motives, to aggravate, in one shape or other, that ever happened, the coincidence.

4. Correct or justify the following expressions as used in the extract, with reasons :

From a natural cruelty, thus much, which perhaps he has starved himself . . . and probably would hazard his life, at the same time, may have been said, production in nature, perhaps his bread, which seldom happens above once in an age.

5. Of the following words taken from the extract :

(a) Trace any ten to their sources.

(b) Select any five that survive from old beliefs and customs, explaining each.

(c) Give other existing forms of any five, accounting in general terms for the different forms and meanings of such words :

Delusive, slander, rank, ungenerous, re-

sentment, ill-nature. ambition, witty, talent, consideration, reflection, undesigning, propagate, innocent, jewel, starve, secure, whole, virtuous, sport, person, chance, genius.

6. Discriminate the following pairs of words, and use each word in a phrase in which the other could not be used :

Ranks, classes; resentment, animosity; merit, worth; insatiate, insatiable; talent, genius; ingredient, component; malady, disease; invent, discover; vexatious, annoying; plunder, rob; hazard, risk; complication, combination.

7. (a) Discuss the use of each of the three degrees of adjectives in forming comparisons.

(b) Correct or justify each of the following :

(1) Of all the figures of speech none come so near painting as metaphor.

(2) He is not such an old man as you. He is just such an old man as you.

(3) Of all others the vice of lying is the meanest.

(4) The lesser of two evils.

(5) The head boy is a better reader than any boy in the class.

(6) He is the best reader of any boy in the class.

C.

8. Discuss the propriety and the order of each member of the following pairs of terms as used in extract A.

Meanness and poverty, merit and superiority, ill-nature and malice, views and considerations, growth and progress, hard and ill-natured, colour and grounds, character and good name, happiness and peace of mind, words or warmth of fancy, frauds and mischiefs, rare and difficult.

9. State the principle of Syntax that is violated in each of the following, and make the necessary corrections :

(a) Having failed in this attempt no further trial was made.

(b) Nothing but grave and serious studies delight him.

(c) Everything favoured by good usage is not therefore to be retained.

(d) No man hath a propensity to vice as such ; on the contrary a wicked deed disgusts him and makes him abhor the author.