

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. Classify the phrases in the following according to their grammatical equivalence, and tell the relation of each :

(a) Opening the door of the shop he called to the boys who were standing on the other side of the street watching the fire.

(b) After hearing their statements he decided that it was unnecessary to call any more witnesses.

(c) To prove the truth of this charge, I ask your permission to read some extracts from a letter found in his possession at the time of his arrest.

2. Expand into complex or compound sentences :

(a) It possesses many commendable features.

(b) I warned him of the probable consequences.

(c) To make sure, I watched him enter the house.

(d) Calling them together, he explained the position of matters.

(e) For fear of recognition, he changed his clothes.

(f) The heavy rain during the night had rendered the roads impassable.

(g) On entering the room they were filled with awe.

(h) It is no longer possible to believe in his innocence.

(i) Notwithstanding his many failures he never lost heart.

(j) They would have been glad of an opportunity to do so.

3. Classify the words in the following, giving your reason in each case :

(a) The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled.

(b) The children coming home from school
Look in at the open door.

4. Select the inflected words from the following, and give all the inflected forms that each may take :

(a) Around the fire that wintry night
The farmer's rosy children sat.

(b) There is a reaper, whose name is Death,
And with his sickle kern
He reaps the bearded grain at a breath,
And the flowers that grow between.

5. Classify the subordinate clauses in the following, giving your reason in each case :

(a) A time *there* was, ere England's grief began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man.

(b) Then Denmark blessed our chief
That he gave her wounds repose.

(c) But *what* they killed each other for,
I could not well make out.

(d) And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she *most did love*.

(e) Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself *hath said*,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him

burned,
As *home* his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand?

6. Parse the italicized words in 5.

7. Analyze the last three lines of the following, giving your reason for the disposal of each part :

No scratch had he nor harm, nor dread,
But the same couch beneath
Lay a great wolf all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.

8. Give examples to show that each of the following may be used with different grammatical values :

(a) Daily, (b) *copper*, (c) to see me, (d) in the garden, (e) where you got it, (f) who owns the house.

9. Show that the italicized word, phrase, and clause in the following have two values, a grammatical and a logical :

(a) No *honest* man would have done it.

(b) *Alarmed by these reports*, they abandoned the fort.

(c) I blame you, *who might have prevented the trouble*.

FRENCH.

[The following exercises might be used with advantage, either as a test or as a means of impressing upon the mind of the pupil, grammatical or idiomatic points. The French phrase given affords a hint to the construction required for the English sen-