

(c) It was not till the following day that he learned the news.

(d) As there was no one in the office I left a note for him.

(e) It might be as well that you should make another copy of it.

(f) Those who desire to compete must notify the secretary.

3. Combine the following groups into single sentences :—

(a) I struck a light. I took a survey of the room. It contained a stove. It contained a supply of bed-clothing. I rejoiced to see this.

(b) The bloodhound had broken loose. It had missed its master. It had gone in search of him. It had found him. It saved him from death. It was just in time. The death would have been a horrible one.

(c) He equipped himself thus. He advanced to the wall. He leaned on his sword. He did so with a pompous air. He listened to the herald. He did so coolly. The herald advanced. He summoned the village to surrender.

4. Change to indirect narrative :—

Before he died he paid the victorious army this magnanimous compliment : " Since it was my misfortune to be discomfited and mortally wounded, it is a great consolation to me that I have been vanquished by so brave and generous an enemy. If I could survive this wound, I would engage to beat three times the number of such forces as I commanded this morning, with a third of British troops."

5. Supply the ellipsis in each of the following :—

(a) He looks better than when I last saw him.

(b) It seems as if he were afraid to try.

(c) It is better to do that than to starve.

(d) I could not but feel sorry for him.

(e) Wherever tried they have given satisfaction.

(f) When not in use it should be kept covered.

6. Rewrite in prose order :—

(a) And his chief beside, smiling, the boy fell dead.

(b) When to battle fierce came forth all the might of Denmark's crown.

(c) Till a feeble cheer the Dane to our cheering sent us back.

7. Divide the following into clauses, and tell the nature and relation of each :—

(a) *On a rock, whose haughty brow
Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming
flood,*

*Robed in the sable garb of woe,
With haggard eyes the poet stood.*

(b) *As o'er the verdant waste I guide my
steed,
Among the high, rank grass that
sweeps his sides,
The hollow beating of his footsteps
seems
A sacrilegious sound.*

(c) It is possible that in his anxiety to find out where they went after leaving the boat he may have lost his way.

8. Parse the italicized words in the preceding sentences.

9. Write (a) the plural of calico, lasso, scarf, brief, chief, diary, valley, oasis; (b) present participle and 3rd singular, present-perfect indicative of lose, undo, deny, prefer, mistake, permit.

10 Give two examples each, of an infinitive phrase, equivalent to a noun, an adjective, an adverb.

11. In what is a relative said to agree with its antecedent? Show its agreement by examples as far as you can.

12. Give two examples of the misplacement of the word *only* and of *her* wrongly used for *she*.

13. What do the following contractions stand for respectively :—Rev., Dr., Hon., Co., do., Bp., M.P., J.P., e.g., i.e., a.m., viz. ?

14. Which is correct ?

(a) The committee consist (consists) of Messrs. A, B and C.

(b) Every boy and girl in the school are (is) interested.

(c) He was overcome by (with) the heat.

(d) He dropped it in (into) the water.

(e) There is a boy whom (who) I think knows it.

(f) I'd just as leave (lie) go as not.

15. Point out any misused words in the following, and substitute proper ones :—