

the English People," sec. 3, chap. vi. 2. See Green, chap. vii. sec. 1; also sec. 3, chap. vii. 3. Green, chap. vii. sec. 3. 4. Green, chap. viii. sec. 2. 5. See Hallam's Const. History, chap. ix.; also Macaulay's Essay on Hallam. 6. Green, chap. vii. secs. 7 and 8; also Hallam, chap. x. 7. See Hallam, chap. xv.—on Act of Settlement; also Green, sec. 9, chap. ix. 8. Green, sec. 2, chap. x. (Consult May's Constitutional History.) 9. Green, sec. 10, chap. ix. 10. Consult Green, Macaulay's History and Essays; also Goldwin Smith's "Three English Statesmen." 11. Green, chap. x. sec. 2; also May on "Influence of the Crown." 12. Green, chap. x. sec. 4; also any good Atlas.

ANSWERS TO ENGLISH QUESTIONS.

(See page 80, C. E. M.)

1. The absence of case-endings is supplied in English, (1) by the use of prepositions; (2) by the position of the noun or pronoun in the sentence. The effect of the absence of case-endings has been, to fix the relative position of words. When the language had case-endings to express different relations, a writer could arrange his words so as to make emphatic ones prominent; but now that these endings are lost, the words, in order to make the relation clear, must be arranged according to some fixed method, or else ambiguity may arise. For example, in the sentence, "And all the air a solemn stillness holds," we cannot tell by the form of the words *air* and *stillness* which one is in the objective relation. But if we place the word *air* after the verb *holds*, the ambiguity is at once removed. Genitive case-endings—*un-awares, else, perhaps*. Dative case-endings—*whom, him*. Accusative case-endings—*then, when*. Ablative case-endings—*the*, in "the more the merrier."

2. Consult Fleming's "Analysis of English Language," Syntax, chap. iv.

3. "To-morrow." *To* is a preposition used with the noun *morrow*, to form an adverbial phrase. "And all to break his head." *To*, here, is an intensive particle, meaning *in pieces, asunder*. "Early to bed." *To* is a preposition showing the relation between *go*, understood, and *bed*. *To bed* is by some considered a verb in the infinitive mood.

"Go to, now." *To* is an adverb. "Such a to-do." *To-do* is here a substantive. *To* is a preposition, and the two words have become one compound word.

4. A perfect alphabet requires a special symbol for each sound. Examples of defect in respect of vowels:—*Father, fate, fat, fall*; *bit, bite*; *meet, mete*; *poke, pot, for*; *rude, pull, fun, fur*. Examples of defect in respect to consonants:—*th* in *thin* and in *thine*, *sh* in *shinc*, *s* in *azure*, the *ng* in *thing*. These represent five distinct sounds, which should be represented by five distinct symbols. Examples of excess:—*C* in *civil* might be replaced by *s*, in *cut* by *k*. *Ough* in *through* has the same sound as *eu* in *thruu*. In *mission*, *ss* is pronounced *sh*, which is the same sound we find in *motion*.

5. Relative Pronouns.—(1) The relative pronouns are used in two ways: (a) to limit or define the antecedent, which otherwise would express too much or too little, which may be called its *restrictive* use. For this purpose we generally use *that*. (b) To make some additional statement, which may be called its *conjunctive* use. For this purpose we use *who* or *which*. See Mason's Grammar, secs. 151 and 413. (2) The relatives agree in gender and number with the antecedent, but not in case. (3) The case of the relative is determined by its relation to the clause to which it belongs. (4) The relative pronoun is omitted only when, if expressed, it would be in the objective, and when its omission causes no ambiguity. (5) See Fleming, chap. v., sec. 8. (6) *That*, a relative, does not admit a preposition before it. (7) *As* is used as a relative only when *same, such, or so much* accompanies the antecedent. *Shall* and *will*. See Fleming, chap. vii., sec. 3, Verb; also, Mason, sec. 213. *Than* and *as*. See Fleming, chap. v., sec. 5, note 3; sec. 6, note 5; sec. 13, notes 5 and 6.

6. *A*, or *an*, is derived from the numeral *one*, the old English form being *an*. *The* is from the old English demonstrative *se, seo, thact*. As to the use of these words, consult Fleming, chap. v., sec. 5; also Mason, secs. 121-126. Reasons for making the article a