

(c) He had laid his books as usual on the desk that morning.

(d) He reads every morning after breakfast regularly six pages of Latin.

(e) I gained in this way at each turning nearly one hundred yards.

7. Analyze the following sentences, and parse the italicized words:—

(a) *Like leviathans afloat* lay their bulwarks on the brine.

(b) *At the head of a little band of men, guided by a Mexican*, he succeeded, after severe privations and imminent dangers, in crossing the isthmus.

(c) *One of the boldest and most successful of early navigators was the celebrated Henry Hudson, discoverer of that vast inland sea now known by the name of Hudson Bay.*

8. Combine the following into two paragraphs of three or four sentences each:—

Lord Halifax sent out a colony of four thousand people. He did this in 1749. He did it to strengthen the British power in Nova Scotia. Before winter a palisaded town was built. It was named Halifax after its founder. This aroused the jealousy of the French. They stirred up the Indians. The Indians harassed the infant settlement. The Indians massacred some of the inhabitants. They carried others to Louisburg. There they sold them for arms and ammunition. General Cornwallis was governor of Nova Scotia. He was obliged, in consequence of this state of affairs, to take decisive measures for the protection of the colony. The Acadians still refused to take the oath of allegiance. The council of Halifax declared them to be rebels and outlaws. It decreed their expulsion from the province. The outrages had been the work of a few turbulent spirits. The mass of the Acadian peasants seem to have been peaceful and inoffensive. The innocent were confounded with the guilty. All alike were exiled from their homes.

9. Divide the following into simple sentences, as in (8).

(a) The poor fellow was soon afterwards poisoned by his rivals, who were envious of the favour which had been shown him by the white men.

(b) The small force which he had assembled was composed mainly of volunteers, who, although they knew little of war, were filled with a patriotic resolve to resist the invaders to the death.

(c) They made such a stout resistance that their foes were unable to land, and found it necessary to send a detachment higher up the river to a crossing that had, unfortunately, been left undefended.

10. What other words are pronounced like the following? Write sentences in which they are used correctly:—Hoard, isle, right, wrote, seed, council, night, seen, ascent, peer.

11. Indicate as nearly as you can the pronunciation of heinous, mortgage, malign, recipe, sonorous, colonel, chagrin, epoch, bicycle, almond, crochet.

12. What do the following contractions stand for respectively:—Mme., pp. II., U.S.A., Anon., P.S., N.B., Col., MSS., *pro tem*.

13. Show by examples what different parts of speech the following words may be:—right, clean, close, little, early, off,

14. Give all the inflected forms of child, me, easy, give, begin.

15. Point out any misused words in the following, and substitute a proper word in each case:—

(a) I calculate to start to-morrow.

(b) He spent the balance of the afternoon at home.

(c) Try and coax him to come.

(d) I can't mind where I saw it.

(e) It seems a pity of him to miss the chance.

(f) He got run over by a street car.

(g) He was sentenced to be hung on the 27th of May.

(h) They were walking in the centre of the street.

(i) That comes of eating unhealthy food.

(j) Did you ever see such a quantity of horses?

6. Which is correct?

(a) His principle (principal) reason for doing it.

(b) He does not practise (practice) what he preaches.