

6. Classify the nouns, the pronouns, and the verbs.

7. Describe and account for the loss of inflexions in English nouns, with especial reference to inflexions that remain.

8. Discuss, with reference to their history, the words *ye* and *you*, *her*, *its*, *this*, *that*, *which*.

9. Describe and account for the regular and irregular forms of comparison in adjectives.

10. Distinguish between the forms of inflection in weak and strong verbs, and give what reason you can for the difference. Of each of the inflected forms of a weak verb tell what you know of its history and of its use in the expression of thought.

11. Discuss the verbs *shall*, *will*, *can*, and *may* with reference to their inflections and to their past and present use as parts of sentences.

12. Explain what is meant by tense and mood of verbs. Add a few notes upon past and present forms of the future tense and of the subjunctive mood in English verbs, and on the present use of the subjunctive.

13. Explain the following terms applied to the structure of words: *root*, *stem*, *primary derivative*, *secondary derivative*, *compound word*. Apply your explanation to the words *song*, *bait*, *batch*, *suds*, *thicket*, *spider*, *farthing*, *landscape*, *knowledge*, *wedlock*, *hemlock*, *eyrie*, *along*, *gossip*, *waylay*, *walking-stick*.

14. Analyse the following sentences: "We reckon more than five months yet to harvest; there need not be five weeks; had we but eyes to lift up, the fields are white already. Where there is much desire to learn, there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, and many opinions; for opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making."—*Milton*.

15. Correct or justify the syntax in the following sentences:

- (a) They were both fond of one another.
- (b) Thersites' body is as good as Ajax when neither are alive.
- (c) How much more elder art thou than thy looks.
- (d) The elder house.
- (e) There were no less than five sons concerned.
- (f) They are the six first lines in *Paradise Lost*.
- (g) Neither he nor we are disengaged.
- (h) One of the best books that has been written on the subject.
- (i) I like it better than any.
- (k) And since, I never dare to write as funny as I can.
- (l) Laying the suspicion upon somebody, I know not who, in the country.
- (m) Well is him that hath found prudence!

II.

A. EUROPEAN DIVISION.

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| 1. <i>Teutonic</i> . | { | Low German, Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Saxon, English, High German, Old, Middle and Modern High German, Scandinavian, Icelandic, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish. |
| 2. <i>Celtic</i> . | { | Cambrian, Welsh, Cornish, Breton, Gadhelic, Irish, Gaelic, Manx. |
| 3. <i>Italic</i> . | { | Old Italian Dialects— <i>Oscan</i> , <i>Umbrian</i> , <i>Sabine</i> . Romance (from Latin)—Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese. |
| 4. <i>Hellenic</i> . | { | Ancient Greek— <i>Attic</i> , <i>Doric</i> , <i>Ionic</i> and <i>Æolic</i> dialects. Modern Greek or Romaic. |
| 5. <i>Slavonic</i> . | { | Russian, Bulgarian, Polish, Servian, Bohemian, etc. |
| 6. <i>Lettic</i> . | { | Old Prussian, Livonian and Lithuanian. |