

(d.) *Teaching* is another example of a gerund, having *children* as its object.

VI. In stanzas 8 and 9 of Gray's *Elegy* parse *let*, *mock*, *grandeur*, *hear*, *all*, *that*, *alike*, *but*.

ANS.—*Let*, a transitive verb in the active voice, imperative mood, and in the second person plural, to agree with its subject *you* understood; *mock*, a transitive verb, in the active voice and in the infinitive mood, depending on *let*; *grandeur*, noun, abstract, personified and used as a proper noun, third person singular, masc. gender, and the object of the predicate verb *let*; *hear*, parsed in the same manner as *mock*; *all* is an indefinite pronoun, third person singular, one of the subjects of the verb *await*; *that*, a relative pronoun, neuter, third person singular, to agree with its antecedent *all*, and in the objective case, governed by the verb *gave*; *alike*, an adverb, modifying verb *await*; *but*, an adverb, modifying phrase *to the grave*.

ANSWERS TO THE JUNIOR MATRICULATION PAPER ON ENGLISH,
AT TORONTO, 1870.

BY A STUDENT.

1. Discuss the correctness and comparative value of the following forms of expression, (those in italics),

(a). *I commence to build to-morrow.*

“ “ *building* “
“ “ *the building* “

“Begin” would be a better word than commence in the first and second sentences, but it would not do in the third; we *begin* an action but *commence* a permanent operation. In the first sentence the common form of the infinitive is used; in the second the infinitive in “ing” is used; this is the modern form of the old infinitive in “an” which was used without the preposition “to”; in the third, “building” is am-

biguous, it may be the gerund or the verbal, but it is in reality a noun formed from the old noun ending in “ing”.

(b). *A man's hand*. In this case *hand* is emphatic, special attention being called to it. In *the hand of a man*, *man* is emphatic. Of course we could convey the same idea in first as in the second by emphasizing *man's*, both are subjective and somewhat synonymous.

(c). *A man's description* is subjective and means the description given by a man. *The description of a man* is objective, and means the description given of someone by a man. (b) and (c) show that sometimes the two forms are identical in meaning and sometimes not.

(d). *The king's enemies*, and *the king's traitors* are examples of the objective genitive. This first expression is equivalent to “the enemies of the king”; the second is going out of use, and means “traitors to the king”.

(e). *Your fear and your dread* is an example of an obsolete use of the possessive pronoun for the objective genitive, as in “Your rejoicing which I have in you”. *The fear of you and the dread of you*. This is the objective genitive, and means the fear and dread which someone has of you; it is almost identical with the last, but places more emphasis on “you”.

(f). *I am told that he had been gone an hour* means that he had been gone an hour when some past event happened. *I am told he went an hour ago* merely refers to the fact that he went away an hour before the present time.

2. Explain the following distinctions grammatically:

He is a swifter messenger than writer means that he is a swifter messenger than he is a swift writer.

“He is a swifter messenger than a writer” means that he is a swifter messenger than a writer is a swift messenger.

In *I am come*; *He was gone*; *was*