

pronoun, and this view is confirmed by examining into the composition of the Latin relative *qui*.

5. What is meant by *prefix* and *suffix*. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words, indicating the force of each component part.—*death, darling, casual, causal, inadvertent, reptile, balloon, autobiography, telegraph, telegram*.

6. Analyze:—

An inadvertent step may crush the snail
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, forewarned;
Will tread aside and let the reptile live.

7. Parse the words found in italics below:—

(a) The translation will be read *when* the original is forgotten but not till then.

(b). *Fearing that* the load was injuring the horse, I felt no pleasure in travelling through that entrancing scenery.

8. Correct or improve:—

(a). I chose the smallest of the two, because it seemed most preferable.

(b). He said he won't give me none.

(c). These sort of men are sure not to speak true, like we do.

9. Write a short composition on "Athletic Sports."

FRENCH.

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1. Translate, as closely as difference of idiom will admit:

Trois paissants rois menaçaient ainsi l'enfance de Charles XII. Les bruits de ces préparatifs consternaient la Suède, et alarmaient le conseil. Les grands généraux étaient morts; on avait raison de tout craindre sous un jeune roi qui n'avait encore donné de lui que de mauvaises impressions. Il n'assistait presque jamais dans le conseil que pour croiser les lances sur la table; distrait, indifférent, il n'avait paru prendre part à rien.

Le conseil délibéra en sa présence sur le danger où l'on était: quelques conseillers proposaient de détourner la tempête par des négociations; tout