

LESSON 182.

Parse the conjunctions in the following sentences,—

1. They are poor because they are extravagant
2. He is happy, but she is miserable.
3. Love not sleep lest thou come to poverty.
4. Give me neither poverty nor riches.
5. Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

SHAKSPEARE.

6. I am fond of loitering about country churches, and this was so delightfully situated that it frequently attracted me. — IRVING.

7. I am the more at ease in Sir Roger's family, because it consists of sober, staid persons; for as the knight is the best master in the world, he seldom changes his servants; and as he is beloved by all about him, his servants never care for leaving him; by this means his domestics are all in years, and grown old with their master. — ADDISON.

8. Sloth makes all things difficult, but Industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day and shall scarce overtake his business at night; while Laziness travels so slowly that Poverty soon overtakes him. — FRANKLIN.

PREPOSITIONS. [See pgs. 97-99.]

51. A number of words that are sometimes used as adverbs, are also used as prepositions. Compare the uses of *below* in the following sentences,—

Man wants but little here *below*. [Adverb.]

He stands *below* me in the class. [Preposition.]

LESSON 183.

1. Which of the words printed in italics are adverbs, and which are prepositions?

1. Loud, *without*, the tempest thundered.
2. *Without* me ye can do nothing.
3. They marched proudly *along*.
4. The captain passed *along* the line.
5. Tom stood in front, and Joe *behind*.
6. Get thee *behind* me, Satan.
7. I had often done so *before*.
8. He sat *before* the fire.
9. He turned it *over*.
10. Put it *over* the door.
11. He went *down* the hill.
12. Sit *down*, please.
13. *Along* the path they sped.
14. Come *along*, please.
15. God reigns *above*.
16. Charles is *above*