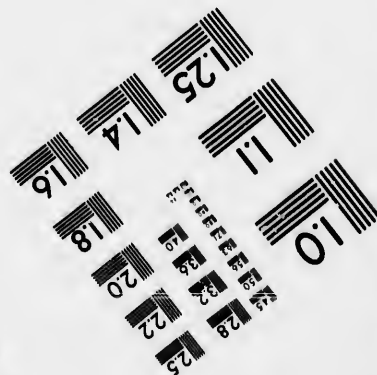
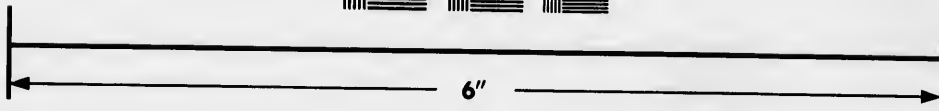
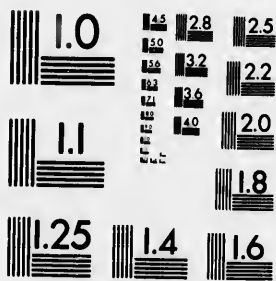


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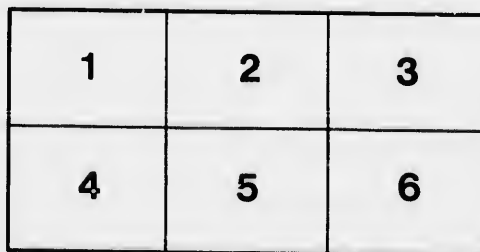
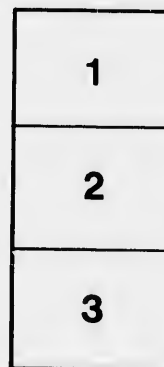
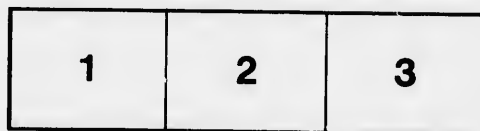
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PRACTICAL EXERCISES
IN
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,

FOR
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, AND THE
JUNIOR CLASSES IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

BY
H. I. STRANG, B. A.
HEAD MASTER, GODERICH HIGH SCHOOL.

Toronto :
THE COPP, CLARK CO. (LIMITED),
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PREFACE.

This little book had its origin in the *Exercises in English* which I have been contributing more or less regularly for some years to the School Work department of the *Educational Monthly*. Having been repeatedly assured by teachers that they had found these exercises of great service, and having been urged to collect and issue them in book form, I undertook a few months ago to comply with the request. In doing so, however, I decided to omit those of a purely grammatical character, both because teachers have less trouble in providing these for themselves, and because the new *Public School Grammar* contains a large number of such exercises. Having revised and arranged the rest, I added to them a considerable amount of new matter, including some exercises of a character different from any that appeared in the *Monthly*. My object throughout has been to make the exercises of practical value, and suitable for school work; and while the book does not pretend to contain a complete collection, it will be found to include, with two or three exceptions, exercises of every kind mentioned in the course in Composition prescribed for admission to High Schools.

I am quite aware of course that any experienced teacher can, if he choose, prepare for himself an equally good, if not better, collection of exercises, but in view of the large number of young and comparatively inex-

perienced teachers in the profession, as well as of the time, trouble and forethought required to keep one's self provided with a sufficient supply of suitable exercises, it is believed that this collection will find and fill a place in the list of teachers' helps. Certainly if it meet with as favorable a reception, and prove as useful as my *Exercises in False Syntax*, I shall have reason to feel highly gratified.

I have only to add that I shall be glad to receive any criticisms on it, or any suggestions in regard to its improvement.

GODERICH, *October, 1888.*

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IV.	10	20	“ clauses “ words.
V.	11	20	“ words “ clauses.
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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

EXERCISE I.

SUBSTITUTE PHRASES FOR THE ITALICIZED WORDS.

1. It grew on his *uncle's* farm.
2. A *week's* delay will do no harm.
3. He always wears *paper* collars.
4. They took the rags to the *paper*-mill.
5. He gave her a *diamond* ring.
6. The *Danes* had invaded England.
7. Most of them like *flattery*.
8. They narrowly escaped *starvation*.
9. It is the largest *quadruped* in the world.
10. His name is not on the list of *voters*.

11. They had erected a *brazen* image.
12. He occupies an *influential* position.
13. It would be *useless* to try again.
14. He inflicted a *deadly* wound.
15. The children are very *quarrelsome*.
16. They made three *successive* attempts.
17. The number of the stars is *infinite*.
18. His conduct was *laudable*.
19. The writing is scarcely *legible*.
20. Give a list of *contemporary* authors.

21. He waited *anxiously* for the result.
22. She must have done it *unintentionally*.

23. He seems to have acted *illegally*.
24. They visited the school *recently*.
25. *Hitherto* it has been the custom to do so.
26. *Hence* you will see the necessity of it.
27. It is *wholly* surrounded by water.
28. He bore the pain *heroically*.
29. The directors meet *annually*.
30. God is *everywhere* and *always* present.
31. They were walking *before* me.
32. She was standing *beside* the grave.
33. I could not hear him *for* the noise.
34. He voted *for* the amendment.
35. They would go *notwithstanding* the rain.
36. I wrote to him *respecting* the matter.
37. No one *but* the secretary had seen it.
38. *For* these services he received a pension.
39. I have no information *on* that point.
40. *Besides* that I have other reasons.
41. *His* statement was incorrect.
42. I shall never forget *your* kindness.
43. *One* can scarcely believe *her* story.
44. *He* that told you was mistaken.
45. *None* that knew him would have thought so.
46. The papers were harder than *those* of last year.
47. I will come to-morrow if *that* will do.
48. If you do so you will be sorry for *it*.
49. *What* you say may be quite true.
50. He went alone, *which* was scarcely prudent.
51. *Classify* the words in this list.
52. It tends to *fertilize* the soil.

53. They had all *assembled* to see it.
54. He had *omitted* some of the names.
55. They *resolved* to *execute* his orders.
56. He *ridiculed* the proposal.
57. Have you *notified* the secretary?
58. The regulation has been *abolished*.
59. Try to *substitute* some other word.
60. The meeting will have to be *postponed*.

EXERCISE II.

SUBSTITUTE WORDS FOR THE ITALICIZED PHRASES.

1. He accused me of *being ungrateful*.
2. Her *want of care* caused the accident.
3. They were *in the same class* at school.
4. There were some *people from Norway* on the boat.
5. The *persons looking on* cheered him.
6. The patience *shown by the teacher* was wonderful.
7. He answered *in the negative*.
8. The *people listening to him* began to laugh.
9. There was no contest for the *office of mayor*.
10. Mention any *words having the same meaning*.
11. You may find it *of benefit* to do so.
12. Such a result is *unlikely to happen*.
13. The carriage was nowhere *to be seen*.
14. His conduct was *like that of a tyrant*.
15. They were nearly *of one mind*.
16. His words were scarcely *able to be heard*.
17. Such a course would be *lacking in judgment*.
18. He saw the danger *hanging over them*.
19. I gave them an amount *of equal value*.

20. It created confusion in the ranks of *the enemy*.
21. He visited them *every day*.
22. He may have done it *without thinking*.
23. Show me *in what way* you did it.
24. He found the house *without any difficulty*.
25. The water deepened *by degrees*.
26. He explained it *in a few words*.
27. His answer was *in every respect* satisfactory.
28. The answer is wrong *beyond a doubt*.
29. *After this date* the rule will be enforced.
30. They had of *necessity* to submit to it.
31. We came *by way of* Buffalo.
32. I spoke to him *in reference to* that matter.
33. I shall vote *in opposition to* it.
34. They tried it *in spite of* his opposition.
35. He appeared *in behalf of* the defendant.
36. No one knows of it *with the exception of* us.
37. You may do as you like *with regard to* that.
38. He signed it *in place of* his brother.
39. He was standing *at the back of* the desk.
40. A voice from *the inside of* the room replied.
41. They rejected *the proposal made by me*.
42. *The method adopted by them* is simple.
43. I brought my book and *the book of* my brother.
44. *Every person* that saw it said so.
45. Bring *the books on that desk* and take *the ones on this*.
46. *Any one that wishes* may have a copy.
47. He will remain, if you think *his remaining* necessary.
48. I told his father, *and his father* punished him severely.

49. He was quite sober, *and his being quite sober surprised me.*
50. If you want to go why don't you say *you want to go?*
51. The news will *make* their hearts *glad.*
52. It may have *had its origin* in this way.
53. Who *gave you authority* to do that?
54. He seems to have *lost sight of* this fact.
55. They *went along with us* to the station.
56. He *found fault with us* for doing that.
57. Have they been *made aware of* our arrival?
58. When do you expect to *bring it to an end?*
59. I shall have to *make some changes in it.*
60. It is hard to *get them out by the roots.*

EXERCISE III.

SUBSTITUTE OTHER PHRASES FOR THOSE ITALICIZED.

1. He acted *like a tyrant.*
2. We voted *for its adoption.*
3. I am doing this *to benefit you.*
4. Is he likely to *receive the appointment?*
5. That is the question *to be considered by you.*
6. The judge ordered *its instant removal.*
7. He was standing *beside her* at the time.
8. *So saying* he left the room.
9. After *a long search* they found it.
10. He went there *with the intention of remaining.*
11. *In conclusion* I may mention this fact.
12. We expected *better behavior from them.*
13. He stood there *with apparent unconcern.*
14. *Hoping to recover it* he made another attempt.

15. He was charged with *the commission of* the crime.
16. He treated the proposal *in a contemptuous manner*.
17. We had no chance *of seeing* it *at work*.
18. Did you find *it difficult to solve*?
19. They live *at no great distance* from here.
20. He answered without *hesitating for a moment*.

EXERCISE IV.

SUBSTITUTE CLAUSES FOR THE ITALICIZED WORDS.

1. Give it to the *ticket* agent.
2. They stopped at a *wayside* inn.
3. I met him during a *recent* visit.
4. That will be the *inevitable* result.
5. The seal is an *amphibious* animal.
6. We find traces of it *everywhere*.
7. They arrived *unexpectedly*.
8. He did not act *honorably*.
9. The attempt was *apparently* successful.
10. I shall *always* remember it.
11. Fearing *delay* he started for home.
12. Two of them pleaded *illness*.
13. They came and begged *assistance*.
14. Contrary to *expectation* he was unsuccessful.
15. I will show it to you after *dinner*.
16. The *teacher's* explanation was quite correct.
17. Finish it and *then* you may go.
18. He is agent for a *life insurance* Company.
19. I saw him take it and I told him *so*.
20. *Wishing* to earn some money I accepted *his* offer.

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EXERCISE V.

SUBSTITUTE WORDS FOR THE ITALICIZED CLAUSES.

1. I did not hear *the* speech *which you made*.
2. He gave them an answer *which did not satisfy them*.
3. She returned to *the* town *where she had been born*.
4. Here is a copy of the report *which is issued every year*.
5. It grows on a spot *which cannot be reached*.
6. He expressed it *as a poet would express it*.
7. He answered *when he was not thinking*.
8. You must bring him back *whether he is living or is dead*.
9. *If I admit* that what does it prove?
10. *If he is defeated* it will discourage him.
11. He seemed to expect *that he would be punished*.
12. *That he denies* it only makes the matter worse.
13. Books like *what you see* are easily destroyed.
14. *Whoever wishes* may have a chance to try.
15. He may have said so but I don't believe *that he said so*.
16. It is mentioned in the chapter *which comes before this*.
17. He will probably feign *that he is insane*.
18. They erected a platform *which will do for a time*.
19. If you don't want it just say *that you don't want it*.
20. He did it once and after *he did it once* I would not trust him.

EXERCISE VI.

SUBSTITUTE CLAUSES FOR THE ITALICIZED PHRASES.

1. There is no hope *of his recovery*.
2. I am sorry *for having done it*

3. He is anxious *for us to try it.*
4. They are afraid *of being laughed at.*
5. I know *it to be a fact.*
6. I notified him *of your appointment.*
7. He pretended *to be afraid.*
8. She threatened *to tell her brother.*
9. He repeated *his former statement.*
10. Explain *your mode of solving it.*
11. That was the very day *of his death.*
12. A lady *of my acquaintance* told me.
13. I have no cage *to keep it in.*
14. Who is the man *with the white hat?*
15. I shall be the first *to sign it.*
16. These are the questions *for you to consider.*
17. Even teachers *of experience* make this mistake
18. He is not the man *to refuse such an offer.*
19. Another thing *not to be forgotten* is this.
20. Not a day passes *without some accident.*
21. *On awakening* he discovered his loss.
22. He acted *like a fool.*
23. You would be foolish *to do that.*
24. They waited *for us to overtake them.*
25. *By so doing* you will greatly oblige us.
26. *To deceive them* he wrote a letter to her.
27. You can't succeed *without his help.*
28. He blamed us *for not accepting it.*
29. *The work being finished* they all went home.
30. He started for home *in spite of our advice.*
31. The news *of his defeat* had reached London.
32. We went early *in order to get good seats.*

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33. They were all delighted *to hear of it*.
 34. I began to doubt *his sincerity*.
 35. We have no confidence *in your statement*.
 36. He lived *in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*.
 37. They warned us *not to expect very much*.
 38. *His telling them* makes the matter worse.
 39. Can you show me *how to make it*?
 40. The proposal *to divide it* equally seems fair.

EXERCISE VII.

SUBSTITUTE PHRASES FOR THE ITALICIZED CLAUSES.

1. I was not aware *that he was absent*.
2. He claims *that he was the first to see it*.
3. I feel *that it is a very great honor*.
4. He sent word *that I was to tell you*.
5. I admit *that such a result is possible*.
6. There is no doubt *that he has taken it*.
7. I expected *that he would offer me a share*.
8. He could not tell us *what caused it*.
9. The fact *that they are neighbors* makes it worse.
10. We have no guarantee *that it is genuine*.
11. Is there no way *in which you can mend it*?
12. He explained the mode *in which it is operated*.
13. Is that the reason *that you are so late*?
14. Any man *who has common sense* knows that.
15. That is the best thing *that can be done*.
16. That is not a question *which he ought to decide*.
17. No one will be admitted *who has not a ticket*.
18. It is built on the *spot where the old fort stood*.
19. He left the very day *that we arrived*.

20. Do you remember the reasons *that he gave* ?
21. I have been very busy *since I returned*.
22. Silence prevailed *while he was speaking*.
23. They went closer *that they might hear better*.
24. *If you work hard* you may be in time.
25. He will be sorry *when he hears of it*.
26. *If I had a little help* I could finish it to-day.
27. He praised them *because they answered so well*.
28. Why did you not do *as I did* ?
29. *After he had thought for a little* he recalled it ?
30. The snow was so deep *that we could not proceed*.
31. He was touched *when he saw their misery*.
32. *If that is admitted* the rest follows.
33. No man *who respects himself* would do it.
34. You must not go *unless she gives you leave*.
35. Pick out all *those that are broken*.
36. He felt confident *that he could find it*.
37. Do you remember *how much it cost* ?
38. I can show you the way *that it is opened*.
39. I shall remember it *as long as I live*.
40. He insists *that we shall accompany him*.

EXERCISE VIII.

1. Write two examples each of Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative and Optative simple sentences.
2. Write simple sentences containing (a) all the parts of speech, (b) the same word used as different parts of speech.
3. Write simple sentences containing (a) a preposition phrase, (b) an infinitive phrase, (c) a participial phrase.

4. Write simple sentences containing (*a*) a preposition phrase and an infinitive phrase, (*b*) a preposition phrase and a participial phrase, (*c*) an infinitive phrase and a participial phrase.
5. Write simple sentences containing (*a*) a noun phrase, (*b*) an adjective phrase, (*c*) an adverbial phrase.
6. Write simple sentences containing (*a*) a noun phrase and an adjective phrase, (*b*) a noun phrase and an adverbial phrase, (*c*) an adjective phrase and an adverbial phrase, (*d*) three adverbial phrases.
7. Write simple sentences to show that a prepositional phrase may have the value of (*a*) an adjective, (*b*) an adverb.
8. Write simple sentences to show that an infinitive phrase may have the value of (*a*) a noun, (*b*) an adjective, (*c*) an adverb.
9. Write simple sentences to show that the same phrase, *e.g.*, "in the garden," "to see the show," may have different grammatical values.
10. Write simple sentences containing (*a*) a predicate nominative, (*b*) an appositive, (*c*) a nominative absolute, (*d*) an adverbial objective.
11. Write simple sentences in which the predicate shall consist of (*a*) a transitive verb followed by a direct object with modifying words, (*b*) an intransitive verb modified by an adverbial adjunct, (*c*) an intransitive or passive verb followed by an adjunct relating to the subject.
12. Write simple sentences to show the different positions an infinitive phrase may occupy in the analysis of a simple sentence.

13. Write simple sentences to show that the same verb may be used transitively or intransitively.
14. Write simple sentences to show the different grammatical values that words in *ing* may have.

EXERCISE IX.

CHANGE THE SUBORDINATE CLAUSES TO CLAUSES OF A DIFFERENT NATURE.

1. No one will be admitted who has not paid the fee.
2. Boys must be punished if they break the rules.
3. Whoever told you that was mistaken.
4. Any one that tries it will find his mistake.
5. Whatever produces such results is injurious.
6. Show me where you left it.
7. I don't remember in what year he died.
8. I pity his son, who will have to bear the blame.
9. He blamed me, who had nothing to do with it.
10. The house stands by itself, which is an advantage.
11. He beckoned to his men, who at once advanced.
12. Perhaps this, which is smaller, may suit you better.
13. Let us appoint a committee which may inquire into it.
14. I would have gone if they would have let me.
15. A man would only be laughed at if he did so.
16. A man would not believe it unless he saw it.
17. If any one wishes he may have a copy of it.
18. There is not a boy in the class but knows it.
19. The changes that are sure to come I don't fear to see.
20. What can't be cured must be endured.

EXERCISE X.

CHANGE THE VOICE OF THE VERBS.

1. The papers give a full report of it.
2. They have offered him an increase of salary.
3. She will never forget the scene.
4. Did any one speak to you about it?
5. He has not received any applications.
6. None of them had seen the report.
7. Teachers often lose sight of this fact.
8. They have sometimes found fault with me.
9. None of the speakers made any reference to it.
10. Has any one tried the plan that he spoke of?
11. She is highly esteemed by them.
12. Was anything done by the Committee?
13. No meetings have been held by the society.
14. He had been presented with a cane by his pupils.
15. It could not have been written by either Mary or her.
16. Has this method ever been made use of?
17. Instances may be met with every day.
18. No notice should have been taken of it by the chairman.
19. Nothing will ever be known of their fate.
20. His feelings may be better imagined than described.
21. The report states that three meetings of the Committee were held.
22. The names are not given in the paper he sent us.
23. Nobody will ever know where he was buried.
24. Have any changes been made since he visited the school.

25. He was seen to pick up the paper that she dropped.
26. The opportunity he gave them was taken advantage of.
27. He soon got rid of the money that was left him by his uncle.
28. The ingenuity they displayed could hardly be surpassed.
29. It would never have been known that she wrote it
30. She does not take any notice of the things that are said about her.

EXERCISE XI.

SUBSTITUTE EQUIVALENT FORMS OF EXPRESSION FOR
THE PREDICATES.

1. I shall give it my hearty support.
2. He had no recollection of it.
3. They offered no objection to the scheme.
4. She gave an accurate description of it.
5. We had no suspicion of its existence.
6. I have no knowledge of the matter.
7. They made frequent complaints of his severity.
8. The supply was in excess of the demand.
9. It made a strong impression on them.
10. He had no intention of leaving.
11. It has only an imaginary existence.
12. They all promised the same thing.
13. They gave him an enthusiastic welcome.
14. He made a thorough examination of it.
15. The attempt completely failed.
16. I shall consider it carefully.

17. He derived great benefit from its use.
18. We did not succeed very well.
19. You must be more regular in your attendance.
20. His reply did not satisfy them.
21. That will increase the difficulty of the task.
22. He divided the property equally.
23. They met with a very kind reception.
24. The committee has decided wisely.
25. He had the chief command of their forces.
26. I have visited the school several times.
27. They attempted it three times in succession.
28. Their fierceness renders them an object of dread to every one.
29. He inflicted severe punishment on them.
30. He was held in the highest respect by all his neighbors.

EXERCISE XII.

EXPAND INTO COMPOUND SENTENCES.

1. The trees met overhead, forming an archway.
2. He started for home, promising to return next day.
3. Taking off my skates I wended my way to the house.
4. Not having expected us they were not prepared.
5. After a short rest he resumed his journey.
6. He ate the food given to him.
7. Alarmed by these reports they decided to return.
8. He would not accept my offer.
9. Neither of the applicants was successful.
10. I kept him in for missing his lesson.

11. Either of us could have answered it.
12. There are others to blame besides him.
13. On a second trial he was more successful.
14. Two frigates escaped only to be captured next day.
15. All our attempts to do so were fruitless.
16. On further consideration I have decided to remain.
17. With all thy faults I love thee still.
18. The ball passed through it without doing much harm.
19. With this advice I leave you to finish it.
20. I gave it away not expecting to need it again.

EXERCISE XIII.

CONTRACT INTO SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. There was nothing more to do and so we left.
2. He was ill and consequently unable to attend to it.
3. I wrote him a letter but he has not answered it.
4. The statement may be true but I doubt it.
5. I did not know that and therefore gave him the letter.
6. He refused to go and I know the reason.
7. Neither this answer nor that is correct.
8. A bolt broke and this caused another delay.
9. The money was paid and I can prove it.
10. I upset it but I did not intend to do so.
11. Such a result is possible and that I have not denied.
12. He applied for a pass but his request was refused.
13. Finish this and then you may go.
14. He worked too hard and consequently injured his health.

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15. He failed and so did his brother.
16. I visited it a second time but found no improvement.
17. He professed to regret it but I doubt his sincerity.
18. His health returned and with it his hopes revived.
19. He failed many times but that did not make him lose heart.
20. Some of the candidates tried it but none of them succeeded in solving it.

EXERCISE XIV.

EXPAND INTO COMPLEX SENTENCES.

1. Fearing to be surrounded they decided to retreat.
2. Is there any hope of his finding it?
3. He was anxious to have the doctor see her.
4. Tell me the meaning of the word.
5. Explain the construction of the machine.
6. He seems to doubt your sincerity.
7. He is almost certain to forget about it.
8. He discovered it accidentally.
9. It will be better for you to accompany us.
10. Her telling you that makes no difference.
11. It belongs to a lady of my acquaintance.
12. I see no other means of accomplishing it.
13. It isn't a victory for any one to boast of
14. He was the seventh king of that name.
15. She returned to her former residence.
16. His successor will have a difficult task.
17. You have no reason to complain.
18. He showed me some goods of his own manufacture.
19. A marble pillar marks the scene of the interview.

20. Nobody but you would do such a thing.
21. On my calling attention to it he corrected it.
22. He was too tired to go any farther.
23. To gain time he made another offer.
24. It happened in the reign of George III.
25. With this warning he dismissed them.
26. The work being finished they all went home.
27. With all thy faults I love thee still.
28. I could not have done it without his help.
29. He would be foolish to give them another chance.
30. That event occurred a great many years ago.
31. It possesses many commendable features.
32. They will have a chance to show their ingenuity.
33. They all think me foolish to trust him.
34. He hurried home with all possible speed.
35. I warned him of the probable consequences.
36. Greatly to our surprise not one was missing.
37. They were known to be preparing for it.
38. It was a great mistake for him to write the letter.
39. In spite of our warning he repeated the attempt.
40. Snake-charming is not confined to India.

EXERCISE XV.

CONTRACT INTO SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. I feel that this is a great honour.
2. Have you any proof that he took it?
3. There is no doubt that he said so.
4. It is not likely that such a result will happen
5. I notified him that the goods had arrived.
6. Have you heard how the trial resulted?
7. He left orders that they were to be sent by the boat.

8. It was reported that he had left town.
9. He explained how matters stood.
10. I was not aware the he had broken the rule.
11. Those who desire to compete must notify the Secretary.
12. The age in which we live is noted for inventions.
13. He stayed with us while the trial was going on.
14. I did not hear the name of the gentleman that spoke last.
15. It was not till then that I missed it.
16. When he was fourteen years old he left home.
17. It was so dark that we could not see it.
18. You will greatly oblige me if you will do that.
19. It is evident that he was greatly to blame.
20. The questions were more difficult than they usually are.
21. If you do that you will show that you are sincere.
22. When he learned how much it was worth he was greatly elated.
23. He showed that he appreciated the services we had rendered.
24. As he was an entire stranger he did not know where he ought to go.
25. She promised that she would lend me the book that I might read it.
26. It was not till next day that he discovered the mistake that he had made.
27. The way in which he acted aroused the suspicions of those who had been left in charge.
28. It would take me too long were I to describe all the wonderful things that we saw.

29. I felt inclined to doubt whether the statements he made were correct.
30. I hope that I shall find you all here when I return.
31. He does not deny that the claim which they make is just.
32. Is there no way in which we can test whether it is pure ?
33. It is probable that the offer which he has made will be accepted.
34. I wrote to him and explained fully what had caused the delay.
35. The question which we have to consider is how we can prevent these evils.
36. As the proprietor was not in I thought that it was better not to wait.
37. It was agreed that the manse should be built on the lot which adjoined the church.
38. Those who lived in the vicinity became alarmed and applied to the Mayor for protection.
39. It was agreed that no pupil who was over fourteen years old should be allowed to compete.
40. He read a paper in which he described the mode in which the operation is usually performed.
41. He will be very sorry when he learns that you have failed in the attempt which you made.
42. The fear which he felt that they might escape while he was absent rendered him uneasy.
43. There is no doubt that they will be surprised when they hear that he has escaped.
44. When he was informed that the enemy were approaching he gave orders that the gates should be closed.

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45. Long before her sentence had expired he had become convinced that she was innocent of the crime that was charged against her.
46. I am quite aware how important it is that we should secure the co-operation of all that are engaged in the work.
47. When he returned to the little village where he had been born he found that his parents were still living.
48. He attended carefully to the instructions that his employer gave him, and the consequence was that he soon became proficient in the duties that devolved on him.
49. As they had learned from the deserters how weak the defenders were they had no doubt that they would be able to capture the fort.
50. He fired his gun in the hope that the report might attract the attention of some men that were working in the meadow that adjoined the swamp.

EXERCISE XVI.

CHANGE FROM COMPOUND TO COMPLEX.

1. You asked me a question and I have answered it.
2. You must do it or I shall have to punish you.
3. He would have gone but the doctor would not let him.
4. The statement is false and he knows it
5. You have reason to fear them but he has more reason.
6. She was sorry to leave and I am equally sorry.

7. They did not know their lesson and so he kept them in.
8. It was too heavy to carry and so we had to leave it.
9. He is nearly ninety but is still active and cheerful.
10. He may have taken it but I hardly think so.
11. She gave it to one of the boys but I forget his name.
12. He was very ill but still he tried to finish it.
13. He opened the door and at once the flames burst forth.
14. I found it in the drawer and I left it there.
15. Some one told him or he would never have found it.
16. A boy had seen it fall and had picked it up.
17. I know little about it but he knows even less.
18. He said something about it but I could not hear it.
19. Finish this and then I will let you go.
20. He tried several keys but none of them would fit it.

EXERCISE XVII.

CHANGE FROM COMPLEX TO COMPOUND.

1. Though he has left us we shall not forget him.
2. If you call for me I will go with you.
3. After he had read it he handed it to the secretary.
4. His father, who was working near by, came to his aid.
5. If he did not do it he got some one else to do it.
6. I cannot remember where I saw it.
7. As he had not sent us word we were not ready for him.
8. I cannot believe that he is guilty.
9. I am aware that such a course is unusual.
10. If he does not conquer his passions they will conquer him.

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11. As it is growing late I shall not detain you.
12. He sent two messengers, neither of whom returned.
13. She would have been late if she had not got a ride.
14. She was just as much frightened as I was.
15. The second paper was even harder than the first.
16. You have no more claim to it than he has.
17. He rejected both of the offers that were made for it.
18. She would not tell me the name of the boy that gave it to her.
19. The snow was so deep that we had to abandon the attempt.
20. Although we have been a week in the city we have not seen the half of it yet.

EXERCISE XVIII.

1. Write two examples each of compound sentences illustrating (*a*) copulative, (*b*) adversative, (*c*) alternative (or disjunctive), (*d*) causal (or illative) coordination.
2. Write complex sentences containing (*a*) a noun clause, (*b*) an adjective clause, (*c*) an adverbial clause.
3. Write complex sentences containing (*a*) a noun clause and an adjective clause, (*b*) a noun clause and an adverbial clause, (*c*) an adjective clause and an adverbial clause.
4. Write complex sentences to show the different relations a noun clause in the nominative may bear, viz., subject, predicate, appositive, and absolute.

5. Write complex sentences to show the different relations a noun clause in the objective may bear, viz., object of a verb, object of a preposition, apposition, and adverbial objective.
6. Write complex sentences to illustrate the different kinds of adverbial clauses, viz., of time, place, manner, degree, cause, condition, concession, purpose, and result.
7. Write complex sentence to show that the words *that, when, where*, may begin noun, adjective, or adverbial clauses.
8. Write complex sentences to show what different kinds of clauses may begin with *as, whether, which, why*.
9. Write complex sentences to show that the same clause, e.g., "who lives in the house," "that you may see it," may have different grammatical values.
10. Write a complex sentence containing the word *that* used with four different grammatical values
11. Write a complex sentence containing three different kinds of adverbial clauses.
12. Write a complex sentence containing a noun clause, an adjectival clause, and an adverbial clause.

EXERCISE XIX.

COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INTO A SIMPLE SENTENCE.

1. They made a long search. They made a careful search. They discovered the box. It was concealed in a barrel. The barrel was in the cellar.

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2. He obtained the services of three guides. They were experienced men. He began his march to the fort. He took with him all his available force.
3. They scrambled up. They held on by roots and branches. They were guided only by the stars. The stars shone over the edge of the cliff.
4. He wrapped a handkerchief round the wound. He hastened from rank to rank. He exhorted his men to be steady. He exhorted them to reserve their fire.
5. His failure did not daunt him. He set sail again the following year. He still hoped to solve the problem.
6. They have only one musical instrument. It is a sort of drum. It consists of a hoop. The hoop has a skin stretched over it.
7. A company of merchants took possession of it. That was two years afterwards. They intended to form a settlement. They intended to trade with the natives.
8. Penn offered to take payment in land. The king bestowed on him a vast region. He did so readily. This region stretched westward from the Delaware.
9. It was a magnificent palace. Near the entrance to it stood a cottage. The cottage was old and ruinous. It was a humble dwelling. In it lived a weaver. He was poor.
10. He reflected for a few moments. He then agreed to the proposal. He took certain precautions,

- however. These were to lock the safe and to hide the key.
11. It is formed for life in these icy seas. It is protected from the extreme cold. It has a skin nearly an inch thick. It has under this a coating of oily fat. This completely envelopes its body.
 12. He listened attentively. He hears a noise. It sounds like the rattling of a chain. It proceeds from a thicket. The thicket is a few paces in front of him.
 13. These two vessels left our shores. It was in the spring of 1845. They were going to the far north. They had on board a gallant company. There were one hundred and thirty-four. They were all tried men.
 14. These lands were once owned by his ancestors. They were now in the hands of strangers. He saw these lands daily. The sight filled his brain with projects. They were wild projects.
 15. He spent two years in Calcutta. He was in the Company's office. He was engaged in keeping accounts. He was then sent up the country. He was to take charge of a station. The station was on the Hoogly.
 16. There is an open space in front of the factories. We leave this. We behold a succession of avenues. It is apparently an endless succession. The avenues are narrow. They scarcely deserve the name of streets.
 17. The king was wearied with fighting. He despaired of escape. He had retired to his tent. He was

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18. A clock stood in a farmer's kitchen. It was an old

clock. It had stood there for fifty years.

It had given its owner no cause of complaint.

It suddenly stopped. This was on a summer

morning. It was just at daylight.

19. We cast our eyes over the valley. We saw several

buffaloes. They were on our left. They were

about a mile distant. Some of them were feed-

ing. Others were lying down. They were

under the shade of some large trees.

20. He was in a friend's house one day. He happened

to take up a Boston paper. His eye fell on an

extract. It was copied from an English paper.

It gave an account of a discovery. It was a

recent discovery. It was the discovery of a

will. The will had been lost.

EXERCISE XX.

COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INTO A
COMPOUND SENTENCE.

1. The struggle was now at an end. The inhabitants were terror stricken. They burst through the lines. They fled in every direction.
2. They saw their leader fall. They thought him slain. They at once gave up the contest. This was in accordance with the practice of their ancestors.
3. He descends the slope. He enters the thicket. He pauses for a little. He is within a yard or two of the trap. He peers through the bushes.

4. Suddenly a branch snaps under his feet. A savage growl is heard. At the same moment a huge wolf bounds towards him. It lands almost at his feet.
5. The sailors were unable to remain longer on deck. They climbed into the rigging. They saw no way of escape. They gave themselves up for lost.
6. One evening a violent storm arose. It came up suddenly. It drove the men from their work. Their ladder was fastened to the cliff. They were forced to leave it there.
7. Once or twice he acted in defiance of their opinions. He did so deliberately. He did so for important reasons. Even on these occasions he did not lose their respect.
8. The ships followed. They took advantage of the darkness. They were aided by the rapid current. They reached the cove. They were just in time to cover the landing.
9. He rose from his knees. He drew his sword. He unfurled the royal standard. He took possession of the island. He did so solemnly. He did it in the name of his sovereign. He gave it a name. The name was San Salvador.
10. The hound had broken loose. It had missed its master. It had gone in search of him. It had found him. It saved him from death. It was just in time to do so. The death would have been a horrible one.

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11. He had plundered the Mogul. He had enslaved the Rohillas. That was a few years before. He had obtained relief from his financial difficulties in that way. He had a fruitful mind. Its resources were not yet exhausted.
12. She did not resign herself to despair. She set about building a dwelling. This was to be shelter during the winter. She completed it. She calmly took up her abode in it. She began her solitary house-keeping.
13. She folded the letter. She directed it. She did so in haste. She then went to a drawer. She made up a small package of clothing. This was for her boy. She tied it to her waist with a handkerchief.
14. They rallied their forces. They came on again. They were driven back again. They left many of their number on the ground. Among these was one of their leaders.
15. He lighted the fuse. He tried to throw the shell over the wall. Unfortunately it struck the edge. It fell back into the fort. It exploded. It killed several. It wounded others.
16. The poor woman tried to reason with him. She found it useless. She was in immediate need of the fuel. She was in pressing need of it. She at last took the load. She paid the sum demanded for it. The sum was an exorbitant one.
17. They advanced quietly. They hoped to surprise the garrison. The latter were on the watch.

They greeted their enemies with a volley. It was a well aimed volley. It was a deadly volley.

18. He had been defeated in a great battle. He was obliged to hide from his enemies. He wandered about in a wood for some time. He lay down under a bush. He was very tired. He soon fell asleep.
19. The mouse recognized the voice. It was that of his former preserver. He ran to the spot. He set to work at once. He nibbled the cords of the net. He did this with his sharp teeth. He soon set the noble beast at liberty.
20. The dog was ignorant of his master's purpose. He supposed him to be in danger. He plunged in after him. He seized him by the hair. He dragged him to the shore. This was much to his master's chagrin. It caused great diversion to the spectators.

EXERCISE XXI.

COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INTO A COMPLEX SENTENCE.

1. He felt unusually cold. He drew his chair close to the grate. A strong fire had just been kindled in it.
2. A bold expedient occurred to him. Most people in his circumstances would have hesitated to attempt it. He carried it through successfully.

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3. They had crossed the yard. They had still to work their way through the wall. It was nearly four feet thick.
4. He had scarcely seated himself. A huge lion entered the cave. It came up to him. It laid its paw in his lap.
5. A traveller was drenched with rain. He was benumbed with cold. He arrived at a country inn. He found it full of people. Consequently he could not get near the fire.
6. Soon afterwards a canoe appeared. In the stern was seated a man. He was paddling gently. He had an air of serenity and independence. Only the Indian has this.
7. A poor woman heard of his great humanity. She wrote him a letter. She urged him to send her something for her husband. Her husband was ill. He was unable to work.
8. He had formerly been jealous of Almagro. This jealousy still rankled in his bosom. He had consequently beheld his arrival with disgust. He did not take pains to conceal this disgust.
9. They had agreed to meet at a certain spot. He arrived at this spot. His friend had been captured. He had been taken back to prison. He learned this on his arrival.
10. The turnkey often entered the room. He never gave notice of his coming. The prisoner had to conceal his tools. He had also to conceal the chips and the rubbish. The appearance of these would have betrayed him.

11. He seized the King. He imprisoned him in the palace. He worked on his mind. At last he induced him to acknowledge himself a vassal of Spain.
12. I struck a light. I took a survey of the room. It contained a stove. It contained a supply of bed-clothing. I rejoiced to see this.
13. Dionysius was tyrant of Sicily. He had great riches. Riches can procure pleasures. He had all these. Still he was very far from being happy.
14. At last an arrow struck him. It was a poisoned arrow. He believed himself mortally wounded. He ordered a retreat to the camp. They had left it in the morning. They were then in high spirits.
15. A Russian vessel had sailed from Archangel. It was going to the whale fishery. It was driven by the wind to the east side of the island. It found itself beset by floating ice. There was no hope of deliverance from this.
16. The officers thought the advice ridiculous. They smiled at it. They looked at the king. They expected him to be enraged. They expected him to order the man to be arrested.
17. Once a French army was marching across a desert. The soldiers were fainting with thirst. They were choked with fine sand. Suddenly they were revived in spirit. They saw a sheet of water in the distance. At least they thought so.

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18. The news arrived. There were rejoicings throughout all the land. The only exception was a Kentish village. The name of it was Westersham. There Wolfe had been born. There his mother still lived. She was a widow. She mourned the death of her son. He was her only child.
19. Columbus had observed flocks of small birds. They were flying towards the south-west. The Portuguese navigators had often followed the flight of birds. By so doing they had discovered islands. Columbus knew this. He determined to alter his course. He determined to follow that of the birds.
20. He found himself obliged to leave home. He had not expected to go so soon. He sent them a note. He told them the purpose of his journey. He asked them to meet him at a certain place. He named the place.

EXERCISE XXII.

COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INTO A COMPOUND COMPLEX SENTENCE.

1. The keys were lying on the table. The table stood by the side of the bed. He coolly took up the keys. He opened the desk. Some money had been left in it. He carried this off.
2. Ice is lighter than water. Otherwise it would sink to the bottom. In time rivers and lakes would become solid masses of ice. The heat of summer would not be sufficient to dissolve these.

3. A superior force was getting ready to attack him. He sailed back to Lisbon for reinforcements. He had left these there. He suddenly returned. He made an attack on the French fleet. The attack was successful.
4. The enemy renewed the attack. They were aided by reinforcements. These had just arrived. They had come from the other side of the river. A short and sharp struggle took place. In it several of our officers fell. Our men were compelled to abandon the heights. They had won these very gallantly.
5. He equipped himself thus. He advanced to the wall. He leaned on his sword. He did so with a pompous air. He listened to the herald. The herald advanced. He summoned the fort to surrender.
6. His pursuers were gaining on him. They were likely to overtake him. He perceived this. He dropped his prey. He unslung his carbine. He carried it at his back. He fired at the foremost. Fortunately he did not hit him.
7. The French lines gave way. Then the Duke mounted his horse. He hoped to rally the fugitives. He found this impossible. He returned to the scene of danger. He performed prodigies of valor. He was slain by an English knight.
8. There was once a beautiful youth. His name was Narcissus. One day he was hunting in the forest. He lost sight of his companions. He

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was looking for them. He chanced to see a fountain. It was flashing in the sunlight.

9. He was ill and worn out. He had just returned from the Black Sea. He had been busily employed there. He was there during the greater part of the Crimean war. Still he not only joined the expedition. He also subscribed a large sum towards the expenses. These had been incurred in fitting it out.
10. He fell in with some of the natives. He observed a naval button on the dress of one of them. He made inquiry. It was one of numerous relics. They were relics of the crew of a ship. The ship had been crushed in the ice. That was some years previously. The crew had perished of cold and hunger. He found this by inquiry.

EXERCISE XXIII.

BREAK UP EACH OF THE FOLLOWING INTO A SERIES OF SHORT SIMPLE SENTENCES.

1. The knowledge which he thus acquired in India was immense, and enabled him to be of great service to that country in later years when he was connected with its administration.
2. Peter carefully examined the leak, and when he found that the wood was so rotten that the water was every moment enlarging the hole he determined to remain there all night.
3. What makes beer and wine so full of danger is that the alcohol in them causes an unhealthy craving

- in the body, and so people are led on to drink to excess until they become drunkards. 11.
4. We must not forget that these ignorant people whom we call savages have just as much claim as our fellow countrymen to be treated justly.
5. The poor fellow was soon afterwards poisoned by his rivals who were envious of the favor that had been shown him by the white men. 12.
6. 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. 13.
7. They made so stout a 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. 14.
8. The rustling of the trees alarmed the French guard, who hastily turned out, but after firing an irregular volley down the precipice fled in a panic, except the captain, who stood his ground.
9. While Randolph was considering what to do, there came to him a gentleman named Francis, who told him that at one time he had lived in the Castle, of which his father had then been keeper. 15.
10. With this ship he succeeded in capturing a vessel on which were a number of rebels who had intended to make a descent on the island, and brought them prisoners into the very harbor which they had expected to enter as conquerors. 16.

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11. On the fifth day after he had started on his journey he met with a Moor, who, though at first he wore a hostile appearance, ultimately received him and entertained him in a hospitable manner in his tent.
12. The inspector whose duty it was to examine prisoners soon discovered that the traveller was not a Frenchman, and that as he did not understand a word of the German language he was totally incapable of acting the spy.
13. While they were occupied in examining and distributing the rich booty which they had captured they were in turn attacked by a troop of Turkish horsemen that had gone out from Damascus to meet and escort the caravan.
14. Shortly after finishing the business on which he had come he received an invitation to dinner, and accepting it, found himself in company with many distinguished guests, among whom he preserved a modest demeanor, taking but little part in the conversation.
15. Well was it for them that they had not attempted to land on the island, and that the canoes which had pursued them had failed to overtake them, for they afterwards learned that the natives of these islands were cannibals.
16. Though the speed of the horse is certainly superior to that of the elephant the chase usually takes place on ground so rough that he is liable to stumble and fall, in which case there is little chance of escape for either animal or rider.

17. Having attached the sledge to his back he stoops to receive his gun from the squaw, who has been watching his operations from a hole in the tent ; and throwing it across his shoulder strides off without uttering a word, and turns into a narrow track that leads down the dark ravine.
18. It was only by pointing out to him that he could not be of much use there, while he could be of great service helping the surgeons with the wounded, that I persuaded him to leave the ridge and go down into the village, where there was less danger.
19. The chief engineer, who had just been relieved from duty, endeavored to extinguish the flames, and when he failed in this, perceiving that the captain intended to beach the vessel, he felt his way at the risk of his life to the lever of the engine and pulled open the throttle valve so as to give her as great a head of steam as possible.
20. Kindling the bark which they had collected they rushed forward and tried to pile it blazing against the palisade: but so brisk and steady a fire met them that they recoiled and at last gave way, leaving many of their number on the ground, among whom was the chief of the Senecas.
21. One day as Alfred was sitting by the fire trimming his bow and arrows, the wife of his host, who did not know that he was the King, desired him, while she was otherwise engaged, to attend to some cakes that were baking, an injunction

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which the King, who was thinking of far different matters, neglected to obey.

EXERCISE XXIV.

COMBINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS INTO A PARAGRAPH.

(a) Of not more than four sentences.

1. He became very weak. At last he could not climb a tree at night. He lay down at the foot of one. He sank into a deep sleep. Here he was found next day by some natives. They had entered the jungle to look for some cattle. The cattle had strayed away. The natives roused him from his sleep. He was not able to stand. He seemed to have lost his senses. They carried him to the nearest house. There he received every attention. He slowly recovered his reason and his health.
2. A dog had stolen a piece of meat. He had it in his mouth. He was crossing a stream on a plank. He looked into the water. He saw something. It seemed to be another dog. The other dog had a piece of meat. He wished to get this also. He snapped greedily at it. He let go his own piece. It floated away in the stream.
3. One day two men were walking together. A bear suddenly met them. One climbed quickly into a tree. He hid in the branches. The other was unable to escape. He saw this. He fell flat on the ground. The bear came up. It

smelled him all over. He held his breath. He pretended to be dead. The bear soon left him. Bears will not touch a dead body. So people say.

4. Dr. A. was a learned man. One day he was busy in his study. A little girl came to him. She asked him for some fire. She had nothing to take it in. The doctor noticed this. He was going to get something for the purpose. She stooped down. She took some cold ashes in one hand. She put live coals in them with the other. The doctor was astonished. He threw down his book. He had great learning. For all that he would never have thought of such an expedient. He said so.
5. A Roman lady was very rich. She was fond of pomp and show. She was one day on a visit to Cornelia. Cornelia was the mother of the Gracchi. The rich lady displayed her diamonds and her jewels. She did so ostentatiously. She asked to see Cornelia's jewels. Cornelia turned the conversation to another subject. She waited for the return of her sons. They were at school. After a time they returned. They entered their mother's apartment. She pointed to them. These were her jewels. She said so to the lady.
6. A man found a snake under a hedge. It was a frosty morning in winter. The snake was almost dead with the cold. He took pity on the poor creature. He brought it home. He laid

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it on the hearth near the fire. The heat revived it. It reared itself up. It attacked the wife and children of its benefactor. The man heard their cries. He rushed in. He had a mattock in his hand. He soon cut the snake to pieces.

(b) Of not more than six sentences.

7. A falcon hovered round a dove-cote for several days. He did so in vain. He had to have recourse to stratagem. Hunger forced him to do so. He approached the pigeons in a gentle manner. He advised them to choose a king. They would be better off. A king would protect them from hawks and other enemies. The pigeons were deluded by his reasoning. They agreed to accept him as king. They admitted him to the dove-cote. He killed one of them every day. He considered that part of his kingly prerogative. They found that out. They bitterly repented their foolishness in letting him in. It was too late.
8. A lion was lying under a tree. He was sleeping. He had been tired with the chase. Some mice scrambled over him. They awoke him. He laid his paw on one of them. He was about to crush him. The mouse very earnestly implored mercy. The lion let him go. Sometime afterwards the lion was caught in a net. The net had been laid by some hunters. He was unable to free himself. He made the forest resound with roars. The grateful mouse came at once.

- He used his sharp teeth. He gnawed the cords asunder. He set the lion free.
9. A gentleman owned a flute. It had one broken note. The tunes played on it always missed that note. The flute was stolen from him. No trace of it could be found. Some times afterwards he was riding along. He was some distance from home. He heard a mocking bird whistling some tunes. It was at the door of a house. It always dropped a certain note. He noticed this. He made inquiry. It had learned from its owner to sing. This owner had stolen the flute. The gentleman found this out.
10. I was once riding alone across the island. It was a dark rainy night. I saw something ahead of me. It seemed to be a man carrying a lighted torch. I was delighted. I shouted to him to wait for me. I received no reply. I spurred on my horse. The road was miry. He made his way with difficulty. I got no nearer the light. I followed it for some time. At last it left the track. It hovered over a small lake. I reached home after some time. I related my adventure. I learned something. I had been chasing a Will-o'-the-wisp.
11. A gentleman was walking in the fields one day. He heard the cries of a bird in distress. He looked up. He saw a hawk. It was trying to catch a lark. The lark darted one way. Then it darted another. It managed to keep out of its enemy's reach. It was evidently becoming

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tired out. The man felt sorry for the lark. He wished to save it from the hawk. It suddenly darted down towards him. It flew right into his hands. It remained there. It was panting and trembling. The hawk saw all this. It flew away. It seemed disgusted at losing its prey.

12. A curious incident once occurred to a gentleman. It occurred during a terrible gale on the south coast of England. His house was close to the water. He was sitting in his parlor. The window was open. It faced the water. He saw an immense wave approaching. He had not time to shut the window. He retreated from the room. He pulled the door tight after him. After some time he returned. He entered the room. He found the floor covered with fishes. They were flapping and jumping. The wave had brought a shoal of whiting. It had deposited them on the carpet. There they tossed. It was much to his astonishment. It was much to their own discomfort.

13. The light-house stands on a rock. The rock is called the Bell Rock. I will tell you the reason. Once there was no light-house on it. In stormy weather many vessels were wrecked on these rocks. Some monks lived on the shore. They got a large bell. They chained it to the rock in a certain way. The waves in a storm would make it ring. Thus it warned seamen of the danger. A wicked pirate stole the bell. Not long afterwards he was sailing in these waters.

The weather was stormy. Night came on. He lost control of his vessel. It was driven on a rock. It proved to be the Bell Rock. The vessel sank. The pirate was drowned. He deserved his fate.

(c) Of not more than eight sentences.

14. Once some mice were greatly persecuted by a cat. They called a meeting. It was to consider the best means of protecting themselves. Many plans were suggested. None of them would do. At last a young mouse got up. He proposed to hang a bell around the cat's neck. Then they would hear her coming. They could keep out of her way. The plan was applauded. It was agreed to by all. But an old mouse got up. She had been silent hitherto. She thought the plan an excellent one. It would no doubt prove quite successful. She wanted to ask one question, however. Which of them would hang the bell on the cat's neck? That was the question.
15. A fox invited a stork to dine with him. He wished to be amused at her expense. He provided soup for dinner. He put it in a large flat dish. He could lap it up quite easily. The stork could only dip in the tip of her long bill. The stork bore this in mind. Sometime afterwards she invited the fox to dine with her. She provided mince meat. She put it in a narrow neck-

ed vessel. She could easily put her bill into it. The fox could only lick the outside. The fox remembered his old trick. The stork had paid him off well for it. He had to admit this.

16. A Newfoundland dog and a mastiff were enemies. They used to fight nearly every day. One day they were fighting on a pier. They fell into the sea. The pier was long and steep. The only way of escape was by swimming. The distance was considerable. The Newfoundland was a good swimmer. He got to shore without much trouble. He landed dripping wet. He shook himself. He looked back. He saw his enemy struggling in the water. The mastiff was nearly exhausted. The Newfoundland jumped in again. He swam to the mastiff. He seized him by the collar. He kept his head above water. He brought him safe to land. They never fought again. They were often seen playing together in the most friendly manner.
17. Androcles was naturally brave. The lion's demeanour was unusual. Androcles gained additional courage from it. He had noticed the lion limping. He looked closely at it. One foot was greatly swelled. Androcles saw this. It seemed to have been hurt. He ventured to go close to the lion. He took hold of the swelled paw. He examined it carefully. He examined it gently. He found a large thorn in it. This had caused the swelling. It had caused the

lameness. The lion continued quite gentle. He extracted the thorn. He pressed out a large quantity of matter. He thus relieved the animal from suffering. It at once showed its gratitude. It did so in every possible way.

18. Once a vessel was driven on the coast. The sailors called for help. A crowd collected on shore. No boat could be sent to their aid. A gentleman came down to the beach. He had a Newfoundland dog with him. He made signs to the dog. It seemed to understand his meaning. It plunged into the sea. It fought its way through the waves to the vessel. It got near it. The sailors had fastened a rope to a piece of wood. They threw it towards the dog. The dog grasped the stick. It swam back. It had a hard struggle. It reached the shore. It delivered the stick to its master. By the aid of the rope all in the vessel were saved.

(d) Of not more than ten sentences.

19. Once the weather was very dry. A crow was thirsty. She searched everywhere for water. She could not find a drop. She was croaking for sorrow. She spied a jug. She flew to it at once. She eagerly pushed in her bill. It was of no use. There was plenty of water in the jug. She could not reach it. The neck was so narrow. She tried for a long time. It was in vain. She

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attempted to tip the jug over. It was too heavy for her. She could not stir it. She was in despair. She was on the point of giving up. A new thought struck her. It was to drop stones into the jug. Then the water would rise higher. In time it would be within her reach. She was nearly fainting with thirst. She set bravely to work. She dropped in stones. Each time the water rose. Not half an hour passed. The clever crow had drunk her fill.

20. Clive was in an anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the sincerity of his ally. He could place no confidence in his courage. He might have confidence in his own military talents. He might have confidence in the valor and discipline of his troops. Still it was no light thing to engage the enemy's army. It was twenty times the number of his own. Before him lay a river. It was easy to cross it. Things might go ill. In that case not one of his little band would return. He shrank from the responsibility of deciding. It was the only time in his life. He called a council of war. The majority pronounced against fighting. Clive declared his concurrence. The meeting had scarcely broken up. He was himself again. He retired alone to the shade of some trees. He passed nearly an hour in thought. He came back determined. He would put everything to the hazard. They should pass the river on the morrow. He gave orders to have all in readiness.

EXERCISE XXV.

SUBSTITUTE EQUIVALENT WORDS OR PHRASES FOR THOSE ITALICIZED.

1. He *immediately endeavoured* to conceal it.
2. They *obtained permission* to visit the locality.
3. It was *evident* that he was *reluctant* to accompany us.
4. The *insurrection* was finally suppressed.
5. Consider the *magnitude* of the interests involved.
6. His *countenance* did not betray the slightest emotion.
7. They were *eventually compelled* to capitulate.
8. He tried to *avert* the *impending calamity*.
9. I find it *difficult* to credit his assertions.
10. To *facilitate* this it had been constructed on a declivity.
11. There are no *obstacles* to our *re-uming* operations.
12. The *maritime supremacy* of England was imperilled.
13. These tribes were *successively subjugated* by the imperial armies.
14. He *seized* the opportunity of confusion in the hostile ranks.
15. The *amount appropriated* for the purpose is not excessive.
16. The *disparity* of their forces rendered it hazardous.
17. For a *brief period* it retarded his inevitable doom.
18. The *obnoxious* measure was withdrawn at his *urgent solicitation*.
19. The *conspirators* had assembled at the appointed rendezvous.
20. They agreed to a *temporary cessation* of hostilities.
21. The most of them *preferred voluntary expatriation*.
22. Amidst all these *vicissitudes* he remained constant to his original purpose.

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23. The *conflagration* was *witnessed* by an *immense* *course* of *citizens*.
24. He tried to *allay* political *commotion* and to *mitigate* the *asperities* of party strife.
25. The governor sided with the *dominant* party and *screened* *delinquents* from *merited* punishment.
26. All other *denominations* were *rigidly* *excluded* from *participating* in these *benefits*.
27. If that does not *suffice* to *induce* him to *surrender* it I shall *have* *recourse* to *sterner* measures.
28. The *depredations* *committed* by these *marauders* naturally roused the *vengeance* of the *colonists* and led them to *retaliate*.
29. The *terms* of peace, though *lauded* by the ministry, were bitterly *assailed* by the opposition, on the ground that they *inadequately* *compensated* England for her *enormous* *outlay*.
30. The *statutes* against *heretics* were *revived*, and hundreds *perished* at the *stake* as *martyrs* for the Protestant *faith*.

EXERCISE XXVI.

EXPRESS THE THOUGHT IN DIFFERENT FORM AND LANGUAGE.

1. Gold is heavier than iron.
2. Cruelty to animals is cowardly.
4. Riches do not always bring happiness.
5. To preach is easier than to practise.
6. No one cares to employ a careless workman.
7. Man obtains much of his clothing from animals.
8. The proposal did not originate with me.

9. These drawings are the work of a former pupil of this school.
10. The methods by which the Indians succeed in snaring and trapping animals are numerous.
11. The great value of diamonds arises chiefly from their scarcity.
12. Water is indispensable to both the animal and the vegetable worlds.
13. In the tropical regions the sea greatly exceeds the land in extent.
14. The chief supplies of gold are obtained from California and Australia.
15. His prices were higher than any previous portrait painter had asked.
16. Self-reliance is one of the first requisites of success in any calling.
17. Few creatures are so sly and wary as the crocodile.
18. The condition of the present inhabitants of this country is very different from that of their forefathers.
19. Carbonic acid is as essential to the life of the plant as oxygen is to that of the animal.
20. The quantity of lava and ashes which sometimes escapes from volcanoes during an eruption is almost beyond belief.
21. Coal is one of the greatest treasures the mineral world bestows on man.
22. There is scarcely a function of the human frame that is not injured by alcohol.
23. Exercise is necessary to the healthy development and maintenance of either brain or muscle.

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24. The heat of their climate protected the unwarlike inhabitants of these regions from invasion.
25. Of all ordinary causes of disease no other is so productive of sickness and death as impure air.
26. The barometer is of great service to mariners by enabling them to foretell the approach of storms.
27. The governor acted unconstitutionally in making these unauthorized disbursements from the treasury.
28. The only accession which the Roman Empire received during the first century of the Christian era was the province of Britain.
29. Of all the dangers to which a ship at sea is liable that from the ravages of fire is the most awful.
30. The best idea of the extent and variety of its trade is to be obtained by a visit to the quays and an inspection of the cargoes landed on them.

EXERCISE XXVII.

TRANSPOSE INTO PROSE ORDER.

1. Then shook the hills, with thunder riven.
2. The robin, softly, o'er the lea,
A farewell song is trilling.
3. The herbage of your grave
No impious footsteps here shall tread.
4. Then to battle fierce came forth
All the might of Denmark's crown.
5. Till a feeble cheer the Dane
To our cheering sent us back.

6. No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
7. In our isle's enchanted hall
Hands unseen thy couch are strewing.
8. By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,
Each horseman drew his battle blade.
9. Gone was the forest that of yore
Had fringed with green the silent shore.
10. Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
11. From peak to peak, the rattling crags among,
Leaps the live thunder.
12. Still memory to a gray-haired man,
That sweet child face is shewing.
13. For us the raftsmen down the stream
Their island barges steer.
14. Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds.
15. Sweet was the sound when oft, at evening's close,
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose.
16. How oft, pursuing fancies holy,
My moonlit way o'er flowering weeds I wound.
17. Within the sandy bar,
At sunset of a summer's day,
Ready for sea, at anchor lay,
The good ship Waldemar.

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18. Up from the South, at break of day,
Bringing to Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder bore
The terrible grumble and rumble and roar.
19. For in the night, unseen, a single warrior,
In sombre harness mailed,
Dreaded of men, and surnamed the Destroyer,
The rampart wall has scaled.
20. And thus, though sorrow's winter
The heart of man is chilling,
Within it lie, for years to come,
Hopes beautiful and true.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

ARRANGE IN AS MANY WAYS AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT
DESTROYING THE SENSE.

1. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.
2. So through the valley, in silence I'll take my way.
3. Like leviathans afloat lay their bulwarks on the brine.
4. To every man upon this earth death cometh soon
or late.
5. Around the fire, one wintry night, the farmer's rosy
children sat.
6. Never more, on sea or shore, should Sir Humphrey
see the light.
7. With shield and blade Horatius right deftly turned
the blow.
8. He was suddenly taken ill one evening just before
dark.

9. I shall never consent to such a proposal while I have a vote.
10. I gained in this way at each turning nearly one hundred yards. 2.
11. On the conclusion of the war, three years later, it was restored to France. 3.
12. He reads six pages of Latin regularly every morning before breakfast.
13. He had left his books lying on the desk as usual that morning. 4.
14. He spoke of this afterwards to my surprise with warm interest.
15. Out of these fermented liquors spirits are made by the process of distillation. 5.
16. On his decision on that eventful morning hung the fortunes of each of his followers. 6.
17. A gentleman, while walking in the fields one day, heard the cries of a bird in distress.
18. A scene of woe then ensued, of which no eye had ever seen the like. 7.
19. One fine afternoon in July a party of young ladies and gentlemen agreed to go for a sail in the evening.
20. On the 8th of September was signed the capitulation which severed for ever Canada from France. 8.

EXERCISE XXIX.

CHANGE FROM DIRECT NARRATIVE TO INDIRECT.

1. "I'll let you off this time," said the doctor to the boys, "but I give you fair warning that hereafter

- if you break the rules you must bear the consequences."
2. "I thank God," said he, lifting his eyes to heaven, "that I have been able to come here to-day and do my duty to my country."
 3. "Follow me, soldiers," said the captain, as he placed himself at their head. "and I will lead you to the camp which you are seeking."
 4. "Take you a Frenchman, apiece," said Nelson to his captains, "and leave me the Spaniard. When I haul down my colors you may do the same, but not till then."
 5. "Why do you hesitate, comrade?" said the centurion, "or what better opportunity of proving your valor do you hope to find?"
 6. "Let us wait for the reinforcements which are on their way to join us," urged the speaker, "and then we shall be more than a match for our enemies."
 7. Then the teacher called him up to the desk and said, "Robert, don't you think you could get here a little earlier than you generally do? This is the fifth time you have been late this week. You can surely see what an injury you are doing to yourself and to the rest of us."
 8. "I have no doubt," said he, "that you will do all that lies in your power to accomplish the objects that I have just referred to; my only fear is that you may exert yourselves too much in the effort, and it is for that reason that I have called you together to give you a few words of counsel."

9. The king, seeing their amusement and surprise, said :
"I see nothing to laugh at in the advice just given me ; but on the contrary, so convinced am I of the wisdom of the maxim, that I shall have it written on the walls of my palace, so that it may be ever before me."
10. "It is evident to me," said he to them, "that your armies have been overthrown hitherto not so much by the strength of your enemy, as by the ignorance of your own generals. All, therefore, that I shall require will be a ready obedience to my orders, and I assure you of an easy victory."
11. "Keep your money," replied the poor weaver, refusing the gold that was offered him. "My loom places me beyond want, and as to my house I cannot part with it. Here I was born. Here my father died, and here I hope to die."
12. The king did not believe that Damon would keep his word, and said to him : "I will not let you go, unless you find some friend who will come and stay in your place : and then if you are not back when the day comes, I shall put your friend to death in your stead."
13. "I have no doubt that you think so, Susan," said Mr. Elliott, "but if you had lived as long as I have without seeing your native country, you would love this little tree, diminutive as it is."
14. "I cannot understand," said he to the girls, "how it is that you, who always speak so correctly, are yet so dull at comprehending the rules of grammar when you meet with them in the lessons which I give you."

15. "I beg to inform your lordship," said he, in his letter to the Lord Mayor, "that the port of Toulon has never been blockaded by me, as you seem to suppose. On the contrary every opportunity has been offered our enemy to put to sea, for it is there that we hope to realize the wishes and expectations of our country."
16. "Brothers," said Gray Eagle, as soon as they had gathered around him, "an accident has befallen me, but let not this prevent your going to a warmer climate. Winter is rapidly approaching, and you cannot remain here. It is better that I alone should die than that you all should suffer on my account."
17. A fox who had lost his tail in a trap did not like to be different from his companions. So he called them together and addressed them as follows: "Look at me, I am not burdened, as you are, with a long bushy mass that serves no purpose except to clean the ground behind you. You will never beat me in a race as long as you bear this burden and I do not. If you are wise you will cut off these useless weights, and I can show you in a moment how to do so."
18. "Spare me," cried the stork, "and let me go. I am no crane, I have not eaten any of your corn. I am a poor innocent stork, as you may easily see." "That may be true," replied the farmer, "but this I know, that I caught you with those that were destroying my crop, and you must suffer with the company in which you were taken."

19. "What brings thee hither now?" asked the cadi.
"Art thou discontented with my decision?"
"No, quite the contrary," replied the sheik.
"But I am anxious to learn how thou wast able to decide so justly: for I doubt not that the other two cases were decided as equitably as mine." "Nothing can be simpler," returned the cadi, who thereupon proceeded to give the reasons for his decisions.
20. "Why are you muddying my water?" said the wolf to the lamb. "How can I muddy your water?" meekly replied the lamb, who was lower down the stream, "since it flows from you to me." "That may be so," said the wolf angrily, "but why did you slander me and call me names?" "I never did so," said the lamb. "You did, last year," replied the wolf. "I was not born then," protested the trembling lamb. "Well, then, it was your mother or some of your relatives," said the wolf, and with that he fell on the helpless creature and tore her in pieces.

EXERCISE XXX.

CHANGE FROM INDIRECT NARRATIVE TO DIRECT.

1. He told them that after his experience the previous night he could easily understand that a man's hair might turn grey in a night.
2. He wrote to her that if he did not hear from her before the end of that week he would take for granted that she had changed her mind and would feel free to make other arrangements.

3. He called out to his comrades to follow him if they did not wish to see their standard fall into the hands of the enemy.
4. He asked a grenadier officer who was near at hand, to support him that his brave soldiers might not see him fall.
5. He wanted to know what he should say in case the teacher asked him where he had been or why he did not know his lessons.
6. He asked the boys what they had been doing in his absence, and why they had not worked the questions that he had given them.
7. He added that he thought that most of them had chosen wisely, and had given good reasons for their choice. As he was older than they, however, perhaps they would not object to his giving them a few words of advice.
8. He told them that he was well aware that torture and death were in store for him, but that these were nothing to the shame of a dishonorable action. Though he was a slave to Carthage he had still the spirit of a Roman, and as he had sworn to return it was his duty to go.
9. He went on to say that though he was deeply sensible of the personal kindness of which he had been the recipient, and though he was proud of the honor done to his office, yet no one knew better than himself what an imperfect return he had made for their generous enthusiasm.
10. With one voice they replied that they would not forsake him. They would share his sufferings ;

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

they would abandon their journey and take care of him as he had done of them before they were able to take care of themselves. If the chill climate killed him it should also kill them ; and whether he lived or died they would live or die with him.

11. She told the professor she was very sorry the girls were not so advanced in history as he had expected to find them, but she was sure that if he would examine them in mathematics, he would find them as well prepared as he could desire.
12. His father, on parting with him, exhorted him to behave well, adding that he hoped to live to see him a captain. To this the brave boy replied that if he did not think he should some day come to be an admiral he would not go at all.
13. He went on to say that things had come to such a pass that they must act promptly and unitedly. For himself he agreed with the resolution just read, and if it expressed the general opinion let them act at once. As soon as the captain returned let them go to him in a body and inform him that they were resolved to return either with or without him.
14. Pythias replied that the King was wrong. Damon would come if he possibly could, but he had to come by sea, and the wind had been contrary for some days. However, it was much better that he (P) should die than Damon. He had no wife and no children, and he loved his friend so well that he would willingly die for him.

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15. At last he determined to run away, saying to himself that it was better to die than to continue to live in such misery as he was obliged to suffer. If he were recaptured he knew that he would be put to a cruel death, but it was better to die at once than to live in misery. If he escaped he would have to betake himself to the company of wild beasts but they could not use him more cruelly than he had been used by his fellow-creatures.
16. Calling them together she told them that God had saved them that day from the hands of their enemies, but they must take care not to fall into their snares that night. She and her brothers would take charge of the fort, and the rest of the men with the women and children would go to the block-house. If she were taken they were not to surrender, even though the Indians threatened to burn her or to cut her to pieces.
17. When he had finished the book his tutor asked him what he thought of Alexander the Great. The prince replied that he would like very much to resemble him. The tutor reminded him that Alexander had lived only thirty-two years. The prince said that that was long enough when one had conquered so many kingdom. and gained so much glory.
18. The czar asked how they had ventured to penetrate so far into his country and to attack him with so small an army. The Swede replied that they had not been consulted; but that like faithful

- servants they had simply obeyed the orders of their royal master. The czar, turning to his officers, told them that that was how a sovereign ought to be served.
- 19 They told him they had complied with his directions, and they wanted him to fulfil the promise which he had made to them the previous day. The tailor told them to wait till he went out and bought a piece of cloth ; when he returned they would hear what he expected them to do.
20. An old farmer, at the point of death, sent for his sons who were idle and careless, and told them that he was afraid they would soon spend all their money, so he would tell them what they were to do when they found they had nothing left. There was a treasure concealed in the farm. The sons, interrupting him, eagerly asked where it was, to whom it belonged, and what they should do to get it. The father replied that they would find it if they dug for it, but that he would not tell them where it was, nor who put it there.

EXERCISE XXXI.

PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS.

1. Oft did he stoop a listening ear,
Sweep round an anxious eye,
No bark or axe-blow could he hear,
No human trace descry.
2. An antlered dweller of the wild
Had met his eager gaze,

- And far his wandering steps beguiled
Within an unknown maze,
3. Reason forsook her shattered throne,
He deemed that summer hours
Again around him brightly shone
In sunshine, leaves, and flowers.
 4. A mariner whom fate compelled
To make his home ashore,
Lived in yon cottage on the mount,
With ivy mantled o'er,
Because he could not breathe beyond
The sound of ocean's roar.
 5. Yon turfen bench the veteran loved,
Beneath the threshold tree,
For from that spot he could survey
The broad expanse of sea,
That element where he so long
Had been a rover free.
 6. As night drew on, and, from the crest
Of wooded knolls that ridged the west,
The sun, a snow-blown traveller, sank
From sight beneath the smothering bank,
We piled with care our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney-back.
 7. The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human fellowship, as being void
Of sympathy, and, therefore dead alike
To love and friendship both, that is not pleased
With sight of animals enjoying life,
Nor feels their happiness augment his own.

8. Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient, and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Was kept and guarded as a sacred thing.
9. Well by his visage you might know
He was a stalwart knight and keen,
And had in many a battle been.
The scar on his brown cheek revealed
A token true of Bosworth field.
His eyebrows dark, and eye of fire,
Showed spirit proud and prompt to ire,
Yet lines of thought upon his cheek
Did deep design and counsel speak.
10. The band of commerce was designed
To associate all the branches of mankind.
Wise to promote whatever end he means,
God opens fruitful nature's various scenes ;
Each climate needs what other climes produce,
And offers something to the general use ;
No land but listens to the common call
And in return receives supply from all.
11. Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime,
Thy streams unfailing in the summer's drought ;
Unmatched thy guardian oaks ; thy valleys float
With golden waves and on thy mountains flocks
Bleat numberless ; while roving round their sides,
Bellow the blackening herds in lusty droves ;
Beneath thy meadows glow and rise unequalled

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Against the mower's scythe. On every hand
Thy villas shine. Thy country teems with wealth.

12. Burned Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire
And shook his very frame for ire ;
And—"This to me!" he said,
"An 'twere not for thy hoary beard,
Such hand as Marmion's had not spared
To cleave the Douglas' head !
And first, I tell thee, haughty peer,
He who does England's message here,
Although the meanest in her state,
May well, proud Angus, be thy mate."

13. The mistress of the mansion came,
Mature of age, a graceful dame :
Whose easy step and stately port
Had well become a princely court,
Meet welcome to her guest she made,
And every courteous rite was paid,
That hospitality could claim,
Though all unasked his birth and name.
Such then the reverence to a guest,
That fellest foe might join the feast,
And from his deadliest foeman's door
Unquestioned turn, the banquet o'er.

14. The love of Nature's works
Is an ingredient in the compound, man,
Infused at the creation of the kind.
And though the Almighty Maker has throughout
Discriminated each from each, by strokes
And touches of His hand, with so much art

Diversified, that two were never found
 Twins at all points—yet this obtains in all
 That all discern a beauty in His works,
 And all can taste them: minds that have been formed
 And tutored, with a relish more exact,
 But none without some relish, none unmoved.

15. At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
 His looks adorned the venerable place;
 Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
 And fools who came to scoff, remained to pray.
 The service past, around the pious man,
 With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;
 Even children followed with endearing wile,
 And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile;
 His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed,
 To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
 But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.

EXERCISE XXXII.

PARAPHRASE THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES.

1. The high value of diamonds chiefly arises from the fact that they are scarce. At the same time scarcity alone will not create value. There are many scarce metals, or minerals, of which only a few little bits have ever yet been seen; but such substances are not of value unless some special use has been found for them.
2. Elephant hunting is an extremely dangerous amusement, but it is on that account a favorite one

with the officers of the British army in India, for it serves to relieve the tedium of garrison life when there are no active military duties to be performed.

3. Exercise is necessary for the healthy development and maintenance of either brain or muscle, and hence the student, the professional man, and every one whose calling involves much brain work, should have daily physical exercise ; and the more pleasant and amusing that exercise, the better its effect on the health.
4. Bad cooking, besides destroying food, is unquestionably the source of much indigestion ; the art of cooking, therefore, in the interests of both health and economy, should be the subject of careful study in every household. And of scarcely less importance is the selection of wholesome and unadulterated food.
5. Seafaring life abounds with instances of great courage combined with perfect presence of mind in the face of the most dreadful peril. Such qualities challenge universal admiration whenever they are discerned, but by common consent the most cordial meed of praise seems to be reserved for those who furnish examples of true heroism at sea.
6. That a constant excitement of the mind is most injurious there can be no doubt ; that excitement involves a consequent weakness is a law of our nature than which none is surer ; that the weak-

ness of mind thus produced is and must be adverse to quiet study and thought, to that reflection which alone is wisdom, is also clear in itself, and proved too largely by experience.

7. Excessive heat enfeebles man : it invites to repose and inaction. Moreover, in the tropical regions nature, too prodigal of her gifts, does not compel him to wrest from her his daily bread by daily toil. A uniform climate and the absence of a dormant season render forethought of little service to him. Nothing invites him to that struggle of intelligence against nature which raises both the mental and the physical powers of man to their highest pitch.
8. The Iroquois, astonished at the persistent vigor of the defence, fell back discomfited. The fire of the French, who were themselves completely under cover, had told upon them with deadly effect. Three days more wore away in a series of futile attacks, made with little concert or vigor ; and during all this time Daulac and his men fought and prayed as before, sure of a martyr's reward.
9. But when the morning broke, and revealed the extent of the carnage with which the plain was heaped for miles, the successful allies saw and respected the resolute attitude of their antagonist. Nor were any measures taken to blockade him in his camp, and so to extract by famine that submission which it was plainly perilous to en-

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force by the sword. Attila was allowed to march back the remnants of his army without molestation, and even with the semblance of success.

10. Letters were received from Columbus, announcing his return to Spain, and the successful achievement of his great enterprize. The delight and astonishment raised by this intelligence were proportioned to the scepticism with which his object had been originally viewed. The sovereigns were now filled with a natural impatience to ascertain the extent and other particulars of the important discovery; and they transmitted instructions to the admiral to repair to Barcelona as soon as he should have made the preliminary arrangements for the further prosecution of his enterprize.

EXERCISE XXXIII.

CONTRACT THE FOLLOWING PASSAGES BY CHANGING THE LANGUAGE AND THE CONSTRUCTION, AND OMITTING UNNECESSARY WORDS AND UNIMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

1. It is the firm belief of all that are present that if you act in this way you will in a short time attain the object of your desires.
2. What is the reason that you did not pay attention to the instruction that I gave you in regard to the proper way in which this work should be done?

3. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement as has just been suggested would have been of greater utility at that time than there is any possibility of its being at the present moment.
4. The efforts that his friends are putting forth on his behalf are not, in my humble opinion, likely to be rewarded with success, as it is clear that he is not possessed of the necessary qualifications required by the law.
5. Can any one of the teachers present before me assign a reason for the fact that so large a number of the candidates were, at least if one may judge from appearances, not possessed of sufficient ability to furnish a correct solution of the problem?
6. A stag, who happened to be quenching his thirst in a clear lake, was struck with the beauty of his horns, which he saw reflected in the water. At the same time, observing the extreme slenderness of his legs, "What a great pity it is," said he, "that so fine a creature as I should be furnished with so despicable a set of spindle-shanks! What a noble animal I should be did my legs in any measure correspond with my horns! In the midst of his soliloquy he was suddenly alarmed by the cry of a pack of hounds. He immediately bounded away through the forest, and left his pursuers so far that he would have escaped from them, but unfortunately while he was passing through a

thicket his horns became entangled in the branches, where he was held till the hounds came up and tore him to pieces. In his last moments he thus exclaimed: "How ill do we often judge of our own true advantages! The legs which I despised so for their slimness would have borne me away in safety, had not the antlers of which I was so proud betrayed me to ruin.

7. One very hot and sultry day in the month of September, a fox perceived some delicious-looking grapes nailed up to a trellis. They hung very high, and were indeed beyond his reach; but he was very thirsty and longed for the refreshing juice of the grapes, which looked exceedingly nice and tempting; he determined, therefore, not to pass by them and continue on his journey without at least making an attempt to obtain some of them. Having, however, leaped up at them several times and endeavoured with all his might to get at them, all his strivings to obtain possession of them were unsuccessful. At last, when he found that all his efforts were of no avail, he suddenly turned away and continued his journey, saying to himself as he went. "Pshaw! after all I dare say they are nasty sour things, not worth having, and not fit to be eaten if I had them. I wonder that I gave myself such an amount of trouble about them."
8. Full fifty years had passed, and all forgot,
When on an idle day, a day of search

Mid' the old lumber in the gallery,
 That mouldering chest was noticed : and 'twas said
 By one as young, as thoughtless as Ginevra,
 "Why not remove it from its lurking place?"
 'Twas done as soon as said : but on the way
 It burst—it fell ; and lo ! a skeleton :
 With here and there a pearl, and emerald stone,
 A golden clasp, clasping a shred of gold.
 All else had perished—save a nuptial ring,
 And a small seal, her mother's legacy,
 Engraven with a name ! the name of both—
 "Ginevra"—There then had she found a grave ;
 Within that chest had she concealed herself,
 Fluttering with joy, the happiest of the happy !
 When a spring lock, that lay in ambush there,
 Fastened her down for ever.

- *9. No thanks had been voted by the City Council for the victory, and Nelson, feeling that he and his companions in that day's glory had an honourable claim to this reward, addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, complaining of the omission and the injustice. "For myself," said he, "if I were only personally concerned, I should bear the stigma with humility. But my Lord, I am the natural guardian of the characters of the officers of the navy, army, and marines, who fought, and so profusely bled, under my command on that day. I disclaim for myself more merit than naturally falls to the share of a successful commander ; but when I am called

* In contracting change Nos. 9 and 10 to indirect narrative.

on to speak of the merits of the Captains of his Majesty's Ships, and of the officers and men, whether seamen, marines, or soldiers, whom I had the happiness to command that day, then I say that never was the glory of this country upheld with more determined bravery than on that occasion."

10. From 806, the period of my entrance on this noble theatre, with short intervals to the present time, I have been engaged in public councils at home and abroad. Of the services rendered during that long and arduous period of my life, it does not become me to speak: history, if she deign to notice me, and posterity, if the recollection of my humble actions shall be transmitted to posterity, are the best, the truest, and the most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentence will be pronounced, and to that I commit myself.

During that long period, however, I have not escaped the fate of other public men, nor failed to incur censure and detraction of the bitterest, most unrelenting, and most malignant character; and though not always insensible to the pain it was meant to inflict, I have borne it, in general, with composure, waiting in perfect confidence that, whatever wrong or injustice I might experience at the hands of man, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would, by the inscrutable dispensations of His providence, rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice to be done.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS FOR COMPOSITIONS.

1. *Write suitable advertisements to go under the following headings.*
 1. House to Let 2. Farm for Sale. 3. Situation Wanted. 4. Teacher Wanted. 5. Tenders Wanted. 6. Stray Cattle. 7. Lost. 8. Commenced Business. 9. New Goods. 10. Selling off. 11. Found.
2. *Write short accounts for your local paper of the following.*
 1. School Examination. 2. Church Social. 3. Serious Accident. 4. Runaway Team. 5. Fire. 6. Burglary. 7. School Pic-nic. 8. Township Show.
3. *Write letters and business forms suitable for the following purposes.*
 1. Applying for a position as clerk. 2. Applying for a position as teacher. 3. Subscribing for a paper. 4. Enclosing an account and asking payment. 5. Acknowledging the receipt of money and enclosing receipt. 6. Ordering goods. 7. Notification by secretary of a meeting to be held. 8. Asking for information. 9. An invitation. 10. Answers to an invitation.
4. *Write short compositions on the following.*
 1. The use of studying History. 2. Alfred the Great. 3. The Armada. 4. Oliver Cromwell. 5. The Peninsular War. 6. Champlain. 7. The U.E. Loyalists. 8. The War of 1812. 9. How

Canada is governed. 10. Rain. 11. The Gulf Stream. 12. The influence of climate on character.

5. *Write short compositions on the following.*

1. The Benefits of Commerce.
2. The evils of Intemperance.
3. Newspapers.
4. The value of Punctuality.
5. The evils of Procrastination.
6. The Art of Printing.
7. Dominion Day.
8. Railroads.

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