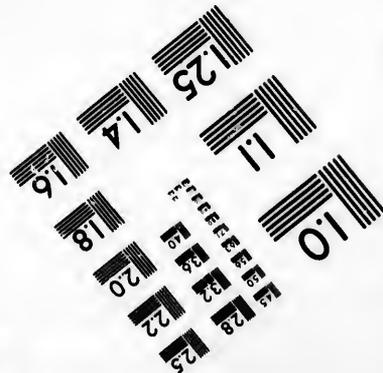
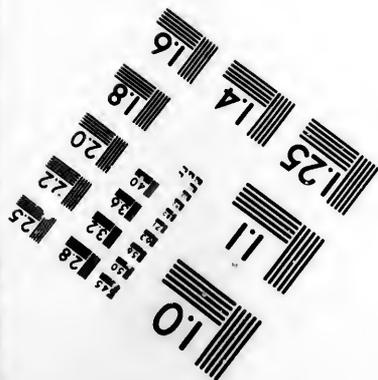
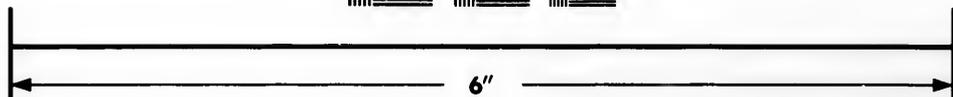
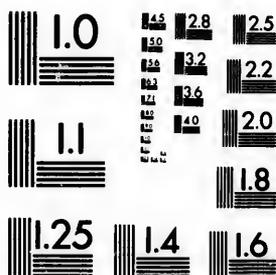


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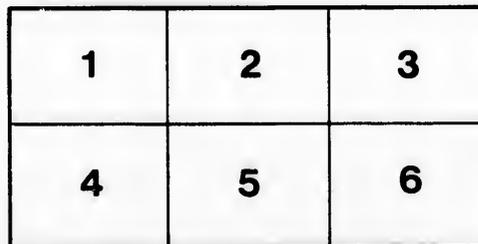
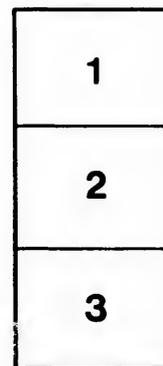
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EXERCISES IN GRAMMAR

BY

G. E. HENDERSON

Editor of "The Canadian Teacher."

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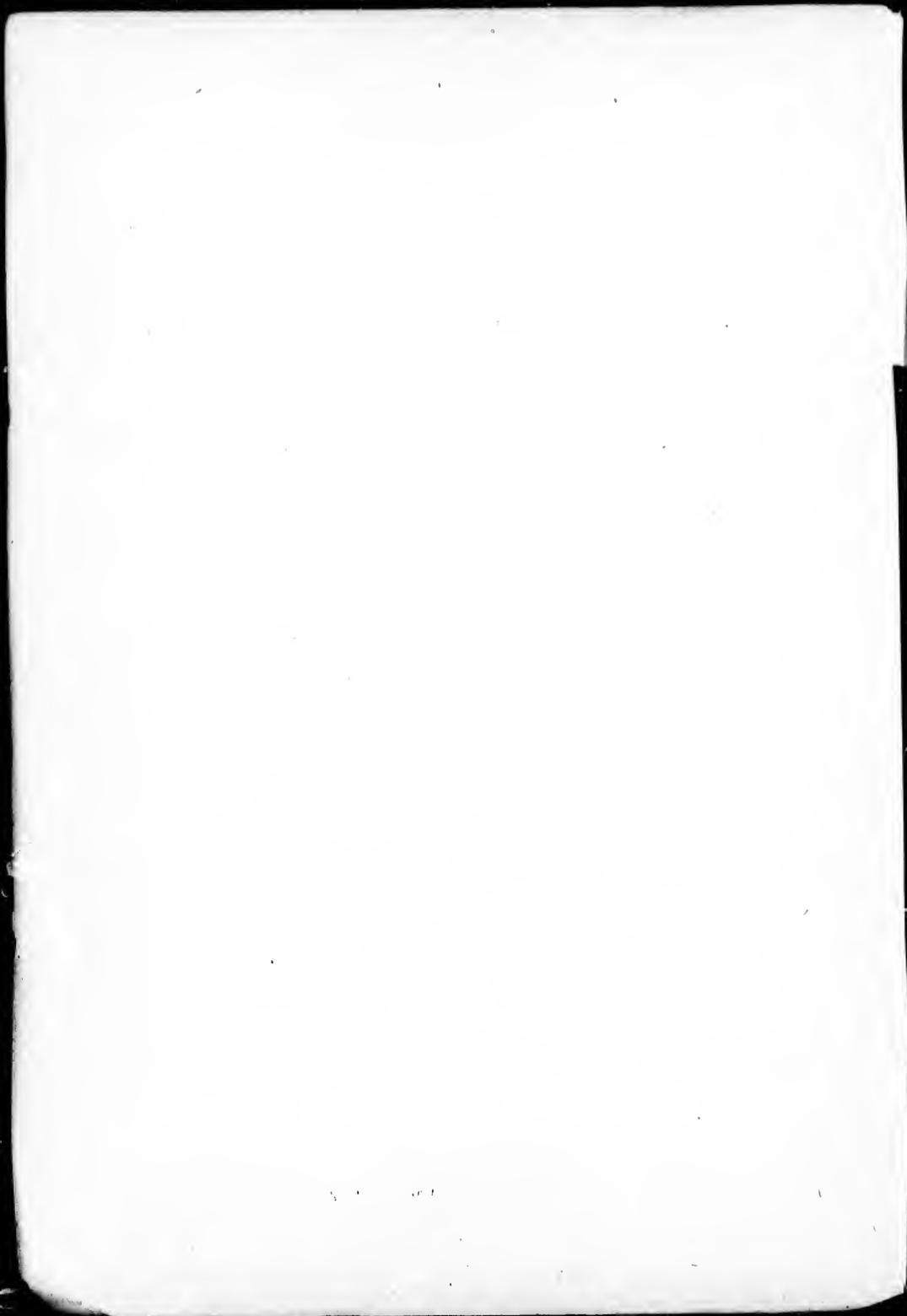
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PREFACE.

The need of a good collection of exercises, to supplement those in the regular text-book in grammar, has long been felt by the teachers and pupils of our Public Schools. To meet this lack the blackboard has been freely called into use, and many precious hours of the teacher's time have been used in this work, which at best is a strain on the eyes of the pupils.

"Exercises in Grammar" has therefore been prepared with considerable care, and is now placed before the public. The work in each exercise is graded and each part of speech is treated by itself. The outline tables at the beginning of some of the chapters will be found very useful. We trust the little book will be welcomed in its field of work.

THE AUTHORS.



Exercises in Grammar.

THE NOUN.

CLASSIFICATION :—

1. As to meaning :

- (1) Common.
Proper.
- (2) Concrete.
Abstract.
- (3) Gender-Nouns :
Masculine.
Feminine.
- (4) Collectives.
- (5) Diminutives.

2. As to Form :

- (1) Simple.
- (2) Derived.
- (3) Compound.

INFLECTIONS

(Declension) :—

1. Number :

- (1) Singular.
- (2) Plural.

2. Case :

- (1) Nominative :
Subject Nom.
Predicate Nom.
Nom. in Apposition.
Nom. of Address.
Nom. Absolute.
- (2) Possessive.
- (3) Objective :
Direct Obj.
Indirect Obj.
Obj. in Apposition.
Cognate Obj.
Obj. Predicate Noun.
Adverbial Obj.

Exercise 1.

Classify the nouns (common, etc.), giving reasons :—

1. The girls crowned her queen. [Balmoral.
2. The Queen and the Princess of Wales have gone to
3. The lecturer addressed the audience in the choicest English. [West.
4. In January, President McKinley will start for the

5. Its influence will prove a blessing to every home it enters.
6. The crowd watched the departure of the regiment.
7. The swarm of bees settled upon a flock of sheep.
8. Have you read "The Lamplighter"?
9. The *City of Paris* is a fine steamship.
10. Great Britain depends more upon her navy than upon her army.
11. The seamstress lives in the Royal City.
12. To the disgust of the judge, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.
13. The Suez Canal is England's "Key to India."
14. A horde of vultures sat feasting upon the carcase of a horse. [in the world.]
15. The Canadian Pacific Railway is the longest railroad
16. A company of the Queen's Own Regiment was despatched to the scene of the rising.
17. Mr. Spurgeon was a Baptist.
18. The Canadian Order of Foresters met in Peterboro.
19. Some little Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood ;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

Exercise 2.

(a) Write twenty-five words that are names of classes of objects.

(b) Write five names of:—

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. People. | 2. Horses. | 3. Cows. |
| 4. Cities. | 5. Towns. | 6. Villages. |
| 7. Townships. | 8. Counties. | 9. Rivers. |
| 10. Lakes. | 11. Islands. | 12. Continents. |
| 13. Oceans. | 14. Railways. | 15. Ships. |
| 16. Household pets. | 17. Particular books. | |
| 18. Rulers of countries. | 19. Religious bodies. | |
| 20. Political parties. | 21. Secret societies. | |

Exercise 3.

Which nouns are concrete and which are abstract ?

1. The foundation of the school has been laid.
2. He laid the foundation of his fortune by strict honesty.
3. It was his good fortune to receive news of the approach of the enemy.
4. A prince of Sweden married the daughter of a private gentleman, and willingly sacrificed for love all rights to the throne.
5. "Where is he, my love?" said Scrooge.
6. Care is written on his face.
7. How is all your care, Mrs. Thompson?
8. Many of the English nobility lay dead upon the field.
9. He was noted for nobility of character.
10. Obeying the voice of duty, she left the court, left her royal lover, left the world of pomp and pageant, assumed the garb of a nursing sister, and took charge of a ward in the great charity hospital at Stockholm.
11. What is the duty on these books?
12. The snake escaped through an opening in the wall.
13. Thursday is the day set for the opening of the new church.
14. Do you believe in the union of Church and State?
15. After hearing that song, I do not wonder at the power of song.
16. He pays court to my sister, Ellen.
17. The train stopped at the station for ten minutes.
18. He is in a very wretched state.
19. He stands at his station, as strong as a king.
20. He displayed his address in horsemanship.
21. He wrote the address in a bold, round hand.
22. His address lasted only twenty minutes.
23. Hieroglyphics are very queer characters.
24. He was a man of excellent character.
25. Ask John what his weight is.
26. The brass weight has been lost.
27. "Now tread we a measure," said Lochinvar.
28. Where is the yard measure?
29. He has taken the measure of my foot.

Exercise 4.

Form abstract nouns corresponding to :—

1. Man, boy, widow, child, friend, leader, infant, agent, regent, colonel, captain, magistrate, fool, tyrant, mayor, sheriff, coward, martyr, heir.

2. Good, fresh, careful, great, humble, able, sensible, extreme, brief, prosperous, hostile, barbarous, pious, various, anxious, safe, dignified, poor, cruel, simple, sagacious, reciprocal, wide, long, dead, young, broad, merry, high, ignorant, elegant, present, prudent, brilliant, supreme, solitary, grateful, valiant, splendid, candid, pleasant, proud, brave, honorable, virtuous, guilty, grievous, needful, vigorous, worthy, commercial, free, heroic, suspicious, cautious.

3. Succeed, exceed, proceed, resist, assist, abound, rely, sustain, maintain, concur, precede, rob, discover, receive, deceive, conceive, pursue, revive, dismiss, approve, resolve, revolve, absolve, dissolve, expel, repel, compel, destroy, reduce, oblige, cease, reconcile, reveal, ruin, save, decide, conceal, treat, arrange, thieve, weigh, assail, complain, steal, grow, offend, expend, know, serve, conquer, sing, love, terrify.

Exercise 5.

1. Write 15 abstract nouns that are names of qualities.
2. Ditto, that are names of conditions or states.
3. Ditto, that are names of actions.
4. Make a list of the endings of abstract nouns.
5. Write several abstract nouns having these endings.

Exercise 6.

Name the prominent quality or qualities of :—

Snow, a stone, a lion, a fox, the sky, a lamb, sugar, alum, feathers, fire, mud, the horse, the eagle, the lark, summer, winter, the donkey, a clock, a miser, a spend-thrift, water, ink, milk, a deer, glue, rubber, mucilage, "Lady Clare", "The Village Blacksmith", "Tom Brown", "Arthur".

Exercise 7.

Give the corresponding feminine gender-noun of:—

1. Boy, brother, king, uncle, man, bachelor (2 ways), bridegroom, earl, father, husband, monk, nephew, papa, son, swain, youth, wizard, lord, friar, master (a boy), gentleman, widower, sir, male, sloven, bull, drake, gander, cock, horse, ram, boar, dog.

2. Lion, heir, abbot, baron, duke, master, hero, actor, count, deacon, emperor, adulterer, elector, giant, hunter, Jew, lad, marquis, governor, host, negro, murderer, priest, prince, prophet, peer, shepherd, songster, sorcerer, tiger, viscount, author, school-master.

3. Man-servant, cock-sparrow, landlord, gentleman, merman, he-goat, he-devil, bull-calf, dog-fox, ram-lamb, peacock, guinea-cock, turkey-cock, jackass, tom-cat, billy-goat, buck-rabbit, he-lion, grandson, father-in-law, god-father, step-son, son-in-law.

4. Beau, sir, testator, executor, administrator, heritor, sultan, czar, signor, margrave, landgrave, in:ant (title), dauphin.

5. Alexander, Francis, Julius, Wilhelm, Jesse, George, Louis.

6. Parent, teacher, neighbor, friend, scholar, pupil, student, cattle, child, playmate, keeper, baby, infant, people, folk.

Exercise 8.

State the gender of these nouns and give the corresponding opposite form, where possible:—

1. Parent, aunt, doe, maid, wizard, earl, queen, hart, wife, duck, duke, mistress, cock, master (a boy), horse, priest, lass, abbot, prince, lady, marquis, sorceress, jackass, count, deaconess, vixen.

2. Sultana, viscount, empress, ewe-lamb, mother-in-law, sir, companion, prophet, child, son, testatrix, hero, czar, beau, mamma, friar, neighbor, bull, lord, mayor, comrade, niece, belle.

3. Administrator, ram, signor, nymph, man-servant, youth, heiress, merman, executor, bullock, sire (animal),

lass, female, votary, sloven, filly, widow, stag, bride, founder, Wilhelm, Alexander, Frances, Jesse, Ju. ius.

Exercise 9.

Substitute for each gender-noun the name of the opposite sex :—

1. The gander is much larger than the drake.
2. This youth is quite a wizard.
3. I traded a ewe-lamb for a bull-calf.
4. My dear sir, you make an unkind husband.
5. The lion and the tigress watched the he-goat.
6. The actress, who was also a songstress, highly delighted the sultana, the czar, the marquis, the viscount and the duchess. [of Lady Lyons.]
7. The bachelor will soon win for his bride the niece
8. The founder of the temple was an abbot.
9. The sultana will visit her mother, her uncle, her brother, her mother-in-law and her son.
10. The Queen and the Prince of Wales have gone to Berlin to visit the Emperor of Germany and the Crown Princess of Prussia. [honors.]
11. His infant daughter was the inheritress of all his

Exercise 10.

Distinguish the collectives and diminutives :—

1. Group, fatling, brooklet, committee, family, nestling, lambkin, the army and navy, kitten, signet, Charlie, hillock, a horde of vultures, a swarm of bees, mannikin, a yoke for the oxen, a yoke of oxen, herd, corpuscle, floret, grand jury, duckling, fleet, bunch, eaglet.
2. Flotilla, lobule, council, battalion, Willie, score, cluster, damsel, cygnet, dozen, nursling, the radicle or root, crowd, brigade, jury, a bit and brace, a brace of partridges, coronet, the auricles and ventricles, changeling, a company of soldiers, congregation, noddle, chaplet, locket, mob, pumpkin.
3. Audience, hamlet, lordling, his thrifty wife, regiment, bullock, gosling, Bennie, Canticles or Song of Solomon, drove, grayling, flock, Peterkin, rivulet, darling,

flow'ret, a team of horses, streamlet, parliament, cigarette, a span of ponies, goblet, islet, a school of porpoises, nodule, mantelets, foundling, leatherette, ringlet.

Exercise 11.

Classify these nouns according to their form:—

1. Summer, evening, English, market-place, reaper, holidays, wild-stag, otter, serf, daughter, settler, skipper, admiral, Christian, untruth, reply, remark, rainbow, wastefulness, cottage, cotter, journeys, berries, kitten, children, staircase, laggard.

2. Dinner, play-room, insects, waggon, country, hay-makers, butternuts, butter, sickle, cobwebs, button, stubble, whistle, blackberries, oxen, possibility, confidence, excellence, dozen, grenadier, manufactures, interview, assailant, bridal.

3. Amusement, ripple, shadow, babies, marigold, stockings, ladyslipper, hearth, farmer, shovelful, handle, roadside, content, pillow, penny-royal, afternoon, handkerchief, nightingale, forget-me-nots, heaven, charcoal, professor, dastard, youngsters, misfortune, actor.

Exercise 12.

Give the plurals of these nouns:—

1. Lass, kiss, ignoramus, deaconess, marsh, lash, church, march, arch, box, hoax, fox, topaz.

2. Monarch, patriarch, tetrarch.

3. Two, solo, piano, octavo, canto, quarto, folio, trio, zero, cameo, soprano, tyro, pro, junto, salvo, Hindoo, cuckoo, portfolio, ratio, portico, alto, sirocco, mosquito.

4. Hero, buffalo, negro, domino (2 ways), potato, tornado, tomato, volcano, cargo, echo, grotto (2 ways), calico, motte, mulatto, torpedo, flamingo, archipelago.

5. Bay, day, Monday, Sunday, key, valley, journey, alley, storey, chimney, boy, toy, buoy, alloy, guy.

6. Lily, cherry, berry, army, navy, ally, secretary, lady, difficulty, soliloquy, obsequy, piggy, bunny, harpy, obloquy.

7. Chief, roof, serf, hoof, proof, handkerchief, muff, cuff, gulf, safe, fife, cliff, sheriff, bailiff, grief, strife, reef, flag-staff, reproof, fief, whiff, catiff, puff, rebuff, turf (2 ways), heart-grief.

8. Leaf, sheaf, beef, wharf (2 ways), staff (2 ways), calf, self, thief, knife, wife, half, shelf, life, loaf, wolf.

9. Ox, child, brother.

10. Man, woman, goose, louse, mouse, tooth, foot.

11. German, Roman, Norman, Burman, Turcoman, Ottoman, Mussulman.

12. Englishman, Chinaman, workman, seaman, husbandman, Frenchman, brakeman, fisherman.

13. A, B, m, t, i, 5, 7, 9, +, -.

14. Cupful, lapful, mouthful, armful, plateful.

15. Sheep, deer, salmon, fish, species, heathen, couple, dozen, score, hundred, head (cattle), brick, series.

16. Governor general, father-in-law, son-in-law, deputy-reeve, commander-in-chief, knight-templar, man-servant, woman-servant, lord-justice, mouse-trap, lieutenant-governor, deputy-minister, forget-me-not, brigadier-general, knight-errant.

17. News, mathematics, acoustics, means.

18. Scissors, pincers, pliers, tongs, shears, bellows, pants, trousers, breeches, drawers, goods, thanks, cattle.

Exercise 13.

Write the plurals of the following words :—

1. Beau, batteau, plateau (2 ways).
2. Cherub, seraph, teraph.
3. Axis, basis, oasis, analysis, crisis.
4. Stratum, datum, memorandum, medium.
5. Larva, formula, nebula, vertebra.
6. Index, appendix, vertex, apex, vortex, radix.
7. Phenomenon, criterion.
8. Radius, terminus, genius, cactus, villus, bronchus, calculus.
9. Genus.
10. Bandit, virtuoso.
11. Miasma, dogma.
12. Mr., Madam.
13. Chrysalis.

Exercise 14.

Write the plural form of each word, where possible:—

1. Two, alley, whiff, solo, Norman, head (cattle), A, deputy-reeve, piano, species, dear, onyx, sheriff, wharf, cargo, colliery, deer, +, wolf, Ottoman, octavo, knight-templar, governor-general, Mr.

2. Ally, soliloquy, cliff, mouse, court-martial, self, obsequy, lord-justice, sheep, aid-de-camp, goose, bailiff, ignoramus, man-servant, memento, caitiff, money, tornado, hoax, patriarch, lasso, lynx, anarchy, Christmas, gulch.

3. Harpy, woman-servant, German, topaz, staff, flag-staff adz, knight-errant, husbandman, strife, heart-grief, Turcoman, mouthful, mathematics, 9, quay, summons, canto, scissors, conch, phlox, waltz, radish, witness, merino.

4. Tomato, mistress, hoof, shelf, Roman, tetrarch, murderess, grotto, reproof, pliers, lily, fief, worry, acoustics, cony, trousers, chimney, child, a, pharynx, serf, news, reef, armful, mouse-trap, rendezvous.

5. Oasis, beau, stratum, terminus, appendix, radius, madam, crisis, formula, batteau, larva, axis, chrysalis, datum, vertex, basis, phenomenon, memorandum, analysis, criterion, miasma, villus, nebula, medium teraph, apex, cactus, bronchus, vertebra.

Exercise 15.

Give two plural forms for each, and distinguish, where possible, in meaning:—

Shot, penny, pea, brother, index, cow, cloth, genius, virtuoso, cherub, formula, dogma, die, bandit, seraph, Mary, Miss Brown, Percy, Dr. Smith, Mr. White, Cato, Henry, cannon, staff.

Exercise 16.

Change the singular to the plural, and vice versa:—

A.

1. A black man is called a negro.
2. The monkey is destroying the cuff and the muff.
3. A Mussulman believes in Mohammed.

4. The lady sings a solo at the concert.
5. The workman has a very smart wife.
6. This Indian tribe has a fierce chief.
7. A deer or a chamois is a gentle animal.
8. That old woman likes her daughter-in-law.
9. The ox knocked my tooth out with its foot.
10. The woman saw a lily and a berry on the shelf.
11. The butcher has bought a calf and a wolf.
12. The little seamstress has a beau.
13. A volcano is a burning mountain.
14. The governor-general is a statesman.
15. Miss Jones will visit the Duchess of St. Albans.
16. A German makes a brave soldier. [York.
17. Dr. Brown will take a post-graduate course in New
18. Percy was a very headstrong man.
19. Mr. Smith says it is a wonderful phenomenon.
20. The thief stole a penny and a lamp chimney.

B.

1. The secretaries are busy at their offices.
2. Sheriffs or bailiffs are not thieves. [tomatoes.
3. Their cargoes are composed of potatoes and
4. A little boy's heart-griefs soon heal.
5. Mirza, we have heard thy soliloquies.
6. These larvæ grow on the cacti.
7. These books have both indexes and appendices.
8. Their beaux do not understand chemical formulæ.
9. Where are the villi and the bronchi found?
10. They are jotting down memoranda.
11. The Knights-Templars will march to the oases with their men-servants, and there view the nebulæ in the heavens. [to their termini.
12. These railways stretch out, like the radii of a circle,
13. The triangles have bases and vertices. [hold gods.
14. The ancient heathen worshipped teraphim or house-
15. The banditti attack the travellers on their journeys.
16. The genii dwell in the cliffs.
17. The Romans took their staves in their hands and went to meet their wives.

18. The tornadoes compelled the buffaloes to take shelter in one of the grottoes, where they saved their lives.

19. The Normans after many difficulties got down to the valleys, where they found the leaves of the cherries in great abundance.

Exercise 17.

Distinguish the different kinds of nominative case in the following:—

A.

Subject nominative, predicate nominative, or nominative in apposition.

1. William is playing.
2. The girls went away.
3. That is an aster.
4. These are sweet peas.
5. Sarah Brown, my cousin, is a very smart girl.
6. John, the butcher's boy, is a stout little fellow.
7. The Baltimore oriole is a weaver.
8. The long slender boughs of the willow are the favorite resort of the oriole. [little bird.]
9. The nest will prove a safe shelter for the blithe
10. Merry was the glee of the harp-strings.
11. A busy man shall the miller be by the dawning of the day.
12. Livingstone, the celebrated traveller, settled as a missionary in Mabtosa.
13. Beavers are very timid animals. [city.]
14. Paris, the capital of France, is a very beautiful
15. Milton, the poet, wrote Paradise Lost.
16. The violets are deacons.
17. Up rose the British.
18. I'm the chief of Ulva's Isle and this Lord Ullin's daughter.
19. 'Tis I, Hamlet the Dane.
20. I, Paul, declare unto you.
21. King Harold was killed at Hastings.
22. Farmer John arrived home this morning.
23. Colonel Seton commanded the regiment.
24. Queen Victoria is loved by her people.

B.

Nominative of address or nominative absolute.

1. John, shut the window. 2. Boatman, do not tarry.
3. A storm coming up, the men could not get home.
4. The weather abating somewhat, the farmer was able to get to the mill.
5. Where have you been, my Mary?
6. The day being rainy, the picnic proved a failure.
7. Fishermen, have you, have you heard of Ben?
8. The service done, the mourners stood apart.
9. That done, she turned to the old man with a lovely smile.
10. "Horatius", quoth the consul, "as thou sayest, so let it be."
11. The storm having ceased, we departed.
12. Success being impossible, they made preparations for a retreat.
13. Listen, my children, and you shall hear of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.
14. The war being ended, the soldiers returned to their homes.
15. O lonely grave in Moab's land, O dark Bethpeor's hill, speak to these curious hearts of ours, and teach them to be still.

C.

Miscellaneous.

1. I'll go, my chief, I'm ready.
2. The Emperor Kaoti, a soldier of fortune, marched against the Huns.
3. The principle which gave a peculiar coloring to Isabella's mind was piety.
4. Thomson, the poet, was a contemporary of Hume, the historian.
5. The jolly old miller, how he will laugh!
6. O Caedonia! stern and wild, meet nurse for a poetic child.
7. The earth was all rest, and the air was all love.

8. Be a hero in the strife. [the gate.
 9. Then out spake brave Horatius, the captain of
 10. Their money being spent, they were soon in want.
 11. The hyacinth is a beautiful flower.
 12. No mercenary bard his homage pays.
 13. I'm wearin' awa, John.
 14. And canst thou, mother, for a moment think that
 we, thy children, when old age shall shed its blanching
 honors on thy weary head, could from our best of duties
 ever shrink?
 15. The adventurous knight, Kenneth, arises David,
 Earl of Huntingdon, Prince Royal of Scotland.

Exercise 18.

*Write the possessive forms of the following words,
 and then use the words formed in sentences :—*

1. Both singular and plural of :—

Boy, man, child, lady, secretary, Englishman,
 sheriff, bird, beau, teacher, woman, father, father-in-
 law, governor-general, bandit, seaman, chief, calf, mon-
 arch, Roman, bailiff, deer, mouse, dear, sheep, mother-
 in-law, man-servant.

2. The possessive form of :—

Brown and Jones, Charles, James, The Emperor of
 Germany, Dr. Brown, Thomas, The Prince of Wales,
 The T. Eaton Co., Veitch and Neal.

Exercise 19.

*State the number of the words in the possessive
 case :—*

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The child's books. | 2. The secretary's re-
port. |
| 3. Curious birds' nests. | 4. The boy's sled. |
| 5. My parents' love. | 6. The robin's young. |
| 7. The girls' dolls. | 8. Printers' proofs. |
| 9. The Teachers' Convention. | 10. The serf's devotion. |
| 11. The father's heart. | 12. The Mechanics' In-
stitute. |

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 13. The grave's cold brink. | 14. Woman's rights. |
| 15. The Farmers' Institute. | 16. Twenty years' apprenticeship. |
| 17. Five pounds' weight. | 18. Children's early words. |
| 19. Artists' colors for sale. | 20. The ladies' bonnets. |
| 21. The artist's studio. | 22. Heaven's justice. |
| 23. The prince's companions. | 24. The deer's head. |
| 25. Her uncle's will. | 26. Their beaux' hats. |
| 27. Men's and boys' hats for sale here. | |
| 28. Shoemakers' or saddlers' work. | |
| 29. The Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association. | |

Exercise 20.

Change these sentences, using the possessive form of the noun :—

1. This book belongs to Mary.
2. This is a picture of my brother John.
3. Mary Gilmore owns these apples.
4. The sufferings of the soldiers were pitiful.
5. The work of the children is very neat.
6. The land that belongs to these farmers is hilly.
7. The story told by the beggar was sad.
8. The clothes that the boys wear are ragged.
9. The work that the women do is hard.
10. The wheat grown by the farmer is plump.
11. The store owned by the merchant is large.
12. The eyes of children are bright.
13. The face of the major changed quickly.
14. The tracks made by the wolves were plainly seen.
15. The medicine for my father is bitter.
16. The yells that the Indians gave startled her.

Exercise 21.

Which of the italicized words are in the possessive case ?—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. The <i>chief's</i> eye flashed. | 2. The <i>oriole's</i> nest. |
| 3. <i>Hannah's</i> at the window. | 4. The <i>pie'd frogs'</i> orchestra. |

5. The *wasp's* cunning way. 6. *Boyhood's* painless play.
7. *Where's* my book? 8. *When's* he coming?
9. His *companion's* hand. 10. Old *Adrian's* Mole.
11. The *schoolmaster's* smile. 12. *It's* a shame.
13. Partake of *harvest's* joys. 14. *Slumber's* chain.
15. *Mabel's* cheek 16. *He's* a jolly good fellow.
17. The wild *flowers'* time and place.
18. *There's* an anthem more dear to me.
19. *Who's* the darling little girl?

Exercise 22.

Distinguish the various forms of the objective case in the following sentences :—

A.

*Object of a verb (participle or infinitive)
or of a preposition.*

1. I hurt my foot on a stone.
2. She heard a wolf in the woods.
3. The lion carried the horse into the jungle.
4. They found the boy under the barn.
5. I saw the cattle beneath the bridge.
6. We watched the people across the street.
7. He tried to burn the letter in the furnace.
8. The thief managed to hide the ring.
9. He had never been known to tell a lie in all his life.
10. His mother put Daffy under the care of a school-master.
11. I saw a man feeding cattle with straw.
12. The boy writing a letter is my son. [over the fire.]
13. The allies escaped, leaving their kettles slung
14. Canoes, bearing five Iroquois, approached.
15. They rushed up to pile the canoes blazing against the palisade.
16. On hearing the song, they burst into tears.
17. He makes his living by gathering rags,

18. From singing comic songs he rose to be a great actor.

19. They planted a row of stakes within their palisades, to form a double fence, and filled the intervening space with earth and stones to the height of a man, leaving some twenty loop-holes, at each of which they stationed three marksman.

B.

Direct or indirect object.

1. They gave their mother a fine present.
2. We give you a cordial welcome.
3. He caused his mother much sorrow.
4. Mother made me a fine pair of stockings.
5. My brother sits near me.
6. Mary is very much like her mother.
7. The larger scholars sat next the wall.
8. John hit William a slap on the cheek.
9. He struck me a hard blow.
10. He hit me a rap on the knuckles.
11. She told her grandmother a lie.
12. Please do me this favor.
13. Hand John a chair, if you please.
14. The boys asked him a question.
15. The foreman paid the men their wages.
16. You must answer me the question.
17. My aunt sent me a fur cape.
18. We forgive our friends their faults.
19. Pay the man a dollar for his work.

C.

Objective in apposition or cognate object.

1. Pharaoh dreamed a dream.
2. I called on Mr. Brown, the new minister.
3. They told Mr. Smith, the butcher's man.
4. Remote from towns he ran his godly race.
5. Take this to Peter, the blind beggar,

6. I live in Toronto, the capital of Ontario.
7. He smiled a sickly smile.
8. He saw only two occupants, an old man and a little boy.
9. This is John, my brother.
10. She sighed a pitiful sigh.
11. I have fought a good fight.
12. He read of the quarrels of his brothers with the High Justiciary, Longchamp, Bishop of Ely.
13. She hath wrought a good work upon me.
14. Let us run with patience the race that is set before us.
15. He laughed a laugh of merry scorn.
16. It was said of his successor, Henry VIII., that he loved to look upon a man.
17. We have fought such a fight for a day and a night as may never be fought again.
18. A scornful laugh laughed he.
19. He asked leave of Maisonneuve, the Governor, to lead a party of volunteers against the Iroquois.

D.

Impersonal or reflexive object.

1. Now I lay me down to sleep.
2. They struck it rich in the Klondike.
3. He sat him down at the foot of a tree.
4. John has hurt himself on a nail.
5. I will both lay me down in peace and sleep.
6. I have footed it from Buffalo.
7. Come and trip it as you go.
8. They laid them down in a shady dell.
9. I sat it out to the end.
10. I walked it all the way.
11. A bright light makes it seem more cheerful.
12. "Now yield thee," cried Lars Porsena.
13. Hark thee,—I think I know most of thy frailties by heart.
14. He bethought himself of following them.

E.

Objective predicate noun or adverbial objective.

1. The Cabinet appointed him Senator.
2. He called me a liar repeatedly.
3. They made Susan queen.
4. The straw weighed a ton.
5. Spring and winter, Hannah's at the window.
6. The soldiers chose him captain.
7. They returned to their homes another way.
8. He trotted a mile in three minutes.
9. We walked all night.
10. He went away last November.
11. The people elected him reeve.
12. The effort cost her her life.
13. This girl is always a word behind.
14. A mile or so away, on a mound, Napoleon stood.
15. His energy made the concert a success.
16. The boys nicknamed him Shorty.
17. The Governor-in-Council appointed Mr. Barron judge of Perth.
18. Home they brought her warrior dead.
19. Morning, noon, and night, they prayed in three different tongues.

F.

Miscellaneous.

1. The boys told the teacher a lie.
2. I heard Professor Drummond, the great scientist.
3. We made Mr. Thompson secretary.
4. I forgave John his first offence.
5. The book cost twenty cents.
6. He called me a drunkard.
7. I sent the book to my brother William, principal of Eatonville school.
8. We gave our parents several presents.
9. We elected Charles chaplain of the society.
10. We arrived last week.
11. Fight the good fight of faith.

12. Charles sent his sister a watch.
 13. Do you know Mr. Bruce, the druggist?
 14. They sang a very jolly song.
 15. Evening and morning, the world of light, spreading
 and kindling, is infinite.
 16. I made me great works; I builded me houses; I
 planted me vineyards.
 17. Did you foot it all the way home?

Exercise 23.

State the case of the nouns :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. He is a tall man. | 2. I saw some Jerseys. |
| 3. They have a fine house. | 4. They were Danes. |
| 5. She was a poor seamstress. | 6. She grew a noble lady. |
| 7. They own many cattle. | 8. He seems a gentleman. |
| 9. I am a teacher. | 10. He is a clever workman. |
| 11. Do you see that workman? | 12. Is it a fierce animal? |
| 13. Orion is a bright star. | 14. We love to watch the star. |

Exercise 24.

Write the abbreviations for :—

1. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, January, February, March, April, August, September, October, December, James, Thomas, Henry, Joseph, George, Charles, Alexander, Alfred, John, William, Edward.
2. Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, United States, Great Britain, West Indies, Newfoundland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, Missouri, California, Louisiana, Indiana, Georgia, Illinois, Virginia, South Carolina, North Dakota, District of Columbia.
3. Postmaster, general, colonel, captain, sergeant, lieutenant-colonel, major-general, postscript, pound

LIBRARY

(weight), dollar, pound (money), barrel, barrels, bushel, quart, gallon, peck, degree, foot, minute, account, example, notice well, the square root of 16.

Exercise 25.

Write in full the words for which the following abbreviations stand:—

1. Sr. ; Jr. ; Dr. ; Cr. ; Mt. Hood ; Rocky Mts. ; Sandwich Ids. ; G. of Mexico ; C. Fear ; B. of Biscay ; P. O. order ; 6% ; Vol. III., pp. 14-16 ; fig. 2, p. 26 ; Xmas. ; MS. ; MSS. ; 16° 18' 25" N. Lat. ; 14th inst. : 12th ult. ; 10th prox. ; D.V. ; e.g. ; from 54 B.C. to 43 A.D. ; L.M. (music) ; C.M. ; S.M. ; D.C. ; V.R. ; C.E. ; Y.M.C.A. ; C.O.F. ; A.O.U.W.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Brown ; M. Faure ; Mme. Bigot ; Bro. White ; Prof. Jones ; Rev. A. Bruce ; Fr. Lalement, S.J. ; John Brown, Esq., No. 15 St. Peter St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. ; Geo. Paterson, B.A., LL.B. ; J. A. McLellan, LL.D. ; Alexander McLaren, M.P. ; W. H. Bowlby, Q.C. ; John Brown, M.P.P. ; Chas. Bulmer, Sec.-Treas. pro tem. ; Wm. Alexander, I.P.S. ; Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D. ; C. J. McGregor, M.A.

3. E. P. Cornell, L.D.S. ; W. Hamilton, D.D.S. ; Geo. More, M.B. ; W. J. Arnott, M.D., M.C.P.S.O. ; A. Bronson, C.E. ; Alfred Parkman, B. Mus. ; John Ruskin, F.R.S. ; Sir Hyde Parker, K.B. ; Rt. Hon. Sir John A. McDonald, K.C.B. ; Hon. Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G. ; Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. ; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; H.R.H. the Princess Louise ; H.M.S. Agamemnon ; Lieut. Cushing, R.N. ; Col. Denison, Q.O.R.

Exercise 26.

Parse the nouns:—

1. The banditti, fierce robbers of Italy, frequently carry off travellers for ransom.
2. There was a baby born to be a brother to the child.

3. The farmers' crops are looking grand.
4. I have a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown. [woman's voice.]
5. I love the children's early words, and a loving
6. Give Johnny an apple, Mary.
7. The Duchesses of Albany are very fine ladies.
8. I have arrogance, and fawning and deceit.
9. The neighbors being friendly, the workman soon liked his new home. [and daughter.]
10. The wolves' howling alarmed the nobleman's wife
11. Woodman, spare that tree.
12. Arthur had a foolish mother, Constance by name.
13. The sheep are eating leaves.
14. The nights being cold, we light a fire.
15. The sheriff paid the jury their money.
16. They crowned Mary queen.
17. Ladies' handkerchiefs for sale here.
18. Night and morning, Hannah's at the window.
19. He received his Marshal's baton for brave conduct.
20. The Marshal's in the market-place.
21. He hit Mary a rap on the fingers.
22. The wind whistles a song for the merry New Year.
23. In the year 1199, John became king of England.
24. The French king, Philip, refused to acknowledge the right of John to his new dignity.
25. He sings the song, but it pleases not now.

rels, bushel,
te, account,

the following

Rocky Mts. ;
; B. of Bis-
14-16 ; fig. 2,
5" N. Lat. ;
; e.g. ; from
M. ; S.M. ;
; A.O.U.W.
Faure ; Mme.
A. Bruce ;
, No. 15 St.
nterson, B.A.,
der McLaren,
wn, M.P.P. ;
n. Alexander,
D.D. ; C. J.
on, D.D.S. ;
M.C.P.S.O. ;
Mus. ; John
B. ; Rt. Hon.
Oliver Mowat,
; H.R.H. the
cess Louise ;
R.N. ; Col.

ly, frequently
er to the child.

THE PRONOUN.

CLASSIFICATION :—

1. As to Meaning :

- (1) Personal.
- (2) Demonstrative.
- (3) Interrogative.
- (4) Relative.
- (5) Indefinite.

2. As to Form :

- (1) Simple.
- (2) Derived.
- (3) Compound.

INFLECTION (Declension):—

1. Person :

- (1) First.
- (2) Second.
- (3) Third.

2. Gender :

- (1) Masculine.
- (2) Feminine.
- (3) Neuter.

3. Number :

- (1) Singular.
- (2) Plural.

4. Case :

- (1) Nominative.
(See also the noun.)
- (2) Possessive.
- (3) Objective.
(See also the noun.)

Exercise 27.

(1) Classify the pronouns ; (2) give their person and gender ; (3) state their number and case ; (4) parse them fully :—

A.

1. I told her.
2. Give it to me.
3. Th's suits him best.
4. Thou art the man.
5. I will not leave thee.
6. These are prunes.
7. I hurt myself.
8. Do thyself no harm.
9. He can do it himself.
10. Those are poor figures.
11. Ye shall surely die.
12. They kept it themselves.
13. Take them away.
14. She has hurt herself.
15. That is not right.
16. They saw us. [selves.
17. The fox freed itself.
18. We have seen it our-
19. You need not think that I like you.

B.

1. Who said so?
2. Give me some.
3. Do you wish any?
4. Either will do.
5. This is the boy who stole the meat.
6. He told me what he said to his father.
7. Aught unsavory or unclean hath my insect never seen
8. Either will do.
9. Few think so.
10. Try another. [a thing?
11. Everybody is welcome.
12. Whoever heard of such
13. Whose is it?
14. A lock is a compartment in a canal fitted with gates whereby ships may pass from one level to another.
15. Which will you have?
16. He has naught to say.
17. I have none.
18. This is all.
19. Whom are you loving?
20. Whatever will he do?
21. Whoever returns him to me may believe a fair compensation he'll surely receive.
22. Somebody has lied.
23. Do not take both.
24. I see nothing.
25. Give each an apple.
26. This is the dog that my father bought.
27. I think you are the one whom he meant.
28. What do you say?
29. I know neither.
30. Take one.
31. Anyone could do that.
32. He hath raised him up, whereof we all are witnesses.
33. This the book which I bought. [might.
34. Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy
35. There is no fireside but has one vacant chair.
36. Whosoever will may
37. I see something. come.
38. Someone has done it.
39. Yours is like mine.
40. The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof.
41. She turned to the old man with a lovely smile upon her face—such, they said, as they had never seen and never could forget.

Exercise 28.

Classify the pronouns according to their form :—

I, you, yourself, this, those, they, them, yourselves, somebody, he, thee, himself, everything, anyone, whatsoever, her, themselves, whatever, who, whom.

Exercise 29.*Interrogatives and relatives.*

1. Who is that man who has fallen ?
2. Which will you have ?
3. This is the book which was lost.
4. I saw the man whose daughter died.
5. Whose did you take? 6. Whom are you loving ?
7. This is the man whom we saw last night.
8. What are you talking about ?
9. I asked him what he was talking about.

B.

Demonstrative and relative "that".

1. That is not the man that ran away.
2. I can do the work much better than that.
3. That is what I said. 4. I like that.
5. I have a dog that can perform tricks.
6. Was that in the paper? 7. That is not the way.
8. This is the horse that I bought.

C.

Interrogative pronoun and interrogative adjective.

1. What class are you in? 2. Whose is this? [buy ?
3. Whose horse is that? 4. Which horse did you
5. What did you say? 6. Which will you have?
7. What kind is that? 8. Which is the house?
9. Whose house was it? 10. Whose is it?

Exercise 30.

Are the relative pronouns used definitely (having an antecedent) or indefinitely?—

1. I saw the man who was robbed last night.
2. You may take just what you like.
3. I know who took it. 4. He says what he pleases.
5. I think it is the book which I bought.
6. Toronto, which is the capital of Ontario, contains about 200,000 population.

7. I heard which was taken.
8. This man, who is a cousin of mine, comes from Muskoka.
9. Take whichever you like best.
10. I know the man whose house was burned.
11. She told me whose it was.
12. Eat whatsoever is set before you for conscience' sake.
13. Those are the sheep that I bought.
14. I know what you should do.
15. The man who did it has not been arrested yet.
16. I do not know which you want.
17. My aunt who lives in London is very sick.

Exercise 31.

Do these subordinate adjective clauses limit or describe?—

1. Who is that man who has fallen?
2. James Brown, who is our teacher, is a cousin of the doctor.
3. Montreal, which is the largest city in Canada, is beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Royal.
4. These boys, whom you will perhaps remember, were at my grandfather's last year.
5. Give it to the first man that asks for it.
6. An honest fellow who stood by gave him this advice.
7. This hall, which is used as a court-room, belongs to the hotel-keeper.
8. My Aunt Mary, who lives in London, is sick.
9. The second miner, who lit the fuse, was to follow with all speed to the top.
10. A trout saw a frog that was sitting on the bank.
11. The frog, who was a lazy fellow, would not catch flies.
12. The book which I bought cost fifty cents.
13. Ethel, who had gone for a whisk, soon brushed the snow off.
14. They saw plainly the white stars, which soon melted, however, in the warm room.

15. Everybody rushed out to see the horrible death they had escaped.

16. My uncle John, whom you used to know, is coming to visit us.

17. Take these cakes to the boy whose mother is sick.

18. These women, whose husbands are rich, dress elegantly.

19. A boy who swears is not a fit companion for my son.

20. The bolls, in which the cotton grows, open when ripe.

21. The cotton-plant, which grows in many countries, is very useful.

22. Have you seen a boy who was dressed in a jacket of gray?

23. The other crows, who had been listening, cried out, "Caw, caw!"

Exercise 32.

Write the proper forms of the pronouns or pronominal adjectives as called for in the following:—

Class.	Person.	Gender.	Number	Case.
Demonstrative.	3rd.	neuter.	sing.	possessive.
Personal.	1st.		plu.	objective.
Personal.	2nd.		sing.	nominative.
Demonstrative.	3rd.		plu.	objective.
Demonstrative.	3rd.	masculine.	sing.	nominative.
Personal.	2nd.		plu.	possessive.
Personal.	1st.		sing.	possessive.
Demonstrative.	3rd.	feminine.	sing.	objective.
Demonstrative.	3rd.		plu.	possessive.
Personal.	1st.		sing.	nominative.
Demonstrative.	3rd.		plu.	nominative.
Personal.	2nd.		plu.	nominative.
Demonstrative.	3rd.	feminine.	sing.	possessive.
Personal.	2nd.		sing.	objective.
Personal.	1st.		plu.	nominative.
Demonstrative.	3rd.	masculine.	sing.	possessive.
Personal.	2nd.		sing.	possessive.
Personal.	2nd.		plu.	objective.
Personal.	1st.		sing.	objective.

Exercise 33.

Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns and pronominal adjectives :—

A.

Personal.

1. (1st sing.) hurt (1st sing.) on the ice.
2. (2nd plu.) must pay (1st plu.) the money or (1st plu.) may have to sue (2nd. plu.).
3. (2nd sing.) art the man.
4. Unto (2nd sing.) do (1st sing.) cry.
5. (2nd plu.) men of Galilee, why stand (2nd plu.) gazing up into heaven?
6. (1st sing.) will take care of (2nd plu.).
7. (2nd plu.) cattle are in (1st plu.) corn.
8. We seek (2nd sing.) grace alone.

B.

Demonstrative.

1. (3rd sing. masc.) heard (3rd plu.) speaking, but could not understand what (3rd plu.) said.
2. (3rd sing. fem.) gave (3rd sing. masc.) a smart box on the ear and (3rd sing. neut.) was red for an hour.
3. Give (3rd sing. fem.) books to (3rd plu.) brother.
4. (3rd sing. neut.) mother is (3rd sing. masc.) sister.

C.

Relative and Interrogative.

1. — is that man? 2. — did the man say?
3. — book did you read? 4. — son are you?
5. With — did you come? 6. Say -- you please.
7. This is the man of — I spoke.
8. Where is the book — I bought?
9. This boy, — mother died last summer, is lonely.
10. John is the boy — did the mischief.
11. This is the pen of — I spoke.

Case.

possessive.
objective.
nominative.
objective.
nominative.
possessive.
possessive.
objective.
possessive.
nominative.
nominative.
possessive.
objective.
nominative.
possessive.
possessive.
objective.
objective.

THE ADJECTIVE.

CLASSIFICATION :—

1. **As to Meaning :**

- (1) Qualifying :
Proper.
- (2) Quantifying :
Cardinal Numerals.
Ordinal Numerals.
- (3) Pronominal :
Possessive.
Demonstrative.
Interrogative.
Relative.
Indefinite.
- (4) The Article :
Definite.
Indefinite.

2. **As to Form :**

- (1) Simple.
- (2) Derived.
- (3) Compound.

INFLECTION :—

1. **Comparison :**

- (1) Regular.
- (2) Irregular.

Degrees :

- (1) Positive.
- (2) Comparative.
- (3) Superlative.

Exercise 34.

Are the adjectives qualifying or quantifying? Also state the sub-class:—

1. Modern nations.
3. Stone columns.
5. A hundred men.
7. Public squares.
9. Ten feet.
11. Memorable events.
13. Two thousand years.
15. A Russian nobleman.
17. A Dutch waggon.
19. A little crooked pole.
21. A famous poem.
23. The funniest trees.
2. Thirty rows.
4. Twenty-two feet.
6. The eastern side.
8. Roman emperors.
10. A strange language.
12. Heroic deeds.
14. Thirty-five columns.
16. The first wolf.
18. A strange dull sound.
20. Give me a little milk.
22. The seventh day.
24. On the fifth day.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 25. Three dollars. | 26. An African rhinoceros. |
| 27. It is fierce and savage. | 28. The Asiatic species. |
| 29. Four varieties. | 30. The man was sick. |
| 31. The fish are salty. | 32. Full military dress. |
| 33. Two soldiers. | 34. A short stubby horn. |
| 35. The third prize. | 36. The boy is young. |
| 37. Farmer John arrived this morning safe and sound. | |

Exercise 35.

State the sub-class of each pronominal adjective :—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. My father. | 2. Their mother. |
| 3. Yonder post | 4. These two roads. |
| 5. What time is it ? | 6. Which book is yours ? |
| 7. That way. | 8. Several species. |
| 9. The books are mine. | 10. The hat is yours. |
| 11. Yon turfen bench. | 12. Both boys. |
| 13. Few people. | 14. The book is his. |
| 15. The other day. | 16. Any person. |
| 17. It is his book. | 18. This hat is mine. |
| 19. Every paper. | 20. Another way. |
| 21. This is the woman whose husband died last week. | |
| 22. I heard which boy was arrested. | |
| 23. This farmer is the owner of these cattle. | |
| 24. I did not know which way to turn. | |
| 25. He showed me what figure to make. | |
| 26. Either way is unsatisfactory. | |
| 27. Every woman gave each child a present. | |

Exercise 36.

Give the class and sub-class of the adjectives :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A sudden splash. | 2. A huge pair of jaws. |
| 3. Thirty yards. | 4. Every muscle. |
| 5. My rifle. | 6. A half-crown. |
| 7. Two men. | 8. The whole body. |
| 9. Its fatal rush. | 10. Three undeniable wit
nesses. |
| 11. The lower jaw. | 12. This book is mine. |
| 13. The boy is small. | 14. Whose hat is this ? |

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 15. Zulu spears. | 16. Neither way. |
| 17. Those apples. | 18. Few scholars. |
| 19. One dollar. | 20. An old ox. |
| 21. Is this pen yours? | 22. The British forces. |
| 23. Many farms. | 24. This is the second time. |
| 25. Yonder ivy-mantled tower. | 26. Yon stunted larch. |
| 27. The other morning. | 28. Either way will do. |
| 29. It was her purse. | 30. The French sentinel. |
| 31. Deadly interest. | 32. The Greek alphabet. |
| 33. Do you know which book the thief took? | |
| 34. I know the man whose son was killed. | |
| 35. Thy limbs are strong. | 36. What book is that? |
| 37. The ancient capital. | 38. Five pounds' weight. |
| 39. Central Park. | 40. Eight feet square. |
| 41. Chicken soup tastes good. | 42. The churchyard cottage. |

Exercise 37.

Classify these adjectives according to their form :—

1. Tender, beautiful, gracious, your, ninth, upright, home-made, his, whose, careful, unpleasant, desperate, larger, finest, splendid, first-class, gray-haired, sunny, sunny-edged, yellow, fifth, little, less, determined, confidential, blackeyed, useless.

2. Mountainous, half-grown, shining, saddest, bigger, southern, disorderly, endless, covered, uncovered, drunken, enriched, harsher, occasional, reckless, timely, unconditional, English, religious, interesting, untimely, recent, active, regular, human, blessed.

Exercise 38.

Form adjectives corresponding to the following, and use them with appropriate nouns :—

1. Count, end, wound, bless, beauty, plenty, glory, religion, boy, child, man, love, lead (v.), remain, health, storm, please, nation, tropic, remark, laugh, trouble, quarrel, sense, horror, absence, presence, pride, disobey.

2. Thought, reck, mercy, hope, hate, truth, injure,

tempest, population, fool, self, knave, sick, live, glisten, fur, fault, fleece, moss, period, ornament, comfort, agree, enjoy, terror, meddle, arrogance, ignorance.

3. Picture, deceive, compare, include, luxury, practice, progress, intrude, iniquity, instant, dignity, simplicity, suggest, number, novice, mountain, influence, substance, passion, memory, friendship, pallor, misery, music, delicacy, publish, revere, offend.

4. England, Scotland, Canada, Cuba, Russia, China, Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Austria, Germany, France, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Holland, Denmark, Saxony, Great Britain, Normandy.

5. Man (Isle of), Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Alsace, United States, Egypt, Afghanistan, Iceland, West Indies, Burmah, North-West, Siam, Ceylon, Hesse, Washington, Wales.

6. Angles and Saxons ; France and Prussia ; France and Germany ; England and United States ; Spain and United States ; England and Belgium ; England and Germany ; Austria and Prussia ; China and Japan ; Russia and Turkey ; Greece and Turkey ; England and France.

Exercise 39.

Add such prefixes to the following as will make them mean the opposite :—

1. Kind, merciful, lawful, clean, reverent, regular, religious, legal, liberal, logical, sane, decent, different, famous, temperate, capable, moral, mortal, modest, partial, patient, orderly, equal, rational, legible, direct, probable, perfect.

2. Faithful, grateful, responsible, legitimate, constant, definite, patient, perfect, earthly, agreeable, resolute, healthy, limitable, expensive, pious, finite, personal, fortunate, resistible, even, christian, curable, movable, potent, deniable, graceful, reproachable.

3. Necessary, delicate, accurate, penetrable, mature, believing, reparable, licit, attentive, covered, moderate, measurable, numerable, competent, enchanted, daunted,

expressed, certain, obliging, revocable, soluble, material, dependent, separable, mutable, considerable, familiar, honorable.

Exercise 40.

Give the three forms of these adjectives where possible and then state the method of comparison:—

1. Sweet, steady, good, beautiful, fat, torpid, lovely, little (size), this, hungry, rich, near, noisy, simple, true, our, Canadian, little (amount), lazy, much, agreeable, cautious, complete.

2. Dainty, young, many, merry, soft, those, far, old, my, English, right, fierce, small, heavy constant, stately, prudent, cool, sensible, tore, high, flat, extraordinary, round, hot, familiar.

3. Inferior, tremulous, French, first, notorious, red, two, obedient, horizontal, bad, few, evil, united, late, huge, whizzing, terrible, pure, undisturbed, easterly, long, pleasant, idle.

Exercise 41.

State the degree of comparison of each adjective. Which is the adjective in each case?—

1. Smallest, prettier, latter, eldest, most torpid, pleasant, living, more graceful, most terrific, more people, pure, heaviest, fewer, rapid, stupid, slower, more violent, ancient, fiercest, most curious, worst, steadier, best, proper.

2. American, most people, purer laws, largest, recent, most wonderful, more laborious, huge, smiling plains, weary, nobler, merrier, busiest, first, ill, most ignorant, more superstitious, celebrated, swifter, more indolent, latest, wild.

3. Idle, commonest, stronger, most difficult, more timid, most useful, white, sweeter, hopeless, twenty, upper story, the fore part of the ship, lovely, uppermost, less difficult, the least remarkable, more uncommon, the least beautiful, the most brilliant, less agreeable.

Exercise 42.

Supply a suitable noun for each adjective :—

1. Home-made, beautiful, graceful, useless, three-inch, hand-made, ready-made, stem winding, wounded, disgraceful, warm-hearted long-legged, flat-bottomed, rosy-cheeked, waterproof, uncomfortable, delicious.

2. Delicate, old-fashioned, self-willed, rough-cast, second-hand, second-class, birch bark, new-mown, rustic, drunken, frozen, familiar, adjacent, neighboring, dissipated, benumbing, north-west, veteran.

3. Long-headed, well-bred, perpendicular, ill-mannered, three-legged, woe-begotten, fair-haired, admirable, celebrated decisive, curly-headed, handsome, two-foot, splendid, malicious, sweet-voiced, honorable, loyal, heart-rending, enterprising.

Exercise 43.

Change the number of the nouns and make any other changes necessary :—

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A man. | 2. The boy. | 3. This cherry. |
| 4. That girl. | 5. An ox. | 6. A book. |
| 7. This house. | 8. The cow. | 9. That horse. |
| 10. An uncle. | 11. A pail. | 12. The paper. |
| 13. An owl. | 14. The table. | 15. A chair. |
| 16. An inkstand. | 17. This man. | 18. That berry. |
| 19. A woman. | 20. An eye. | 21. The merchant. |

Exercise 44.

Add "a" or "an" as the case may require :—

1. Air, arm, aster, noster, alphabet, nail, alé, axe, apple, angel, ice-house, nice house, ink-bottle, illness, nimble steed, negro, ibex, knife, ignoramus, imp, ox, oat-field, ostrich, nasty taste, off-hand manner.

2. Eye, eagle, ewe, evening, ewer, eunuch, European, egg, easel, Egyptian, euchre-player, eruption, ear, euphemism, essay, estate, eulogy, Eurasian, evasion, eustachian tube, evangelist.

3. Honor, host, heiress, humble cabin, heir, honest

man, house, heirloom, heart, hour, haddock, hair, herb, hero, hermit, honorable action, hymn, humorous story, hostler, hundred, humorist, hyphen.

4. Uncle, union, united effort, ulster, upper story, useful article, upset, ulcer, Ute, unanimous decision, umbel, unicorn, university, umbrella, uniform, uncertain answer, unit, Unitarian, underground passage, Universalist, use, usher, urchin, usurper, untimely end, usurer.

Exercise 45.

Give the relation (attributive, appositive or predicative) of each adjective in the following:—

1. Out spoke the hardy Highland wight.
2. Stuffed birds and fishes dry.
3. He has been a rover free.
4. Striped shirt and jacket blue.
5. The brazen clarion's battle note.
6. This little boy is very fat and lazy.
7. A region of emptiness, howling and drear.
8. Strong hands raised him, voices strong spoke within his ears.
9. He became sick.
10. The boy fell dead.
11. Struggling through the snowdrifts stark.
12. Life's fire was burning low.
13. By this the storm grew loud apace.
14. His hair is crisp, and black and long.
15. His brow is wet with honest sweat.
16. What does she see so strange and black?
17. By cool Siloam's shady rill how sweet the lily grows!
18. Like an arrow swift he flew.
19. Their boys are taught what a boy can do.
20. Her eyes grew dim and her locks were gray.
21. The carpenter planed the table smooth.
22. It makes me cross to hear you speak so.
23. Wound on wound had left him worn and weak.
24. The animal's limbs are thick and powerful.
25. The form of the rhinoceros is clumsy and its appearance dull and heavy.
26. It will render me perfectly happy.

Exercise 46.

Distinguish the various kinds of predicative relation :—

1. She is tall.
2. I told him to be quiet.
3. He made me tired.
4. They are polite.
5. They saw the man grow pale.
6. The lightning struck him dead.
7. She is richer than her sister.
8. I consider him contemptible.
9. The miners made the man drunk.
10. The grass is quite green.
11. Make your writing plain.
12. We were discouraged.
13. He washed his face clean.
14. His mother wishes him to look clean.
15. Tell him to be honest and industrious.
16. The soup tastes hot.
17. He rubbed himself dry.
18. The snow looks dirty.
19. The air smells sweet.
20. He holds the reins tight.
21. He made the fence straight.
22. We burn the wood green.
23. He hewed the timber smooth.
24. We consider it good.
25. The snow becomes hard.
26. John became red in the face.
27. My mother ironed the shirt smooth.

Exercise 47.

Parse the adjectives fully :—

1. A famous traveller.
2. He resumed his course.
3. I am not mad, most noble Festus.
4. Those apples were grown by an English farmer.
5. A handsome boy.
6. Twelve years old.
7. A foolish mother.
8. The pen is mine.
9. The otter is cunning.
10. The French king.
11. Yon cottage on the mount.
12. Its silken cobweb clew.
13. Nine brave attempts.
14. That great victory.
15. The laziest and heaviest and most torpid person.

16. She saw her brother Peterkin roll something large and round.
17. Every famous victory. 18. Seventy breezy miles.
19. Gallant Keeldar's life-blood true.
20. A swaggering, rakish, dissipated London coach.
21. The seventh year. 22. The best man.
23. Diligence was not a whit more toilsome.
24. He is old and feeble. 25. These apples are rotten.
26. The most miserable fellow in the family.
27. The peaches made him sick.
28. She tries to be good. 29. An everlasting covenant.
30. The utmost diligence. 31. This is utter nonsense.
32. High though his titles, proud his name, boundless his wealth as wish can claim.
33. A better way. 34. Broad are these streams.
35. The angel of the village spire, frost-touched, is bright as gold.
36. Two bodies stark and white. 37. How glorious to be free.
38. The figure of the stranger became exceedingly bright.
39. The rarest and most precious things in the world.
40. This is the most favorable view to take.
41. A lovelier scene. 42. A more adventurous colonist.
43. The outermost row. 44. The inner circle.

THE VERB.

CLASSIFICATION :—

1. As to Meaning :

- (1) Transitive.
- (2) Intransitive.

2. As to Form :

- (1) Simple.
- (2) Derived.
- (3) Compound.

VOICE :—

- (1) Active.
- (2) Passive (phr.).

INFLECTIONS (Conjugation) :—

1. Mood :—

- (1) Indicative.
- (2) Subjunctive.
- (3) Imperative.

2. Tense :

- (1) Present.
- (2) Perfect (phr.).
- (3) Past.
- (4) Pluperfect (phr.).
- (5) Future (phr.).
- (6) Future perfect.

3. Person :

- (1) First.
- (2) Second.
- (3) Third.

4. Number :

- (1) Singular.
- (2) Plural.

OTHER VERB PHRASES :

- (1) Progressive.
- (2) Emphatic.
- (3) Potential.
- (4) Obligative.
- (5) Conditional.
- (6) Imperative.

Exercise 48.

Classify the verbs according to their meaning :—

A.

1. The boys play ball.
2. Farmers reap wheat.
3. This boy struck me.
4. The red man came.
5. The boys play noisily.
6. He strolled about.
7. The farmer ploughed the field this spring.
8. The wax doll pleases her very much.
9. The farmer works in the field until dark.
10. The girl walked slowly along a path to the woods.

11. The mound-builders vanished from the scene.
12. They mined for copper near Lake Superior.
13. From these great works they derive their name.
14. In the plains the bison feeds no more.
15. Thus change the forms of being.

B.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The violets are deacons. | 2. John is a great tease. |
| 3. They were lilies. | 4. The rose is red. |
| 5. The pickle is sour. | 6. We hear the robins. |
| 7. The birds are robins. | 8. Where are you going? |
| 9. What did he say? | 10. How is it done? |
| 11. Why did you take it? | 12. Which shall I take? |
| 13. Whom are you loving? | 14. Who took my pen? |
| 15. Who is it? | 16. Which side won? |
| 17. There is a bird sitting on the hedge. | |
| 18. There is going to be a wedding to-day. | |
| 19. There are several boys on the ice this evening. | |
| 20. It is wise to be saving. | 21. It is useless to try. |
| 22. It will not do to be slow. | 23. It is foolish to fret. |

C.

1. The money was stolen by the thief.
2. The fires are lighted by the janitor.
3. The cheese was eaten by the mouse.
4. The book is lost.
5. The pitcher is broken.
6. The men are working.
7. The boy is singing a song.
8. The horses are worked from morning to night.
9. The song was sung by the scholars.
10. The merchants are selling at cost.
11. The merchants are selling their goods at cost.
12. The goods are sold at cost.
13. The lesson was quickly read.
14. The boy has read the lesson.
15. The cup has been broken.
16. The house will be burned up.
17. We will burn the wood.
18. I have spoken the truth.

19. The truth was well told.
20. You may go to the pond.
21. The dishes must be washed.
22. You must wash the dishes.
23. You can read well.
24. It can be read easily.

Exercise 49.

Complete the predicates so as to form (1) transitive verbs, (2) intransitive verbs:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The fire burns —. | 2. She paints —. |
| 3. They build —. | 4. The boy wrote —. |
| 5. The woman sewed —. | 6. My mother crochets —. |
| 7. The teacher writes —. | 8. The scholars learn —. |
| 9. The farmer ploughs —. | 10. The boy spoke —. |
| 11. My father smokes —. | 12. The traveller called —. |
| 13. The hunter shot —. | 14. We thresh —. |
| 15. The man is sawing —. | 16. You may read —. |

Exercise 50.

Fill in the blanks with the proper verbs:—

A.

Lay or lie.

1. The boy — on the grass all day.
2. My sister — it on the table.
3. The bird — six eggs in the nest.
4. He — at full length on the floor.
5. Do not — on your back when sleeping.
6. You had better — the book down.
7. She has — there since yesterday.
8. I have — it away in a safe place.
9. She is — her money up for a rainy day.
10. The books are — on the window.
11. The knife — on the table all the time.
12. Be sure to — plates for four persons.

B.

Raise or rise.

1. John, — the window an inch.
2. The wind has — considerably in the night.
3. The men are — a barn this afternoon
4. I am afraid a storm is —.
5. The merchants have — the price of their goods.
6. The man — in his sleep last night.
7. The bread has — finely.
8. — your arm a little, William.
9. The trustees will — the teacher's salary.
10. The water will likely — after this rain.
11. The posts have — out of the ground.
12. The frost has — the posts a foot.
13. He has — to be the Premier of Canada.
14. The work — blisters on his hand.

C.

Set or Sit.

1. You must — the lamps on the shelf.
2. Do not — very long on the grass.
3. — the eggs under the — hen.
4. Do not think of — it on the floor.
5. She has — the eggs under the hen.
6. The hen — on the eggs for three weeks.
7. The children were — on a sofa.
8. The clerk — on a long legged stool.
9. My mother — the bottle on the shelf.
10. The boys will — on the step.
11. You must — upright in your chair.
12. They — up until after midnight.
13. — down and stay awhile.

D.

Fell or fall.

1. The tree has — across the road.
2. The tree has been — by the wood-cutters.

3. The men have — the maple-tree.
4. The rhinoceros — flat upon the ground.
5. The worshippers — on their faces.
6. The rain is — where they lie.
7. My father was — trees this afternoon.
8. The butcher can — an ox at a blow.
9. The blow — him to the ground.
10. The leaves — to the ground.
11. We were — swiftly through the air.
12. The bully — the man with one blow.
13. Can you — trees ?

Exercise 51.

Classify the verbs according to form :—

1. Look, kneel, underbid, conduct, bring, falter, overthrow, incline, discontinue, surprise, imprison, choose, lose, lengthen, upset, object, obey, abound, deliver, transplant, patch, prolong, lessen, weigh, unfurl.

2. Reel, subserve, perfume, overlook, understand, warble, outlast, present, unfit, react, overheat, trisect, subscribe, mislead, interpose, pierce, partake, proclaim, withhold, betide, increase, decompose, recollect, terrify, re-collect, acquit.

3. Perform, bisect, notice, undertake, neglect, reckon, prosper, rebound, prove, brighten, abhor, continue, jest, lament, leach, number, rebel, outgrow, precede, enumerate, strike, vanish, overset, subdue, approve, beautify, waylay.

Exercise 52.

Give the principal parts of these verbs and then state whether they are old or new ; strong or weak ; regular or irregular ; or defective :—

1. Sweep, guide, think, raise, rise, build, woo, forget, give, will, come, roam, tell, hunt, go, hurt, set, hold, break, lurk, become, yield, may, begin, sell, choose, arise, quicken, bound.

2. Bind, shoe, spend, hear is, led, fighting, makes, fleeing, slung, flew, flowing, drives, dashing, can, works, knowest, screeched, hadst, bursting, clothed, shall, learn, shook.

3. Sown, stolen, lend, thought, seek'st, drunken, meet, grows, dwelling, hit, bought, bereave, slidden, derides, crowing, ground, rings, wringing, sank, shining, ought, fearing, must, bears.

Exercise 53.

In the following blanks use either the past or the perfect participle of the verbs, as the case may require:—

Begin. He — to build the house. I have not — it. A work well — is half done. They — their tasks.

Blow. The wind has — a gale all day. It — from the west. The ship was — up. He — the ship to pieces.

Break. His back was —. The vase is — to pieces. He — his leg. The chair, — and useless, lay in the garret.

Do. I have — my questions. Is the work —? Have you — it? They — it quickly.

Drink. I — only water. The boys have — the milk. They that be — are — in the night.

Go. Is the train —? The doctor — to the hospital. Having — to Paris, he knew something of the city.

Know. The child, — nothing of it. I have — it all along. The name of the thief is not —.

Mow. Have the farmers — the hay? The soldiers — down the enemy. This is new — hay.

See. Have you — the man? Yes, I — him last night. It could not be —. We — it to-day.

Take. Was the book —? The thief — my purse. Have you — it away yet?

Tear. The coat was badly —. He — the paper to pieces. I have — the paper.

Throw. I — it away. The man was — forty feet.
It will be — away when it is done.

Wear. She — her new bonnet. I have — it for ten years. His coat is badly — .

Write. It was — in great haste. I have — ten sheets. I — a letter to my brother last night.

Exercise 54.

Change from the active voice to the passive :—

1. John loves money.
2. The boys play ball.
3. She washes clothes.
4. They eat apples.
5. We made the picture.
6. They sowed the seed.
7. I gave the books away.
8. He struck me on the cheek.
9. My mother makes coats.
10. The men smoked cigars.
11. They have done the work.
12. I have written a letter.
13. The girl has made a hat.
14. The archers have struck the mark.
15. We had eaten the cake.
16. My mother had broken the cup.
17. The woodmen had chopped the tree down.
18. The man had burned up all the wood.
19. He will kill the snake.
20. The smith will shoe the horses.
21. They will hurt us.
22. You will not cheat me.
23. The men will have finished the work at noon.
24. I shall have done the work twice over.
25. I am doing my work.
26. She is ironing shirts.
27. They are sawing wood.
28. You are hurting me.
29. The girl was making hats.

30. She was pinching him.
31. They were eating nuts.
32. You may have your tea now.
33. The dog might bite you.
34. He can draw pictures.
35. The men could fell trees.
36. They must give the money.
37. John ought to love his mother very much.
38. You should write a letter to your mother every week.
39. You would do the work more easily if you took my plan.
40. Let him do the work.
41. Let us take the book.
42. He struck me a blow.
43. He hit me a rap on the head.
44. I gave John an apple.
45. He told me a lie.
46. I heard him his lesson.
47. He gave me a present.
48. My father paid the workmen their wages.

Exercise 55.

Change to the active form :—

A.

1. The work is done by the men.
2. The fox was killed by the hunter.
3. The pies are made by my sister.
4. The goose was stolen by the thief.
5. He was stung by the bees.
6. The sign was blown down by the wind.
7. We have been ruined by the failure.
8. The work has been spoiled by your neglect.
9. The right method has been adopted by them.
10. Our soldiers have been beaten by the enemy.
11. The snow had been shovelled by the man.
12. The clothes had been washed by the servant.
13. The book will be torn by the baby.
14. I shall be murdered by him.

15. The work will have been finished by me before noon
16. We shall have been beaten by our opponents.
17. The pears are being blown off by the wind.
18. The oats are being trampled down by the cattle.
19. The apples are being pared by them.
20. The work was being done by her mother.
21. They were being driven about by the wind.
22. A dress was being made by the seamstress.
23. He may have been caught by the Indians.
24. Could he have been carried off by the robbers?
25. I may have been swindled by him.
26. She might have been eaten by the crocodile.
27. He must have been hurt by the fall.
28. My mother ought to have been obeyed by me.
29. The question should have been done by him.
30. It would have been carried off by the boys.
31. Let the work be done by Mary or Alice.

B.

1. Wheat is exported to Europe.
2. The pitcher is broken.
3. Sugar is imported from Germany.
4. I am ruined.
5. The wood is piled up.
6. The money was stolen.
7. Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.
8. Not a word was spoken.
9. The hymn was sung.
10. Charles I. was beheaded in 1649.
11. The poem was well read.
12. The money was found here.
13. The dog has been killed.
14. The land has been surveyed.
15. The men have not been paid their wages.
16. The cattle have been sold to the butcher.
17. Ashantee has been conquered.
18. The clothes had been washed.
19. The cattle had been fed.
20. The scholars had been kept in.

ry week.
took my

21. The baby will be petted.
22. The meat will have been stolen before morning,
23. The bread is being baked.
24. The sap is being boiled.
25. The land is being ploughed.
26. The hay was being mown.
27. He may have been deceived.
28. I was given a book.
29. A question was asked me.
30. I have been told a lie.
31. The truth has not been told me.
32. He was laughed at.
33. The matter was talked over.
34. The log was rolled over.
35. The ball was shot through.
36. It was not looked at.

Exercise 56.

State the voice of each verb and then change to the opposite voice:—

1. The Frenchmen saw an old fort and took possession of it. It had been made by the Algonquins during the previous autumn. They slung their kettles on the neighboring shore and were soon joined by some Hurons and Algonquins. All these hated the Iroquois, and preparations were made to attack their foes.

2. John is making a cupboard for his mother, while a tidy is being made by Mary for her aunt. Mary is fond of crocheting and John likes carpentering. Their work is praised by their mother, for she loves her children. They are always making something for their friends.

3. While the apples were being pared and sliced, the girls were preparing the paste for the pies. They then laid the sliced apples in their places and put the pies in the oven. The hot fire soon baked the pies, and in fifteen minutes they were taken out sweet and delicious.

4. The chapter has been read and the anthem sung; we must therefore take our places. We must sing the

hymn. The sermon will then be delivered by the minister, and when he pronounces the benediction we will vacate our seats.

Exercise 57.

What is the mood of each verb? Give reasons:—

1. The boiling goes on slowly. 2. Go and buy it.
3. If you go to the circus you will be punished.
4. The excitement begins. 5. Shut the door.
6. If I be killed, you must look after my child.
7. Where shall I go? 8. What does he say?
9. The victors found four Frenchmen still breathing.
10. If he were a trustee he would be an energetic one.
11. Make a fire. 12. Do stop that noise.
13. The Iroquois got possession of the loop-holes.
14. Who could make me such another?
15. Though hand join in hand he shall not be unpunished.
16. Are they here—the dead of other days?
17. Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea.
18. If that be the case we must change our plans.
19. Oh! What a fine ship we see! Whose is it? It is Captain Peel's ship, the Bee.
20. Though he slay me yet will I trust him.
21. God save the Queen. 22. Cried Joris, "Stay spur."
23. Wilt thou try conclusions with Hubert?
24. If I were you I would try to keep quiet.
25. "Let us worship God," he says with solemn air.
26. Do be quiet. 27. What is thy name, yeoman?
28. How if I refuse to shoot on such a wager?
29. Shoot, knave, and shoot thy best, or it shall be the worse for thee.
30. Loving friends, be wise and dry, straightway, every weeping eye.
31. If thine enemy be hungry, give him bread to eat, and, if he be thirsty, give him water to drink.
32. Ye shall not eat it, lest ye die.
33. Sith it be no better, I am content to try my fortune.

34. Be that word our sign of parting.
 35. Bear it patiently, lest it be intolerable.
 36. Long live the king. 37. Thy will be done on earth.
 38. If we can explain how this peaty bed has been kept pure from earth, we shall be able to understand how a coal-bed may have been formed.
 39. An thou suffer that runagate knave to overcome thee, thou art worthy of the gallows.
 40. Supposing I were to go away, what would you do?
 41. Your heart has not been changed to gold. Were it so your case would be desperate.

Exercise 58.

State the tense of the verbs :—

A.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. I wrote. | 2. He digs. | 3. We found. |
| 4. She breaks. | 5. Thou choosest. | 6. I am. |
| 7. He began. | 8. You rose. | 9. We see. |
| 10. They give. | 11. She forsook. | 12. They fly. |
| 13. The boys know. | 14. Herteeth shook. | 15. They smote us. |
| 16. The men swore loudly. | 17. We weave cloth. | |
| 18. The smith strikes the iron. | 19. He stood on his head. | |
| 20. She speaks the truth. | 21. Thou runnest well. | |
| 22. He gets bread and milk. | 23. The meat hangs high. | |
| 24. They drive the cows. | 25. He comes in time. | |
| 26. The beast fought hard. | 27. They drank water. | |
| 28. She broke her pencil. | 29. The wind blows softly. | |
| 30. We wound the yarn. | 31. We wound our enemies. | |
| 32. She sits on the floor. | 33. He set it down. | |
| 34. Hens lay eggs. | 35. She lay on the floor. | |
| 36. He bound the man with ropes. | | |
| 37. The Great Lakes bound Ontario on the south. | | |

B.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Thou hast. | 2. He had. | 3. He is. |
| 4. I was. | 5. If I were. | 6. If he be. |
| 7. Thou art. | 8. We were. | 9. I have. |
| 10. You had. | 11. Thou hadst. | 12. If he were. |

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 13. They did. | 14. He does. | 15. I may. |
| 16. She ought. | 17. We will. | 18. I shall. |
| 19. You could. | 20. Thou canst. | 21. He might. |
| 22. Thou doest. | 23. I must. | 24. You can. |
| 25. Thou oughtest. | 26. If thou wert. | 27. He would. |
| 28. I could | 29. Thou dost. | 30. We might. |
| 31. He has. | 32. Thou mightest. | 33. He shall. |
| 34. They might. | 35. He should. | 36. Thou shalt. |
| 37. You must. | 38. Thou wilt. | 39. They do. |
| 40. Thou didst. | 41. He will. | 42. Thou wast. |

C.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Thou fighest well. | 2. He sowed his wheat. |
| 3. We have worked it. | 4. They praised him. |
| 5. He had dreamed of her. | 6. You will not do it. |
| 7. I have come to tea. | 8. He passed the door. |
| 9. Thou hast holpen thy servant, Israel. | |
| 10. We shall have finished the work at noon. | |
| 11. If thou hadst been here my brother had not died. | |
| 12. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. | |
| 13. They will have forgotten by to-morrow. | |
| 14. You have won the prize. | 15. Thou hast done well. |
| 16. They have finished it. | 17. I have written a letter. |
| 18. The Iroquois had wintered on the Ottawa. | |
| 19. She will pare the apples. | 20. We will go to-night. |
| 21. Thou shalt not steal. | 22. We shall have risen. |

D.

1. The bell is rung by the boys.
2. The fire was made by the teacher.
3. The dishes will be broken if the table upsets.
4. The ox was slain by the priests.
5. I will not be deceived by you.
6. She is slighted by her companions.
7. The poor fellow was gored by the bull.
8. The cakes are made by my mother.
9. The bell has been rung by the sexton.
10. The pies had been baked by his sister.
11. The meat will have been eaten by the mice.
12. The table had been made by the joiner.

13. The books have been spoiled by the rain.
14. The fence was made by the farmer.
15. The room will be swept in good time.
16. The syrup was eaten by the children.
17. The scissors have been lost by your son.
18. The pies are well baked in fifteen minutes.
19. The boy was soundly whipped.
20. We have been deceived by your mother.

Exercise 59.

Use "shall" or "will" properly in the blanks:—

A.

Expressing futurity or intention.

I — write (ride, swim, run).	We — write.
Thou — write.	You — write.
He, she, it — write.	They — write.
The boy — write.	The men — write.

B.

Expressing determination or a promise.

I — sing (work, sweep, rise).	We — sing.
Thou — sing.	You — sing.
He, she, it — sing.	They — sing.
The girl — sing.	The women — sing.

C.

Questions.

— I go (write, sing)?	-- we go?
— thou go?	— you go?
— he go?	— they go?
— the boy go?	— the girls go?

Exercise 60.

What is the force of "shall" and "will" ? —

1. We shall be killed.
2. They shall sing.
3. He will go to Berlin.
4. He shall go home.

5. The pigs will be sold. 6. They will not get done.
 7. They shall not stop. 8. I will write a letter.
 9. What shall we say? 10. She will start at once.
 11. She shall go to-day. 12. You will be late.
 13. He shall not die if I can prevent it.
 14. Shall I go at once? 15. Will he do it?
 16. You shall not have any dinner to-day.
 17. Shall I send more? 18. The boy will be tired.
 19. I will not do it. 20. Wilt thou try again?
 21. She will learn music. 22. I will start soon.
 23. Shall we go to church? 24. He shall do the work.
 25. Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem to be judged?
 26. Will you have pie? 27. Will the boy go?
 28. Thou wilt surely die. 29. Thou shalt not kill.
 30. What will our mother say about it?

Exercise 61.

State the person and number of the verbs, giving reasons :—

A.

1. We work.
2. Thou dost hear.
3. He reads well.
4. You are whispering.
5. I spoke to him.
6. They work hard.
7. Some of the Iroquois were for going home.
8. Three days more wore away in these attacks.
9. An uproar of unearthly yells told of their coming.
10. The Iroquois fell back discomfited.
11. The fire of the French, who were under cover, told upon them with deadly effect.
12. Bread and milk is good to eat.
13. The bread and the milk are on the table.
14. Your grace's power may easily strip me.
15. Thou shalt shoot in thy turn, Locksley.
16. Fifteen cents is too much for such a book.
17. The jury have agreed on a verdict.
18. The council has adjourned.
19. The jury is in the box.
20. Three days' wages was lost.

21. Every man and woman was cheering.
22. I that speak unto thee am he.

B.

1. The saint, the father, and the husband prays.
2. Bread and butter was handed around.
3. What is thy name, yeoman?
4. John as well as James was there last night.
5. Neither wine nor beer was drunk.
6. Five miles is only a short walk.
7. He that plays with fire is foolish.
8. Thou that stolest, steal no more.
9. Who's the darling little girl, everybody loves to see?
10. A jubilee of acclamations followed.
11. The council were to meet in the hall.
12. It is neither John nor his brother.
13. Each boy and girl makes a merry pair.
14. Why is dust and ashes proud?
15. Thou that abhorrest idols, dost thou commit sacrilege?
16. One of the boys was very small.
17. The three miles was soon covered.
18. The party proceeded on their way.
19. What doth the poor man's son inherit?
20. The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth.
21. "These twenty nobles," said Prince John, "are thine own; we will make them fifty, if thou wilt take service with us."

Exercise 62.

Distinguish the verb-phrases in the following sentences, and where possible give the voice and tense:—

A.

Progressive.

1. My sister is working algebra.
2. We have been eating maple taffy.

3. They will be still praising Thee.
4. I shall have been working for seventeen hours.
5. The wood was being cut with all haste.
6. The farmers are threshing oats.
7. The work is being very badly done.
8. You were sawing logs in the woods that day.
9. They have been watching him for an hour.
10. They had been playing ball in the yard.
11. You are being cheated by the scoundrel.
12. She will be scrubbing the floor, very likely.
13. The boys were being driven to school.
14. I had been digging in the garden.
15. The meat was being roasted.

B.

Emphatic.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. I do like to study. | 2. I do not like to study. |
| 3. Do you like to study? | 4. I did go at last. |
| 5. She does like to dance. | 6. They did not take it. |
| 7. Does he start to-day? | 8. The boy did not say so. |
| 9. We did tell you. | 10. You do look like a fright. |

C.

Potential.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. I can walk. | 2. He might come again. |
| 3. We may have been hit. | 4. She may be sleeping. |
| 5. It can not be done. | 6. He may have told me. |
| 7. We could have been sleeping by this time. | |
| 8. I could do it on Friday. | 9. He might have told you. |
| 10. He might have been doing his questions. | |
| 11. He might be mistaken. | 12. They may be killed. |
| 13. I could have done the work yesterday. | |
| 14. We do not know what might have been done to us. | |
| 15. We may go now. | 16. What could he say? |
| 17. What can he have done with it? | |
| 18. What could he have been doing all this time? | |
| 19. We might as well be eating our breakfast. | |

D.

Obligative.

1. I must write a letter.
2. He must have upset it.
3. The murderer ought to have been hanged.
4. I must be learning to read and to spell.
5. The teacher must be obeyed
6. He ought to do his duty.
7. He ought not to have been copying.
8. She ought to have remained at her post.
9. He must have been sleeping at the time.
10. James must have been mistaken.
11. The thief ought to be punished.
12. You ought to be attending to your lessons.

E.

Conditional.

1. I should go if I had time.
2. She would go if she could get a ride.
3. We would take it along if we went by Toronto.
4. If I should say so folks might talk.
5. If he would do so he would never regret it.
6. If you would study hard you would soon succeed.
7. If he should be hurt, I would not be surprised.
8. I would have been teaching if I had not been sick.

F.

Imperative.

1. Let him do it.
2. Let them say so.
3. Let us be driven around the village.
4. Let him be taken back to the jail.
5. Let us be washing the dishes when he comes.
6. Let her be ironing while you are sweeping.
7. Be that word our sign of parting.
8. Let her take them.
9. Let them be sent away.
10. Be it as you wish then.

G.

Miscellaneous.

1. I am writing a letter.
2. She can not walk.
3. I must be learning my lessons.
4. We do like to hear good music.
5. You ought not to tell a lie.
6. If I should say so, it would be telling a lie.
7. Let us all go into the tree together. [killed.]
8. You may go now.
9. You might have been
10. The girls were having a good time on the lawn.
11. They must commence their tasks at once.
12. The farmer will be binding oats all day.
13. He may have lied to me.
14. It could be done quickly.
15. Let them be placed on the shelves.
16. We do study, whether you think so or not.
17. I would help you, if I had the time.
18. The soldier ought to do his duty.
19. We have been doing sums all forenoon.
20. They might have given him some money.
21. I must be obeyed.
22. They may have taken it.
23. He was being starved gradually.
24. I am being injured by your course.
25. You must be whipped at once.
26. He might be upset.
27. Must I go to-day?
28. Have you been sawing wood all day?
29. May I draw a picture?
30. Are you learning your spellings?
31. Were you whispering to John?
32. Can the barrel be moved easily?
33. Must we but blush? Our fathers bled.
34. Might we not be behind time?
35. Could you ever do such a thing?
36. Was your brother working at the hay?
37. Must I be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease?
38. Am I getting my proper share?
39. I could have been earning a good living.
40. You must be going to my aunt's.

41. What have you been doing all day?
 42. You can be sued at any time.
 43. We do work when we have a chance.
 44. I could have been arrested for doing it.

Note. Part G. may be used for parsing also.

Exercise 63.

Give the proper forms of the verbs, as called for in the following tables:—

A.

Indicative Mood.

Voice.	Tense.	Pers'n	Number.	Verbs.
Active	present	1st	plu.	eat, drink.
Active	present	2nd	sing.	tell, try.
Active	present	3rd	plu.	say, hear.
Passive	present	1st	sing.	take, see.
Active	past	2nd	plu.	win, say.
Active	past	3rd	sing.	freeze, think.
Active	past	1st	plu.	find, grieve.
Passive	past	2nd	sing.	bite, chide.
Active	future	1st	sing.	tell, give.
Active	future	2nd	plu.	run, shear.
Active	future	3rd	sing.	slay, meet.
Passive	future	1st	plu.	smite, know.

B.

Class.	Voice.	Mood.	V. Phr.	Tense.	No.	Person.	Verbs.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	....	pres.	3	plu.	dig, find.
Trans ..	act.	ind.	....	perf.	1	sing.	fling, bite.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	....	f. perf.	2	sing.	freeze, sing.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	....	plup.	2	plu.	move, see.
Trans ..	act.	ind.	....	past	3	sing.	strike, see.
Trans ..	act.	ind.	....	future	2, 3	sing.	knit, pay.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	....	pres.	1, 2	plu.	drive, give.
Trans ..	act.	sub.	....	plup.	1, 3	sing.	ride, get.
Trans ..	pass.	sub.	....	perf.	1, 2, 3	plu.	drive, take.
Intrans..	....	sub.	....	pres.	2, 3	sing.	go, come.
Intrans..	....	sub.	....	past	1, 2	sing.	be, go.
Trans ..	act.	ind.	pro.	perf.	1, 2	plu.	ride, sing.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	pro.	past	1, 2, 3	sing.	beat, drive.
Trans ..	act.	ind.	pro.	future	2, 3	sing.	sow, see.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	pro.	pres.	1, 3	plu.	bite, hold.
Intrans..	....	ind.	em.	past	1, 2	sing.	love, try.
Trans ..	pass.	ind.	pot.	pres.	2, 3	plu.	love, drive.
Intrans..	....	ind.	obl.	pres.	1, 2, 3	sing.	run, be.

Exercise 64.

Parse the following verbs fully :—

A.

1. He talks nonsense.
2. They took our dinner.
3. She sings solos.
4. These boys sing sweetly.
5. My father broke it.
6. It fell to-day.
7. She told a lie.
8. You spoke too fast.
9. I will go at once.
10. He will cut his finger.
11. We shall have snow.
12. You will fall off.

13. We ate the candy.
14. He plays noisily.
15. The boy will die.
16. Cats catch mice.
17. The girl studies hard.
18. The farmer ploughed the field.
19. Stop your noise.
20. Open the door.
21. Make a good fire.
22. Take this away.
23. If you go I will stay at home.
24. Though he fail to-day he will try again to-morrow.
25. The boys will go if the weather is fine.
26. She has a sore foot.
27. The man is in the barn.
28. Are you there, Tom?
29. Were you in Galt?

B.

1. She broke the cup.
2. They have drunk the milk.
3. The man stands at the door.
4. I am a teacher.
5. Sam will work hard.
6. It had eaten the cheese.
7. The boy will have finished the work by dark.
8. The cows have gone to the pasture-field.
9. I had split and piled a cord of wood.
10. If you have washed the dishes you may go to play.
11. Ho ! Strike away the blocks and bars.
12. Though you forbid it I will do it if I can.
13. Who is that man?
14. The soup tastes hot.
15. John is loved by all his companions.
16. Mary was punished by her mother.
17. Tea is sold by the pound.
18. The bird was killed.
19. The cows will be fed in the morning.
20. The trees will be blown down by the wind.
21. The plates have been washed.
22. The horses had been driven very hard.
23. The work will have been done by this time.

PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES.

Exercise 65.

Name the participles and state their kind and relation :—

1. You have told a lie.
2. He has bought a cap.
3. She is writing a letter.
4. They were working fast.
5. She had lost the dime.
6. The money has been laid away.
7. Stooping low, he retreated from the bank.
8. A grenadier officer, seeing this, called out "They run!"
9. I saw a poor woman bent with age.
10. He raised himself like one aroused from sleep.
11. They moved forward, receiving, and paying back with deadly interest, the volleys of the French.
12. The gallant Frenchman, though ruined, was not dismayed.
13. Wrapping a handkerchief around the wound, he hastened from rank to rank, exhorting the men to be steady.
14. They scrambled up, holding by rocks and branches of trees, guided only by the stars shining over the cliff.
15. No mob attacked by regular soldiers was ever more completely routed.
16. Appalled by the nearness of the crisis, distrusting his captains, dreading everyone who approached him, dreading to be left alone, he sat gloomily in his tent, haunted, a Greek poet would have said, by the furies of those who had cursed him with their last breath in the Black Hole of Calcutta.
17. Opening her eyes at last, she begged that they would kiss her once again. That done, she turned to the old man with a lovely smile.
18. Set the tea a-steeping.
19. I never came a-begging.
20. On he comes, running lightly.

21. It goes whirring along.
22. She sees the Beacon Light a-trembling in the rain.
23. While he lay wounded, he was killed by the enemy.
24. Having taught for twenty years, he was skilful.
25. Having been caught, the thief was punished.
26. Being wounded, he was unable to help himself.

Exercise 66.

Distinguish the participles and the adjectives in the following :—

1. Oft did he turn a *listening* ear.
2. *Listening* for a moment, he started off for the barn.
3. He is *dark-looking* and restless.
4. He is a careless little midshipman, *idling* about in a great city.
5. The otter is *cunning* and *daring*.
6. Inch by inch, the *drowning* ship sank low.
7. The man, thus *clamoring*, was no officer of ours.
8. *Leaping* from his stool and *giving* Bob a dig in the waistcoat, he said, "I am about to raise your salary."
9. He was *encouraged* by their cheering.
10. She was *discouraged* by her failure.
11. For *eschewing* books and tasks, Nature answers all he asks.
12. O'er me like a regal tent, *cloudy-ribbed*, the sunset bent, *purple-curtained*, *fringed* with gold, *loopea* in many a *wind-swung* fold.
13. It is an emblem of the *departed* soul.
14. I saw a *broken* pane of glass.
15. I went *stumbling* among the spokes of a wheel.
16. The birds were *singing* in the *neighboring* trees.
17. Moses was *learned* in the wisdom of the Egyptians.
18. He is a very *learned* man.
19. A limb, *broken* by the wind, was sent *flying* through the air.
20. He hates to see people *taking* their ease.
21. So *daring* in love and so dauntless in war, have you e'er heard of gallant like young Lochinvar.

22. Whose honesty is not so loose or easy, that a *ruffling* wind can blow 't away, or *glittering* look it blind.
23. Yarrow folk, who have been *buying, selling*.
24. There's Gala Water, Leader Haughs, both *lying* right before us.
25. We will leave it *grow'ng*.
26. Dryborough, where with *chiming* Tweed, the lint-whites sing in chorus.
27. Those *quivering* wings *composed*.
28. Mount *daring* warbler.
29. The boy, *quivering* with excitement, could scarcely keep from speaking out.

Exercise 67.

Name the infinitives and state the kind:—

1. He tried to speak.
2. He is likely to go.
3. It is better for you to stay at home.
4. I will go at once.
5. They must stop work.
6. May I go out to play?
7. You ought to work hard.
8. He made me work hard all the time.
9. The scholars did nothing but whisper.
10. The girls saw the man kill the fox.
11. He commanded him to be brought before him.
12. To see is to be convinced.
13. She was about to die.
14. To tell the truth, I am tired of this kind of life.
15. He can do nothing but praise himself.
16. The prisoners wish to be set free.
17. He comes to set the prisoner free.
18. She goes to church only to be seen.
19. His sign has "Boats to hire" on it.
20. The boy is fond of making ships and waggons.
21. He rolls his food together before placing it in his mouth.
22. He went to the station to see John.
23. On nearing the city, he became excited.
24. He lives by cleaning chimneys.

25. Eating maple taffy is very pleasant.
26. Driving on the grass is prohibited.
27. He made some boards for ironing shirts on.
28. The poor woman tried bathing in sea-water.

Exercise 68.

Distinguish the gerund (or infinitive in "ing") from the abstract noun :—

1. I dislike *working* in the hay.
2. *Working* is often tiresome.
3. I could see the *workings* of her face.
4. The foot of the beaver is fitted for *swimming*.
5. The dawn of the *morning* saw Dermot returning.
6. She caressed her child with a *blessing*.
7. I am well paid for *speaking*.
8. He was paid for *speaking* at the concert.
9. In *making* shoes he could not be surpassed.
10. By *taking* the short cut we shall arrive sooner.
11. *Taking* what is not your own is *stealing*.
12. You waste your time by *learning* such silly song
13. He loves good *eating*.
14. His father lost his life by *fooling* with a gun.
15. Oh, blessed be that *warning*!
16. He employed them in *making* roads and *opening* up the country.
17. The *opening* took place on Friday.
18. The water covers the *opening*.
19. They were imprisoned for *upholding* the old beliefs.
20. The *making* of the coat cost five dollars.
21. We followed all the *windings* and *turnings* of the river.
22. The young king nearly caused a *rising* by *insisting* that his sister should give up *hearing* mass.
23. *Hunting* is often very dangerous.
24. He is very fond of *travelling*.
25. The *baying* of the wolves was distinctly heard.
26. It is a fearful thing to hear their famished *howling*.

Exercise 69.

Draw two lines under the principal verb in each sentence and one line under the auxiliary. Are the principal verbs participles or infinitives?—

1. She can read.
2. You should read slowly.
3. I could do it.
4. I could have done it.
5. The birds are singing.
6. I have sung a song.
7. I did sing.
8. The birds have been singing.
9. It has been well sung.
10. You ought to love her.
11. She has been loved.
12. They were driving sheep.
13. The cattle should have been driven to the field.
14. The cattle were being driven to the woods.
15. The boy was bitten by the dog.
16. The money has been lost.
17. I do love history.
18. The books are being torn.
19. You might tear it.
20. I must learn to sew.
21. I must be learning to sew.
22. He might have been more quiet.
23. You may go out.
24. Can he write yet?
25. Are the pies being baked?
26. Have you done the work?

Exercise 70.

Give the grammatical value of each word that ends in "ing":—

A.

1. He concealed his suffering from his men.
2. The rustling of the trees alarmed the French guard.
3. It was morning before the tidings reached him.
4. They formed at the foot of the winding path.
5. In burning the paper he scorched his sleeve.

6. The paper burning in the stove is a *Star*.
7. The boy stood on the burning deck.
8. There is a burning pain in my foot.
9. They came to see the closing of that early grave.
10. The hour for closing has now arrived.
11. During the closing hours few members were present.
12. All this comes of leaving the path.
13. I shouldn't have cared for rolling down.
14. Some passing wayfarer might have heard you.
15. The moon is ploughing up a mass of gray cloud.
16. There is still a chance of committing the robbery.
17. It is more for the pleasure of hearing him talk.
18. Live for something good and noble.
19. Sage, beneath the spreading oak, sat the Druid.
20. Messengers came hurrying with the news.
21. A golden boy stood pointing towards England.
22. Two of his remaining brothers were by his side.
23. For a moment the advancing columns still pressed on, shivering like pennons in the fatal storm.
24. They increased their pace to a run, rushing over the dying and the dead, and sweeping the living enemy from their path.
25. One tall, Norman knight rode before the army on a prancing horse, throwing up his sword and catching it, and singing of the bravery of his countrymen.

B.

1. It is not growing like a tree doth make men better be.
2. Blessings on the barefoot boy.
3. There is nothing but toil all the world over.
4. To use in anything a trick or sleight.
5. There was mounting 'mong Grames of the Netherby clan.
6. Let each maiden return to her dwelling.
7. Oh ! sweet is Yarrow's flowing.
8. There was racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee.
9. A being breathing thoughtful breath.
10. Every chink and opening is filled with hay.

11. The lumbermen sleep in their clothing.
 12. Thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion.
 13. Shops for repairing sleighs gather round these.
 14. Agriculture in the first place, lumbering in the second.
 15. They left in her stead a changeling.
 16. To what can I liken her smiling upon me, her kneeling lover?
 17. I'll give you a shilling for running the errand.
 18. A heritage worth being poor to hold in fee.
 19. Not as the flying come, in silence and in fear.
 20. He disowned him for marrying imprudently.
 21. Whom neither force nor fawning can unpin from giving a'll his due.
 22. For who, to dull Forgetfulness a prey, this pleasing anxious being e'er resigned?
 23. She is sad to miss, morning and night, his—her dead father's—kiss.
 24. True worth is in being, not seeming ;
 In doing each day that goes by
 Some little good—not in dreaming
 Of great things to do by and by.
 25. Never a sound but the wave's soft plashing,
 As the boat drifts idly the shore along—
 And the dashing fireflies, silently flashing,
 Gleam living diamonds,—the woods among.

THE ADVERB.

CLASSIFICATION:—

1. As to Meaning :

- (1) Time.
- (2) Place.
- (3) Manner.
- (4) Measure and Degree.
- (5) Interrogative.
- (6) Negative.
- (7) Affirmative.

2. As to Form :

- (1) Simple.
- (2) Derived.
- (3) Compound.

INFLECTION.—

1. Comparison :

- (1) Regular.
- (2) Irregular.

Degrees :

- (1) Positive.
- (2) Comparative.
- (3) Superlative.

Exercise 71.

Classify the adverbs according to meaning. Give their relation and also parse fully:—

A.

1. The water flows slowly.
2. The boy writes neatly.
3. She sings sweetly.
4. He cried loudly.
5. I answered readily.
6. The boy plays roughly.
7. He reads fast.
8. You play well.
9. The man read badly.
10. Suddenly he fell flat.
11. She stared boldly.
12. I enjoyed it greatly.
13. He went off to-day.
14. Will he go to-night?
15. I came yesterday.
16. I will do it soon.
17. Come immediately.
18. He will go presently.
19. You may go now.
20. I am going to-morrow.
21. I saw him there.
22. Here is my pen.
23. The boy tumbled in.
24. My mother is out.
25. The flower is very beautiful.
26. He was particularly talkative.

27. It is exceedingly cold this morning.
28. The man is quite sick to day.
29. My sister writes very beautifully.
30. You speak too fast and too loudly.
31. The letter was particularly badly written.
32. This is more plainly written.
33. The book is most beautifully bound.
34. The work was not so badly done.
35. Nor galloped less steadily Roland a whit.

B.

1. He did it once.
2. He comes often.
3. It is not possible now.
4. Possibly, it can be done.
5. Herode off accordingly.
6. He rode fast away.
7. This is just the thing.
8. It may do perhaps.
9. A train-band captain eke was he.
10. They grow forever and forever.
11. Every soul cried out, "Well done!"
12. He determined to cut him off entirely, and so put an end to the war.
13. He drums as hard as he can.
14. First, where was it fought? secondly, why was it fought? thirdly, how was it won? and fourthly, what was the result of it?
15. There was once a king called Midas.
16. They threw their gates wide open.
17. Down ran the wine into the road most piteous to be seen.
18. The house was full ten miles off at Ware.
19. Whence do you come, and whither are you going?
20. He could not have got a shot off half so fast.
21. There were some twenty marksmen at the loop-holes.
22. The poor man was nearly dead with thirst.
23. The more he gets the better he is pleased.
24. Let your communication be, Yea, yea, nay, nay.

C.

1. He is seldom sober.
2. She is always working.
3. That will never do.
4. He got here first.

5. You must get down.
6. He wondered still more.
7. His reeking head full low.
8. Wherefore didst thou doubt?
9. I love not Man the less, but Nature more.
10. It was sore against his will.
11. The farmer drove up to the market.
12. It was greatly above his deserts.
13. The nail ran deeply into the flesh.
14. He came along just at noon.
15. He threw it far past the gate.
16. The bullet went wide of the mark.
17. The ball was sent clear over the house.
18. Just at the moment a spider dropped.
19. I rode right in the path of the beast.
20. That is exactly my idea.
21. This workman is only a cobbler.
22. That is just the thing, I think.
23. He left just as I arrived.
24. They stood fast by the royal standard.

Exercise 72.

Classify the adverbs according to their form:—

Where, once, accordingly, fourthly, full, wherefore, elsewhere, behind, fast, out, likewise, entirely, how, whence, more, there, probably, certainly, again, homeward, now, up, forward.

Exercise 73.

Compare the adverbs where possible. State the method and degree of comparison:—

Well, badly, grandly, beautifully, heavily, faster, most loudly, more nearly, most certainly, far, coolly, ill, entirely, full, most piteously, oftenest, more seldom, luxuriously, rather, soon, scarcely, immediately, less agreeably, slowly, sadly, sweetly, closely, the least brightly.

Exercise 74.

Which of the words ending in "ly" are adjectives, and which adverbs?—

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A lovely smile. | 2. The girl walks slowly. |
| 3. He had a sickly smile. | 4. A lively little trout. |
| 5. He smiled sadly. | 6. It is beautifully striped. |
| 7. A sprightly manner. | 8. It is pleasantly situated. |
| 9. He spoke thoughtfully. | 10. An ungainly figure. |
| 11. Do it immediately. | 12. It came suddenly. |
| 13. It was doubly dear. | 14. My dearly beloved. |
| 15. A goodly city. | 16. Speak kindly. |
| 17. He had a kindly smile. | 18. A woolly surface. |
| 19. The sun shines brightly. | 20. He leads a goodly life. |
| 21. He spoke good-naturedly. | 22. His manly conduct. |

THE PREPOSITION.

Exercise 75.

Name the prepositions and preposition phrases, giving their relation. Give the exact grammatical value of the object of the preposition each time :

A.

1. He went to Paris.
2. She comes from London.
3. I went for the tea.
4. It lies upon the desk.
5. It is under the stove.
6. I got it at the store.
7. Put it in the box.
8. Do it without me.
9. All blessings come from above.
10. She runs about the streets continually.
11. He laid it outside the door.
12. The boys inside the barn are hiding behind the door.
13. The ship lay right athwart the stream.
14. From what she said, it did not amount to much.
15. She has many trials amid her poverty.
16. In the good days of yore people lived simply.
17. After to-morrow we shall have more time.
18. Amidst the storm they sang.
19. It remains in the Southern States throughout the winter.
20. He swims towards his prey.
21. Call the cattle home across the Sands o' Dee.
22. The timber beneath the barn is strong.
23. What did the man come for?
24. Whom did you speak to?
25. He is a fine man to work for.
26. It is against my principles.
27. Was never salmon yet that shone so fair among the stakes on Dee.
28. The creeping tide came up along the sand, and o'er and o'er the sand, and round and round the sand.

B.

1. They rowed her in across the rolling foam.
2. The woods beyond the river belong to my uncle.
3. Come from under that lounge.
4. He comes from out his winter home.
5. Look the matter over before noon.
6. We'll wander Scotland thorough.
7. What's Yarrow but a river bare that glides the dark hills under?
8. I cannot go till after Monday.
9. He took it out of my pocket.
10. They made a fire because of the cold.
11. He got sick on account of the bad food.
12. The boat drifts idly the shore along.
13. The fire-flies gleam the woods among.
14. In spite of the efforts of Bernardo, his father remained in prison.
15. Do not go in front of the horse.
16. She will go by way of New York.
17. With regard to this matter, I cannot say much.
18. By taking this path we may arrive earlier.
19. He received three years' imprisonment for stealing cattle.
20. Livingstone remained along with a native teacher on the plain below.
21. The old man had not spoken except to her.
22. The injuries might have proved fatal but for his tartan jacket.
23. Not a word was spoken save by the young general.
24. And ever the fitful gusts between, a sound came from the land.
25. Hand in hand with her he walks, face to face with her he talks.
26. I've heard bells tolling old Adrian's mole in.
27. His chief beside, smiling, the boy fell dead.

Exercise 76.

Are the words in italics adverbs or prepositions?—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Come <i>in</i> , John. | 2. He is <i>in</i> the house. |
| 3. It is <i>on</i> the table. | 4. Jump <i>on</i> quickly. |
| 5. He ran <i>by</i> . | 6. Go <i>by</i> the post-office. |
| 7. Tell him to come <i>up</i> . | 8. It ran <i>up</i> the tree. |
| 9. Jump <i>off</i> at once. | 10. I fell <i>off</i> the horse. |
| 11. I got <i>over</i> the fence. | 12. Go farther <i>over</i> . |
| 13. Get <i>down</i> , Fido. | 14. She fell <i>down</i> the stairs. |
| 15. I went <i>along</i> the path. | 16. Come <i>along</i> , now. |
| 17. She ran <i>around</i> . | 18. She ran <i>around</i> the room. |
| 19. Start <i>about</i> noon. | 20. Do not run <i>about</i> . |
| 21. I looked <i>across</i> . | 22. I went <i>across</i> the street. |
| 23. He sat <i>astride</i> a rail. | 24. He tossed the boy <i>astride</i> . |
| 25. I will run <i>after</i> . | 26. Go <i>after</i> dinner. |
| 27. I have seen you <i>before</i> . | 28. Come <i>before</i> tea. |
| 29. It is <i>behind</i> the chair. | 30. The dog runs <i>behind</i> . |
| 31. It shot <i>through</i> the air. | 32. The stone went <i>through</i> . |
| 33. Turn <i>round</i> , Mary. | 34. I ran <i>round</i> the room. |
| 35. Do <i>without</i> supper. | 36. I can do <i>without</i> . |
| 37. Stay <i>outside</i> . | 38. It is <i>outside</i> the door. |
| 39. Put it <i>inside</i> the house. | 40. You may go <i>inside</i> . |
| 41. Go to the woods <i>beyond</i> . | 42. It is <i>beyond</i> the sky. |

Exercise 77.

Give the force of the prepositions in the following:—

A.

1. He ran wildly *about* the room.
2. The battle commenced *about* noon.
3. It is lying somewhere *about* the drawer.

B.

1. My sister is still *under* age.
2. The merchant sold the book *under* cost.
3. The cat is lying *under* the stove.

C.

1. The balloon rose *above* the clouds.
2. He lives a little *above* the church.
3. Can you keep your head *above* water?
4. He thinks himself *above* the others in the village.

D.

1. We get gold and silver *from* mines.
2. He went *from* Berlin to Paris.
3. You are going *from* the mark.
4. I think he is innocent *from* what I have heard.

E.

1. I was walking *with* my brother.
2. He went out *with* the tide.
3. He went off *with* only one dollar.
4. On one occasion I saw it—*with* my own eyes saw it.

F.

1. The workman went *for* his dinner.
2. I did not go, so he went *for* me.
3. This medicine is *for* the fever.
4. He said the book was *for* you.
5. We did it more *for* mischief than anything else.

G.

1. The man sat *by* me all evening.
2. *By* persevering you will win.
3. I judge him *by* his past actions.
4. He pulled the boy around *by* the hair.
5. We pulled the plants up *by* the roots.
6. I ran *by* him without speaking.
7. You must be home *by* dinner-time.

H.

1. The cellar *of* the house was low.
2. He was a man *of* good principles.
3. The villain must have a heart *of* stone.
4. Give me a glass *of* cold water.
5. A volunteer does a work *of* his own accord.

6. This is the city *of* Minneapolis.
7. Within a mile *of* Edinburgh town.
8. He was forty days tempted *of* the devil.
9. This man is very proud *of* his ancestors.
10. The people of Japan are fond *of* flowers.
11. Knowledge never learned *of* schools.

Exercise 78.

Use each of these prepositions in the proper blank in the following sentences. No preposition is to be used more than once:—

Across, after, against, along with, among, behind, beneath, between, beyond, by, by way of, during, for, from, in front of, inside, into, on, out of, over, throughout, to, towards, under.

1. He sat — John and William.
2. The girl ran — the cellar.
3. The train went — the station.
4. The teacher walked — the school.
5. Divide the apples — your schoolmates.
6. The bird remains — the winter.
7. You should not whisper — prayers.
8. The cat lies — the stove.
9. He hid the cap — the sidewalk.
10. The book lies — me.
11. The birds flew. — the fields.
12. All the cows are — the river.
13. The cap hangs — the door.
14. The bird sits — the hawthorn.
15. These raisins came — Spain.
16. The river has flowed — its banks.
17. The boys are playing — the house.
18. Did you take this ring — my box?
19. The dog ran — the team.
20. My father will go — Europe — New York.
21. The dog ran — the post.
22. You must play — the house this wet day.
23. I think you had better come — me.

Exercise 79.*Supply suitable prepositions:—*

1. My views accord ——— yours.
2. He accused me ——— taking his pen.
3. The man differs ——— his neighbors on the subject.
4. The country is adapted ——— growing corn.
5. We hope to arrive ——— a conclusion soon.
6. It consisted ——— flour and water.
7. I disagree ——— you in that matter.
8. I am very glad ——— that.
9. He is dependent ——— his friends.
10. You must attend ——— your duties.
11. Be careful ——— your books.
12. Strive to be reconciled ——— your position in life.
13. They bestowed it ——— one of their friends.
14. I profited ——— his example.
15. He complied ——— my request.
16. She prevailed ——— her mother to give her consent.
17. This is different ——— her sister's.
18. I must insist ——— John doing his work.

*blank in
be used*behind,
ing, for,
oughout,

York.

7.

THE CONJUNCTION.

Exercise 80.

Classify the conjunctions and give their relation :—

A.

1. He went away yes'erday, and came back to-day.
2. He tried the exam nation, but he failed.
3. He told a lie, yet he was not punished.
4. He will go-if he can get away.
5. He came before I was ready.
6. Silver and gold have I none.
7. The cattle graze in the fields and in the woods.
8. Give the money to Mary or Esther.
9. Ask him whether he has seen my pen.
10. You may not go unless you get my consent.
11. He can dance as well as play.
12. He can read as well as I can.
13. They are neither bears nor lions.
14. You must wash your face, else you will have to stay at home.
15. He went to Toronto in order that his children might attend the university.
16. You may go provided you have money enough.
17. He neglected his business, consequently he soon failed.
18. He went to the concert notwithstanding it was raining.
19. He failed as the times were hard.
20. He went as the train came in.
21. He said that I was not very honest.

B.

1. Be careful lest you fall out.
2. It was getting late, so I went home.
3. He will not only build a barn, but also erect a fine driving-shed.

4. He took both watch and chain.
5. He died that we might live.
6. He went by the road, whereas he should have gone across the fields.
7. He should be set at liberty seeing he is innocent.
8. He cannot go, now he is sick.
9. You must stay after the rest go.
10. He has left since you arrived.
11. You may go since you have received permission.
12. He did it though he knew it was not wise.
13. This paper is thicker than that.
14. Can he read or write?
15. He can either read or write.
16. He has plenty of money, hence he can fight the matter out in the courts.
17. It will be a difficult matter, still he may succeed.
18. It never rains but it pours.
19. I can go nowhere but you are at my heels.
20. These pistils, as they are called, have their place in the centre of the flower, whilst the stamens stand around them.

Exercise 81.

Use each conjunction in the proper blank, no conjunction to be used twice :—

As, if, and, but, how, yet, that, when, where, before, therefore.

1. John said — he was going to New York.
2. I know — the train left.
3. John put the book — he could not find it.
4. I will go — I can get away.
5. He tried hard — he did not succeed.
6. You were warned — you are greatly to blame.
7. I know — the question is worked.
8. The boys were punished — they did not behave.
9. The boys quarrelled — they returned from school.
10. Try to pay us a visit — you go to Boston.
11. He went to the store — bought a cap.

Exercise 82.

*Are the italicized words prepositions or conjunctions?
Give reasons :—*

1. I am going *for* some milk.
2. You must be careful, *for* you might get hurt.
3. He was hurt *but* he did not cry.
4. Everybody is away *but* me.
5. You must stay *till* the end of the storm.
6. He stayed *till* we were all tired.
7. He started off *after* the storm was over.
8. She ran *after* the dog.
9. The dog ran *before* the horses.
10. You must not go *before* the moon rises.
11. We intend to work *until* the hay is finished.
12. Our friends will stay *until* Christmas.
13. I warned him, *still* he did not give heed.
14. It lies *beside* the cupboard.
15. He has lost all, *yet* he does not despair.
16. You are *behind* time to-day.
17. You must not go *while* it is storming.
18. I heard him crying *when* I was outside.
19. The boy ran *around* the barn.
20. This man lives *beyond* the river.
21. I eat oysters *because* I like them.
22. Put the basket *beneath* the seat.
23. I would like to know *how* it is done.
24. I know *where* the man went.
25. The water *under* the bridge is deep.
26. You may go *if* you finish your work.
27. It lies just *inside* the door.
28. Ask him *whither* he is going.

THE INTERJECTION.

Exercise 83.

Point out the interjections, and where possible state the emotion or thought expressed by each :—

1. Oh ! You hurt me !
2. Hurrah ! Christmas will soon be here.
3. " Bravo, bravo ! " the king cried out.
4. Pshaw ! that is not right at all.
5. Ah ! Now I have caught you.
6. Fie ! Would you do such a thing ?
7. Hello ! Is that you, Alexander ?
8. Give me of your bark, O birch tree !
9. Hush ! Play quietly, says mamma.
10. Hail, smiling morn !
11. Fitz-Stephen cried, " Woe ! woe to me ! " and sank to the bottom.
12. Tush ! That is nonsense.
13. " Eh ! " cried the boy with all his might of wonder.
14. " Ugh ! " cried the paper, as it burst into a flame.
15. Aha ! I have caught you at last.
16. Heigh-ho ! What is the world coming to ?
17. Lo ! We have left all and followed thee.
18. Ho ! such a one, turn aside, sit down here.
19. Dear, dear ! What can the matter be ?
20. " Why, mother does, to be sure, " said Tommy.
21. Hark ! Rising to the ignoble call, how answers each bold Bacchanal.
22. Well, you see, cooks are awkward things to hang.
23. Dear me ! Do you call that being unlucky ?
24. Halloo ! Froggie. You there still ?
25. Rub-a dub-dub ! Rub-a-dub-dub ! He drums as hard as he can.
26. So, there, bossy ! So !
27. The sheep's " Bleat, bleat ! " came over the road.
28. " Ho, ho ! " said the crow, " Here's a pretty boy ! "
29. What ! You do not like to work ?
30. Ha ! ha ! ha ! Life is lovely and sweet.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Exercise 84.

In the following selections, which words (1) are names, (2) state or assert, (3) stand instead of names, (4) modify the meaning of other words, (5) join or show relation, (6) are used as exclamations?—

A.

"Holloa!" he says in a loud cheerful voice. "What I benighted, youngster?"

"Oh! is it you, Mr. D——?" says the boy; "no, I am not benighted; or, at any rate, I know my way out of the woods."

The man draws farther back among the shrubs. "Why, bless the boy," he hears the farmer say, "to think of our meeting in this way! The parson told me he was in hopes of seeing thee some day this week. I'll give thee a lift. This is a lone place to be in at this time o' night."

B.

After several mazy circles I found my way out, and was hurried along to the top of the fall that brought me to your feet.

Farewell! farewell little flower! Let me away to my heaven in the sea. God tells you to rest here, but to me he gives no rest except in the glorious sea. And so wherever I am, in cloud, or rainbow, or stream, or river, always the one thing I crave for is to get back to the sea.

C.

"What's the matter?" said Growler to the tabby cat, as she sat moping on the step of the kitchen door.

"Matter enough," said the cat, turning her head another way. "Our cook is very fond of talking of hanging me. I wish heartily some one would hang her"

"Why, what is the matter?" repeated Growler.

"Hasn't she beaten me, and called me a thief, and threatened to be the death of me?"

"Dear, dear!" said Growler. "Pray what has brought it about?"

Exercise 85.

Give the grammatical values of the words called for in the following:—

1. *A.*

1. She lives in a beautiful mansion.
2. Set the tea a-steeping.
3. She sees the Beacon Light a-trembling in the rain.

2. *After.*

1. You came after me in the carriage.
2. You must have come soon after.
3. She came after I left.
4. I will run after.

3. *Above.*

1. There were above a dozen people.
2. The above sentence is incorrect.
3. Place it above not below.
4. A gentleman is above a mean act.

4. *About.*

1. You run about, my little maid.
2. Play about the house, children.
3. This is just about what I expected of him.

5. *All.*

1. All men are mortal.
2. I took all I found.
3. All is lost but honor now.
4. He sailed all round the world.

6. Any.

1. Few, if any, would do it.
2. Have you any money for me to-day ?
3. Are you any better this morning ?

7. As.

1. He took the medicine as a preventive.
2. This is the same boy as I saw yesterday.
3. Tears such as angels weep.
4. As a neighbor he was well liked.
5. I am very doubtful as to the result.
6. The man looks as though he were sick.
7. He was as brave as a lion in the fight.
8. You might as well go with the rest.
9. He left as I entered the room.
10. I took it as an insult at once.
11. As a rule he is quiet in the harness.
12. As you do not like it, I will not offer it to you.
13. She turned to the old man with a lovely smile—such, they said, as they had never seen.

8. Below.

1. The newspaper lies below the table.
2. I think you had better go below.
3. This power comes only from below.

9. Beside.

1. He sat beside me.
2. You shall provide shelter in stall, and food, and field beside.

10. But.

1. But for you I should have been killed.
2. I can but lament the deplorable result.
3. I found no man but he was true to me.
4. None knew thee but to love thee.
5. 'Tis but a little faded flower.

6. They all went but my sister.
7. I go but to return.
8. Sir, I have but ten.
9. There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended, but has one vacant chair.

11. Else.

1. Is anyone else here this evening?
2. Where else were you since you left?
3. He must be sick else he would have written to us.

12. Enough.

1. It is good enough for a plain man.
2. We had enough money to take us home.
3. He has enough if he only thought so.
4. We have had enough of that kind of work.

13. Fast.

1. My horse is a fast trotter.
2. The nail is fast in the plank.
3. Your brother talks too fast.
4. As a politician he plays fast and loose.
5. The child remained fast by his mother.

14. For.

1. This man works for his living.
2. He pressed on, for he was ambitious.
3. For what we are about to receive make us truly thankful.

15. Full.

1. The saucer is full to the brim.
2. The singers had a full house last evening.
3. Full well he knew it would trouble him.
4. Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.

16. Hard.

1. The castle stood hard by a forest.
2. My father lived at Blenheim then, yon little stream hard by.
3. How hard you work, sir !
4. We buy hard wood for the winter.
5. The diamond is hard.
6. My father is very hard of hearing.

17. However.

1. That course, however, he is not inclined to take.
2. Death spares none, however powerful.
3. It is a very serious step to take, however, I will do my best to perform my duty.

18. It.

1. It is whispered about that he is not honest.
2. It is going to rain before midnight.
3. It is a very fine juicy apple.

19. Like.

1. We ne'er shall see his like again.
2. I like to deal with such a man.
3. John Munro is like his father.
4. This man talks like a fool.
5. My brother John looks like me.

20. More.

1. This carpet cost more than that.
2. This is more beautiful than that.
3. Watch no more, no more, with face against the pane.
4. He is constantly seeking for more.
5. Give the poor fellow some mere food.
6. I saw no more owing to the fog.
7. I have more money than you.

21. Near.

1. Come near, and bless us when we wake.
2. He shuddered at the near approach of winter.
3. The hot summer is near.
4. The man sat near me on a log.

22. Needs.

1. He must needs go through Samaria.
2. He needs must think of her once more.
3. My needs are few and small.
4. He needs good food to build him up.

23. Now.

1. You must go on, now you have come so far.
2. Go to bed now, you noisy children.
3. They said, "Not this man, but Barabbas"; now Barabbas was a robber.

24. So.

1. So we made the women with the children go.
2. Whether he is a genius or not, he is considered so.
3. David was wise ; Solomon was more so.
4. There was nothing to see, so I came home.
5. So thought he, so died he this morning.
6. I am not so big as my brother John.
7. If you like the book, say so at once.

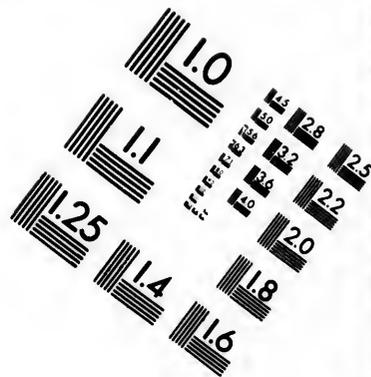
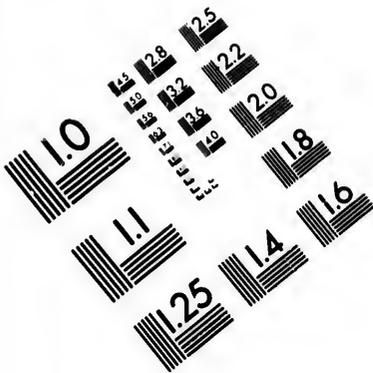
25. Since.

1. He has been sick since the picnic.
2. Since you say so, I believe it.
3. He had dwelt on the earth ever since Adam was driven out of the Garden of Eden.

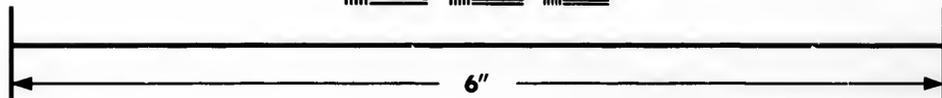
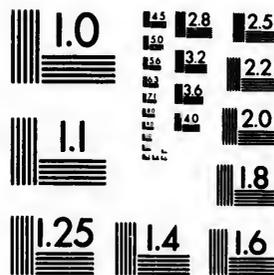
26. That.

1. Do you not see that he is a thief?
2. That he did the deed is pretty certain.
3. Now that you mention it, I remember it.





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4. I have an idea that he will not succeed.
5. A cry went forth that Duke William was killed.
6. The boy that stole my watch was arrested.
7. I have your picture but not that of your sister.
8. I am sure that that that that that boy wrote is wrong.

27. The.

1. He loved her so much the more this morning.
2. This is the way it should be done.
3. The more he spends the merrier he is.

28. What.

1. O, what a sight beneath the moon and stars !
2. He obtained what he wanted at the store.
3. What ! You do not like to work ?
4. What agony have I endured !
5. What does he want ?
6. What with generosity, and what with extravagance, his money was soon gone.

29. When.

1. When did he start for the Klondike ?
2. I know when he started away.

30. Where.

1. You may go where you please.
2. Where are my books and slate ?

31. Which.

1. This is not the book which I bought.
2. The girl told me which she took.
3. Which book shall I read ?
4. Which is the right road to take ?

32. While.

1. I love to steal a while away.
2. I will watch while you sleep.
3. It is not worth while going so far.
4. We while away our time fishing.

33. *Whither.*

1. Whither are you going ?
2. He asked me whither I was bound.

34. *Why.*

1. Why do you not go to work ?
2. I know why he does not go.
3. Why, Susan is to wear it, of course !

35. *Worth.*

1. A ring he hath of mine worth forty ducats.
2. Worth not Birth shall rule mankind.
3. He loves me for my own true worth.
4. History and geography are worth learning.
5. Is it worth while taking an umbrella ?
6. Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.

Exercise 86.

State the part of speech of each italicized word in the following :—

1. The *furrows* are deep.
2. Grief *furrows* the brow.
3. We *milk* the cows.
4. I *drink* the *milk*.
5. The man had a *drink*.
6. It is a *steam* engine.
7. I will *steam* the meat.
8. *Steam* is made from water.
9. They *crowd* the *decks*.
10. A *crowd* filled the *square*.
11. The bride *decks* herself with *ornaments*.
12. The merchants *square* *accounts* yearly.
13. The servant *ornaments* the table with *plate*.
14. This *accounts* for it.
15. It is a *square* *field*.
16. I will *plate* the spoons.
17. You must *field* to-day.
18. I gathered *field* plants.
19. *Cut* a *stick* of wood.
20. The *stamp* will not *stick*.
21. I got a *cut* on the *hand*.
22. This is *cut* glass.
23. *Hand* me a chair.
24. *Stamp* on the floor.
25. Buy a *hand* mirror.
26. *Let* me see your *stamp* album.
27. We can do it without *let* or hindrance.

28. This is a *carving* fork. 29. That is queer *carving*.
 30. He is *carving* a fowl. 31. The *strike* has started.
 32. The *man* will *strike*. 33. They *man* the boats.

Exercise 87.

Give the grammatical value of the italicized phrases and clauses in the following sentences :—

A.

1. The bird *on the fence* is a robin. The bird sits *on the fence*. "*On the fence*" is an adjective phrase. The bird is *on the fence*.

2. It ran *under the stove*. The cat is *under the stove*. The cat *under the stove* is a good mouser. What kind of phrase is "*under the stove*?"

3. The news is now *over the country*. He wandered *over the country*. A trip *over the country* is very enjoyable. I am sure that "*over the country*" is an adverb phrase.

4. He wrote "*in the morning*" at the end of the sentence. We rise early *in the morning*. An apple *in the morning* is worth two at night.

B.

1. *Why he said it* is a mystery. I heard *why he said it*.

2. "*When he went away*" is an adverb clause. He gave it to me *when he went away*. He will not say *when he went away*. Her kind words *when he went away* cheered many a weary mile.

3. I know *how it is done*. The clause is "*how it is done*." What comes after "*how it is done*?" Would you like to find out *how it is done*?

4. You must put it *where it can be found*. I am going *where it can be found*. This is not a place *where it can be found*. Give the grammatical value of "*where it can be found*." Have you heard *where it can be found*?

PHRASES.

CLASSIFICATION.

ACCORDING TO FORM.	ACCORDING TO GRAMMATICAL VALUE.
1. Prepositional. 2. Participial. 3. Infinitive.	1. Adjective. 2. Adverb. 3. Noun. 4. Verb. 5. Participle. 6. Infinitive. 7. Preposition. 8. Conjunction.

Exercise 88.

Classify the phrases according to their form :—

1. He walks about in the deep snow.
2. The old man walked about the room.
3. The seal, thinking no one is near, goes to sleep.
4. The girl, forgetting about dinner, had another romp.
5. The poor man, wearied with his walk, sank down.
6. The sledges, shaped like boats, are five feet long.
7. The songs sung by the class are very sweet.
8. He likes to catch a seal for his dinner.
9. They use the sledges to draw them about.
10. He was whipped for hurting his sister.
11. They escaped by climbing over the wall.
12. On looking into the box they found some coins.
13. One of the benign offices of the Gulf Stream is to convey heat from the Gulf of Mexico.

14. A fleet of canoes suddenly appeared, bounding down the rapids, filled with warriors eager for revenge.

15. Crouched behind trees and logs, they beset the fort night and day, harassing its defenders with a spattering fire.

16. These renegades tried to seduce their countrymen in the fort.

17. It was resolved to make a general assault.

18. They advanced cautiously, screeching, leaping from side to side, and firing as they came on.

19. Three days more wore away in a series of futile attacks, made with little concert or vigor.

20. They sent a canoe to call to their aid five hundred of their warriors mustered near the mouth of the Richelieu.

21. They next opened a parley, hoping, no doubt, to gain some advantage by surprise.

22. Being provided with tools, they planted a row of stakes within their palisade, to form a double fence.

Exercise 89.

Classify the phrases according to their grammatical value :—

A.

Adjective, adverb.

1. The boy on the fence is my cousin.
2. The bird on the barn is a swallow.
3. I saw the man beside the river.
4. The swallow is sitting on the fence.
5. The old cat lies beneath the stove.
6. The sheep graze by the roadside.
7. Have you seen my brother in London?
8. The swallows fly swiftly through the air.
9. The noise made by the wolves was terrible.
10. The squirrel sitting on the tree is very saucy.
11. The horse beside the shed is very old.
12. The buffaloes are on the prairie.

13. The horses were in the stable.
14. The hound is under the waggon.
15. The girls playing ball are my sisters.

B.

Adjective, adverb, noun.

1. To make shoes well requires long practice.
2. The teacher tried selling books.
3. Making maple taffy is pleasant work.
4. I wish to gain the prize.
5. This dashed the spirits of the Iroquois.
6. He wished to lead a party of volunteers against them.
7. The horses are in the pasture.
8. The horses graze in the pasture.
9. The horses in the pasture belong to me.
10. The birds on the barn are swallows.
11. The swallows alight on the barn.
12. The swallows were on the barn.
13. "On the barn" is an adverb phrase.
14. He remained until near supper time.
15. I stayed from Christmas till after New Year's.
16. To knit stockings is not an easy matter.
17. We make holes in the trees and drive in the spouts.
18. He told me to put on my hat.
19. I knocked over a bottle of medicine.
20. I tumbled over a big stone.

C.

Verb, participle, infinitive.

1. The boys have done their work well.
2. The farmer can plough straight.
3. The men are threshing wheat.
4. The books have been given to my sister.
5. Having gone over the work, he knew it well.
6. The book having been torn, it was less valuable.
7. Having been given a meal, they hurriedly departed.

8. The man was to have gone to Buffalo.
9. He expected to be gone a fortnight.
10. The candies are to be given away.
11. They are said to have been given to John.
12. He could not have been mistaken.
13. The boys have not done their tasks.
14. Having gone a mile he was tired out.
15. After having eaten such a meal they were compelled to go to sleep.
16. I am tired of being kicked about.
17. He was in the act of being carried past.
18. The boy expects to be given a whipping.

D.

Preposition, conjunction.

1. She stood in front of the mirror.
2. They will return by way of New Orleans.
3. He died in order that we might live.
4. By experiencing evil as well as good we become wise.
5. Seeing that you do not like it, you may return it.
6. He was industrious but yet he did not succeed.
7. In spite of his repeated warnings they went on.
8. According to the latest authorities he is right.
9. He had run away on account of the hard work.
10. I can say nothing with regard to his former work.
11. And for that wine is dear, we will be furnished with our own.
12. Owing to this cause it is now scarce.

Exercise 90.

Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases:—

A.

Adjective phrases.

1. The boys — make too much noise.
2. The bird — is a robin.

3. The books — are very old.
4. The farmers — are very wealthy.
5. You must not touch the apples —.
6. Do you see the man — ?

B.

Adverb phrases.

1. He examined the papers —.
2. The old man walked —.
3. Those noisy boys should play —.
4. The crew flew — —.
5. He went — —.
6. They are going — — —.

C.

Noun phrases.

1. — requires a steady hand.
2. — is an adverb phrase.
3. — is an adjective phrase.
4. He was fined heavily for —.
5. His work was —.
6. By — you will regain health.

D.

Verb phrases.

1. The boys — on the road.
2. The cows — on the hill.
3. You — to the town to-night.
4. You — quiet in a sick room.
5. Eggs — by the dozen.
6. The hay — by the rain.

E.

Participle phrases.

1. — about two miles I found the bear.
2. — the pears I bought half a bushel of them.

3. The man --- out my name, he spoke to me.
4. The whale --- again, the cockswain struck him.
5. --- into the fort, they killed the garrison.
6. The woman, --- her child, was almost wild.

F.

Infinitive phrases.

1. I wish ---.
2. I do not like ---.
3. For --- the money he was sent to jail.
4. I scolded him for --- my watch.
5. She was blamed for --- her mother.
6. --- is a very pleasant experience.

G.

Preposition phrases.

1. The pencil fell --- the box.
2. They went to Chicago --- Detroit.
3. You are not liked --- your harshness.
4. We were detained --- the storm.
5. We classify words --- their use.
6. --- his cold he did very little work.

H.

Conjunction phrases.

1. This is a very cold day --- it is bright.
2. I shall go another way --- the bridge is down.
3. He can read --- write.
4. --- you may succeed you must work hard.
5. --- they were guilty they were punished.
6. He went to the city --- he might improve his condition.

CLAUSES.

See classification of sentences (p. 104).

Exercise 91.

Point out the independent clauses in the following. In what sense are they independent? In what sense co-ordinate?—

1. The girls were working, but the boys were playing.
2. I went to Galt and returned in the evening.
2. The women are baking pies and the men are reaping the wheat.
4. It is the sound of wheels, and it rapidly draws near.
5. He cannot draw back, nor can he go forward.
6. Harold broke up the feast and hurried to London.
7. You must do your work, else you will have to remain in.
8. These were filled with light brushwood, and the turf was carefully replaced.
9. The English turned to charge them with their lances, and Randolph drew up his men to receive them.
10. He received a good training, therefore he should do better.

Exercise 92.

Point out the subordinate clauses in the following. State their kind and relation. Also point out the principal clauses:—

A.

1. The boy who made the noise must come here.
2. This is the man that did the work.
3. The books which I bought have been lost.
4. I am the one whom you saw.
5. This is the boy whose father was killed.

6. These boys whom we see do not go to school.
7. The book belongs to John who bought it.
8. That is the woman whose house was burned.
9. The bottle of ink I bought is used up.
10. The boys we see are playing truant.
11. This is the place where I put it.
12. I have forgotten the year when it happened.
13. Do you know the reason why he did it?

B.

1. I am going where no one can follow.
2. You may play when no one is around.
3. She went home when they sent for her.
4. I found the book where they left it.
5. It could not fly because its wing was broken.
6. If you are honest you will succeed.
7. Unless I was mistaken it was he.
8. It never rains but it pours.
9. He was so weak that he fell.
10. He is so stupid he can not understand.
11. He is so wise we must follow him.
12. He died that we might live.
13. Ye shall not touch it lest ye die.
14. The rudder was unshipped in order that the boat might be whirled around without advancing.
15. You must study your lessons now so that you may be intelligent when you are grown up.
16. As you do so shall you be done by.
17. He cannot write as well as I can.
18. Just as we started the bell began to ring.
19. He should be set at liberty seeing he is innocent.

C.

1. I have often heard that he did it.
2. John told me that he was going to town.
3. I think I shall go to Toronto.
4. That I stole the money is a lie.
5. That the game is harmless is doubtful.
6. What he said is not known.

7. When he went away is unknown.
8. Spend nothing but what you earn.
9. The fact that he said so is sufficient.
10. I judge by what I saw myself.
11. From what he said I would consider it safe.
12. We cherish the hope that he will succeed.
13. He made it appear that he was innocent.
14. Things are not what they seem.
15. This I am sure of, that he stole the money.
16. I said he might go to his seat.
17. I fear the poor woman will die.
18. I should think he was wealthy from what he says.
19. I was under the impression that you were in Manitoba.

D.

Miscellaneous.

1. The story that he has left the country is untrue.
2. From what he earns I should think he ought to be very comfortable.
3. Whatever you do always seems right.
4. How he performed the trick I do not know.
5. She was so sick that she went home.
6. My gold pen is much better than yours.
7. Come near and bless us when we wake,
Ere through the world our way we take.
8. It is on the latter that the pollen must fall, in order that the plant may bear seed.
9. "Who is that man who has fallen?" Harold asked of one of his captains.
10. A cry went forth among the Normans that Duke William was killed.
11. He had dwelt upon the earth ever since Adam was driven from the Garden of Eden.
12. "Who will catch us?" asked the stranger.
13. This is another brother of his who was bred in France, where he learned the profession of a fiddler.
14. When he became better acquainted with Mr. Toil, he began to think that his ways were not so very dis-

agreeable, and that the old schoolmaster's smile of approbation made his face almost as pleasant as even that of Daffydowndilly's mother.

Exercise 93.

Fill in the blanks with suitable clauses :—

A.

Adjective clauses.

1. The man — has been hanged.
2. The sheep — has since died.
3. The song — is very sweet.
4. Lord Durham, —, made a report.
5. The Battle of Bannockburn, —, was fought in 1314.
6. This dog, —, belongs to my brother.
7. The ladies — are entire strangers to me.
8. The river — is very high at present.
9. The newspaper — is only an old one.
10. The Globe, —, is the chief Reform organ of Ontario.

B.

Adverb clauses.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. The leaves fall —. | 2. The dog barked —. |
| 3. The boy cried —. | 4. Put the money —. |
| 5. You must stay —. | 6. Ring the bell —. |
| 7. — I came at once. | 8. — you must be punished. |
| 9. She works —. | 10. They went away —. |

C.

Noun clauses.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. — will never be known. | 2. — is a mystery. |
| 3. — is a lie. | 4. — is not true. |
| 5. I know —. | 6. He told me —. |
| 7. They said —. | 8. They heard —. |
| 9. The boy said " —." | 10. I asked, " —." |

D.

Miscellaneous.

1. The boy (*adj. cl.*) went to bed (*adv. cl.*).
2. (*adv. cl.*) he was forced to remain at home.
3. He said (*noun cl.*) (*adj. cl.*).
4. She told me (*noun cl.*) (*adv. cl.*).
5. He erected a cross on the spot (*adj. cl.*).
6. The pack turned on their fallen comrades (*adj. cl.*).
7. It was perfectly clear (*noun cl.*).
8. He ordered (*noun cl.*) (*adv. cl.*).
9. (*adv. cl.*) he told his mother (*noun cl.*) (*adj. cl.*).
10. He walked so fast (*adv. cl.*) (*adj. cl.*).
11. He was so tired (*adv. cl.*) (*adv. cl.*).
12. So sure was he (*noun cl.*) (*adv. cl.*).
13. He had outwitted them so often (*adv. cl.*).
14. (*adv. cl.*) Douglas threw the casket far ahead of him.

Exercise 94.

Write sentences containing subordinate clauses as follows :—

1. An adjective clause containing a relative pronoun in the nominative case.
2. An adjective clause containing a relative pronoun in the possessive case.
3. An adjective clause containing a relative pronoun in the objective case.
4. An adjective clause omitting the relative pronoun.
5. An adjective clause commencing with a conjunction.
6. A noun clause used as the subject of a verb.
7. A noun clause used as the object of a verb.
8. A noun clause used as the transposed subject of a verb.
9. A noun clause used as the object of a proposition.
10. A noun clause commencing with a relative pronoun
11. An adverb clause denoting time.
12. An adverb clause of measure and degree.
13. An adverb clause giving the cause of a certain action.

SENTENCES.

CLASSIFICATION.

ACCORDING TO FORM.	ACCORDING TO COMPOSITION.
1. Declarative.	1. Simple.
2. Interrogative.	2. Compound :— Independent or Co-ordinate Clauses.
3. Imperative.	3. Complex :— (1) Principal Clause. (2) Dependent or Subordin- ate Clause or Clauses. (<i>a</i>) Adjective Clause. (<i>b</i>) Adverb Clause. (<i>c</i>) Noun Clause.
	4. Compound-Complex.

Exercise 95.

Classify the sentences according to their form :—

1. My mother bakes very good bread.
2. The farmers are harvesting these days.
3. How hard do the men work ?
4. Have you written a letter to your mother yet ?
5. Shut the door and open the window.
6. Take thine eyes off the bridge.
7. Now tread we a measure.
8. How hard the men work !
9. God save the king !
10. Oh, what a fine ship we see ! Whose is it ? It is Captain Peel's ship, the Bee.
11. Has it been long away ? It has been away for weeks.

12. They are having a picnic. How prettily they are clad!
13. What is thy name, yeoman?
14. How sweet the new-mown hay smells!
15. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

Exercise 96.

Classify the sentences according to their composition:—

A.

1. The former target was now removed.
2. The archers were to shoot each three shafts in succession.
3. These wise beavers know that they must have a store of food for the winter.
4. He looks the whole world in the face, for he owes not any man.
5. He goes on Sunday to the church and sits among his boys.
6. Andy did not know much about tracks, but the rails seemed to be wrong somehow.
7. As you have never deceived me you may go and amuse yourself as you like the rest of the day.
8. In the middle of the month of October, in the year 1066, the Normans and the English came front to front.
9. As King Harold sat there at the feast, in the midst of all his company, a stir was heard at the doors.
10. When the little party had reached an open space in the woods, her companions ran about enjoying themselves; but Susan sat on the grass, wishing she were at home confessing her fault.
11. When the sunshine at the end of March melts the snow, or just before the roads break up, the teamsters return in long trains, with empty sleighs, to their far-off homes.

B.

1. Some of the leading boats, conveying the light company of the 78th Highlanders, had, in the meantime, been carried about two hundred yards lower down by the strength of the tide.

2. Those dear, kind birds, the robins, that care so tenderly for their own children, were trying to bring back the warmth to these poor darlings, by covering them up from the autumn winds.

3. The death-blow had been inflicted before the animal sprang upon his assailants.

4. The lion's paw was resting on the back of Living stone's head, and, when he turned round to relieve himself of the pressure, he saw the creature's fiery eyes directed to the native teacher, who, at a distance of fifteen yards, was making ready to shoot.

5. The battle commenced with a cannonade, in which the artillery of the Nabob did scarcely any execution, while the few field-pieces of the English produced great effect.

6. With a savage growl the frenzied animal seized him by the shoulder, and shook him as a terrier shakes a rat.

7. So stooping down, as needs he must who cannot sit upright, he grasped the mane with both his hands and eke with all his might.

ANALYSIS.

Exercise 97.

In these sentences pick out the parts called for:—

A.

Complete subject and bare subject.

1. The children played about in the wood.
2. This wicked uncle told a lie to his wife.
3. The great yellow violets smile out glad.
4. The sweet lily-bells ring for church.
5. Poor, lone Hannah sits at the window.
6. The old man's hair was turning gray.
7. They chatted to him about London.
8. We saw an old horse grazing in the field.
9. The roar of the lion sounds like thunder.
10. A boy with blue eyes stole the birds away.

B.

Complete predicate and bare predicate.

1. All these animals watch silently for their prey.
2. The poor old woman plodded wearily along.
3. All the wild passions of his nature had burst forth.
4. Grandpapa's eyes are growing dim.
5. Have you eaten your apple?
6. Are you going to Berlin?
7. I've a cottage of my own.
8. We're going home to-morrow.

C.

Object.

1. The dog chased the squirrel.
2. The boys are playing foot-ball.
3. The cat ate the fish yesterday evening.

4. The negroes pick the downy cotton.
5. It has won all good men's praise.
6. I'll help you across, my friend.
7. Hasn't the angry cook beaten me?
8. Have the boys stolen any apples?
9. Your father has sold one-half of his farm.

D.

Copula and predicate noun.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. She is a thief. | 2. The violets are deacons. |
| 3. I am a child. | 4. The flowers are roses. |
| 5. It was a snake. | 6. They were farmers. |
| 7. He seems a gentleman at all times. | |
| 8. He became a common drunkard. | |
| 9. Lord Ronald is heir of all your lands,
And you are not the Lady Clare. | |

E.

Copula and predicate adjective.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. The man is sick. | 2. The rose is red. |
| 3. The road was long. | 4. I am very weak. |
| 5. The boys were tall. | 6. We were hungry. |
| 7. The chicken soup tastes very hot. | |
| 8. That white lily smells sweet. | |
| 9. John always seems gentlemanly. | |
| 10. The air smells fresh this morning. | |

F.

Object and predicate noun.

1. I am a farmer. I saw a farmer.
2. They broke the rulers. These are the rulers.
3. He is a doctor. I know the doctor.
4. John is a rogue. John caught a rogue.
5. Did you see the teacher? Are you the teacher?
6. Have you got my book? Is this the book?

G.

Predicate adjective and predicate noun.

1. He is a gentleman. He is gentlemanly.
2. The lion is fierce. The lion is a fierce animal.
3. The rose is a beautiful flower. The rose is beautiful.
4. The ladies are tall. Mary is a tall girl.
5. She was skilful. She was a skilful needlewoman.
6. The apple is a useful fruit. The apple is useful.
7. The air is dry. This is dry weather.

Exercise 98.

Using the following subjects, supply the complete predicates consisting of at least:—

- (1) Bare predicate and object.
- (2) Copula and predicate noun.
- (3) Copula and predicate adjective.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. John ——— ———. | 2. The farmer ——— ———. |
| 3. The hunter ——— ———. | 4. My mother ——— ———. |
| 5. The doctor ——— ———. | 6. Horses ——— ———. |
| 7. Tomatoes ——— ———. | 8. Roses ——— ———. |
| 9. Napoleon ——— ———. | 10. Columbus ——— ———. |

Exercise 99.

Divide these sentences into complete subject and complete predicate. Also underline the bare subject and the bare predicate.

*Model:—*Complete subject—The little girl.

Complete predicate—looked at the flame.

A.

1. The little girl looked at the flame.
2. The good grandmother smiled sweetly upon her.
3. A vast number of lighted candles hung among the branches.
4. A multitude of variegated pictures met her eyes.
5. His pretty little nephew, Arthur, had the best claim to the throne.

6. Good James, Lord Douglas, had a very long head.
7. Hubert de Bourg, the warden of the castle, loved him.
8. The dog on the road belongs to me.
9. The path through the fields is covered with grass.
10. The boys playing on the street make a lot of noise.
11. The men, thinking only of their own safety, ran away.

B.

1. Down by the weaver's croft I stole.
2. All through life the intrepid missionary bore the marks of this dreadful encounter.
3. With a savage growl, the frenzied animal seized him by the shoulder.
4. In the year 79, A.D., it suddenly burst forth in a violent eruption.
5. In 1843, Livingstone, the celebrated traveller, settled in Mabtosa.
6. Near the city of Naples, in Italy, is situated the volcano, Mount Vesuvius.
7. Here, in the midst of a storm, the bird may sit in its hanging nest, fearing no danger.
8. On the 25th of November, in the year 1120, the whole retinue prepared to embark for home.
9. O'er him fast, through sail and shroud, the wreathing fires made way.
10. With fire and sword the country round was wæsted far and wide.
11. All this gay company, with their servants and the fifty sailors, made three hundred souls aboard the Fair White Ship.

Exercise 100.

Divide these sentences into bare subject, modifiers of the subject, and complete predicate :—

1. Sometimes fine green hedges are seen.
2. A number of beautiful roses were in bloom.

3. His foolish mother, Constance by name, had lately married her third husband.

4. Meek-faced anemones, drooping and sad, are assembled on this sweet Sabbath day.

5. His comrades in the war, with arms reversed and muffled drum, follow his funeral car.

6. A celebrated botanist of the last century relates the following incident.

7. A plant found in some parts of our country—the magnificent tulip tree—presents, perhaps, the most extraordinary of all.

8. I, myself, meanwhile, will lead a force against him in Normandy.

9. Together round her grave we played, my brother John and I.

Exercise 101

Divide these sentences into bare subject and bare predicate, with the modifiers of each:—

1. The robin sings sweetly.
2. The brook flows noisily.
3. He ran away to the barn.
4. The squirrel ran up a tree.
5. He went up into a tree.
6. The stranger gazed about the room.
7. He has gone to California for his health.
8. We steadfastly gazed on his face.
9. In most bushes the elm is found plentifully.
10. In Canada it is best known by the name of button-wood.
11. It succeeds best on dry gravelly lands.
12. With his wife and child he fled.
13. The heart of Bruce was brought back to Scotland.
14. Steadily, steadily, inch by inch, higher and higher he got.
15. Ever the fitful gusts between, a sound came from the land.

Exercise 102.

Pick out the subject, predicate and object, and the modifiers of each:—

A.

1. The hunter killed a big black bear.
2. The farmer had some fine apples this year.
3. We commit a seed to the earth.
4. The vanilla twines its slender stem around the neighboring trees.
5. One moment of stupid surprise succeeded the entrance of the iron.
6. He summoned one of the greatest naturalists of Sweden, Jurine, to his side.
7. I meant Mr. Brown, the farmer.
8. Home they brought her warrior dead.
9. Tourists visit the site of the city of Thebes.
10. Egypt embraces that part of Africa occupied by the valley of the River Nile.
11. By this time they could see the pack fast approaching.
12. In a few minutes they heard the shrieks of the animal.
13. Aloft the seaman daringly shook out the rattling sail.

B.

1. In the meantime an attendant had mounted my horse.
2. Once more the birds dip their thirsty beaks in the stream.
3. The whole bundle of paper was placed in the fire.
4. One of these, named Damon, lived at some distance from Syracuse.
5. Children, coming home from school, look in at the open door.
6. After this wanton exhibition of his terrible strength, the monster sank back again into his native element.
7. Not far from Cairo, the capital of Egypt, stand the famous pyramids.

8. A mile or so away, on a little mound, Napoleon stood on our storming day.

9. Dependent on thy bounteous breath, we seek thy grace alone.

10. By cool Siloam's shady rill, the lily must decay.

11. With snowy sail, and scarlet rail, she dashes the cresting blue.

Exercise 103.

Divide the complete predicate into verb of incomplete predication and complement, with the modifiers of each

1. This is a beautiful moss rose.
2. These are delicious pears.
3. Those are fine Japanese plums.
4. The men were great rascals.
5. The sun shines bright.
6. Daulac was struck dead.
7. I was aye a truant bird.
8. Smiling, the boy fell dead.
9. Lovers long-betrothed were they.
10. Beautiful and bright he stood.
11. The little girl is very pale to-day.
12. The soup is too hot to eat quickly.
13. I am exceedingly tired after my walk.
14. The boy's shoes were old and worn.
15. By cool Siloam's shady rill how sweet the lily grows.
16. It was five hundred years old.
17. The stick is about a foot long.
18. The most precious things in all the world are the acts of unselfish men.

Exercise 104.

Analyze fully these sentences :—

1. There came a burst of thunder sound.
2. There is a river in the ocean.
3. There is everywhere a cushion of cold water beneath the Gulf Stream.
4. At the ends there are tufts of short hair.

5. There is in the world no other such majestic flow of waters.
6. It is fine fun to skate in the moonlight.
7. It is the custom to carefully collect the sap.
8. It was funny, the next moment, to see the expression of perfect surprise on the dog's face.
9. Why do I speak of death?
10. Man, is this a time to wait?
11. What makes Mabel's cheek so pale?
12. Why come you drest like a village maid?
13. Stop that noise.
14. John, shut the window.

Exercise 105.

Analyze fully the following sentences :—

A.

1. King John, hearing how matters stood, came up to the rescue with his army.
2. In others there are single mounds sixty or ninety feet high, with steps cut in the earth upon one side leading to the top.
3. One by one, the archers, stepping forward, delivered their shots yeomanlike and bravely.
4. No ball on the green is shot from the wicket so sharp and so clean.
5. He rides through the grammar triumphant and grand.
6. One lovely June day, in the far-gone year of 1329, King Robert lay dying.
7. Fast through the midnight dark and drear, through the whistling sleet and snow, the vessel swept towards the reef of Norman's Woc.
8. Her rattling shrouds, all sheathed in ice, with the mast went by the board.
9. At day-break on the bleak sea beach, a fisherman stood aghast, to see the form of a maiden fair lashed close to a drifting mast.
10. Fair young Hannah, Ben, the sun-burnt fisher, gaily woos.

11. Hale and clever, for a willing heart and hand he
sues.

12. Squirrel and song-sparrow, high on their perch,
hear the sweet lily-bells ringing to church.

13. Fair is the canopy over him seen, pencilled by
Nature's hand, black, brown, and green.

B.

1. In black and gold velvet, so gorgeous to see, comes
with his bass voice the chorister bee.

2. From Newfoundland, not a sail returning will she
lose.

3. Perchance the bald old eagle, on gray Bethpeor's
height, out of his lonely eyrie looked on the wondrous
sight.

4. Immediately over their heads hung a woody preci-
pice, without path or track.

5. On the summit a French sentinel marched to and
fro, still unconscious of their presence.

6. At nine o'clock at night, on the 12th of September,
1759, the first division of the army, 1600 strong, silently
embarked in flat-bottomed boats.

7. Some of the leading boats, conveying the light
company of the 78th Highlanders, had, in the meantime,
been carried about two hundred yards lower down by the
strength of the tide.

8. A fleet of canoes suddenly appeared, bounding
down the rapids, filled with warriors eager for revenge.

9. Failing in this, they set themselves, after their cus-
tom on such occasions, to building a rude fort of their
own in the neighboring forest.

10. Being provided with tools, they planted a row of
stakes within their palisade, to form a double fence, filling
the intervening space with earth and stones to the height
of a man, leaving some twenty loopholes.

11. Meanwhile, crouched behind trees and logs, they
beset the fort, harassing its defenders day and night with
a spattering fire and a constant menace of attack.

12. Just below the rapid, among the bushes and stumps of a rough clearing made in constructing it, stood a palisade fort, the work of an Algonquin war party in the past autumn.

13. In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion, by guardian angels led, safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution, she lives.

14. A recent traveller, writing in Blackwood's Magazine, describes a touching scene, witnessed at the departure of a regiment for Cuba.

15. In the middle of the month of October, in the year 1066, the Normans and the English came front to front in a part of the country then called Senlac, now called (in remembrance of them) Battle.

16. One day, having been informed by the jungle people of a rogue elephant in the neighborhood, he took the field, accompanied by Oocha, a native hunter, noted as a slayer of many elephants, and by a dog-boy famous for his steadiness.

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CORRECTION OF SENTENCES.

Model:—Them boys is playin' very noisy.

1 2 3 4
Those boys are playing very noisily.
Reason 1.—
Reason 2.—
Reason 3.—
Reason 4.—

Exercise 106.

The noun.

1. I bought two lillies at the store.
2. This man lives in the north-west.
3. For goodness sake say nothing about it.
4. The farmer's institute will meet to-day.
5. His brother in laws were all rich men.
6. mr h m johnson of hamilton is in town.
7. I am going to the opera this p.m.
8. You can get it at Smith's and Jones's store.

Exercise 107.

The pronoun.

1. John, he hurt me this morning.
2. Him and me are going.
3. Their mother and them are going to the concert.
4. This is the dog who bit me.
5. The moon and the earth attract one another.
6. What is yours' like, Charles?
7. Her and her sis er are quick at figures.
8. Who spoiled my pen? It wasn't me.
9. I believe he means you and I.
10. All the boys were calling each other names.
11. Every man must look out for themselves.

12. You must honor thy parents.
 13. One is not stubborn when he is determined to do right.

Exercise 108.*The adjective.*

1. What sort of a man is he?
2. My right ear is the coldest.
3. That was the amusingest story I ever heard.
4. My marble is rounder than yours.
5. This is the purest baking powder of the lot.
6. Do you fancy those kind of apples?
7. Them apples are sour, I think.
8. There must have been an hundred of them.
9. I do not like these sort of pens.
10. There were not less than twenty people present.
11. His oldest brother is in Mexico.
12. They walked further than they expected.
13. I have the most entire confidence in him.
14. He answered better than any boy in his class.
15. The vice of all others which he loathed was burned in on his soul.

Exercise 109.*The verb.*

1. John threwed the apple away.
2. Where was you this morning, Mary?
3. John and James was at Galt.
4. Please, teacher, can I go home?
5. The boys done their work well.
6. We have came ten miles since dark.
7. Those apples is sour.
8. Five miles are too far to walk.
9. Ten cents are too much for such a book.
10. He has broke his slate.
11. He ain't going to Toronto this week.
12. Either the girls or the boy are to blame.
13. Every boy and girl were on the ice.

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14. Not one of the men were hurt.
15. Every person in the car are killed.
16. John ketched the ball every time.
17. I think we will go to-morrow.

Exercise 110.*The adverb.*

1. The thief walked swiftly away.
2. The air smells sweetly this morning.
3. He doesn't know nothing about the matter.
4. He couldn't scarcely walk, he was so tired.
5. I only drank one glass of water.
6. Why don't you walk quieter, boys?
7. This here meat is very tender.
8. Who is that there boy in the corner?
9. He hadn't hardly a cent to spend.
10. I was that weak I couldn't hardly walk.
11. The book is exceeding small.

Exercise 111.

A.

The preposition.

1. You must come in the house at once.
2. Divide the apple between the boys and girls.
3. He got very angry at his brother.
4. Don't go away, Mary. Wait on me.
5. He agreed with my proposal.
6. You should overcome evil by good.
7. I see the need for having good advice.

B.

The conjunction.

1. They are neither bears or lions.
2. He would neither give money nor work.
3. They are nothing else but misers.
4. This grammar is better as that.
5. The rose is a prettier flower nor the blue flag.

6. He both sendeth rain on the just and unjust.
7. He took longer as that to do the work.

C.

The interjection.

1. Alas ! we are going to have a holiday to-morrow.
2. Hooray there ! How are you to-day ?
3. Hurrah ! The poor fellow is dead.
4. Ugh ! You are hurting me.
5. Dear ! dear ! That is pleasant news.

*Miscellaneous corrections.***Exercise 112.**

1. Our's is the largest house.
2. I have several histories, either of which will suit you well.
3. You should not buy those sort of books.
4. The swallow has built an house for herself.
5. I do not like these kind of ss.
6. He is the wretchedest man in the county.
7. Do not walk any further than the bridge.
8. His son-in-laws are going to move away.
9. My dog growled very loud at the man.
10. Will I go before dinner-time ?
11. He done his work very quick.
12. The choir only sung three verses.
13. They have chose a fine motto.
14. The water has raised several feet.
15. The lady was real kind to me.

Exercise 113.

1. He is the awfulest like man I ever seen.
2. Will we write our history now ?
3. I guess your mother won't leave you go.
4. This field's crop is below the average.
5. Have you ate your supper as quick as him ?
6. He is one of the wisest men that has ever lived.
7. Please, teacher, can I get my book ?

8. He don't think them peaches is good.
9. Us girls done the work good, didn't we?
10. Me and him are goin' to town on Saturday.
11. They wanted a stable for four horses twenty feet long.
12. He is a better reader than any boy in his class.
13. Can your father not do no work?
14. Wil' you learn me my hymn?
15. Don't do nothing with it, I beg you.

Exercise 114.

1. Each of the boys want their own way.
2. She is a poor widow woman.
3. Divide these candies between these four girls.
4. The river has overflown its banks.
5. Me and Uncle John's going to the fair.
6. He digged a hole in the garden.
7. I was making potatoes out yesterday.
8. Sunday was an awful nice day.
9. Please, can I and Susan go home?
10. Them boys is always botherin' me.
11. I am quite sure I seen them before.
12. Please, sir, can I set with Mary.
13. Jane has went to school longer'n me.
14. Sam throwed the ball to me and I ketched it.
15. Each of the men went to their work.

Exercise 115.

1. The dog was laying on the mat.
2. My mother learned me to wrlte.
3. John has got an apple in his pocket.
4. This boy don't do his work good.
5. Elsie come here once.
6. He done his work very bad yesterday.
7. We seen a man laying on the grass.
8. John, make the door shut.
9. His mother and him went to the concert.
10. He has wrote his copy-book real fine.
11. How many chimnies have your house?

12. James is the strongest of the two.
13. Them boys is playin' truant I guess.
14. I seen John and he says he done it.
15. Don't tell nobody it was me.

Exercise 116.

1. She thought she would try and light a match.
2. No less than twenty people were killed.
3. She is the handsomest of the two.
4. I thought it was their's, but they say it is our's.
5. Are you sure he don't know his lesson.
6. I do not know neither how it was done nor who done it.
7. It's being me need make no difference.
8. The childrens' supper is nearly ready.
9. He and not they are to blame.
10. The person who called upon you yesterday was me.
11. Have either of you seen him?
12. Who was John Cabot sent out by?
13. Do you see them boys laying about under the trees?
14. He draws a man better than a mule.
15. Of the three men I consider him the more suitable.

Exercise 117.

1. I expect he must have gone home.
2. If I was him I would be ashamed.
3. What is the matter with John? I guess he feels badly.
4. He has no farther need of the book.
5. His conduct is very aggravating.
6. It is no use in us reasoning any longer with him.
7. Tomatoes are said to be very healthy food.
8. Are you done with my ruler now?
9. I have been creditably informed that it is the case.
10. Then every one must read what they have written.
11. It makes no difference whom you thought it was.
12. He refused to comply to the commands of the Board.
13. They were real glad when they seen us.
14. Me and Mary was at the concert last night.
15. Aint you afraid he'll cut hisself.

Exercise 118.

1. You done that very bad.
2. Me and her has joined the Mechanic's Institute.
3. Who did you give my book to?
4. They knowed we have a daily mail every day now.
5. Please can I go when I am finished?
6. Every scholar will put their slate down.
7. You and him can run faster than them.
8. Lay down and try and sleep.
9. I'll tell you who he resembles.
10. There are less people in town to-day than yesterday.
11. He is a better writer than a reader.
12. Do you think there is any chance of me getting the prize?
13. Where have you been to since I seen you.
14. You hadn't ought to take her apple.
15. Girls love ice cream and boys are wild for oysters.

Exercise 119.

1. Read it slower, if vou please.
2. I can't find it nowheres.
3. Pa aint in, he went out somewheres.
4. Is the sums right that you and me done.
5. He bought a new pair of shoes.
6. I recognized no less than twenty persons seated at my window.
7. Have you wrote that letter that you had to?
8. His hands want washing badly.
9. The person who I admire is my brother-in-law's cousin.
10. What is the distance between every telegraph pole?
11. Bills are requested to be paid monthly.
12. He feels some better, don't he?
13. Agreeable to his promise, he came this p.m.
14. It could not have been her.
15. A tree is known by its' fruit.

Exercise 120.

1. Each of us had more than we wanted.
2. Whom do you think I am?
3. The boy has come very regular last winter.
4. I always intended to have visited him.
5. Them books hadn't ought to be laying there.
6. Who sha I we invite to our party?
7. They ran the sleigh again the fence.
8. Mary is the smartest of my two daughters.
9. Neither of them were very much deceived.
10. She asked Mary and I to tea on Friday.
11. Both the boy and girl came to visit us.
12. Less men than women were there.
13. He expected some sort of reward.
14. This is the coldest day I ever saw before.
15. The country is covered with clay, sand, gravel and boulders, the latter being of various sizes.

Exercise 121.

1. Of all other places in the world it's the last that I should think of.
2. Six months interest requires to be paid.
3. Whom do you think called on me yesterday.
4. Corn has rose three cents a bushel yesterday?
5. The poor man stood begging on the corner that had lost one arm.
6. I got an invite to stop a week with my aunt.
7. Our happiness or misery are placed in a great measure in our own hands.
8. Hoping to see Mary and you on Friday, believe me yours truly, Mary Smith.
9. Each of you must attend to your own desk.
10. There is more gold in the Klondike than in any part of America.
11. The sailors and not the captain was to blame.
12. As like as not you will get sick.
13. I am mad at John for acting so silly.
14. Questions are easier asked than answered.
15. I will be drowned and no one shall help me.

Exercise 122.

1. Texas is larger than any state in the Union.
2. I fully intended to have went after dinner.
3. When I ring the bell you must come in the school.
4. She is older than me by ten years.
5. I have no doubt but he will be here to-night.
6. Everybody has a right to look after their own interests.
7. I expected to have seen him.
8. Several of the spectators who were present ran forward to lift him.
9. They will soon have an entire monopoly of the whole trade.
10. It has been our uniform and invariable practice to do so.
11. In addition to these there must be added the following names.
12. The farm will cost 5 or \$6000 at least.
13. It was much easier done than we expected.
14. The pupils were told not to whisper.
15. Both of the boys, or one of them at least, were there.

Exercise 123.

1. So much grace and beauty are seldom seen.
2. Not only Persia but all Asia felt his power.
3. Her intelligence as well as her beauty surprises me.
4. Everyone should be guided by their own consciences.
5. Without you understand the relations of the words, you can't read good, I don't think.
6. I and my brother ran towards home, shouting fire, in our overcoats.
7. It wasn't them that did it ; it was I only.
8. Which of the boys left your books laying on the desk.
9. It is not him whom you thought it was.
10. Dont he know who he is speaking to.
11. Owing to the continual bad weather of last winter, there has been many colds caught.

12. I do wish them boys would fasten the door strong and good and then sit quiet.

13. Will I tell him you want him if he see me ?

14. If you'd have ran all the way, you'd have seen him, sure, before he went.

15. His fortune has not only suffered by his rash adventure but what is worse his health.

Exercise 124.

1. I hope we will not have any more callers such as he to-day.

2. The largest and smallest cow has come home but all of the others stayed in the pasture.

3. I always have and always shall be of the opinion that that kind of punishment will rather make him angry than penitent.

4. He had thus lost his opportunity which never again returned not even for a moment.

5. Now therefore come thou, let us make a covenant, thou and I.

6. Neither the time nor the place of his birth are known definite.

7. The man and the horse which was lost in the blizzard has been found dead.

8. Each of his sisters are willing to take their turn in waiting upon him.

9. Will you give James half and we three the rest or will you divide it equal between the four of us.

10. Neither the boy or the man who we expected are here.

11. He done his work real neat yet he did'nt get no prize.

12. Them shoes are not too large I have no fears but what they will answer.

13. If he was wise he would have contented himself to follow their advice.

14. The last hitch in this celebrated case appears to be the most absurd of all its predecessors.

15. The greatest number of candidates came up to that examination of any former year.

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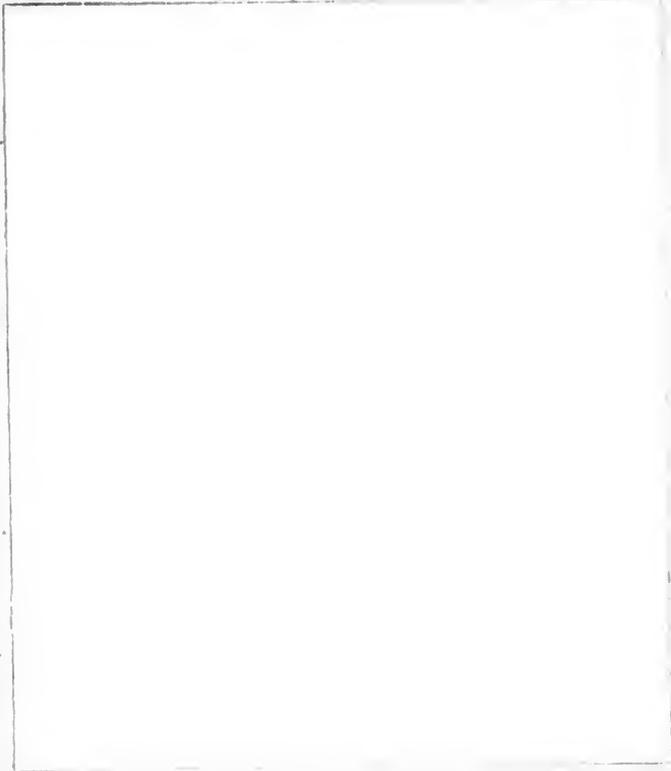


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