

EXERCISES IN ENGLISH PARSING

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Exercises in English parsing by John Hunter

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JOHN HUNTER

**EXERCISES IN
ENGLISH PARSING**

EXERCISES
IN
ENGLISH PARSING:

PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED,
AND ADAPTED TO THE
AUTHOR'S TEXT-BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
WITH
QUESTIONS SUGGESTING A COURSE OF ORAL INSTRUCTION
FOR JUNIOR PUPILS,
AND
AN APPENDIX OF RULES AND OBSERVATIONS
ON
THE PARAPHRASING OF ENGLISH POETRY,
WITH EXAMPLES AND EXERCISES.
For the Use of Schools.

BY
THE REV. JOHN HUNTER,
VICE-PRINCIPAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE,
BATTERSEA;
AUTHOR OF THE "TEXT-BOOK OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR,"
"TEXT-BOOK AND MANUAL OF ARITHMETIC,"
"EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC FOR ARTIFICIAL TESTS,"
ETC.

NEW EDITION.

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TO
THE REVEREND
THOMAS JACKSON, M.A.

PRINCIPAL OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE,
BATTERSEA,

AS A TRIBUTE OF ESTEEM FOR HIS ZEALOUS EXERTIONS
IN THE CAUSE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION,
AND IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MANY PERSONAL FAVOURS,

THIS LITTLE WORK,
AND
THE TEXT-BOOK TO WHICH IT IS ADAPTED,
ARE, WITH PERMISSION, DEDICATED,

BY
HIS OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

ENGLISH PARSING.

DEFINITIONS

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

. The parenthetical parts of the following definitions may generally be omitted, for practical convenience, in quotation. The omissions will also leave simple forms to be committed to memory by young pupils, although it will be generally expedient to *read* and *explain* each definition fully, before the incomplete form is prescribed.

1. The **NOUN** is a name (constituting a distinct independent notion); as, "The *tree* grows;" "Our *books* are new;" "James went away;" "A *city* was built."

2. The **ADJECTIVE** (can, in general, stand immediately before the Noun, and) qualifies or describes the Noun (without asserting any thing); as, "A *happy* man;" "A *human* being;" "Several instances;" "Any apples."

The **Articles** (are Adjectives of a peculiar kind, serving to) mark some one, or particular ones, of a class of objects. The Articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*; as, "Bring *a* book;" "We have *an* excellent house;" "The park and *the* gardens are beautiful."

3. The **PRONOUN** is a substitute for the Noun (but not of itself expressing the full meaning of the Noun); as,

" *We* came home ; " " Where art *thou* ? " " *He* spoke to *them*."

4. The VERB is the word by which we can assert ; as, " The children *weep* ; " " The boy *ran* ; " " He *speaks* respectfully ; " " I *satisfied* him."

The *Participle* (is a peculiar kind of Adjective which) partakes of the form and meaning of the Verb ; as, " *Weeping* children ; " " The boy was *running* ; " " These words were *spoken* ; " " I am *satisfied*."

5. The PREPOSITION expresses (without asserting) the relation of one notion to another ; as, " I went *from* London ; " " I went *with* James ; " " He resides *at* Richmond ; " " We are partners *in* trade."

6. The ADVERB modifies the meaning of a Verb, an Adjective, or another Adverb ; as, " I was *truly* happy ; " " You *often* told me ; " " I thought *otherwise* ; " " He did it *very* quickly."

7. The CONJUNCTION joins one notion or thought to another (in order to express, but not to assert, choice, combination, and other ideas) ; as, " I walked, *and* William rode ; " " Give me a pen *or* a pencil ; " " You told me, *but* I forgot ; " " I respect him, *because* he is honest."

8. The INTERJECTION is an abrupt expression (of thought or emotion) ; as, " *O*, I have forgotten my book ; " " *Alas* ! I was deceived ! " " *Hark* ! it thunders ; " " *Hush* ! you will disturb him."

ETYMOLOGY.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF WORDS.

[*Text-Book*, pt. 1. ch. 1 & 2.]

QUESTIONS. Into what two classes are the letters of the alphabet usually divided? What is a vowel?—a consonant?—a letter?—a syllable?—a monosyllable, &c.?—a diphthong?—a triphthong? What species of letter must every syllable contain? Give the syllabic names and divisions of the words in the following Exercises, and point out each syllabic vowel; (thus, *Pride* is a monosyllable, its syllabic vowel being *i*; *Goeth* is a dissyllable, the syllabic vowels being *o* in *go*, and *e* in *eth*.) What is meant by a word? Into what classes, or parts of speech, may English words be divided? Define the Adverb,—the Adjective,—the Verb, &c.

Name as parts of speech the words of the following Exercises, and quote the definitions. Afterwards, point out the nouns alone in the order of their occurrence,—the verbs alone,—the conjunctions alone, &c.

EXERCISES.

Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall. I heard an amusing story about Alfred the king. Jane met her brother as she was going towards the park. Hark! some person sings beautifully in the garden. Your kind advice was soon communicated to Henry, and he readily adopted it. He is now with his worthy friends at Brighton; but, alas! they entertain little hope of his recovery.

2. OF THE NOUN.

[*Text-Book*, pt. 1. ch. 3.]

QUESTIONS. What is a Noun?—A Proper Noun?—A Common Noun?—A Collective Noun?—An Abstract Noun? Give a sentence containing a Proper Name along with some Common Name of a class to which it may relate. Give a sentence containing a Proper Noun converted into a Common Noun. Why do you regard that Noun as Common? Give a sentence containing a Collective Noun.—A sentence containing an Abstract Noun.

Name, as parts of speech, the words in the following sentences, giving a particular description of the Nouns.

EXERCISES.

Put away the evil of your doings. William came over from Normandy, and fought against Harold in the famous battle of Hastings. Egypt was a settled kingdom ruled by a Pharaoh, at the time of Abram. Idleness is the parent of Want and Pain. The Romans invaded the country of the Britons. Freedom found a home in the mountains. Give me the mind of a Kepler, a Newton, or a Leibnitz. Piety and virtue are the noblest accomplishments. Several Johnsons are among the subscribers.

“ Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,
He comes attended by the sultry Hours.”—*Thomson*.

3. OF THE ADJECTIVE.

[*Text-Book*, pt. 1. ch. 4.]

QUESTIONS. What is an Adjective? Why is the Adjective so called? What name does the Noun sometimes get, to dis-