

friend;' and V. i. 196, where Hamlet talks of Yorick: 'A pestilence on him for a mad rogue!'

12. Only I yield to die, I yield only to die. Cf. this position of *only* with that of *but* in V. i. 89.

32. Is chanc'd, has happened or fallen out.

SCENE 5.

13. That noble vessel. Cf. *Winter's Tale* (III. iii.):—

'I never saw a vessel of like sorrow
So filled and so becoming.'

And in several passages woman is spoken of as 'the weaker vessel.'

15. List = listen.

42. But labor'd to attain = labored but to attain.

46. Smatch, tincture. This is the only instance of this word in Shakespeare. The word is probably a form of *smack*. Cf. *bake, batch; make, match; wake, watch*.

59. Lucilius' saying true. Lucilius had said (V. iv. 25) that 'no enemy shall ever take alive the noble Brutus.'

60. Entertain them, take them into my service.

61. Bestow = invest, put to use.

62. Prefer = recommend. Cf. *Cymbeline* (IV. ii.): 'The emperor's letters should not sooner than thine own worth prefer thee.'

69. He. Dr. Schmidt says that Shakespeare never uses *save* as a preposition governing the objective, but only as an adverb.

72. Common good to all. 'It was said that Antonius spake it openly divers times, that he thought that of all of them that had slain Cæsar, there was none but Brutus only that was moved to do it as thinking the act commendable of itself; but that all the other conspirators did conspire his death for some private malice or envy that they otherwise did bear unto him.'—NORTH'S *Plutarch*.

78. His bones, his corpse. Shakespeare frequently uses *bones* in this sense.

80. The field, the army in the field.

81. Part = share.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

[The questions in the following Examination Papers are chiefly taken from the papers set by the English Civil Service Commissioners. The teacher or the student can easily draw up as many as he likes on the basis of the scheme for 'Perfect Possession' given on pages —viii. and ix.]

1. Write a short account of the action of the play.
2. Explain and illustrate by quotations the main differences between the characters of Brutus and Cassius.
3. State by whom, of whom, and on what occasions the following lines were uttered :—
 - (a) His coward lips did from their color fly.
 - (b) He is a great observer, and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. . .
 - (c) Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
 - (d) Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds.
 - (e) A woman well-reputed, Cato's daughter.
4. Explain and annotate the following words and phrases : *To stale with ordinary oaths; hearts of controversy; promised forth; cross'd in conference; the cross blue lightning; monstrous quality; the element; men cautelous; characterly.*
5. Give six examples of compound adjectives in *Julius Cæsar*.

6. Give some instances of words formed like *rabblement*.
7. What 'sights' were seen in the streets of Rome before Cæsar's death? Quote some of the lines.

B.

1. Write a short account of Antony's speech over the dead body of Cæsar.
2. What were (a) the political and (b) the private reasons for the murder of Cæsar?
3. State by whom, of whom, and on what occasions the following lines were uttered:—
 - (a) Let not our looks put on our purposes.
 - (b) Thou hast no figures nor no fantasies.
 - (c) O world, thou wast the forest to this hart.
 - (d) I am compelled to set
Upon one battle all our liberties.
 - (e) There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
4. Continue the above quotations.
5. Explain and annotate the following words and phrases: *Performed faculties; drop by lottery; palter; even virtue; cognizance; fond; repeal; groaning for burial; orts and imitations; indirection; entertain them.*
6. Write the story of the action in Act V.
7. Quote passages to illustrate Shakespeare's use of *with*; of *that* followed by *as*; of double superlatives and comparatives.

C.

1. State the parts played (a) by Mark Antony, (b) by Casca, and (c) by Strato in the play; and quote some lines uttered by each of them on some critical occasion.

2. In what localities do the events in the different Acts take place? Quote lines to prove your statements.
3. By whom, of whom, and on what occasions were the following lines uttered?
 - (a) The angry spot doth glow on Cæsar's brow.
 - (b) O, he sits high in all the people's hearts.
 - (c) So let high-sighted tyranny range on.
 - (d) But I am constant as the northern star.
 - (e) He shall but bear them as the ass bears gold.
 - (f) There is a tide in the affairs of men.
 - (g) In Parthia did I take thee prisoner.
4. Annotate the above lines, and continue them.
5. Quote instances of Shakespeare's (a) habit of ellipsis, and (b) use of an adjective for a preposition and a noun (as in *sterile curse*).
6. Explain the following words and phrases: *The replication; your passion; jealous on me; I have some aim; well-given; quick mettle; bear me hard; prevent; the main opinion; liable; freedom of repeal; o'ershot myself.*

D.

1. Describe briefly the events and actions which take place in the Third Act.
2. Write a short analysis of Mark Antony's speech.
3. By whom, of whom, and on what occasions were the following lines uttered?
 - (a) Set honor in one eye and death i' the other.
 - (b) Why old men fool and children calculate.
 - (c) Our yoke and sufferance shew us womanish.
 - (d) She dreamt to-night she saw my statuë.

(e)

One that feeds

On abject orts and imitations.

(f) When think you that the sword goes up again?

4. Continue the above lines.

5. Explain and annotate the following words and phrases: *Set our battles on; Messala will prefer me; the posture of your blows; humor; a property; beholding; in his funeral; let blood; addressed.*

6. Give some instances of Shakespeare's use of a double negative.

