

**PARK'S LANGUAGE COURSE;  
LANGUAGE LESSONS:  
INCLUDING COMPOSITION  
AND INDUCTIVE GRAMMAR**

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Park's Language Course; Language Lessons: Including Composition and Inductive Grammar by  
J. G. Park

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Park's Language Course

# LANGUAGE LESSONS

INCLUDING COMPOSITION AND INDUCTIVE GRAMMAR

BY

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J. G. PARK.

LANGUAGE LESSONS.

E-P 1

## PREFACE

It is scarcely necessary to state, in these days of progressive education, what is the real value of a thorough language course. It should aim to give to every student in our public schools such training in this branch as will fit him for the practical affairs of life. He must understand business correspondence and social forms, should be at ease in description and narration and in all other common modes of expressing thought.

It has been the aim in the preparation of this work to arrange the subject matter in such a way as to draw upon the student for such effort as may be expected at a given stage of advancement; to cause him to think first, and then to express his thought with clearness and precision. The motto has been, "Learn to do by doing."

Parts I, II, and III comprise exercises on language work, including special drills upon capitalization and punctuation. Part IV consists of inductive lessons in grammar, which will take the place of a work upon primary grammar. The lessons in Part IV are so graded that a student may advance very readily from them into the higher work of grammar.

By the kindness of Professor W. F. L. Sanders, his system of diagrams is used to illustrate sentences. The author is indebted to the Penn. Publishing Co. for some of the poems used in this work.

J. G. P.



# LESSONS IN LANGUAGE

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## PART I

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### LESSON 1

#### QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Make a statement after each question on the next page.  
This statement should be an answer to the question.



1. Whom do you see in this picture?  
I see a girl.
2. What has she in her lap?  
She has a bowl in her lap.
3. What has she in her right hand?  
She has a spoon in her right hand.
4. What is in the bowl?  
There is milk in the bowl.
5. What is the cat doing?
6. What is the dog doing?
7. On what is the girl sitting?
8. Does she look pleased or cross?
9. What else do you see in the picture?

How many statements have you made in these answers?

Did you think before you made these statements?

Each thought or statement you expressed is called a **Sentence**.

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## LESSON 2

### COMPOSITION

In this exercise, write each statement made in the former lesson upon paper with pencil or pen. Commence each statement with a capital letter and place a period after each.

1. I see a girl.
2. She has a bowl in her lap.
3. She has a spoon in her right hand.

After you have written each statement separately, try to combine these statements into a composition. Commence as follows :

I see a girl. She has a bowl in her lap and a spoon.....

1. Of what is this composition made up?  
It is made up of statements.
2. With what should every statement begin?
3. With what should every statement end?
4. How many periods are in your composition?
5. How many statements are in your composition?

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**LESSON 3****QUESTIONS**

Look at this picture carefully, and supply in the blank spaces on the next page what you think is omitted in each question. Write each question in its complete form. Commence each question with a capital letter. Be careful to place a question mark (?) at the close of each question.

