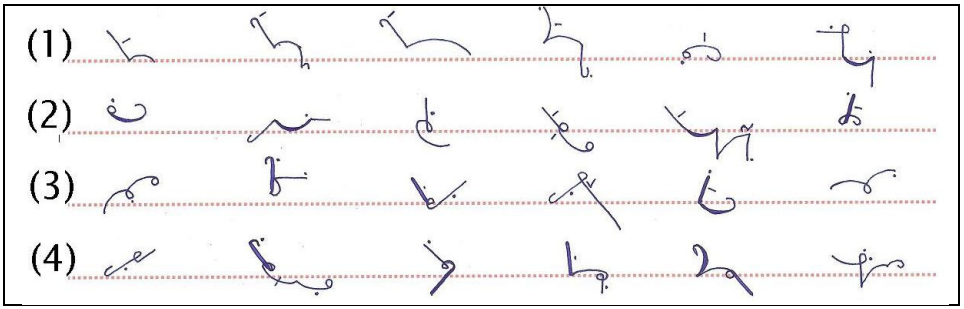
KEY TO EXERCISE – 28

Verify the outlines written by you with this 'key', and practise them at least three lines each.

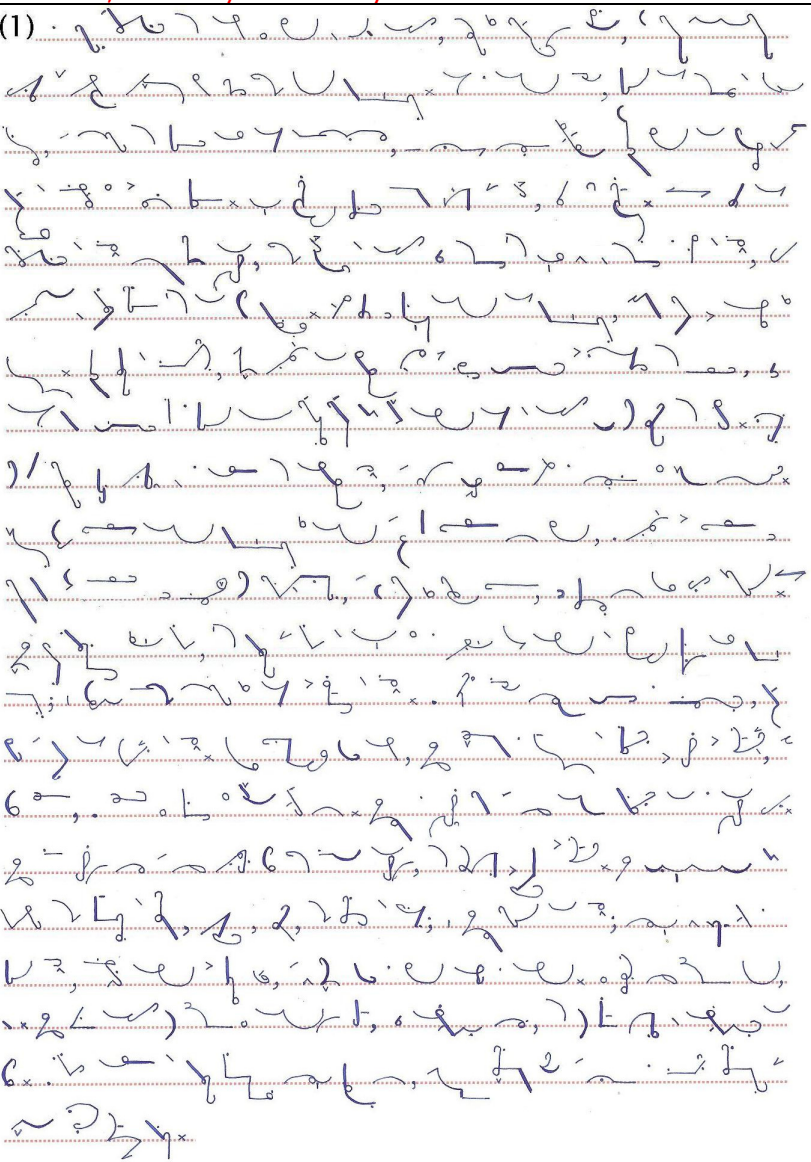


Verify your deciphered words with this 'key', correct and practise them, at least three lines each

1)	contempt	clamped	promoter	presumption	punctuate	adjunct
2)	anxiously	linked	tasteless	postmortem	postponement	honestly
3)	restless	fantastic	postage	manifestly	best-finish	must-not
4)	elastic	attainment	whatever	cost-price	you-must-try	neglecting

Verify your deciphered passage with this 'key', correct and practise the same, as many times as you can.

(1)



Verify your transcribed passage with this 'key', correct it and practise the script, as many times as you can.

(2) Sir Isaac Newton, the extraordinary mathematician whose wonderful and unquestionable genius astonished-the world and raised him from obscurity into a position proportionate to-his talent, and whose name has-the singular power of arousing-the enthusiasm of all enthusiastic lovers of original and independent research, was-the son of a farmer, who-was devoted to agriculture and agricultural pursuits. Isaac Newton was always an enthusiast as regards mathematics, and-was able-to astonish those-who assembled in-his father's house by-the imperturbable and impregnable patience he exhibited, and bym his skill as a mechanic in-the manufacture of mechanical toys. His life was a perpetual study of subjects which-are repugnant to-most men. He felt no repugnance for-them, however, and he-was perpetually exercising his intelligence in attempts to-reduce-the expenditure of energy, to-make-the forces of nature subservient to-man and applicable to every contingency, and to substitute mechanical power for manual labour. It-is unquestionably true that-the applicability of-many of-the inventions used by-the manufacturer at-the present-day, though he-may-not suspect it, is due to-the preliminary experiments of Newton. His name is among-the highest in-the aristocracy of-the scientific world. Both-the aristocratic statesman and-the democratic leader advocating-the cause of-the democracy owe a debt to-the untiring labours of Newton.

Magnetism and magnetic phenomena attracted him, and-we-are informed that-the simple observation of an apple falling in a perpendicular direction was sufficient to inform him of a universal law. He-was-the great informer of-the-world of science. He manufactured no theory without care, and no Chancellor of-the Exchequer could bestow more pains on-his Budget than Newton bestowed on-the statement of a discovery. To-the inconsiderate and extravagant individual devoid of sensibility, to-whom expensive attire and extravagance in living are indispensable, the-indescri-bable simplicity of Newton's life is-not intelligible. Indiscriminate expenditure of-his revenue was antagonistic to-his sensible, well-proportioned and intelligent nature, and intemperance was never

suspected in him. Indeed, it-is found in him an antagonist whose antagonism was proportionate to-his enthusiasm for learning. He recognised his responsible position and-the responsibility attaching even to-his extemporaneous utterances, and-not in-his most familiar moments, and-with-those whose friendship and familiarity he prized, would he sanction intemperance. He-would superscribe no suspicious recognizance, and, though he liked journalism, he did-not favour it as an investment. His superscription on any indenture or certificate was sufficient to advertise its genuineness. He never advertised himself at an assembly, and he resented advertisement by others. Isaac Newton, Esquire, was title enough for-him, but Queen Anne bestowed on-him the honour of knighthood, and, certainly, his merits were no-more-than proportionately rewarded. The magnetism of-his example, and-the magnetic influence he exercised, were extraordinary. He died in 1725, at-the ripe age of eighty-five. (500)