

and independence. Only the Indian possesses this air.

(b) The officers thought the advice ridiculous. They smiled at it. They looked at the king. They expected him to be greatly enraged. They expected him to order the man to be arrested.

(c) She did not resign herself to despair. She set about building a dwelling. This was to be for shelter during the winter. She completed it. She took up her abode in it. She did so calmly. She commenced her solitary housekeeping.

16. Correct the following sentences where necessary, giving reasons:—

(a) His prices are lower than any grocer in town.

(b) Not one of these people ever offered to lend their assistance.

(c) The opinions expressed are the author's own, and for which no one else is responsible.

(d) On Sunday morning he preached a sermon to the students, of great power and eloquence.

(e) The mud on the carpets was perfectly awful.

(f) You need not expect to meet with a different reception than they did.

(g) When two vowels come together without elision or contraction it is called Hiatus.

(h) For many years she was a native of the County of Huron.

(i) Hardly had he resumed the chair than the trouble began.

(j) Neither he or Irving have achieved such results as Kean.

(k) Its fervour was as ardent as that of Cromwell's army, which believed in the efficacy of prayer, but took care to keep their powder dry.

(l) He was one of those kind of boys that thought that if any of his companions was able to do anything he could do it too.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ONTARIO.

JULY EXAMINATIONS, 1885.

Second Class Teachers.

FRENCH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Give the feminine singular of:—*pécheur*, *chanteurs*, *empereur*, *bénignes*, *majeur*, *grec*. [3.]

2. Compare the adverbs corresponding to:—*bon*, *mauvais*, *petit*. [3.]

3. Illustrate the two ways of forming the superlative relative of adjectives. [2.]

4. Write the third person singular of the present indicative and of the imperfect subjunctive of:—*prendre*, *plaire*, *dire*, *venir*, *devoir*, *suffire*, *faire*, *ouvrir*, *accomplir*, *atteindre*. [10.]

5. Make a list of five French nouns that differ in meaning according to gender, and state the distinctions. [5.]

6. State rules for the pluralization of compound nouns formed of:—(a) two nouns joined by a preposition, (b) an adjective and a noun, (c) two nouns placed together.

Pluralize:—*une grand'mère*, *un coq-à-l'an*, *un essuie-mains*. [6.]

7. Translate into French:—

(a) Have you any wine in your glass? No, I have none in it. [4.]

(b) Who is at the door? Aunt Jane, my uncle John's wife. [4.]

(c) Is your sister in town? No, she is in the country with a cousin of mine. [5.]

(d) It was with James the First, that began that series of misfortunes which gave to the house of Stuart the title of unfortunate. [5.]

(e) Open the door and walk in. [3.]

8. Re-write the following sentences, substituting for each pronoun and verb, the corresponding plural form:—

(a) *Je m'y suis bien amusé.*

(b) *Il n'est pas encore venu me voir.*

(c) *Pense-tu que j'y aille?*

(d) *Je ne connais pas ce jeune homme.*

(e) *Pourquoi ne t'es-tu pas promené?* [5.]

9. Translate into French:

I thank you, my dear mamma, for all your kindnesses; but I no longer care for toys (*joujou*); I am going to tell you, since you