

which they appear to have followed probable and natural?
 (b) Show that their occasional letters contain as much as should be looked for in them, in reference to Christian history.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Give (a) two reasons either of which may have led to the Apostolic writings being called canonical, and (b) a definite meaning of the word *canonical*, obtained by combining these reasons. (c) What questions are settled by proving the canonicity of Scripture?
2. Give (a) such accounts of the Peschito and Old Latin versions as may show the nature and value of the evidence which they separately and conjointly supply in favour of the New Testament Canon, and (b) leading particulars of the testimony of Christ and his Apostles to the Canon of the Old Testament.
3. Sketch and criticise Renan's theory as to the origin of the Gospels.
4. (a) Mention particulars of the evidence on which the Pentateuch is assigned to the Mosaic age, and (b) recount historical events which furnished special securities for its genuineness.
5. Give outlines of the evidence for the credibility of Scripture from (a) its views of duty and (b) the unity of design which characterizes it.
6. (a) In what circumstances is faith in prophecy specially exposed to attack? (b) Explain and illustrate an adequate offset to this disadvantage.

HOMILETICS.

1. (a) How and with what precise meaning was the term *ὁμιλία* introduced? (b) Account for the prevalence of the didactic method of preaching among the early Christians, and (c) give reasons for the opinion that it should still be more common than the rhetorical.
2. (a) State the relations of thought to mind and of words to thought, and (b) on the basis of these relations show the importance of elocutionary effect in the preaching of Christ's word.