

9. What principal will, at 5 per cent. simple interest, amount to \$1,280 in 5 years?

10. A mixture is made of 20 gallons of syrup worth 60 cents per gallon, 33 gallons worth 75 cents per gallon, and a certain quantity of water; a profit of 10 per cent. is made by selling the mixture at 65 cents per gallon; how much water was added?

11. Simplify

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{4\frac{1}{2}}}$$

12. Extract the square root of .1 and also of .i.

### ENGLISH HISTORY AND ESSAY.

Examiners..... (CHAS. E. MOYSE, B.A.  
P. T. LAFLEUR, M.A.)

I. The Roman occupation of Britain:

(a) Briefly notice traces which still exist.

(b) When did the Romans leave Britain? why? Why had the Britons to seek another ally? What ally did they find, and what was the consequence?

2. At various times in the course of our history, the Church has opposed the Crown: omitting reference to Becket, give instances, and say as precisely as you can on what question the disagreement arose.

3. The Norman, Tudor and Stuart lines.

(a) Name the first and last sovereigns of each line.

(b) Mention a conspicuous person in the reign of the sovereign you have named, and say precisely why he is so.

4. Show fully the genealogical connection between (a) the Tudor and Stuart (b) the Stuart and Hanoverian lines.

5. (a) Without giving any details of the struggle between them, specify broad distinctions between the Puritans and Cavaliers.

(b) Show from history that the two parties existed in Scotland.

6. Without reference to the Spanish Armada, show that Elizabeth in the latter half of her reign was regarded by Europe as the champion of Protestantism.

7. (a) The Exclusion Bill: To whom did this refer, and why?

(b) On what ground did John Hampden refuse to pay ship-money?

(c) How does it come to pass that Scotland has a national church of her own?

(b) State precisely why the British colonies in America revolted, and when the outbreak began.

8. Take the following leaders of invasions and risings, namely, Henry Bolingbroke (Hereford), Wat Tyler, William of Orange, Sir Thos. Wyatt, and say:

(a) To whose reigns they belong.

(b) The pretext advanced by each.

(c) The result of the struggle.