

enough. Three-fourths of the apples—
unripe. Two-thirds of the money—his.
The ebb and flow of tides—now under-
stood. My brother or I—. You, an I
not John, —. You, and he, and I, —.

4. If true there be another, better land,
A fairer than this humble mother shore,
Hoping to meet the blessed! gone before,
I fain would go. But may no angel
hand

Lead on so far along the shining sand,
So wide *within the everlasting door,*
'Twill shut away this good, green world.

No more
Of earth!—Let me not hear that dread
command.

Then must I mourn, unsoothed by harps
of gold,

For sighing boughs, and birds of simple
song,

For hush of night within the forest fold;
Yea, must bemoan, *amid the joyous*
throng,

Mine early loves. The heart that has
grown old

With Nature cannot, happy, leave her
long.

(a) Divide into propositions stating their
kind and relation.

(b) Parse *gone*, l. 3; *fain*, *may*, l. 4; *wide*,
l. 6; *let*, l. 8; *happy*, l. 14.

(c) Give the grammatical value and the
relation of each of the parts in italics.

(d) Supply the several ellipses.

(e) Why is the form "be" used in l. 1? What
time is expressed by "would," l. 5? Why is
"her" used in l. 14? What values have
"hoping," l. 3, "shining," l. 5?

(f) Explain the use of "there," l. 1:
"it," l. 7; "then," l. 9.

5. Show clearly what time is indicated by
each of the tense forms of the indicative
mood. Name the tenses formed by inflec-
tion. How are the others supplied? Illus-
trate.

6. (a) Divide the following words into
root-word, prefix and suffix, giving the mean-
ing of each of the parts: elucidate, redemp-
tion, indomitable, obstinacy, adventure, pre-
cipitous, epitomize, retrospective, prosperity.

(b) What are the ordinary noun and verb
forms corresponding to *broad*, *just*, *beautiful*,
laudable, *characteristic*?

7. (a) Define infinitive. Compose sen-

tences where it is used (1) as a noun, (2) as
an adjective, (3) as an adverb.

(b) Account for the difference in the form
of the infinitive: I intended to *write* yester-
day; He seemed to *have known* better days.

8. What difference between case in nouns
and case in pronouns? Shew the several
constructions in which nouns in the objective
case are found.

9. (a) Give the value and the relation of
each of the italicized parts: The way *they*
did it. He was told to *cut wool*. They
brought it out from *among his books*. They
spoke of *each other's* loss. He has no idea
that you are back.

(b) Write two sentences, using the nom-
inative absolute; expand the absolute con-
struction into a clause, with different con-
necting words in each.

10. Criticize and amend the following:—

(a) This region was the emporium of the
slave trade, and though some Portuguese
were still interested in it, they could no
more be held responsible for their crimes
than England for those who were executed
at Newgate.

(b) Discovering on his property a vast
amount of suitable clay, he had been induced
to undertake this industry by the exorbitant
price for drain pipes.

(c) It stands on the banks of the river,
here a small and muddy stream, that we had
to cross by a ferry. The lower reaches, the
beauty of which we often heard extolled, and
always intended to have seen, we never un-
fortunately found leisure to visit.

(d) If the fruit is allowed to remain on the
trees, and only plucked as required, they last
all the year round. The late blossoms form
a second crop, which, ripening later in the
year, keep up the supply; but these oranges
are small, with the pulp very crisp, contain-
ing (if any) very small seeds; sometimes the
rind remains green, or of a pale greenish
yellow colour.

POETICAL LITERATURE.

Examiners: John Seath, B.A., Jas. F. White.

NOTE.—All candidates must take section
IV. They may select any two of sections
I–III.