

female sex is obtained from the form denoting the male sex."

Show by examples that this is not always true.

III. Define the term "Inflection."

According to your definition justify the following generally accepted "Inflections."

(a) Gender; (b) Adverbial comparison of adjectives; (c) Voice, mood and tense as applied to verbs.

IV. (a) Explain clearly the two ways in which adjectives are used.

(b) Show the exact difference in meaning between these two ways by means of examples.

V. Construct sentences to show that each of the following may be used as different parts of speech:

What, but, as, sailing, after, which.

VI. (a) Give the principal parts of:

Lie, bear, spit, work, wend, lose.

(b) Write out the first person in both numbers of all the imperfect tenses of the indicative mood of the verb "show."

VIII. Correct, or improve, the construction of the following, where necessary, giving your reason for each change:

(a) Six weeks to Christmas only.

(b) Gore Bay correspondence sticks by the way to this office.

(c) She was willing to leave the talking to others for which she has no time.

(d) I propose to give you a punishment.

(e) Surely the fine weather of the past week is an indication of Indian summer.

(f) Dock or no dock? that is the question of interest for this village above all others this winter.

(g) How far did you say it was from Owen Sound to the Sault?

VIII. Give the various ways of enlarging a simple subject, with an example of each way mentioned.

HISTORY.

The Tudor Period.

I. State clearly the claims of the Tudors to the Throne of England.

II. Give a list of the Tudor monarchs, with the opening date of each reign and the leading feature of each reign.

III. Write brief notes upon the following:

(a) Star-chamber.

(b) Bloody Statute.

(c) Act of Supremacy.

(d) Poyning's Law.

IV. Briefly enumerate all the causes leading to the general advancement of the people under the Tudors.

V. Clearly show that the "Puritans" was synonymous with the "nonconformists."

VI. Give the chief steps taken in the Tudor period by

(a) The Protestants to destroy Catholicism in England.

(b) The Roman Catholics to destroy Protestantism.

VII. What is meant by politics, fiscal policy, public debt, federal union, customs duties, crown lands, debentures, dissolution of parliaments.

DERIVATIONS OF THE NAMES OF COLONIES, FOREIGN PLACES, ETC.

Albion, from "Alp" or "Alb," "the snowy range." Aristotle is said to have been the first to write of Britain under this name.

Alleghany, derived from the name of an Indian tribe rapidly becoming extinct.

America, from Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine traveller, who is said to have inserted the words "Tierra de Amerigo," in a map published by him in the beginning of the 16th century.

Ascension Island, named after Ascension Day, the day of discovery.

Azores = "the island of hawks." Acor = hawk and es = island in the Portuguese.

Babel-Mandeb signifies the gate of tears.

Bermudas, discovered in 1522 by a Spaniard, Juan Bermudas, who happened to be wrecked on them.

Baltimore, named after Lord Baltimore, the patentee of the Colony of Maryland.

Bombay (Port), from Bona Bahia = "the Good Bay."

Brisbane, founded in 1823, named after a governor of this Australian Colony.

Britain is supposed to be derived from "Bri-etan-ia." Etan = country.