

BOTANY.

Examiner—J. C. Glashan.

1. Enumerate the difference between exogens and endogens, and describe the structure of the seed and the mode of growth of the stem, in each of these classes.
2. How can underground stems be distinguished from roots? Name three common Canadian plants that produce underground stems.
3. Define *tuber*, *bulb* and *corm*, and give examples of each. What is the chief function of these parts of plants?
4. Briefly describe the structure of foliage-leaves. What are the functions of foliage-leaves?
5. Name and describe the parts of a simple flower. Which are the essential organs of the flower? What are the chief functions of the non-essential organs?
6. Define *fruit*, *drupe*, *pome*, and *berry*, and give an example of each of these. Describe the structure of a strawberry and of a raspberry.

FRENCH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Examiner—J. E. Hodgson, M.A.

1. Give the feminine singular of :—*pêcheur*, *chanteurs*, *empereur*, *églises*, *majeur*, *grec*.
 2. Compare the adverbs corresponding to :—*bon*, *mauvais*, *petit*.
 3. Illustrate the two ways of forming the superlative relative of adjectives.
 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*.
 5. Make a list of five French nouns that differ in meaning according to gender, and state the distinctions.
 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*.
7. Translate into French :—
 - (a) Have you any wine in your glass? No, I have none in it.
 - (b) Who is at the door? Aunt Jane, my uncle John's wife.
 - (c) Is your sister in town? No, she is in the country with a cousin of mine.
 - (d) It was with James the first, that began that series of misfortunes which gave to the house of Stuart the title of unfortunate.
 - (e) Open the door and walk in.
 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?*

9. Translate into French :—

I thank you, my dear mamma, for all your kindness; but I no longer care for toys (*joujou*); I am going to tell you, since you bid me (to do) it, what would please me at this moment. There is here an old peasant-woman, very good and very poor. It is true that her grand-daughter is engaged to a rich vine-dresser (*vigneron*), but as it is the husband that will have the money, it may be that he will not give to the grandmother so much of it as her girl would wish; at least I fear so, and I would like the old lady not to want anything.

LATIN AUTHORS.

Candidates for III take A and B. Candidates for II take B and C.

A.

Translate :—

Jucundum potius, quam odiosum! Ut enim adolescentibus, bona indole predictis, sapientes senes delectantur, leviorque fit eorum senectus, qui a juvenute coluntur et diliguntur. sic adolescentes senum præceptis gaudent, quibus ad virtutum studia ducuntur. Nec minus intelligo, me vobis, quam mihi vos esse jucundos. Sed videtis, ut senectus non modo languida atque iners non sit, verum etiam sit, verum etiam sit operta et semper agens aliquid, et moliens; tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit. Quid, qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem dicit senem fieri; ut ego feci, qui Græcis literas senex didici: quas quidem sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, ut

ea ipsa mihi nota essent, quibus me nunc exemplis uti videtis. Quod cum fecissem Socratem in fidibus audirem, vellem equidem etiam illud (discebant enim fidibus antiqui): sed in literis certo elaboravi.

1. Parse fully :—*potius*, *indole*, *fit*, *minus*, *tale*, *versibus*, *sentem*, *cupiens*, *exemplis*, *illud*.
2. Give the derivation of :—*adolescentibus*, *virtutum*, *atque*, *aliquid*.
3. *Quid*, *qui etiam addiscunt aliquid*. Vellem equidem et illud. Supply the ellipses.
4. *Quibus uti*. Name four other verbs that govern the ablative.
5. Distinguish :—*colentur*, *diliguntur*; *aliquid*, *aliquod*; *quotidie*, *in dies*; *literas*, *epistolas*.
6. *Sed in literis certe elaborari*. Who is the speaker? To what does he allude?

B.

Translate :—

Fructus autem senectutis est, ut sæpe dixi, tanto partorum bonorum memoria et copia. Omnia vero, quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis. Quid est autem tam secundum naturam, quam senibus emori? quod idem contingit adolescentibus, adversante et repugnante natura.

1. Parse :—*ante*, *fiunt*, *emori*, *natura*.
2. *Contingit adolescentibus*. Distinguish from *accidit adolescentibus*.
3. *Omnia autem*. Mention two other post-positive words.

Translate :—

Nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, quo diutius memoriam sui teneremus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere; cum exissent ex his, emori: nec vero, tum animum esse insipientem, cum ex insipienti corpore evasisset; sed cum omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer esse cœpisset, tum esse sapientem. Atque etiam, cum hominis natura morte dissolvitur, ceterarum rerum perspicua est quo quæque discedant, abeunt enim illuc omnia, unde orta sunt: animus autem solus nec, cum adest, nec, cum discedit, apparet. Jam vero videtis, nihil esse morti tam simile, quam somnum.

4. *Si efficerent*. Why is the subjunctive used here?
5. *Quo . . . teneremus*. When is "quo" used to denote purpose?
6. *Mihi . . . persuaderi potuit*. State the rule for the construction.
7. *Admixtione*. Why in the ablative?
8. *Cœpisset*. When is the deponent form used?
9. *Morti simile*. Distinguished from *mortis simile*.
10. Give an epitome of the arguments for *Old Age*.

Translate :—

C.

Juppiter angusta vix totus stabat in aede,
Inque Jovis dextra fictile fulmen erat.
Frondebis ornabant, quæ nunc Capitolia gemmis.
Pascobatque suas ipse senator oves;
Nec pudor in stipula placidam cepisse quietem,
Et foenum capiti supposuisse fuit.
Jura dabat populis posito modo prætor aratro,
Et levis argenti lamina crimen erat,
At postquam fortuna loci caput extulit hujus,
Et tetigit summos vertice Roma deos,
Creverunt et opes et opum furiosa cupido,
Et cum possideant plurima plura petunt.
Quærere ut absument, absumpta requirere certant;
Atque ipsæ vitæ sunt alimenta vices.
Sic, quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda,
Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ,
In pretio pretium nunc est; dat census honores,
Census amicitias; pauper ubique jacet.
Tu tamen auspiciū si sit stipis utile quæris,
Curque juven nostras æra vetusta manūs.

1. Parse :—*Capitolia*, *capiti*, *modo*, *opum*, *quibus*.
2. *Jura dabat*. Distinguish from *jus dabat*.
3. *Alimenta*. What other case might have been used?
4. *Plus sitiuntur aquæ*. Supply the ellipsis.
5. Give the derivation of :—*Juppiter*, *vertice*, *fictile*.
6. Scan the seventh couplet of the extract, giving the name of each line and marking the quantity of each syllable.
7. Express in Latin :—May 6th, Sept. 24th, Dec. 3rd.
8. Give Ovid's name in full. Where and when was he born?