

FIRST-CLASS LICENSES. (Grade B.)

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain the ordinary modes of determining the latitude of a place.
2. Give as full a description as you can of the motions of the sea.
3. Write a note on the Industries of the Dominion. Discuss the probable effect of the completion of the Canada Pacific Railway upon the commerce of the world.
4. Name the principal tributaries of the Mississippi from the west, the states and territories through which they flow and the chief cities on their banks.
5. Name the rivers of the British Isles—their direction and the waters into which they flow.
6. Describe the Turkish Empire as now constituted, naming and locating the various principalities established by the Berlin Congress in 1878.
7. Asiatic Russia—its divisions, rivers, industries and chief towns.
8. Compare the continents of South America and Africa in respect to their contour, physical features, climate, fauna and flora.

BRITISH HISTORY.

1. Write what you know of early English institutions under the following heads: The King, Divisions of the People, The Witenagemot, The Administration of Justice.
2. Give a summary view of the political and social changes which England underwent during the Plantagenet period.
3. Write a sketch of the history of the reign of Charles I, so far as relates to: Petition of Right; Ship Money; Trial of the King.
4. Discuss the relations of England with Spain during the reign of Elizabeth.
5. In the month of May, 1804, the younger Pitt was re-instated as Prime Minister, and Napoleon Buonaparte assumed the title of Emperor of the French. Trace succeeding events till the death of the former.
6. Name the five statesmen of the Brunswick Period whom you consider to have most influentially affected the history of Great Britain, and concisely justify your answers.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

1. Write a sketch of the career of Alexander the Great.
2. Give an account of the origin and growth of the Feudal System; also state the influences by which it was gradually undermined.
3. "The 17th Century is one of the most active and progressive periods in the intellectual history of Europe." Illustrate this statement as fully as possible.
4. Sketch an outline of the Thirty Years' War.
5. Name the principal European authors of the last Century, mentioning the chief works of each.
6. Explain the following terms in United States history: "Missouri Compromise," "Monroe Doctrine," "Free Soilers," "Compromise Bill," "Fifteenth Amendment."

COMPOSITION.

1. In the following sentences point out any faults of construction: His presence was against him. Tillotson was exceedingly beloved both by King William and by Queen Mary, who nominated Dr. Tension, Bishop of Lincoln, to succeed him. Other objects that have more than once offered themselves to the senses have yet been little taken notice of. Tediuousness is the most fatal of all faults.
2. Distinguish between *persuade* and *convince*, *teach* and *learn*, *true* and *truthful*, *enemy* and *antagonist*, *large* and *huge*, and write sentences illustrating the proper use of synonyms.
3. Define Theme, and name the three classes into which themes are conveniently divided. Write a short theme on "The Study of Natural Science" or "The Crimean War."

4. Give an elegant prose paraphrase of the following passage:

"Suppose he should relent,
And publish grace to all, on promise made
Of new subjection; with what eyes could we
Stand in his presence humble, and receive
Strict laws imposed, to celebrate his throne
With warbled hymns, and to his Godhead sing
Forced hallelujahs; while he lordly sits
Our envied sovereign, and his altar breathes
Ambrosial odours and ambrosial flowers,
Our servile offering."

5. Write a note on "Perspicuity of Style," stating the most frequent sources of violation of this quality.
6. Quote from some of the poets examples of Simile, Synecdoche and Epigram.
7. In what respect does English metre differ from the classical metres? Name the metres in which the following were written: *Paradise Lost*, *Evangeline*, *Gray's Elegy*, *Hiawatha*, *Locksley Hall*, *Marmion*.

BOOKKEEPING.

1. Distinguish between single entry and double entry book-keeping. "Every debtor has a corresponding creditor," explain this statement fully.
2. Write a specimen "Draft," "Letter of Credit," "Joint Promissory Note" and "Receipt for money paid for another."
3. Rule a form of Cash Book and enter one month's cash transactions. Explain the term Ledger Title, and state its use.
4. Make the proper debit and credit journal entries for the following, and give your reasons for so doing; (a) Bought goods on credit; (b) sold goods on credit; (c) bought goods for cash; (d) sold goods for cash; (e) bought goods and gave my note in full; (f) sold goods and received a note for full amount.
5. How are transactions under the following accounts journalized: Expenses, interest, commission, consignment, cash and private account.

GRAMMAR.

1. Give as many instances as you can of nouns having two plurals with different meanings, specifying in each case the plural forms and meanings.
2. Explain the use of *have* as an auxiliary, and discuss the propriety of such forms as *art come*, *is gone*, &c.
3. Specify the chief varieties of irregular verbs, with illustrations.
4. Discuss the grammar of the following passages:
"Whoe'er I woo, myself would be his wife."
"O Thou my voice inspire
Who touched Isaiah's hallowed lips with fire."
"For ever in this humble cell,
Let thee and I, my fair one, dwell."
"It must be confessed that a lampoon or a satire do not carry in them robbery and murder."
"We need not, nor do not, confine the purposes of God."
5. "My paper is Ulysses his bow." What theory was once held to justify such an expression as this? Discuss its correctness.
6. Give a diagram showing the position of English in the group of Indo-European languages.

ANALYSIS.

1. "Adjective clauses introduced by relative pronouns are either restrictive or explanatory." Explain and illustrate this statement.
2. "We are told that Socrates said that he was declared by the Oracle to be the wisest of men, merely because he knew that he knew nothing."
Write down the foregoing sentence, underscoring the subordinate clauses, indicating the first degree of subordination by a single line, the second degree by two lines, and so on.
3. Analyze: "The panic being at length subdued, the Roman youth, after that a clear light had shone forth from so cloudy a day and they saw the throne vacant, although they had sufficient confidence in the statement of the senators who had stood nearest that he had been carried off by the tempest, as if smitten by fear of orphanhood, long maintained a gloomy silence."