

4. Give instances of (a) nouns that are sometimes singular and sometimes plural, (b) nouns that have no singular, (c) nouns that have a plural form but a singular meaning.

5. What do you mean by (a) a transitive verb, (b) a copulative verb, (c) the passive voice, (d) a direct object? Give examples.

6. Parse fully the words in italics in the following sentences:—He *became* a great man. He *laid* the book down. The book *lay* on the table. He *is gone*. He *is ruined*.

7. What diminutives are formed from *leaf, duck, brook, lamb, hill, goose, part, cat, man*?

8. Analyse the following sentences:—(a) I have what I want. (b) Where he lived no one knew. (c) The place where he lived is now sold. (d) He lived where he could.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What seaports would you pass in sailing from Hamburg to Cadiz?

2. What are the chief causes that determine the climate of England?

3. Describe the course of the Rhine, stating what tributaries it receives, and what towns stand on it.

4. Where are the following places, and for what are they famous:—Quebec, Quito, Teheran, Agra, Dantzic, Florence, Bergen, Limerick, Glasgow, Leipsic, Odessa, Trieste, Buenos Ayres?

5. What accounts for the situation and importance of the following towns:—Hull, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Merthyr Tydvil, Bristol?

6. Where are the following English possessions, and state what are their exports:—Newfoundland, Jamaica, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, Ceylon, British Columbia?

7. State from what countries we get the following commodities:—(a) Sugar, (b) coffee, (c) cotton, (d) raw silk, (e) copper, (f) mahogany, (g) oranges, (h) raisins, (i) cork.

8. Name the principal (a) lakes of America, (b) rivers of South America, (c) mountains of Hindostan, (d) seaports of Russia, (e) islands in the West Indies,

9. What are the great differences between the Old World and the New?

The following are some of the remarks of the examiner, Canon Daniel, upon the results of this examination:—"Some of the papers would afford amusing problems to those persons who believe that there is always a good reason for a wrong answer. One candidate calculated that over fifty miles of paper would be required to cover the walls of an ordinary room. Great numbers of candidates failed to solve the simple problem concerning the horse and saddle. The most common faults in the geography papers were: (1) Inaccuracy; (2) bad arrangement; (3) irrelevancy. Among some of the more extraordinary answers were the following:—"The climate of England determines to be rather unhealthy on account of its having so many smells and stinks, such as tanners and many others." "The Old World naturally was Europe, and now the new world is Europe, Asia, etc." "Buenos is in Germany; Ayres in France." The history papers contain statements of a still more startling character:—"Milton wrote a sensible poem, called 'Canterbury Tales.'" "Henry II. got drinking intoxicating liquors until he was commonly called drunk." "Magna Charta was so that the people should not worship the place where Moses died." "Magna Charta was ordered by the king to be beheaded. He fled to Italy, but was captured and executed." "Free Trade means not connected with any other establishment, and charging no discount." One boy describes Henry II. as doing penance for his share in Becket's death by walking barefoot and receiving "wacks with a berch." The grammar questions were creditably answered; the parsing in particular was very good; but the answers on the analysis of sentences were not satisfactory. The ludicrous answers given above are not without their value, but should not be regarded as a fair sample of the answers submitted to me. Bearing in mind the age of the candidates, I feel bound to say that the results of the examination are most encouraging to all who are interested in elementary education."