

## SENIOR GRAMMAR PAPER.

1. What do you mean by *Simple*, *Complex*, and *Compound* sentences?—give examples. In what other way may sentences be classified?—Give examples.

2. What do you understand by the *Attributive* relation?—what various forms may it take?—Give examples.

3. Define "*Complex predicate*" and *name*, with examples, the three kinds of complement it may include.

4. Noun clauses are clauses which take the place of a noun. Use the noun clause "that all men are brothers" in complex sentences, making it *subject*, *attrib.*, *adj. of subject*, and *object*. What is the commonest word which introduces a noun clause? and what the commonest that introduces an adjective clause?

5. For what various purposes may the *Infinitive* mood be used? Give examples.

6. Analyse.—The little kingdom of Greece, which is in these days showing a courage worthy of its ancient traditions, deserves better treatment at the hands of the great Powers than it is receiving.

7. Analyse:—

"The weight of this sad time we must obey;  
"Speak what we feel, not what we ought to say.  
"The oldest hath borne most: we that are young  
"Shall never see so much, nor live so long."

SHAKESPEARE, *King Lear*.

8. Analyse:—

"Outside his door, one afternoon,  
"This humble notary of the muse  
"Sat in the narrow strip of shade  
"By a projecting corner made,  
"Mending the Burgomaster's shoes,  
"And singing a familiar tune."

LONGFELLOW.

The above is an examination paper for Seniors, on rather easy analysis.

The following obtained the first 10 place, the first 4 scoring more than 500 out of 535:—A. Squires, E. Dickinson, M. James, R. Hatcher, W. Simpson, M. Bowdridge, M. Stick, M. Campbell, J. Woods, E. Ash.