

(*Senior Leaving and Honour Matriculation.*)

NOTE.—Candidates will take the first eight questions and any three of the last five.

If history has ever furnished a lesson, how an unscrupulous tyrant, who has determined upon enlarging his own territories at the expense of his neighbours, upon suppressing human freedom wherever it dared to manifest itself, with fine phrases of religion and order forever in his mouth, on deceiving his friends and enemies alike, as to his nefarious and almost incredible designs by means of perpetual and colossal falsehoods; and if such lessons deserve to be pondered, as a source of instruction and guidance, for every age, then certainly the secret story of the negotiations by which the wise Queen of England was beguiled, and her Kingdom brought to the verge of ruin, in the spring of 1588, is worthy of serious attention.

1. Show in what respects this sentence is periodic.

2. Point out the chief syntactical error and suggest a correction.

3. In the following compare as to meaning and force the words of the text with the suggested expressions. If history has ever, (if ever, etc.); has furnished, (furnished); has determined, (determined, or was determined); his own territories, (his territories); it dared, (dare, dares, should dare); manifest itself, (assert itself); deserve to be pondered, (ought to be studied); the secret story, (the story of the secrets of); brought to the verge of ruin, (brink of ruin).

4. Criticize and paraphrase the following expressions, expanding each into a sentence where possible:

With fine phrases of religion and order forever in his mouth. On deceiving his friends and enemies alike. By means of perpetual and colossal falsehoods. As a source of instruction and guidance for every age. Is worthy of serious attention.

5. Criticise the whole sentence as to its expression of the author's meaning fully, clearly and forcibly. Rewrite it, beginning with the principal subject, rearranging and dividing it as you please,—making what improvements you think necessary.

6. (a) Explain the nature of the articles, show their origin and advantages, and give rules for their omission and repetition.

(b) Explain the peculiarity in each of the following:

The saint, the father and the husband prays. He returned a sadder and a wiser man. A great many men. Full many a gem. The more the merrier.

7. Trace the history and show the various present uses of who, what, which and whether.

8. Account for our present methods of indicating the number and case of nouns, and give examples of redundancies and specializations in the old forms.

9. Show why the original meanings of the verbs, have, be, can, shall, will, may and do, led to their use as auxiliaries, and how their original meanings have been modified in such use.

10. Discuss the history, the comparative merits and the present tendency of flexion and symbolism in the English language.

11. (a) What principles are to be observed in the employment of figures of rhetoric? define and illustrate three that depend on similarity or comparison, and three that consist in emphatic repetition.

(b) Discuss the nature and requirements of rhyme, rhythm, metre and stanza.

(c) What are the merits of the iambic pentameter that have led to its prevalence in English literature?

(d) Scan and name the following lines:

"The flesh was a picture for painters to study,

The fat was so white and the lean was so ruddy."

"Leave the deer, leave the steer,

Leave nets and barges.

Come with your fighting gear,

Broadsword and targes."

12. Account for and correct what is obsolete in each of the following:

(a) They are they that testify of me,

There's two or three of us have seen strange sights.

(b) Let them take whether they will,

We testify that we do know.