

contempt, he started up, and, stretching up his arms, offered to fill the room as high as he could reach.

(c) While Randolph was considering what was to be done, there came to him a Scottish gentleman who had joined Bruce's standard, and told him that he would like to speak with him in private.

CLASS-ROOM.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1890.

Junior Matriculation.

ARTS.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Pass.

Examiner:—Herbert Hartley Dewart, B.A.

NOTE.—Candidates for Scholarships will take only those questions marked with an asterisk. All other Candidates (whether for Pass or Honours, or for the Junior Leaving Examination) must take the first six questions and two of the remainder.

*1. "In this character of the Americans, a love of freedom is the predominating feature which marks and distinguishes the whole: and as an ardent is always a jealous affection, your colonies become suspicious, restive, and untractable, *whenever* they see the least attempt to wrest from them by force, or *shuffle* from them by chicane, *what* they think the only advantage worth living for. This fierce spirit of liberty is stronger in the English Colonies probably than in any other people of the earth; and *this* from a great variety of powerful causes; *which*, to understand the true temper of their minds, and the direction which this spirit takes, it will not be amiss to lay open somewhat more largely."

(a) Analyze the sentence: "This fierce spirit . . . more largely," showing clearly the relation of the various subordinate clauses to their respective principal clauses.

(b) Parse the italicized words.

(c) *Shuffle*. Give three other examples of words in which the same relation between sense and sound exists.

(d) Criticize the style of the above extract,

suggesting any alterations that you think would improve it.

(e) Write brief etymological notes on the following words: *Character, predominating, distinguishes, jealous and affection*.

*2. To what extent has the early English dative survived in modern English?

*3. Distinguish between the composition and derivation of words. Which is earlier in a language? Are *bishopric, kingly, friendship, orchard, wiseacre, privilege, childhood* and *alone* compounds or derivatives?

*4. Define and explain by examples the meaning of each of the following terms:—Solecism, gerund, patronymic, pronominal adjective, cognate object, hybrid.

*5. Give two examples each of:

(a) Nouns having two plurals with totally different meanings.

(b) Nouns having different meanings in the singular and in the plural.

(c) Nouns having two meanings in the singular and one in the plural.

(d) Nouns having two meanings in the plural and one in the singular.

(e) Nouns having no singular.

(f) Nouns having no plural.

*6. (a) Distinguish carefully between the proper uses of "shall" and "will," giving examples.

(b) Give the derivation of each word, showing how far the original meaning of each survives in its present use.

*7. "In English, subjectivity or objectivity may be given to a word by position, but case cannot." Explain and criticize.

*8. (a) Point out and illustrate the principal uses of the infinitive.

(b) When may "to" be omitted in the infinitive?

9. (a) Explain the present function of the Relative Pronoun.

(b) Point out any peculiarities in the use of "whose" and "what."

*10. Give the derivation of the various parts of the verb "to be," explaining the etymology of all anomalous forms.

Honours.

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