III. " He charms a world whom fashion blinds
　　To his true worth, most pleased when idle
　　　most ;
　　Whose only happy are their wasted hours."

1. Point out and name the figures in these lines.

2. Rearrange the words so as to exhibit the author's meaning.

IV. "Gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,

　　Their eulogy: those sang the Mantuan bard,
　　And these the Grecian, in ennobling strains ;
　　And in thy numbers, Philips, shines for aye
　　The solitary Shilling."

Explain fully all the allusions in this passage.

V. " The learned finger never *need explore*
　　Thy vig'rous pulse ;"
" And howl and roar *as likes them*."

Parse the *italicised* words in the above lines.

VI. Cowper uses the following words in this poem :
" Vortiginous," "histrionic," "oscitancy," "stercoraceous," " tramontane," " prelibation."
Give the meaning and derivation of each.

II.

I. Sketch the history of blank verse as an English measure.

II. Compare the blank verse of " Paradise Lost," with that of " The Task," and specify the chief metrical peculiarities which characterize each poem.

III. Contrast briefly, the poetical genius of Milton and Cowper, as displayed in these poems.

IV. Wherein consists the appropriateness of the name " The Task," and of the titles of the various books comprised therein ?

V. Mention some of the most important contemporaneous events which Cowper refers or alludes to in his poem.

VI. Hayley, in his life of Cowper, says :—" Perhaps no author, ancient or modern, ever possessed so completely as Cowper, the nice art of passing, by the most delicate transition, from subjects to subjects that might otherwise seem but little, or not at all, allied to each other ; the rare talent,

　　' Happily to steer,
　From grave to gay, from lively to severe.' "

Exemplify this remark from " The Task," and discuss the advantages and disadvantages to Cowper's poetry, arising from this faculty of transition.

MENSURATION.

(*Three hours allowed.*)

I. For finding the area of a parallelogram, show that the following is true :—" Multiply one side by its distance from the opposite side." Deduce also the area of a triangle from the above. One side of a parallelogram is 25 yards ; distance from opposite side, 12·4 yards. Find area.

II. A ladder, 40 feet long, may be so placed that it shall reach a window 31 feet from the ground on one side of a street ; and by only turning it over, without moving the foot out of its place, it will do the same by a window 19 feet high on the other side of the street. Find width of street.

III. Show how to find area of a trapezoid, having given the two parallel sides, and distance between them. Given, 40, 15 and 28 rods to be the two parallel sides and perpendicular respectively. Find the surface.

IV. Having given the three sides of a triangle, find its area in terms of those sides Modify your expression for equilateral and isosceles triangles. Given sides 218, 322, 436 yards respectively. Find area.

V. Find length of perpendicular from the joining of two rafters on a cross beam ; length of rafters 18 and 28 feet, that of beam 40 feet.

VI. State how to find area of a circle. Find the side of a square, equal in area to a circle whose radius is 15 yards.

VII. The bounding circles are 20 and 30 yards in radius. Find the area of the space enclosed between their circumferences.

VIII. State how to find the curve surfaces of the following bodies : (1) Right cylinder, including both ends. (2) Right cone. (3) Frustrum of a right cone. (4) Sphere.

IX. (1) What will be the cost of painting a conical spire, at 8d. per yard ; height being 118 feet, circuit of base, 46 feet ? (2) The ball on the top of St. Paul's Church, London, is 6 feet diameter ; what did gilding cost at 3½d. per square inch ?

X. How many bricks will it take to build a wall 10 feet high and 500 feet long, of a brick and a half thick, reckoning the brick 10 inches long, and 4 courses to the foot in height ?

XI. A gentleman has a circular plot containing an acre, wishing to raise its surface two feet ; he digs a trench all round the plot, reserving a foot-path, a yard wide, between outer edge of plot and trench : how deep must trench be, supposing it to be four feet wide, and what cost of digging at 9 cents per cubic yard ?