

(B) True honest men being heard, like false
Were in his time thought false and
Did scandal many a holy tear.

(C) A smiling with a sigh, as if the sigh
Was that it was, for not being such a
Nobly he yokes
[Æneas,
[Siouon's weeping
[mile.

5. Give the meaning of the following words as found in this Play: *ruddock*; *clouted brogues*; *lines of favour*; I am perfect what I have done: Thou *injurious* thief; It behoves me keep at *utterance*; It is *great* morning.

The last three of the above shew a lingering of the old fondness for French language and litterature. Explain this.

(A) English Grammar.

1. Explain and correct the following errors or peculiarities of grammar found in *Cymbeline*.

(a) I do not think so fair an outward endows a man but he.

(b) No court, no father, nor no more ado.

(c) I were best not call.

(d) When neither are alive.

(e) Here's a few flowers.

2. Analyse sentence (c) in question No. 4 of section (A).

3. Write the Past tense and Past participle of the verbs *see*, *saw*, *say*, *sow*, *sew*, *sue*, *set*, *sit*, *seethe*, *sell*.

4. What is an *Adjective*? Distinguish between the *Attributive* and the *Predicative* use of an adjective. Give an example of each.

5. The stems of the Latin verb *videre* (to see) are *vid* and *vis*. Form English words from these stems (three from each); give meaning of each of your words and state to what Part of speech they each belong.

ENGLISH.

(For French-speaking Candidates.)

1. Translate as closely as difference of idiom will permit:

The passage cited from Lactantius to confute Columbus is in a strait of a gross ridicule, unworthy of so grave a theologian. "Is there any one so foolish, he asks, as to believe that there are antipodes with their feet opposite to ours: people who walk with their heels upward, and their heads hanging down? That there is a part of the world in which all things are topsy-turvy; where the trees grow with their branches downward, and where it rains hails, and snow upward? The idea of the roundness of the earth" he adds, "was the cause of inventing this fable of the antipodes, with their heels in the air; for these philosophers, having once erred, go on in their absurdities, defending one with another."

After running for a whole day along the beautiful coast of this island, they anchored in a bay at the west end, abounding in fish. On landing they found an Indian village constructed as usual round a common square, like a market-place, with on large and well-built house. A spacious road led thence to the seaside having fence on each side, of interwoven reeds, inclosing fruitful gardens. At the end of the road was a kind of terrace, or look-out, constructed of reeds and overhanging the water. The whole place had an air of neatness and ingenuity, superior to the ordinary residences of the natives, and appeared to be the abode of some important chieftain.

2. Parse each word of the sentence: "A spacious road led thence to the seaside."

3. Write the singular of *feet*, *branches*, *absurdities*, and give the rules for making these three different plurals. Write also the plural of *day*, *this*, *fish*, *market-place*.

4. Write in order the Present, the Preterite and Past Participle of the verbs, *hang*, *grow*, *run*, *found*, *led*.

LATIN.

1. Traduisez en anglais ou en français le plus littéralement possible:

(A) Animadvertit Cæsar unos ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere, quas ceteri facerent, sed tristes capite demisso terram intreri. Ejus rei quæ causa esset, miratus ex ipsis quæsiit. Nihil Sequani respondere, sed in eadem tristitia taciti permanere. Cum ab his sæpius quæreret neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset idem Divitiacus Hædus respondit: Hoc esse miserioem et gravioem fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli ne in occulto quidem queri neque auxilium implorare auderent, absentisque Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent; propterea quod reliquis tamen fugæ facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, qui intra fines suos