

greater value than the language in which it is expressed.

PAPER ON GOLDSMITH.

"The Deserted Village."

1. In what do you find the great charm of this poem to consist?

2. Explain the structure of the verse, and point out deviations from the scheme of the typical iambic pentameter line.

3. Give examples of lines rhythmical and lines that halt and hobble.

4. "Goldsmith's fallacy lies in identifying Trade and Luxury."—*Fales*.

This poem "is graceful in one of the greatest graces of poetry—its transitions."—*Scott*.

Explain and illustrate.

5. Distinguish between *simile* and *metaphor*, giving examples of both from "The Deserted Village."

6. What is meant by *onomatopœia*? Give examples of this figure of speech.

7. "In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs—and God has given my share—"

Illustrate from the poet's life.

8. Write explanatory notes on the following quotations:—

(a) "These (sounds) all in sweet confusion sought the shade,
And filled each pause the nightingale had made."

(b) "The plashy spring."

(c) "Mantling cresses."

(d) "His pity gave ere charity began."

(e) "And e'en the story ran—that he could gauge."

(f) "And news much older than their ale went round."

(g) "I see the rural Virtues leave the land."

COWPER AND GOLDSMITH.

1. Contrast Cowper's period with Goldsmith's, as to—

(1) Prevailing influences.

(2) Leading characteristics.

2. Contrast Cowper with Goldsmith, as to—

(1) Characteristics of style.

(2) Literary productions.

(3) Importance in English literature.

FRENCH.

QUESTIONS ON SECTION I. OF CHAP. XI. OF
"UN PHILOSOPHE SOUS LES TOITS."

By T. D. Redditt, B.A., St. Catharines.

1. *A travers la porte*.—Show by examples the difference between *à travers* and *au travers*.

2. *Ils allaient en glissant*.—Illustrate by examples the use of the so-called gerund and also that of the participle.

3. *De plus en plus*.—Give, with meanings, other adverbial phrases of similar construction.

4. *Enfin mon livre glissa à terre*.—Distinguish *à terre* from *par terre*.

5. *En diligence*.—Distinguish between *être en diligence* and *être dans la diligence*.

6. *Par un jour d'hiver*.—Give examples of the various uses of *par*.

7. *Sans y penser*.—Distinguish from *en penser*.

8. *Deviner la taille*.—When should *stature* be used?

9. *Souffrir chez lui ni fleurs ni animaux*.—Explain the omission of the article.

10. Translate into English:—On pouvait présumer que l'homme insensible à la grâce et à l'humble affection, serait mal préparé à sentir les jouissances d'une union choisie.

GERMAN.

QUESTIONS ON GERMAN GRAMMAR.

By T. D. Redditt, B.A., St. Catharines.

1. Decline in full (1) Einige gute Leute.
(2) Zwei starke Männer. (3) Ich armer, ich arme, ich armes. (4) Das viele Geld.

2. Write brief notes on the declension of viel, wenig, and their comparatives mehr and weniger.

3. Translate into German:—(1) There is a great number of wicked people. (2) There are many of us. (3) There were few of them. (4) How many are there of them? (5) There are more of us. (6) There are fewer of them.

4. Explain the superlatives Am schönsten, am neuesten, etc.

5. Explain the forms Drittehalb, vierte-