

two or three days, therefore, like pilgrims round an ancient shrine, we patiently kept watch; but he scarcely deigned to favour us with the slightest manifestation of his latent energies."—*Dufferin*.

- (i.) What, and where, is the Great Geyser?
- (ii.) What are pilgrims? What is a shrine? What is a manifestation? What are energies? What kind of energies are latent energies?
- (iii.) Tell what you know about the author of this passage.
- (iv.) Point out the silent letters in the last sentence.

THE BUCCANEERS—(PAGE 144).

1. Explain the statement: "They made an alliance offensive and defensive."
2. To what do *which* and *their*, in line 20, refer respectively?
3. Where are *St. Domingo*, *Caribbean sea*, *Portobello*, *Tortuga*, *St. Christopher*, *Panama*, *River Chagres*?
4. What war (in which England was concerned) arose in the 18th century out of disputes regarding smugglers? What was its effect on Walpole?
5. Give the meaning of *galleon*, *desperado*, *absolute*, *decoy*, *equitably*, *maxim*.
6. Write the plural of *desperado*. What nouns in *o* preceded by a consonant take *s* only in the plural?
7. *Leathern*. What is the meaning of the suffix *en* added to nouns? to adjectives?
8. Write other words for *outset*, *abandon*, *augmented*, *peculiar*, *efficient*.
9. Describe the dress and weapons of the Buccaneers.

JACQUES CARTIER AT HOCHELAGA—(PAGE 93).

1. Give a brief account of the voyages of Cartier.
2. Where are Richelieu River, Lake St. Peter, Hochelaga?
3. Give the meaning of *palisade*, *siege*, *pinnacle*, *dissuade*, *volunteer*, *impartiality*.
4. Rewrite in more modern form the quotation beginning, "These came to us."
5. Describe an Indian village. What Indian village existed formerly where Quebec is now?
6. Give the meaning of *Hochelaga*. Give a few examples of Indian geographical names with their meanings.
7. Distinguish between *sight* and *site*, *hurts* and *hearts*, *cruise*, *crews* and *cruse*, *principal* and *principle*.
8. Give the meaning of the different words with the same spelling as *set*, *pole*, *fine*, *light*, *current*, *pale*, *with*, *till*.
9. What English words begin with silent 'h'? In what words is 's' silent?
10. Mark the accented syllables in *hospitable*, *beautifully*, *pinnacle*, *metropolis*, *encompassed*.
11. What is the difference between the *metropolis* and the *capital* of a country?
12. What is the meaning of *a* in *ashore*, *de* in *describes*, *ex* in *extend*?
13. *Easily*. When is 'y' changed to 'i'? Write the adverbs corresponding to *good*, *bad*, *large*, *small*, *shy*.
14. Point out the strong verbs in the first paragraph.
15. Explain the use of the hyphen in *loving-kindness* and in *entertainment* (line 35).
16. Name the principal Indian tribes which came in contact with the French in Canada.

ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR SECOND CLASS TEACHERS AND INTERMEDIATE.

GOLDSMITH'S "TRAVELLER."—BY J. HOUSTON, B.A.

1. Trace the chain of circumstances to which we owe the existence of this poem.
2. Describe the personal appearance of Goldsmith. Show how far the following are correct estimates of him:

"He was vain, sensual, frivolous, profuse, improvident."—*Macaulay*.

"This scholar, rake, Christian, dupe, gamester and poet."—*Garrick*.
3. "If ever there was a man by whose virtues and merits the world has been the gainer, while his faults and foibles have chiefly injured himself, that man was Oliver Goldsmith." What do you consider were his virtues and merits, and his faults and foibles? Show how the world has gained by the former and how he was injured by the latter. Show also how the world has gained by his faults and foibles.

4. Name the famous periodicals published in Goldsmith's time, specifying those to which he contributed.

5. Who were the members of the Literary Club to which Goldsmith belonged?

6. Quote or refer to passages describing or alluding to incidents in the life of the poet himself.

7. Quote the lines of this poem which were written by Dr. Johnson.

8. Give the substance of the poet's reasoning with regard to Holland. State the evils which exist (according to Goldsmith) under the government of France, Italy and Britain. To what causes does he attribute those evils?

9. Of what part of this poem may the "*Deserted Village*" be considered an extension?

10. Explain the historical allusions at the close of the poem, and state accurately the position of the rivers and places mentioned.

11. Give, using different words, the substance of lines 135—139, and 81—88.

12. Sketch very briefly the history of European commerce from 1096 to 1750.

13. "Goldsmith is certainly one of our most charming descriptive poets." What parts of the "*Traveller*" would you quote to maintain this assertion?

14. "The object of the poem is to show that, as far as happiness is concerned, one form of government is as good as another." Was G. right or wrong in holding this opinion? Give reasons.

15. Give the derivation of *those*, *to see*, *naught*, *alone*, *none*, *me-thinks*, *Britain*, *France*, *Swiss*, *tyrant*.

16. Account for the silent letters in *could*, *should*, *calm*, *falcon*, *flies*, *design*, and for the *b* in *doubt*, *number*, *plumb*, *thumb*, *slumber*.

17. Give the force of *le* in *dazzle*, *prattle*; of *ling* in *lordling*; of *ty* in *liberty*; of *t* in *it*, and of *d* in *loved*.

18. Explain the allusion in line 345 (Notice John Wilkes and the *North Briton*).

19. Scan lines 412, 421, 292. Why is iambic pentameter called heroic metre?

20. Account for the prevalence of didactic poetry in the 18th century. (See Spalding.)

21. Quote from Goldsmith's poems passages similar in expression or sentiment to the following:

"Resolved at length from vice and London far
To breathe in distant fields a purer air."—*Johnson*.

"Princes and lords are but the breath of kings."—*Burns*.

"The mind is its own place, and in itself
Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."—*Milton*.

"Of all the ills the human race endure,
How small the part that laws or kings can cure."—*Anon*.

"Preventing angels met it half the way,
And sent us back to praise who came to pray."—*Dryden*.

"These poor shivering females have once seen happier days,
and been flattered into beauty. They have been prostituted to the gay luxurious villain, and are now turned out to meet the severity of winter."—Goldsmith's *Citizen of the World*.

"—then with quick fan
Winnows the buxom air."—*Milton*.

—"Ut altus Olympi

Vertex, qui spatia ventos hiemesque relinquit,
Perpetuum nulla temeratus nube serenum,
Celsior exurgit pluviis, auditque ruentes
Sub pedibus nimbos, et rauca tonitrua calcat."—*Claudian*.

22. What is meant by the statement, "Goldsmith was an intensely subjective poet?"

(NOTE.—Candidates should read Sankey's and Hales' notes, Macaulay's essay on Goldsmith (see his *Miscellaneous Writings*), Washington Irving's or Walter Scott's account of his life, chapter xxix. of Hamilton's *History of England*, and portions of chapter iii. of Macaulay's *History*. Above all, the poems themselves should be read again and again until they are almost learned by heart. The literary club referred to above was formed in accordance with the proposal of Reynolds. The number of members was at first limited to nine, and the club met every Monday night to sup at the "Turk's Head," Gerard St., two members being sufficient to constitute a quorum. The original nine were Sir J. Reynolds, Johnson, Burke, Dr.