

the prince can take money or other things, or do as he will at his own pleasure, without or let, but quietly to suffer his subjects to enjoy their own, without wrongful oppression : wherein other princes by their liberty do take as pleaseth them."

ENGLISH HISTORY AND MODERN
GEOGRAPHY.

[Of these questions *ten* only are to be answered : and of the ten *two* must be geographical.]

HISTORY.

1. What was the constitution of the Witnagemot, and what were its powers?

2. How did William the Conqueror provide in England for maintenance of the power of the Crown?

3. Write a short account of the chief historical events in the reign of John.

4. Of each of the following battles say when it was fought, who were the combatants, and what was its result :—Lewes, Evesham, Falkirk, Bannockburn, Poitiers.

5. Trace the descent from Henry III. of Richard II. and of each parent of Henry IV. Tell the chief causes of the deposition of Richard II.

6. Trace the descent from Edward III. of successive heads of the houses of York and Lancaster as far as is necessary to explain their rival claims to the throne.

7. Give the date, and tell briefly the immediate cause, of each succession to the English throne from the death of Henry IV. to the establishment of the Tudors.

8. Shew what advance was made in the development of Parliamentary Government under the Lancastrian kings.

9. Tell briefly the chief historical events associated with the life of Thomas Wolsey.

10. Tell briefly the chief events in the life of Mary Queen of Scots from the year 1561 until her execution.

11. Explain the occasion and the manner of what is called the "Plantation of Ulster."

12. Give some account of the history of the Court of Star-Chamber. Why was it so called?

13. Describe any event of the year 1629 that has a prominent place in our constitutional history.

14. Tell—without entering into detail—the chief facts in the political life of the first Earl of Shaftesbury.

15. What led to the trial of the Seven Bishops, and what was its result?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Sketch the geography of the great North American Lakes, and of the River St. Lawrence.

2. Account for the geographical limits of the Trade Winds and of the Monsoons.

3. A pedlar tramps from Penzance to Lincoln, or from Carlisle to Lincoln, by the shortest way, visiting as many towns as he can, without adding much to the length of his journey. Take one only of these routes, the southern or the northern, and name in their order the chief towns through which he could pass.

4. Write a geographical description of any county on the English coast.

5. Tell in a few words the situation of each of these towns:—Antwerp, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Dantzic, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Astrakhan, Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Rio Janeiro.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

[Only *eight* questions are to be attempted, of which *two* at least must be from section A.]

A.

1. Define acceleration, and explain how it is measured. What is the relation between the measure of a force, the mass on which it acts, and the acceleration which it produces?

A body resting on a smooth horizontal table is acted on by a horizontal force equal to the weight of 2 ounces, and moves on the table over a distance of 10 feet in 2 seconds. Find the mass of the body.

2. Explain the meaning of the proposition known as the "Parallelogram of Forces."

Three forces act along three of the sides of a parallelogram $ABDC$, one from A to B , one from A to C , and the third from B to D ; each force being proportional to the side along which it acts; the parallelogram is such that the diagonal AD is perpendicular to the side BD . Find the line of action of the resultant force, and shew that its