

matic work of (a) Greene; (b) Marlowe; (c) Shakespeare.

4 Sketch concisely *the rule of England over Ireland* under the following heads:

The policy of Henry VII. The policy of Wolsey. The policy of Cromwell. The policy of Henry VIII after Cromwell's death. The policy of Somerset. The policy of Mary. The policy of Elizabeth as administered by Sidney, Lord Grey, and Mountjoy. The policy of Chichester. The Colonization of Ulster under James VI.

5. (a) Sketch the character and the political and literary career of Lord Bacon.

(b) Describe what you conceive to be Bacon's chief claims to be considered one of the world's great men.

6. (a) Give a sketch of the later years of Milton's life.

(b) Describe how and to what extent Milton's life and character were typical of Puritanism, and show that *Paradise Lost*, both in its excellences and in its deficiencies, is a reflection of the higher types of Puritan character and culture.

7. Describe the character of Charles II both as man and monarch, and contrast his methods of personal government with those of his grandfather, his father, and his brother. Illustrate your points wherever possible by reference to specific acts of the king.

8. Sketch the character of Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, and describe concisely his political career:

(a) prior to the Restoration; (b) while in opposition to Clarendon; (c) as a member of the Cabal; (d) while in opposition to Danby; (e) as Lord President of the King's Council, 1679; (f) from his dismissal from the Council until his flight to Holland and death.

9. (a) Show how in the reign of William III the powers and functions of government, both legislative and executive, were fully and finally transferred from the King to the House of Commons.

(b) What benefits to the kingdom,

both constitutional and financial, were the first fruits of the new life possessed by the House by virtue of these changes?

10. Name in chronological order all the more important battles (including sieges) in which Oliver Cromwell was personally engaged; state the geographical position of each, and give concisely the main particulars concerning each.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, PHILOLOGY, RHETORIC AND PROSODY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take sections A, C, D, and ANY THREE questions of section B.

For woman is not undevelop man,

Like perfect music unto noble words.

A.

1. (a) Give a grammatical analysis of the above selection so far as to show the nature and construction of the principal clauses, and the nature, construction, and relationship of the subordinate clauses. (NOTE.—Each clause must be written out in full, and its bare subject and bare predicate be clearly indicated.)

(b) Specify and explain the grammatical difficulties to be found in the fourth line and in the last line of the selection.

B.

2. Explain by means of Grimm's Law the relation of English (*i.e.* the native element of our speech) to (a) Latin or Greek and (b) High German.

3. Write historical and etymological notes on:—

Minister, monastery. Wonder, marvel, admiration. Ways and means. Feast, fête. He must needs (*necessarily, of necessity*) depart at once. What went ye out for to see? The statement contained in:

"And Frensch sche spak ful faire and fetysly,
After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe."

4. Write notes on the SUFFIXES of the following words, indicating the force of each suffix; the language (or languages) from which the suffix is derived; the form (or