

intersect at D , then DC is perpendicular to AC .

9. Show how to circumscribe about a given circle a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

10. If the three sides of a triangle be bisected, and if through each point of bisection a straight line be drawn perpendicular to the side on which it lies, show that these three straight lines meet at a point equidistant from the angular points of the triangle.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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N.B.—Questions 1, 10, 13, and 15 must be attempted by every one, and of the rest not more than six.

1. Write down and punctuate the passage read by the examiner.

2. Explain and illustrate the terms synthetic and analytic as applied to Languages. By which would you describe the English language as it now is?

3. Distinguish between the Teutonic and the Romance elements of the English vocabulary; and write two short sentences, one containing no words of Romance origin, the other none of Teutonic. Which is the easier sentence to write, and why?

4. Point out some of the inconsistencies of English spelling, and of English pronunciation. How have such inconsistencies arisen?

5. Classify the consonantal letters. What is meant by Grimm's Law, and to which group does it apply? How would you class the letter H?

6. Give instances of common nouns becoming proper, and of proper becoming common. How does the possessive case differ from the genitive?

7. In what two ways may adjectives be compared? How do there come to be two ways? By what terms would you denote them? State the general rule as to their use.

8. Discuss the ordinary definition of a pronoun. What other definition has been suggested? Distinguish between the forms *my* and *mine*. Which is the older form? What similar pairs are there?

9. Explain the terms: Voice, mood, infinitive. Show how frequently in English transitive verbs are used intransitively, and *vice versa*. Mention some causative verbs.

10. Distinguish between the strong and the weak conjugations. By what other names are they known? Which is the older? Which is the living one? To which do these verbs belong: fight, think, bare, bear, catch, teach, reach, beseech, hang, fly?

11. Parse *must* in "He says he *must* go," and "He said he *must* go"; and mention some other verbs that are similarly unchanged. What do you know of the verbs *quoth*, *wot*, *thinks* in methinks?

12. Discuss these phrases: He found them *fled*, horses *and all*—Fight *away*, my men—*Get you gone*—I give you this *to boot*—*To oversleep oneself*—How did he *come* by such a fortune?

13. Criticise and correct the following pieces of Grammar and style:—

(a) Books that we can at a glance carry off all that is in them are worse than useless for discipline.

(b) He preferred to know the worst than to dream the best.

(c) Humanity seldom or ever shows itself in inferior dispositions.

(d) You have already been informed of the sale of Ford's theatre, where Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, for religious purposes.

(e) The Moor seizing a bolster, full of rage and jealousy, smothers her.

(f) Nor do I know any one with whom I can converse more pleasantly, or I would prefer as my companion.

14. In what various ways may the subject of a sentence be enlarged? In what the predicate extended? Compose a sentence to illustrate your answers.

15. Analyse:

(a) This sea that bares her bosom to the Moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are upgather'd now like sleeping flowers,
For this, for everything we are out of tune.