

Type of the wise who soar, but never roam;
True to the kindred points of Heaven and
Home!

7. In a single phrase or short sentence, state the main idea brought out in this poem as a whole. What do the first two stanzas contribute towards bringing out this main idea?

8. (a) "To the last point of vision," l. 1. Give clearly the meaning of this phrase.

(b) "a never-failing bond," l. 9. Why does the poet call the bond "never-failing"?

(c) "Thrills not the less," l. 10. Explain the force and reference of "the less" here.

(d) "A privacy of glorious light," l. 14. Give clearly the meaning of this phrase.

(e) "with instinct more divine," l. 16. "More divine" than what, and why "more divine"?

(f) What do you gather from the poem would be the poet's answer to the questions contained in lines 2 to 4 inclusive? Give the reasons for your answer.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—Candidates will take section A, any two questions of section B, and any two questions of section C; that is, six questions in all.

A.

1. Write short descriptive and explanatory accounts of

(a) The North-West Rebellion of 1885;

(b) The Washington Treaty of 1871;

(c) The founding of the Public School System of Ontario under Egerton Ryerson;

(d) The Quebec Act of 1774.

2. Give as full an account as you can of the causes which operated to bring about the British North America Act of 1867, and of the constitutional settlements effected by the Act, both as regards the Provinces and the Dominion.

B.

3. Sketch very briefly the character, life, and reign of any three of the following rulers of England, particularizing only those acts or events which are of considerable historical importance:

(a) King John; (b) King Henry VII; (c) King James I; (d) Oliver Cromwell.

4. Write short notes upon any eight of the following historical characters, describing very briefly what these men did, or tried to do, for the benefit, honour, or renown of England:—

(a) Stephen Langton; (b) Simon de Montfort; (c) John Wiclif; (d) William Caxton; (e) Sir Francis Drake; (f) Sir John Eliot; (g) Sir Harry Vane; (h) Robert Blake (admiral); (i) Charles Montague; (j) John Wesley; (k) William Wilberforce; (l) Horatio Nelson.

5. Give some account of

(a) The more important Acts passed by the British Parliament since 1869;

(b) The difficult governmental problems confronting English statesmen to-day and needing settlement.

6. Give a short account of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, with a statement as full as you can of its causes and its results. Describe the improvements effected in the political, social and material condition of India since the Mutiny.

8. Describe as fully as you can the political, social and commercial reforms effected or attempted by Canning, Peel, and Huskisson, 1822-7.

C.

8. (a) Explain fully what is meant by Longitude and Latitude as geographical terms, and shew how Longitude and Latitude are measured. In illustration of your answer explain fully what is meant when we say that the Observatory of Toronto is situated in Longitude 79° 23' 38" west, and in Latitude 43° 39' 35" north.

(b) Explain what is meant by Solar Time. Shew how the solar time of any particular place on the earth's surface (as for example, Toronto) is determined. Shew also where places must be situated to have the same solar time as that of Toronto, and where places must be situated to have a solar time differing from that of Toronto by one hour, two hours, three hours, etc.

(c) Describe what is meant by Standard Time in North America. When it is twelve noon by Standard Time in Toronto what o'clock is it at Greenwich, England?