

"peculiar pain" of each of the nations to whose cases he refers in support of his argument.

(ii.) Shew to what extent the subsequent history of each of these nations bears out his views.

(iii.) Explain the meaning of "domain."

3.

"But all the gentler morals, such as play
Through life's more cultured walks, and charm the
way."

—*The Traveller*, ll. 235 and 236.

Explain fully what is meant by "the gentler morals."

4. What were Goldsmith's views as to the dangers to which freedom and good government were exposed in England when *The Traveller* was written? Explain these views by referring to the history of the time.

5.

"For just experience tells, in every soil,
That those who think must govern those that toil;
And all that freedom's highest aims can reach
Is but to lay proportioned loads on each.
Hence, should one order disproportioned grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."

—*The Traveller*, ll. 371-376.

(i.) Write out the lines following this extract that indicate the "order" which, in Goldsmith's opinion, was growing too powerful.

(ii.) *Those who think must govern those that toil.* On this Mr. Sankey remarks: "So far from 'just experience' teaching this no nation has ever been governed by its thinkers." Mr. Stevens says: "Those who toil at manual labour have, as a rule, neither the time nor the learning requisite for the study of political or social economy."

Criticize these comments, and state clearly what you consider to be Goldsmith's meaning.

6. Write out in full the stanzas of Gray's *Elegy* in which the following words occur:—"Cromwell."

"The genial current of the soul."

"E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

"The long-drawn aisle and fretted vault."

7.

"For who to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?"

(i.) In what different ways may you construe "prey?" Explain the meaning given by each construction.

(ii.) Explain fully the meaning of "pleasing anxious being," "precincts," and "day."

HISTORY.

1. Tell what you know about the settlement of the Danes in England, and state what traces of that settlement still exist.

2. What were the causes, and what the results of the Peasant Insurrection of 1381?

3. What was the nature of the claim of Henry V. to the Crown of France, and what was the issue of the claim?

4. Give some account of "monopolies," the "Habeas Corpus Act," the Trial of Charles I., the Accession of William III.

5. Write a concise sketch of the reign of George III., with reference to [1] domestic politics, [2] foreign wars, [3] literature.

6. Write an explanatory note on this passage from the text-book:—"From the twelfth century to the reign of Edward III., we may reckon three written languages in use in England."

7. When did the confederation of the Canadian Provinces take place, and what led to it?

8. What is the difference between a federal and a legislative union? When, and to what extent, did the latter exist in Canada?

9. State the causes and the results of the third Punic war.

10. Account for the great powers possessed by the Roman Emperor Augustus.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define Estuary, River-basin, Tropic, Neap-tide, Republic.

2. Explain the cause of Ocean Currents, and give the name and course of *three* of the most important.

3. Trace the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth, naming the chief tributaries from East and West, the States and chief towns bordering upon its banks, and