

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
ONTARIO.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION, 1882.

Admission to High Schools.

FOURTH BOOK AND SPELLING.

1. (a) Give an epitome of the lesson entitled "The Death of Montcalm."

(b) Who were Montcalm and Wolfe, and how came they to be engaged in hostilities against each other?

2. Describe in your own words the battle of "Thermopylæ," giving the date and location of the event.

3. "Then followed nearly half a century in which France manifested little interest in these transatlantic possessions,—being too much occupied with civil dissensions within her own borders. This internal discord being brought to an end by the elevation of Henry IV. to the throne, attention was again turned to the regions of the west. In the year 1603, Champlain sailed for Canada, thus beginning a course of labors of the deepest interest to the rising colony. He organized a system of trade with the Indians; he formed amicable confederacies with them, or humbled them in war by the superior science of European civilization. He fostered settlements of his countrymen, and laid the foundation of Quebec, in which city he was buried, in the year 1635. In the meantime, while France was consolidating her supremacy over the region traversed by the St. Lawrence, she had also gained an established footing in the territory bordering on the ocean—the present Nova Scotia, to which she gave the name of Acadia. In that country, as well as in Cape Breton, little French communities were being formed, and forts erected for the purpose of protection and defence."

Explain the following words and phrases in the above extract :—half a century, manifested, transatlantic, dissensions, borders, internal, regions of the west, colony, organized, Indians, confederacies, fostered, in the meantime, consolidating, supremacy, traversed, footing, Nova Scotia, communities, erected.

4. "Some words, similarly spelled, are

distinguished by accent; others, similarly pronounced, are distinguished by spelling."

Apply this rule to the following :—adds, adze; air, c'er; council, counsel; courtesy; essay; digest; gallantry; present; ant, aunt; not, knot; dun, done; halve, have.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. What is meant by the term "alphabet?" "The consonants may be arranged under the heads—Labials, Dentals or Palatals, and Gutturals." Enumerate the consonants belonging to each of these classes, and account for the names, "Labials," "Dentals," etc.

2. Enumerate the inflected Parts of Speech, and give the inflections of each with examples.

3. "Number is a variation in the form of Nouns and Pronouns, by which we show whether we are speaking of one thing or more than one." Give examples, showing that this definition is inaccurate.

4. "Some English nouns are used in the Singular only; others, in the Plural only; others have one meaning in the Singular and one in the Plural."

Give two examples of each class.

5. (a) Pluralize—beau, genius, chimney, lady, hoof, wharf, memorandum, cherub. (b) Give the feminine of—abbot, songster, beau, czar, executor, drake. (c) Compare—beautiful, happy, bad, ill.

6. "The *English-speaking* people of *England* were conquered in the eleventh century by the *Normans*, a *French-speaking* people; and by the mixture of the *two* *their* speech also came to be somewhat mixed, so that a part of our *English* comes from Germany and another part from France, to say nothing of the words we have gathered from other sources."

6. (a) Analyze from "The English-speaking" to "mixed." (b) Parse the words in italics.

7. Make the necessary corrections in the following sentences, and give a reason for each change :—

(a) More than one emperor has prided himself on his skill as a swordsman.