

SCHOOL WORK.

SEAFORTH COLL. INST.

Primary Class—March 1893.

EXAMINER—C. CLARKSON, B.A.

(a) "Mighty victor, mighty lord!" etc.

1. Write down this number from memory. Punctuate carefully.

2. Explain the relation of this part to the whole poem. Do this first with reference to the symmetrical structure, second with regard to the connection of thoughts. Try to be brief and clear.

3. Explain the general meaning of the passage by reference to English History. Do this line by line.

4. Select 10 words and give their etymology and their exact meaning as here used by the poet.

5. Name and explain every figure in the passage, and state the effect each figure is intended to produce on the reader.

(b) Quote a Sonnet and (6) point out its metrical structure and state (7) the general laws to which it conforms.

8. In your sonnet show how the leading idea is developed by stating precisely what the leading idea is, what rhetorical principle is used to expand and impress the idea, and how it appeals to the reader's emotions by its truth and beauty.

(c) By means of quotations and remarks establish (9) the distinction between Epic and Dramatic poetry. (10) What element is common to both? Give examples.

(d) Quote from memory some lines—4 at least—from poems which come under the following heads:

11. A fragmentary poem, which resembles a broken monument.

12. An imaginative poem that sounds like a riddle or a fairy tale,

13. A melodious poem with a veiled meaning.

14. A poem in which the sublime and the ludicrous are conjoined.

15. A poem founded on human interest and full of pathos.

(e) From the *Trial Scene* quote a few lines containing:

16. A touch of sublimity;

17. A stroke of wit;

18. A sally of humor;

19. A piece of sarcasm;

20. A prose passage.

NOTE—12 questions questions only to be attempted—9 marks for each.

CLASSICS.

By PRINCIPAL STRANG, Collegiate Institute, Goderich.

1. Translate idiomatically.

(a) *Militibus permisit si opus esse arbitrantur uti hoc facerent.*(b) *Legatum certiores fecerunt Gallos oppidi oppugnandi consilium cepisse.*(c) *Accedebat quod montem ab hostibus teneri nobis persuasum habebamus.*(d) *Majori tamen parti placuit, hoc reservato ad extremum consilio, interim rei eventum experiri.*(e) *Nonnullae hujusmodi sententiae dicebantur ut impedimentis relictis eruptione facta ad salutem contenderent.*

2. Give idiomatic Latin equivalents for 'to fight a battle,' 'despairing of safety,' 'he thought he had no reason to fear an attack,' 'your safety depends on your valour,' 'to take possession of the heights which commanded the camp,' 'supplies could not reach them owing to the blockading of the roads,' 'other fresh men took their places,' 'they surrounded and slew the barbarians.'

3. Change to *oratio recta*, "Si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat."

Translate chapter 16 into good idiomatic English.

1. *Totius*. What other adjectives form their genitive in this way?2. *Aliquid consilii*. Give a list of other neuter pronouns or adjectives similarly followed by the genitive?3. *Reciperent*. Account for the mood.4. *Quo conservaretur*. Why *quo* rather than *ut*?