

(b) A fleet of canoes suddenly appeared, filled with warriors eager for revenge.

(c) Not a boy was missing when they assembled at the school next morning.

5. Change to indirect narrative :

"A Merry Christmas, Bob," said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A Merrier Christmas than I have given you for many a year! I'll raise your salary, and endeavour to assist your struggling family, and we will discuss your affairs this very afternoon. Make up the fire, and buy another coal scuttle before you dot another i, Bob Cratchit."

6. Change to direct narrative :

The Genius, seeing me indulge myself in this melancholy prospect, told me I had dwelt long enough upon it, and asked me to take my eyes off the bridge and tell him if I saw anything I did not comprehend.

7. Break up into a series of six short simple sentences :

The mute nodded, and stepping towards the coat of mail, which hung upon the pillar of the tent, he handled it with a nicety of address that sufficiently showed that he fully understood the business of the armour-bearer.

8. Combine into simple sentences :

(a) A broad open plain was the field of fight. It offered no advantage to either party.

(b) There was a hesitation in the hostile ranks. He seized the opportunity. He ordered the whole line to advance.

(c) The English were expecting a war with France. They had begun to fortify their settlement. They had not received special permission from the Nabob.

CLASS-ROOM.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

JUNIOR MATRICULATION, 1889.

EUCLID—ARTS AND MEDICINE.

Examiners—A. R. Bain, M.A.; W. H. Ballard, M.A.; J. McGowan, B.A.

NOTE.—Candidates for Scholarships are required to take the whole paper. All other candidates (whether for Pass or Honours,

Second or Third Class Certificate) will take any eight of the questions.

1. Define right line, right angle, parallel right lines, rectangle, tangent to a circle, angle in a segment; and give Euclid's axioms concerning right lines and right angles.

Use the axiom, "Two straight lines which intersect one another cannot be both parallel to the same straight line," to prove that straight lines which are parallel to the same straight line are parallel to one another.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal, the angle which is contained by two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle which is contained by the two sides of the other.

XAB and YAB are isosceles triangles on the same base AB , the line joining X , Y , produced if necessary, bisects AB at right angles.

3. If one angle of a triangle be greater than another, the side opposite the greater angle shall be greater than the side opposite the less angle.

Prove, by superposition, that if two right-angled triangles have a side and hypotenuse of one equal respectively to a side and hypotenuse of the other, the triangles are equal in all respects.

4. The square described on the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle.

Divide a given straight line into two parts, such that the sum of the squares on them may be equal to a given square.

5. If there be two straight lines, one of which is divided into any number of parts, the rectangle contained by the two straight lines is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the undivided line and the several parts of the divided line.

If A , B , C , D are points taken in order on a right line, then will $AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD = AC \cdot BD$.

6. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares on the whole line and on one of the parts is equal