

9. *Fouillera*. What difference is there between French and English in the tense used when a future action is spoken of?

IV.

Translate :

The king of England, Edward the Third, direct heir of Philip the Beautiful through the female line, had been excluded from the succession to the Crown by the Salic law which was in force in the kingdom, and which prevented any but males from ascending the throne. He paid no regard to the decision of Parliament, took the title of King of France, and questioned the sovereignty of Philip of Valois, who had been chosen as the nearest collateral heir in the male line. A war which lasted more than a century broke out on this account between the two nations; and France had lost in 1340 the bloody naval battle of L'Ecluse, when Montfort called the English to Brittany, and opened to them the town of Rennes, the capital of the country, and many other places.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.

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First Class Teachers—Grade C.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

O myriads of immortal spirits, O Powers
Matchless, but with th' Almighty; and
that strife

Was not inglorious, though th' event was
dire,

As this place testifies, and this dire change
Hateful to utter: but what power of mind,
Foreseeing or presaging, from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have
feared,

How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know re-
pulse?

For who can yet believe, though after loss, 10
That all these puissant legions, whose
exile

Hath emptied Heav'n, shall fail to re-
ascend

Self-raised, and repossess their native
seat?

For me, be witness all the host of Heav'n,
If counsels different or danger shunn'd 15
By me have lost our hopes: but he who
reigns

Monarch in Heav'n, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne upheld by old repute,
Consent or custom, and his regal state
Put forth at full, but still his strength con- 20
cealed;

Which tempted our attempt, and wrought
our fall.—*Par. Lost, Bk. I.*

1. Parse—"matchless," l. 2; "as," l. 4;
"to utter," l. 5; "from," l. 6; "how," l. 8;
"as," l. 9; "for," "after," l. 10; "to reas-
cend," l. 12; "self-raised," l. 13; "for," l.
14; "till," "then," "as," "secure," l. 17;
"which," l. 21.

2. Paraphrase ll. 14-16; bringing out
clearly their meaning.

3. Divide into propositions, stating their
kind and relation, ll. 1-13: analyze fully such
as are dependent.

4. Write explanatory notes on the con-
structions: "but with," l. 2; "knowledge
past or present," l. 7; "to reascend self-
raised," ll. 12, 13; "for me," l. 14;
"tempted our attempt," l. 21.

5. Derive—"testifies," l. 4; "utter," l. 5;
"puissant," l. 11; "Heav'n," l. 12; "repos-
sess," l. 13; "counsels," l. 15.

6. Write a short paper on the use of the
participle. Illustrate by examples found in
the passage from "Paradise Lost" quoted
above.

7. Write brief notes on the inflections of
the noun that still remain in English.

8. Criticise the following definitions of the
preposition; tell, with reasons, which you
consider the best:—

(a) "A word showing the relation of two
other words in the same sentence."

(b) "A word placed before a noun or pro-
noun, to show its relation to some other word
of the sentence."

(c) "A word whereby a noun is joined to
a verb."

(d) "A word showing the relation of a
substantive either to another substantive or
to a verb."

(e) "A word prefixed to a noun or pro-
noun (or equivalent) to make a qualifying or
adverbial phrase."

(f) "A word that will combine only with
nouns and pronouns."

9. Tell, briefly, when and by what means