

passage, and say to what class of adjectives each belongs :—

"They who live near fiery mountains see not only flames, but real lightning, real thunder playing about their burning mouths : and they see too whole hills, ay whole countries heaved up many feet in a single night."

2. Point out all the participles in the above. Shew how participles partake of the nature of both adjectives and verbs.

3. Point out all the words in the above which are in the objective case, and shew how each is governed.

4. Point out the conjunctions in the following, assign each to its proper class, and shew what sentences each connects :—

"Man may cut and change the earth—mining and quarrying and building—till it hardly looks like God's earth, but he cannot change the sea! There it is, just as God made it at first."

5. "Thou art a girl as much brighter than her  
As he was a poet sublimer than me."

Shew why "her" and "me" in the above are incorrect—*i.e.*, what rule (as to conjunctions) they violate.

6. Give examples of an infinitive phrase being used—

(1) As the subject.

(2) As the object of a sentence.

7. How may prepositions always be distinguished from adverbs? Give examples of prepositions that are sometimes used as adverbs.

8. Shew what rules and concords are violated in the following :—

The boy and girl was going.

This is the boy which I named.

This is the horse whom I brought.

The room, whose ventilation is imperfect, is unhealthy.

9. Parse all the pronouns, verbs and adverbs in the following :—

"He was always cool and determined, and what he said had to be done, and they knew it ; but his way with his men was so frank and kind, and he was so ready to be the foremost in daring and enduring, that there was almost nothing that they would not do for him."

10. "This above all—to thine ownself be true ;

And it must follow, as the night the day,

Thou canst not then be false to any man."—SHAKESPEARE.

(a) Analyze the last two lines of the above.

(b) Point out and parse those verbs in the above which are in the imperative and infinitive moods.

(c) If the word "thine" (thine ownself) is in the possessive case, how do you explain its government? Account also for the case "our," "them," in the expressions *we, ourselves, they, them-selves*.

11. Shew what is the force of the Latin preposition, or affix, in the following words :—Arrogant, discovery, distil, irrigate, prevent, reflect.

12. "For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,

When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,

Must give us pause : there's the respect  
That makes calamity of so long life."

—HAMLET.

(a) Point out and analyze the substantive and adjective sentences in the above, and shew why each is so called.

(b) Parse fully all the pronouns in the above.

(c) Give in your own words the meaning of this passage.

13. Mention any four words in our language that are evidently of Latin origin, and four that are evidently of Anglo-Saxon.

14. Give, when you can, the ancient positive forms from which the following comparatives are derived—elder, nether, former, more, further.

#### COMPOSITION.

Write from memory the substance of the passage read to you by the Inspector.

"Servius being a favourite with Tarquinius, king of Rome, the rivals of Servius resolved to slay the king, lest he should make this stranger his heir, and so they should lose the crown for ever. So they set on two shepherds to do the deed ; and these went to the king's palace, and pretended to be quarrelling with each other, and both called on the king to do them right. The king sent for them to hear their story, and while he was hearing