

EXAMINATION PAPERS IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Set for V. Form of the Collegiate Institute.

I. Give as fully as you can the syntax of the subjunctive mood, and your reasons for discarding the potential mood.

II. Compare the verb, adjective and participle as to common and characteristic properties. What value do you attach to inflection as a mode of indicating number and person in English?

III. State and account for some of the anomalies of English orthography. What peculiarity of the mutes and liquids is shown in such words as cupboard, swept, number, sound?

IV. What parts of speech are from the Saxon.

V. Explain the derivation of strong and weak preterits, strong plurals, passive voice, the termination *ing*, and the construction of compound tenses.

VI. Trace the origin of the relative pronoun and give rules for the various uses of *who*, *which*, *that* and *what*.

VII. Write notes on *his*, *him*, *she*, *one*, *of mine*, *'em*, *the which*, *needs*, *I*, *thou*.

VIII. Correct the following, with reasons: *rime*, *sovrán*, *her's*, *hern*, *two book's*, *his self*, *naught*, *childern*.

IX. What has been the influence of foreign languages on English orthography and syntax.

(1.) The name subjunctive is not definite.

A verb may be in the subj. mood in a principal clause: "If 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly."

The indicative constantly occurs in subjoined clauses after *when*, *if*, and. "If he is at home I shall see him."

Suppositions are of two kinds:—

(2.) Those which relate to an actual event or state of things. In such suppositions the indicative mood is employed.

(3.) Those which treat an event or state of things as a mere conception of the mind.

In suppositions of this class the subjunctive mood is employed.

The subjunctive mood then is not simply a verb employed in the subjoined clause, but a particular kind of verbal form whose function is to indicate that the connection between the subject and predicate is not regarded as corresponding to any actual external event, independent of the thought of the speaker, but is dealt with simply as a conception of the mind. Using the term objective for what has an existence of its own, independent of the thought of the speaker, and subjective for what exists only in the thought of the speaker, we may call the indicative the mood of objective predication, and the subjunctive the mood of subjective predication.

The subjunctive is used in complex sentences.

a. To express a will or wish: "Thy Kingdom come."

b. To denote purpose: "See that all be in readiness."

c. To denote the purport of a wish or command: "The sentence is that the prisoner be hanged."

d. To denote concession: "Though He slay me, yet, &c."

e. To denote a supposition or wish contrary to the fact, or not regarded as brought to the test of actual fact: