

SCHOOL WORK.

EXAMINATION PAPERS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

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"Lady of the Lake."—*Junr. Leaving Class.*

I. Describe the chase in Canto I.

II. "Yet often paused, so strange the road,
So wondrous were the scenes it showed."

Tell what these scenes were.

III. Describe Ellen's first appearance on the scene, and her meeting with Fitz James.

IV. Quote the poet's description of Ellen, or of Fitz James.

V. (1) Tell the speaker of each of the following extracts, and the connection in which the speech occurs.

(2) Explain fully what is meant by the italicized expressions.

(a) "A summer night in Greenwood spent
Were but tomorrow's merriment."

(b) "I'll lightly front each high emprise,
For one kind glance at those bright eyes."

(c) "My sire, *in native virtue great*,
Resigning lordship, lands and state,
Not then to fortune more resigned
Than yonder oak might give the wind."

(d) "Forgive, my friend, a father's boast
O, it *outbeggars all I lost!*"

(e) "What *grace for Highland chiefs* judge ye
By fate of *Border Chivalry*."

(f) "Roderick will *keep the lake and fell*,
Not *lackey*, with his freeborn clan,
The *pageant pomp* of earthly man."

"High School Reader," Lessons 58, 69, 70, 79, 80, 81, 97, 98.—Primary Class.

I. Quote "Break, break, break," or four consecutive stanzas of "As ships becalmed at eve."

II. Tell the story of the "Revenge," preserving as far as possible the spirit of the poem.

III. (a) Give the title of the poem from which each of the following is taken, and name the author.

(b) Explain clearly the meaning of each of the italicized expressions.

1. "I've grown so learned day by day,
So *Machiavolian* in this wise."

2. "They must *revere* thee, thou *blue-cinctured* isle of England."

3. "And they stared at the dead that had
been so valiant and true,
And *had holden the power and glory*
of Spain so cheap."

4. "'Tis the *blind non-recognition*,
Or of goodness, truth or beauty,
Save by *precept and submission*."

5. "And *her spirit changed within*."

IV. "Little thinks, in the field, you red-cloaked clown
Of thee from the hill-top looking
down ;

The heifer that lows on the upland
farm,
Far-heard, lows not thine ear to
charm ;

The sexton, toiling his ball at noon,
Deems not that great Napoleon
Stops his horse, and lists with delight,
While his files sweep round yon Alpine
height ;

N'r knowest thou what argument
Thy life to thy neighbour's creed has
lent.

All are needed by each one—
No hing is fair or good alone."

(a) Show the connection between the general statement in the last two lines and the four definite examples given before.

(b) Show how the poet further develops the same general statement throughout the remainder of the poem.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR. BOOK IV.
CHAPTERS 6-12.

By H. J. STRANG, B.A.

I. Translate Chapter 8, turning Cæsar's speech into *Oratio recta*.

1. Parse *alienos, querantur, hoc*.

2. Construction of *quæ, sibi, verum*.

3. Distinguish *suos, (eos), (eorum), fines; apud se and secum*.