

Examination Papers.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.—
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1892.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRIMARY.
ENGLISH POETICAL LITERATURE.

Examiners: { W. J. ALEXANDER, PH.D.
J. E. BRYANT, M.A.
F. H. SYKES, M.A.

A.

I. (a) Give in a single phrase or short sentence the main idea brought out in Byron's poem beginning "The isles of Greece."

(b) Indicate the connection between this main thought and the ideas expressed in each of the following passages:

The isles of Greece! the isles of Greece!
Where burning Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,—
Where Delos rose, and Phœbus sprung!
Eternal summer gilds them yet,
But all, except their sun, is set.

A king sate on the rocky brow
Which looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships, by thousands, lay below,
And men in nations;—all were his!
He counted them at break of day—
And when the sun set, where were they?

Must we but weep o'er days more blest?
Must we but blush?—our fathers' blood
Earth! render back from out thy breast
A remnant of our Spartan dead!
Of the three hundred grant but three,
To make a new Thermopylæ!

In vain—in vain: strike other chords;
Fill high the cup with Samian wine!
Leave battle to the Turkish hordes,
And shed the blood of Scio's vine!
Hark! rising to the ignoble call—
How answer each bold Bacchanal!

2. Describe (in as far as appears from the poem itself) the person who might be supposed to give utterance to "The isles of Greece," and the circumstances under which it is uttered.

3. Give briefly, and exactly the meaning of the italicized words in the following passages:

(a) Twice seven *consenting* years have shed
Their utmost bounty on thy head.

(b) "Surely," said I, "surely that is something
at my window *lattice*."

(c) What of the heart of hate
That beats in thy breast, O Time?
Red strife from the furthest *prime*,
And anguish of fierce debate.

(d) He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild *surmise*.

(e) The weak and the gentle; the *ribald* and
rude,
She took as she found them, and did them
all good.

4. Either quote any two consecutive stanzas of "The Cloud," or

State clearly in a single phrase or short sentence the subject of "Each and All," and show how the poet enforces and illustrates it.

5. Among the following four poems select one which you admire, and show the reasons for your preference by comparing the poem which you select with any other one of the four: "The Cloud," "The Raven," "Cloud Confines," "The Return of the Swallows."

B.

"Mighty victor, mighty lord!
Low on his funeral couch he lies!
No pitying heart, no eye, affords
A tear to grace his obsequies.
Is the sable warrior fled?
Thy son is gone. He rests among the dead.
The swarm, that in the noontide beam were born?
Gone to salute the rising morn.
Fair laughs the Morn, and soft the Zephyr blows,
While proudly riding o'er the azure realm
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm;
Regardless of the sweeping Whirlwind's sway,
That, hush'd in grim repose, expects his evening prey.

6. Mention the historical events and personages referred to in the above passage, indicating in each case the words which contain the reference.

C.

TO THE SKYLARK.

Ethereal minstrel! pilgrim of the sky!
Dost thou despise the earth where cares abound?
Or, while the wings aspire, are heart and eye
Both with thy nest upon the dewy ground?
Thy nest, which thou canst drop into at will,
Those quivering wings composed, that music still!

To the last point of vision, and beyond,
Mount, daring Warbler! that love-prompted
strain,
(Twixt thee and thine a never-failing bond)
Thrills not the less the bosom of the plain:
Yet might'st thou seem, proud privilege! to sing
All independent of the leafy spring.

Leave to the nightingale her shady wood:
A privacy of glorious light is thine;
Whence thou dost pour upon the world a flood
Of harmony, with instinct more divine:
Type of the wise who soar, but never roam;
True to the kindred points of Heaven and Home!

7. In a single phrase or short sentence state the main idea brought out in this poem as a whole. What do the first two stanzas contribute towards bringing out this main idea?

8. (a) "To the last point of vision," l. 7. Give clearly the meaning of this phrase.

(b) "a never-failing bond," l. 9. Why does the poet call the bond "never-failing"?

(c) "Thrills not the less," l. 10. Explain the force and reference of "the less" here.

(d) "A privacy of glorious light," l. 14. Give clearly the meaning of this phrase.

(e) "with instinct more divine," l. 16. "More divine" than what, and why "more divine"?

(f) What do you gather from the poem would be the poet's answer to the questions contained in lines 2 to 4 inclusive? Give the reasons for your answer.

WEST MIDDLESEX PROMOTION
EXAMINATION.

FROM 1ST TO 2ND CLASS.

JUNE 29TH AND 30TH, 1892.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Add 829, 47, 4375, 3064, 239, 86, 9241.
2. From 40000 take the sum of 6432, 2986, 4324.
3. Find the value of $4287 + 235 - 1957 - 93 + 24 + 352 - 82$.
4. From 2376 take the sum of all the numbers between 62 and 70, and from the remainder take 286.
5. There are 24 hours in a day, how many hours are there in 1 week and 2 days?
6. How long a cord will it take to go round a garden 227 feet long and 182 feet wide?
7. A man earns \$1200 a year, he pays \$230 for board, \$96 for clothing, and \$124 for other expenses, and the rest he saves; how much will he save in two years?
8. What number must be taken from 8432 to make 7409?
9. From 10000 take the sum of all the numbers that end in 4 or 6 between 842 and 870.
10. A man had \$425 in the bank; he drew out \$149; put in \$363, and then drew out \$54. How much has he left in the bank?

Five marks for neatness.

FROM 2ND TO 3RD CLASS.

1. Find the value of $6293 + 824 - 378 - 87 + 987 - 785$.
2. Multiply 405637 by 49007 and divide the result by 6125.
3. Divide 8432694 by 42, (use factors).
4. What would 50 yards of cloth cost, if 5 yards are sold for the same amount of money as 40 dozen of eggs at 18 cents a dozen?
5. If two boys had 991 marbles, and one of them owned 295 more than the other, how many had each?

6. A farmer sold 20 lambs and 5 calves for \$95. He got \$5 each for the calves, what did he get for each lamb?

7. Divide 87396472 by 6403, and prove your answer.

8. A farmer bought 20 steers at \$35 each, and after keeping them for 4 weeks at a cost of 50 cents each per week, 2 of them died, and he sold the rest at \$45 each. Find his gain.

9. Find the total value of 213 pounds of butter at 22 cents a pound, 102 pounds of cheese at 18 cents a pound, 127 bushels of potatoes at 65 cents a bushel.

10. What number multiplied by 12 will give the same product as 2904 multiplied by 407?

Five marks for neatness.

FROM 3RD TO 4TH CLASS.

1. A contractor requires two million bricks. He has 560085 already. How many loads, each containing 437 bricks, does he need to complete the full number?

2. $999 \text{ mi.}, 99 \text{ rd.}, 9 \text{ in.} \div 10 \text{ mi.}, 76 \text{ rd.}, 1 \text{ in.}$

3. A mechanic receives \$2.50 a day of 10 hrs., and 40 cts. an hour for over-time. On Monday he worked 11 hrs.; on Tuesday, 13 hrs.; on Wednesday, 10 hrs.; on Thursday, 12 hrs.; on Friday, 10 hrs.; on Saturday, 12 hrs. Find his wages for the week.

4. Find the cost of digging a cellar 36 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, at 25 cents per cubic yard.

5. Two farmers went to market, one with 4320 pounds of wheat, the other with the same weight of barley. The wheat was sold at 90 cts. per bushel, and the barley at 72 cts. per bushel. Which got the most money, and how much? (A bushel of wheat contains 60 lbs., a bushel of barley 48 lbs.)

6. Harry can hoe 70 hills of potatoes in an hour, and began work at 8 in the forenoon; Peter began at 10 in the forenoon, and they worked together till 6 in the afternoon, when it is found that Peter has hoed as many hills as Harry. How many hills an hour did Peter hoe, if both rested an hour at noon?

7. Find the G.C.M. of 40693 and 92999, and the L.C.M. of 36, 45, 120, 54, 99, 72, 66.

8. A fruit dealer bought 5 bushels of cherries at \$2.50 a bushel, and sold them at 15 cts. a quart. Did he gain or lose, and how much?

9. Divide \$309 among Sarah, Mary and Jane, giving Mary \$9 more than Sarah and \$6 less than Jane.

10. Make out a bill of the following transactions on June 29, 1892:—Mr. James Johnson bought of Thomas Campbell; June 1, 1892, 113 bu. wheat at \$1.22; 217 bu. barley at \$1.05; 324 bu. oats at 45c. June 4th, 716 bu. rye at 95c.; 322 bu. peas at 75c.

Five marks additional for neatness.

GEOGRAPHY.

FROM 2ND TO 3RD CLASS.

1. Define:—River, Lake, Bay, Ocean, Cape, and give an example of any three of them.
2. Name the oceans that touch the continent on which we live.
3. Draw a map of Middlesex, mark on it the railroads, towns, and incorporated villages.
4. Name the townships that touch the town, village or township in which you live.
5. Name the largest township, and also the smallest township in the County.
6. Name (a) four wild flowers; (b) four kinds of vegetables that grow in Middlesex.
7. Give the name of the Warden of the County. What township does he come from?

Five marks for neatness.

HISTORY.

FROM 3RD TO 4TH CLASS.

1. What is meant by the term *Constitution*? How does the British Constitution differ from that of Canada?
2. How are members for the Dominion Parliament and also for the Provincial Legislature elected, and how long can the members of each re-