

(Continued from page 274.)

(c) By what stratagems did Bruce make up for the lack of numbers?—12.

3. Show that Bannockburn was a most momentous battle to both the English and the Scots.—8.

4. (a) Distinguish between: "best" and "bravest," "nobility" and "generosity," "dispersed" and "destroyed," "stag" and "beast of prey."— $2 \times 4 = 8$.

(b) Explain: "pretensions to be masters," "defend their frontiers," "the condition of an exile," "independent sovereign," "universally acknowledged."— $2 \times 5 = 10$.

D

Wolfe applied himself intently to reconnoitring the north shore above Quebec. Nature had given him good eyes, as well as a warmth of temper to follow first impressions. He himself discovered the cove which now bears his name, where the bending promontories almost form a basin, with a very narrow margin, over which the hill rises precipitously. He saw the path that wound up the steep, though so narrow that two men could hardly march in it abreast; and he knew, by the number of tents which he counted on the summit that the Canadian post which guarded it could not exceed a hundred. Here he resolved to land his army by surprise. To mislead the enemy, his troops were kept far above the town; while Saunders, as if an attack were intended at Beauport, set Cook, the great mariner, with others, to sound the water and plant buoys along that shore.

* * *

Every officer knew his appointed duty, when, at one o'clock in the morning of the 13th of September, Wolfe, Monckton and Murray, and about half the forces, set off in boats, and, using neither sail nor oars,

glided down with the tide. In three-quarters of an hour the ships followed; and, though the night had become dark, aided by the rapid current, they reached the cove just in time to cover the landing. Wolfe and the troops with him leaped on the shore; the light infantry, who found themselves borne by the current a little below the entrenched path, clambered up the steep hill, staying themselves by the roots and boughs of the maple and spruce and ash trees that covered the precipitous declivity.

1. Tell what you know of the author of this extract and of his writings.—5.

2. (a) What circumstance led to this conflict between the French and the English in America?

(b) How did the two armies compare in numbers, in discipline, in the skill and heroism of their leaders?— $8 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 14$.

3. Explain: "reconnoitring," "warmth of temper," "bending promontories," "rises precipitously," "the Canadian post," "Cook, the great mariner," "to sound the waters," "plant buoys," "to cover the landing," "declivity."— $2 \times 10 = 20$.

4. Give the stanza recited by Wolfe to the stroke of the oar in the rippling river; give the name of the poem from which it is taken, and the name of its author.— $3 + 1 + 1 = 5$.

5 Name the various operations by which Wolfe tried to mislead the French as to his real plan of attack.—6.

HISTORY.

NOTE.—One mark is to be deducted for each misspelt word. A maximum of five marks may be deducted for want of neatness.

1. (a) Explain the leading features of the Feudal System; (b)