

times thought of the Duke, and found in his example support and solace.

(a). Give for each of the following a meaning which may be put for it in the foregoing passage: "revived the sense of duty," "inspired public life," "masculine tone," "irregular ebullitions," "morbid egotism," "found in his example support and solace." [16]

(b). Distinguish between "contemplation" and "sight." [4]

(c). Illustrate the meaning of "highest responsibilities of our society" and of "the humblest duties." [6]

(d). Why does the author not say that the Duke's conduct "revived the sense of duty in England?" [7]

(e). What lesson may *we* learn from the "contemplation of the Duke's character?" [6]

(f). Quote the lines from "A Psalm of Life" suggested by the above passage. [4]

3. Under the following heads give an account of Tom Brown and Arthur: Rugby School; Who Tom and Arthur were; What happened at school the first evening; How Tom felt when he went to bed; His determination, and the great lessons he had learned. [17]

#### Royal Readers.

1. What would *we* give to our beloved!  
The hero's heart to be unmoved,  
The poet's star-tuned harp to sweep,  
The patriot's voice to teach and rouse,  
The monarch's crown to light the brows?  
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

What do *we* give to our beloved?  
A little faith all undisproved,  
A little dust to overweep,  
And bitter memories, to make  
The whole earth blasted for our sake:  
"He giveth His beloved sleep."

(a). How in each stanza is the last line connected in sense with what goes before it? [4]

(b). Explain "our beloved," "star-tuned," "to light the brows" and "sleep." [6]

(c). State in your own words what we would give to our beloved? [8]

(d). Explain "all undisproved" "to overweep" and "blasted for our sake," [4]

(e). State in your own words what we give to our beloved. When are the gifts received? [7]

(f). Name the words in the first and the last line of each stanza that are to be emphasized. [4]

2. "The most beloved of English writers,"—what a title that is for a man! A wild youth, wayward, but full of tenderness and affection, quits the country village where his boyhood has been passed in happy musing, in fond longing to see the great world, and to achieve a name and fortune. After years of dire struggle, of neglect and poverty, his heart turning back as fondly to his native place as it had longed eagerly for change when sheltered there, he writes a book and a poem, full of the recollections and feelings of home—he paints the friends and scenes of his youth, and peoples Auburn and Wakefield with remembrances of Lissoy. Wander he must; but he carries away a home-relic with him, and dies with it on his breast. His nature is truant; in repose it longs for change, as, on the journey, its looks back for friends and quiet. He passes to-day in building an air-castle for to-morrow, or in writing yesterday's elegy; and he would fly away this hour, but that a cage and necessity keeps him.

(a). Give for each of the following a meaning which may be put for it in the foregoing passage: "Wayward," "happy musing," "to achieve a name and fortune," "the recollections and feelings of home," "paints," "His nature is truant," "building an air-castle," "elegy." [18]

(b). Distinguish between "longing" and "wishing." [5]

(c). Why is the "title" the author quotes a very great one? [4]

(d). Name the book and the poem referred to. [2]

(e). What is here meant by "a home-relic?" Explain "dies with it on his breast." [6]

(f). As what is Goldsmith represented in the latter part of the sentence? Why is he so represented? [5]

3. Under the following heads give an