

9. Criticise the form of ll. 19-24. [2]

10. Contrast the effect of the last sentence in the above extract with that of the following one, accounting for Macaulay's use of the additional particulars:

But those who, within the last ten years, have listened, till morning in the House of Lords, to the eloquence of Earl Grey, can form an estimate of the powers of men some of whom were better than he. [8]

11. By reference to "illustrious," l. 7; "urbanity," l. 14; "reverentially," l. 24; "delegates," l. 37; and "animated," l. 44; show how light may be thrown upon the exact meaning of a word (a) by means of its etymology, and (b) by distinguishing it from its synonyms. [$2 \times 5 = 10$]

12. Give the terms that describe the style of the above extract, and explain their application. [4]

13. Illustrate from the above extract the characteristics of Macaulay's style (a) which writers should imitate, and (b) which they should avoid. Give in each case the reasons for your opinion. [6+3]

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Explain the nature of the words in the following that are not distinctly classifiable as one or another of the seven parts of speech used to express our thoughts:

Yes; certainly. Why, surely there is no one who will say that when the struggling people are attempting to secure their rights, you would deprive them of the opportunity of doing so. [15]

2. Make a list of the inflections of the personal and the demonstrative pronouns, and illustrate by one example of each inflection, the uses of these inflections in the expression of our thoughts. [8]

3. Classify, on the basis (a) of meaning, and (b) of form, the following adjectives and adverbs:

Cleanly, well, what, late, each, all, forty, always, fourthly, forward, ponderously, sideways, already, slovenly, most. [10]

4. Explain the force of the italicized verbal forms in the following extract:

He. I shall go to town to-morrow. Of course you will?

She. No, thanks. I shall not go. I shall wait for better weather, if that will ever come. When shall we have three fair days together again?

He. Don't mind that. You should go. I should like to have you hear Ronconi.

She. No, no; I will not go.

He (to himself). But you shall go, in spite of the weather and yourself.

(To her.) . . . Do come; you will enjoy the opera; and you shall have the nicest possible supper at Delmonico's.

She. No; I should not enjoy the opera . . . I wouldn't walk to the end of the drive for the best supper Delmonico ever will cook. [15]

5. Distinguish the following (1) as to meaning, and (2) as to grammatical construction:

(a) The eye which sees all things, sees not itself.

The eye, which sees all things, sees not itself.

(b) Oh shame! where is thy blush? O Shame, where is thy blush?

Oh, shame! where is thy blush? Oh, Shame, where is thy blush?

[$2 \times 6 = 12$]

6. Still onward winds the dreary way;

To shroud me from my proper scorn.

(1) Classify, and explain the relation of the clauses in ll. 2-4 and 9-16. [16]

(2) Classify, and explain the exact construction of the italicized words. [$2 \times 8 = 16$]

(3) Explain the use of the mood-forms in ll. 4, 9, and 14, and of the tense-form in l. 5. [$3 \times 4 = 12$]

(4) Why is the inflection of "watches," l. 5, different from that of "hath," l. 6? [3]

(5) Analyze each of the following, giving the force of the several parts:

"Onward," "winds," "whatever," "goodness," "mouldered," "indeed," "foresee," and "waiting." [$2 \times 8 = 16$]

7. Correct any errors in the following, giving in each case your reason:

(a) It is our belief that as many or even more University men will be found in the