

4. Name various methods of teaching Reading, and discuss their respective advantages and disadvantages.
5. Give the notes of an oral lesson on *Winds*.

COMPOSITION AND PROSODY.

1. Define Rhetoric, Style, Peroration, Litotes, Solecism, Synonymy, Trope, Sarcasm.
2. Distinguish between the uses of *fright* and *terror*, *timid* and *timorous*, *persuade* and *convince*, *educate* and *instruct*, *balance* and *remainder*, *inconsistent* and *incongruous*.
3. Name the special qualities which should characterize style, in respect to both *language* and *construction*.
4. Give an original example of each of the following figures : *Simile, Metaphor, Metonymy, Hyperbole*.
5. I come not, friends, to steal away your hearts ;  
I am no orator, as Brutus is ;  
But as you know me all, a plain, blunt man,  
That love my friend : and that they know full well  
That gave me public leave to speak of him.  
For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth ;  
Action nor utterance, nor the power of speech  
To stir men's blood ; I only speak right on :  
I tell you that which you yourselves do know,  
Show you sweet Cæsar's wounds, poor, dumb mouths,  
And bid them speak for me : But, were I Brutus,  
And Brutus Anthony, there was an Anthony  
Would ruffle up your spirits, and put a tongue  
In every wound of Cæsar, that should move  
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny.  
(a). Point out minutely the figures of speech in the foregoing extract.  
(b). Estimate the proportion of Classical and Saxon words.  
(c). Point out the words derived from Latin roots.  
(d). Make observations on the style.
6. Define Alliteration, Hexameter, Parody, Sonnet, Verse, Triplet, Foot, Cæsura.
7. In what measure are the following : *Hiawatha, Paradise Lost, Marmion, Locksley Hall, Evangeline* ?
8. Name the four principal species of Poetry, with the leading peculiarities of each. Mention a poem illustrative of each.
9. Scan the following, naming the metre in each case :  
(a). There came to the shore a poor exile of Erin.  
(b). He is gone on the mountain.  
(c). Weary way wanderer, languid and sick at heart.  
(d). Is this a fast to keep  
Thy larder lean  
And clean  
From fat of meats and sheep ?

GRAMMAR.

1. Define *Inflection*. Is the English, as compared with the Anglo-Saxon, a highly inflectional language ? What compensatory provisions has the less inflected language ?
2. Give comprehensive rules for the formation of the Possessive Case in both numbers. Write a brief note on the significance of the apostrophe, and the propriety of its use. Discuss grammatically the expression : *this Canada of ours*.
3. Remark on the peculiarity of each of the following nouns in respect to number : *chicken, children, kine, alms, gallows, riches, folk, wages, annals, aborigines, species*.
4. Give the principal parts of *freight, melt, heave, bet, pen* (to enclose), *gird*.
5. Justify or correct the following expressions : *A good man need not fear.*  
Vice is a monster of such frightful mien  
That to be hated needs but to be seen  
In business as well as in battle, one must needs be vigilant and self possessed. Do not give more than you can help giving. Three tenths is greater than three elevenths. Eighteen inches is one half of a yard. O Judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts.  
Any word which will conjugate is a verb. Thou, Nature, partial Nature, I arraign.
6. Write the past participle of the following verbs, and state the rules of formation : *confer, offer, worship, dispel, revel, conquer, bias*.
7. Parse the italicized words in the following extracts :  
Then *burst* his mighty heart ;  
And, in his mantle *muffling* up his face,  
Even at the base of Pompey's statue,  
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.

Some angel *guide* my pencil while I draw,  
What *nothing* less than angel can exceed,  
A man on earth devoted to the skies ;  
Like *ships* at sea, while in, above the world.

The atrocious charge of *being* a young man.

His *spear* to equal which the tallest pine  
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast  
Of some great admiral, were but a wand  
He walked with.

ANALYSIS.

1. What is the meaning of the word "analysis" ? Show the propriety of its use in the study of language.
2. Name, define, and illustrate the various kinds of subordinate clauses, specifying minutely the connectives used in introducing each.
3. Give a general analysis of :  
"Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,  
Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,  
Low lies that house, where nut-brown draughts inspired,  
Where grey-beard mirth and smiling toil retired ;  
Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,  
And news much older than their ale went round."
4. Give a detailed analysis of :  
"Beyond this flood a frozen continent  
Lies dark and wild, beat with perpetual storms  
Of whirlwind and dire hail, which on firm land  
Thaws not, but gathers heap and ruin seems  
Of ancient pile ; or else deep snow and ice,  
A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog  
Betwixt Damietta and Mount Casius old  
Where armies whole have sunk : the parching air  
Burns froze, and cold performs the effects of fire."

ARITHMETIC.

1. What Vulgar Fractions will produce finite decimals, and why ?
2. A sold B a horse for \$120 ; if B had paid 10 per cent. less, A would have lost 8 per cent. more. What did the horse cost A ?
3. The dimensions of a bushel measure are 18½ in. wide and 8 in. deep ; what should be the dimensions of a similar measure that would contain 8 bushels ?
4. A has stock in the Bank of Nova Scotia to the amount of \$200. He finds that after receiving 3 years' dividends at the rate of 8 per cent (payable half-yearly) and selling out at 90, he has less money by \$5 than, he invested. Money being worth 8 per cent., find the price he paid for his stock.
5. A and B, starting from opposite ends, walk over a course a mile long and return without stopping. They meet at 320 yards from B's end, and on their return at 160 yards from A's starting point. If B started 11 minutes after A, how much later will he get home ?
6. Simplify  $6 + \frac{1}{6 - \frac{1}{4}} \times 10^8$   
 $\frac{1}{4 - 4 - \frac{1}{4}}$
7. At what time between 9 and 10 o'clock are the hands of a clock (1) together (2) at right angles to each other, (3) opposite to each other ?  
How many times between noon and midnight are the hands (1) together, (2) at right angles, (3) opposite ?

\* Algebraical solutions of this question will be of no value.

GEOMETRY.

1. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those sides is a right angle.
2. Equal chords in a circle are equally distant from the centre ; and, conversely, those which are equally distant from the centre are equal to one another.
3. The difference between the squares on any two straight lines is equal to the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of those lines.