

Examination Papers.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
ONTARIO.

July Examinations, 1886.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

READING.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

IN the examination in reading, the local examiners shall use one or more of the following passages, paying special attention to pronunciation, emphasis, inflection and pause. They shall also satisfy themselves by an examination on the meaning of the reading selection, that the candidate reads *intelligently* as well as intelligibly. Twenty lines, at least, should be read by each candidate. A maximum of 50 marks may be allowed for this subject.

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| I. Before Seidan | pp. 199-200 |
| II. A Christmas Carol | " 207-208 |
| III. Canada and the United States | " 289-291 |

WRITING.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

1. Write the following letters and figures—*D, E, F, G, J, K, M, N, Y, sch, qu, uns, lgh, 3, 5, S, o.*

2. Write the following passage :

The savage men gathered round the cage that moment, and amidst a dead silence the bird uttered some very uncertain chirps: but after a while he seemed to revive his memories and poured forth his soul in song.

COMPOSITION.

Examiner—J. E. HODGSON, M.A.

NOTE.—A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness.

1. Change the following from the direct to the indirect form of narration :

"Since our mother died we have not had a single happy hour. Stepmother beats us every day; and if we come near her she sends us off with a kick. We have to eat the stale crusts that remain from meals. Even the little dog under the table is better off than we are. May heaven have pity on us!"

2. Combine the following elements so as to form complex sentences :

(a) In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a certain plant was brought to England for the first time.

The plant was brought to England by Sir W. Raleigh.

The plant is now very much used.

The plant is called tobacco.

Sir W. Raleigh had sailed to America in search of plants.

(b) An army in India was marching up a hill.

The large guns were drawn by elephants.

The large guns were very heavy.

On the carriage of one of the guns a soldier was sitting.

The soldier was very tired.

3. Substitute equivalents for the italicized portions of the following :

(a) *By sundown we reached the neighbourhood of English Town, and began to enquire for lodgings.*

Many a time the people of Cape Breton boasted to me of their *hospitality*.

(b) We *reached* at last the *summit* of Cape Smoky, the *barrier* that for two days had *fenced us off* from the northward.

(c) *All at once* the light of a *ruddy* sunset filled the Gulf with great *splendour*; and we stood on a *pinnacle* in the midst of it.

4. Give in your own words the substance of the following :

Once on a time, as *Aesop* tells,
A man in winter's iron weather,
Found on the bare and wind-swept fells
A snake, its coils all bound together.

He raised the creature from the ground
And was about to fling it by,
When, lo! some spark of life he found
Still glowing in its evil eye.

5. As an exercise in composition, write the substance of one of the prose literature selections prescribed for this examination.

GRAMMAR.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

NOTE.—A maximum of 5 marks may be allowed for neatness.

1. Make lists of (1) the names, (2) the asserting words, (3) the modifying words, and (4) the connecting words in the following sentence; and, if there are any words in it that you do not place in one or more of these four lists, state what they do in the sentence:

James, my eldest *brother*, who wished much to *speak* to me, says, that, *alas!* he has to go, *but* that he will return to-morrow.

2. What is meant by Syntax? Explain, where possible, the syntax of the italicized words in the sentence in the foregoing question.

3. Construct sentences to show that each of the following may be used with the value of different parts of speech, and name in each case the part of speech: Well, when, seeing him go, who was there.

4. Explain, in your own words the meaning of "gender," "inflection" and "object"; and illustrate by reference to each example of these terms in: James, these are two of the fish that your brother caught with his rods.

5. Name the different classes of pronouns: and explain, in your own words, the meanings of the names you give them, illustrating your answer by reference to the following: Them, thou, I, who, each, himself, some, this.

6. Write out the first and the second person singular of all the indicative tenses of the following verbs, that express actions wholly past: Lead, seek, give, receive.

7. Correct, where necessary, the following, giving the reason in each case:

(a) Wanted, a young man to take charge of a pair of carriage horses, of a religious turn of mind.

(b) The brightness of her arms and apparel were conspicuous in the foremost ranks.

(c) I do not think any one to blame for taking due care of their health.

(d) During the last century no prime minister has become rich in office.

(e) It is not fit for such as me and you to sit in the same place with the rulers of the land.

(f) A squirrel can climb a tree quicker than a boy.

8. (a) From the golden dream of a new age, wrought peaceably and purely by the slow progress of intelligence, the growth of letters, the development of human virtue, the Reformer of Wittenberg turned away with horror.

(b) *Who* dreamed that saw his *maiden* grasp
On his paltry's brodered reins,
That the blood of the old Plantagenets
Was running in his veins?

(1) State the kind of each of the clauses in the above sentences.

(2) Write out on separate lines the different parts of the subject and the predicate of (a) describing the use of each of the parts.

(3) Explain the meaning of the term "parse," and parse the italicized words in (a) and (b).

ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY.

Examiner—JOHN SEATH, B.A.

NOTE.—Twenty-five of the fifty minutes allowed for this subject are to be allotted to A, which is to be read to the candidates three times—the first time to enable them to collect the sense; the second time to enable them to write down the words; and the third for review. At the end of the twenty-five minutes, the Presiding Examiner will distribute B among the candidates, who will after writing their answers, fold them and hand them in with their work under A. Two marks are to be deducted for each mistake in spelling, and one for each mistake in pronunciation.

A.

Political economy does not pretend to examine all the causes of happiness; and those moral riches which can be bought and sold are no part of wealth in our present use of the word. The poor man who has a good conscience, affectionate friends, and sound health, may really be much happier than the rich man who is deprived of such blessings. On the other hand, a man need not lose his good conscience, and his other sources of happiness, when he becomes rich and enjoys all the interesting occupations and amusements which wealth can afford.

Apparition, mediaval, temporarily, doughty, transferable, bivouacked, obliquely, placidly, aerial, complacently, rhetorician, abysses, beleaguers, nucleus, pinnacle.

B.

Indicate fully the pronunciation of the following words: Tremendous, ravine, Solferino, hovering, Notre Dame, heroine, violent, masculine, cowardice, Munich, Ardennes, alien, bayonets, sanguine, extraordinary.

Accent the following: Harassed, peremptory, exigencies, Genoa, traversed, discipline, precedence, decorous, arca, contemplating.

THE first part of a new translation of Andersen's "Fairy Tales and Stories," by Carl Siewers, has been sent to press by Sampson Low & Co., and is expected to be ready before Christmas. Over 500 illustrations by Scandinavian artists have been arranged for this edition.