

Macbeth.— Prithce, peace
I dare do all that may become a man ;
Who dares do more, is none.

Lady Macbeth.— What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me ?
When you durst do it, then you were a man ;
And, to be more than what you were, you
would
Be so much more than the man. Nor time,
nor place,
Did then adhere, and yet you would make
both :
They have made themselves, and that their
fitness now
Does unmake you.

(i) Divide into propositions and fully analyse the second sentence in each of Lady Macbeth's speeches.

(ii) Parse 'which' and 'ornament,' l. 4 ; 'coward,' l. 5 ; all the words in l. 6 ; 'man,' l. 8 ; 'none,' l. 9 ; 'durst,' l. 11 ; 'to be more,' l. 12 ; 'more,' l. 13 ; and 'that,' l. 15.

(iii) Explain the derivation of *afraid*, *afraid*, *valour*, *ornament*, *prithce*, *peace*, *enterprise*, *lady*, *esteem*, *adhere* and *desire*.

(iv.) What is the meaning of 'break' in l. 10, and of 'adhere' in l. 14 ?

(v.) Scan lines 5 and 6, naming the feet.

(vi.) Point out the figures of speech that occur.

2. Parse the italicized words in the following sentences from Macaulay's letters :

"I will not omit writing two *days running*."

"The great topic *now* in London, is not, as you perhaps fancy, Reform, but cholera. There is a great panic, as great a panic as I remember, *particularly* in the City."

"When Chantry dined with Rogers some *time ago*, etc."

"Her ladyship is *all* courtesy and kindness to me"

"Well, writing to constituents is *less of a plague* to you than to most people."

"*Now that* I had risen again, he hoped that they should hear me often."

3. Distinguish between the following words :—Common and mutual ; stationery and stationary, feminine and effeminate ; sanitary and sanatory ; persecute and torment ; loiter and linger.

4. What information about the following things, namely, port [wine], sherry, nankeen, ammonia, bayonet, cherry, currants, may be obtained from the names they bear ?

5. Define ADJECTIVE and PRONOUN ; state how you classify adjectives and pronouns ; show where you draw the line between these parts of speech ; and explain your views with regard to the parsing of *his*, *arch*, *this*, *all*, *another*, *what* and *some*, in the various constructions in which they may occur. Give reasons for your answers.

6. Explain the meaning of orthoepy, idiom, dialect, and metaphor, and give the best definitions you know of letter, syllable, and word.

7. Give examples of sentences in which it is more appropriate to use 'that' 'than' 'who' or 'which.' Explain the reason in each case.

8. Correct or justify, in either case giving your reasons, the following sentences :

"In this poem is a very confident and discriminate character of Spenser, whose work he had then never read."

—Dr. Johnson.

"This is one of the most successful works that ever was executed."

"The trade of Marseilles vastly increased since the French have had Algiers."

"He always begins by drawing down his shaggy eyebrows, making a face extremely like his uncle, wagging his head and saying," etc.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Prove the rules for pointing in Multiplication and Division of Decimals.

Reduce to its simplest form

$$(.075)^5 + (.05)^5$$

$$(.075)^4 - (.075^2 \cdot .025)^2 + (.05)^4$$

2. The owner of some city property allows his agent 5% for collecting his rents; the amount which he annually pays for insurance and repairs (and on which he pays no income tax) is $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ of his net income ; his income tax at 2 cents $7\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar, is \$198.25 : Find the gross rents from his city property.

3. Reckoning commercial discount at 8%, how many years would a bill have to run so that the holder would be willing to pay something to get it off his hands ? Show that the error in computing commercial discount, instead of true discount, varies nearly as the square of the time, when the time is small, and where the discount is small compared with the debt.