

3. Translate Prov. viii. 9. Analyze **לִמְצֹאֵי**. Why is not the article prefixed? Name the accents.
4. Translate Prov. viii. 30. What is the construction of **וְאֵהִיהָ**?
5. Translate Ezekiel xxxvii. 23. Parse **יִטְמְאוּ**. What is the syntax of **וְהָיוּ**?
6. Translate Isaiah xxxix. 6. Parse **בָּאִים**. What is the construction of **וְנִשְׂא**?
7. Write a note on neglect of agreement in Hebrew syntax.
8. In what two ways may participles in Hebrew be construed when followed by the object of the action which they express?
9. Write in Hebrew, as an illustration of the verbal and nominal agreement of the participle: *He who made me. My Maker.*
10. Translate at sight: Deut. vi. 1; Judges xiii. 9; II. Sam. v. 4; Jeremiah xxvi. 17; Ezekiel xxxvi. 1; Psalm lxiv. 11.

## SENIOR HEBREW AND EXEGETICS.

JANUARY 30, 1889.

1. Write a note on the Inscriptions to the Hebrew Psalms.
2. Analyze Ps. III.
3. " " IV.
4. **וְאִישָׁנָה** (Ps. iii. 6). Analyze. How does this form add subjective intensity to the idea of sequence? **קֹמָה** (Ps. iii. 8.) Why is the accent on the last syllable.
5. Psalm iv. 7. Who are the speakers in **רַבִּים אֹמְרִים**? Give the various views, and state the one you prefer.
6. Ps. iv. 9. Analyze **יַחְדָּו**, and state its force here. What is the import of the ending **הָ** in **אֲשַׁכְּנֶהּ**? How may **לְכָדָד** be translated? Give reasons.
7. State the leading hermeneutical canons.
8. Give a general classification of Hebrew parallelisms. Show how a knowledge of parallelisms furnishes an exegetical aid.
9. Remark upon the double sense theory of prophecy, and state what you regard as the correct view.