

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS, 1881.

Junior Matriculation.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR—PASS.

1. Write a short essay on any one of the following subjects:

- (1.) The Age of Chivalry.
- (2.) The History of Universities.
- (3.) Sir Walter Scott.
- (4.) The benefits to be derived from Travel.

(5.) "Mens sand in corpore sano."

2. Give the meaning and derivation of the following grammatical terms: *case, gender, number, person, mood, tense, voice*, and show the extent of the use of each in English.

3. Parse the following sentence:

"Love in a hut with water and a crust,
Is—Love, forgive us!—cinders, ashes, dust;
Love in a palace is perhaps at last
More grievous torment than hermit's fast."

4. How do English substantives ending in *o* preceded by a vowel form their plurals? Give four examples.

5. Mention the various sources from which the language we speak is derived, and give examples of words derived from languages which contribute only a few words each to our vocabulary.

6. Show in how far English as commonly spoken differs from English as written by the best prose authors.

7. Explain the following terms: rhyme, rhythm, prose, poetry, syntax, etymology, orthography, orthoepy, philology, linguistic.

8. "Whom say ye that I am?"

"I will arise and go unto my father."

"I shall go home now, shall you?"

Are these expressions correct? If not, point out wherein they are incorrect.

9. Give the force in composition and examples of the use of the following particles: *dis, a, cata, en, in, inter, syn, con, pro, pre, de*.

ANSWERS TO ENGLISH GRAMMAR PAPER.

BY MR. BURKHOLDER OF THE FIFTH FORM.

(a.) "Case" (*cado* = I fall) is the form in which a noun or pronoun is used in order to show the relation in which it stands to some other word in a sentence. There are three cases in English, the Nominative, the Possessive and the Objective, though only two distinct forms,

(b.) "Gender" (*genus* = kind) is a distinction in the form or use of nouns and pronouns by virtue of which they stand respectively for things of the male sex, things of the female sex, and things of the neuter sex. There are three genders in English, the Masculine gender, the Feminine gender and the Neuter gender.

(c.) "Number" (*numero* = I number) is a variation in the form of a word by means of which we show whether we are speaking of one thing or of more than one. There are two numbers in English, the Singular and the Plural numbers.

(d.) "Person" (*persona* = a mask) is a modification of the form of words by which we show whether the speaker speaks of himself or speaks of the person or persons addressed or speaks of some other person and thing.

(e.) "Moods" (*modus* = a manner) are the different modes in which an action or state may be asserted of the subject. There are four moods in English, the Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative and Infinitive.

(f.) "Tense" (*tempus* = time) is a variation of form in verbs indicating partly the time to which an action or event is referred and partly the com-