

EXAMINATION PAPERS.—MARCH, 1880.

CLASS D.—ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

Monday, March 22nd.—Morning, 10 to 1.

1. What various forms and uses does the present tense assume in English? Distinguish the following uses of the present: (a) The boat *sails* to-morrow; (b) Till thou *speaks*, thou shalt not pass from hence; (c) Then Cæsar *crosses* the Rubicon and *marches* on Rome; (d) Jealousy *is* cruel as the grave; (e) He *walks* night after night; (f) The mountains *look* on Marathon; (g) Pines *grow* well on this soil; (h) As I *am* a Christian faithful man, I would not spend another such a night.
2. Point out the various functions a noun may perform in a sentence, and give instances of a numeral, a pronoun, an infinitive, a gerund, a sentence, an infinitive clause, used as a noun.
3. Distinguish adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, and classify, where you think it possible, the italicized words with reference to your distinction; (a) *Now that* we are alone; (b) *Before* we met we did so; (c) *Before that* we met we did so; (d) *Out of* the clouds; (e) *As for* him; (f) To walk two *and* two; (g) By *and by*; (h) Four *o'clock*; (i) Early *to* bed; (j) All this *to* do; (k) *To* morrow; (l) Go *to*, now.
4. State and exemplify five or more exceptions to the rule that the noun precedes its verb, five or more exceptions to the rule that proper names do not admit the article before them, and three or more seeming exceptions to the rule that personal pronouns agree with the nouns they represent in gender, number, and person.
5. Distinguish the following pairs, and write sentences to bring out the exact force of each word; *confide in* and *confide to*; *differ from* and *differ with*; *modest* and *bashful*; *almost* and *nearly*; *contest* and *conflict*; *recovery* and *restoration*.
6. Parse fully the underlined words; (a) I could find it in my heart to do so; (b) To be sure, that is the case; (c) They loved each other; (d) Had we but known before; (e) It is hard to say; (f) If you think other; (g) There is no vice so simple but assumes some mark of virtue; (h) He sat him down; (i) Pray begone; (j) Out upon you! I have loved.
7. Explain the force of the italicized parts of the following words: *gainsay*, *forgive*, *awake*, thou *art*, enough, *sweetheart*, whom, *first*, neither, what, *yeomanry*, riches.
8. Correct or justify, with reasons for your decision—(a) He was as obstinate, nay, more obstinate than his son; (b) He was the founder and the patron of the institution; (c) I heard of him coming here; (d) A stone is heavy and the sand weighty, but a fool's wrath is heavier than them both; (e) He aimed at nothing less than the throne; (f) Let us embark into the feature on which the question hinges; (g) The dead are only happy, and the dying; (h) He hath made him to be sin for us who knew no sin; (i) Like the butterfly our brilliant life is short.
9. Translate into ordinary English, without regard to the sources of the words you use—"It was against such harshness of hard unlike breath-pennings that Celtic speech took its markworthy wordmoulding." "There can be shown to any writer two hundred thing-names, known to every man and woman of our own village, for things of the body and dress of a labourer without any mark-words, or time-words, or others, and without leaving the man for his house or garden or the field or his work." "There is yet another cause of error not always easily surmounted, though more dangerous to the veracity of itinerary narratives than imperfect mensuration."
10. Spell the words dictated by the Supervisor.
11. Write the passage dictated by the Supervisor.
12. Give a full description of any eccentric character you have met, either in life or in fiction.

CLASS D.—EXERCISE IN DICTATION AND SPELLING.

(Part of Paper on English Grammar and Composition)

Monday, March 22nd.—Morning.

10. Spelling Exercise:
Victuals, coigne of vantage, exchequer, obeisance, nauseous, ratiocination, caitiff, phlegm, puisne judge, sieve, verdigris, employée.
11. Dictation Exercise:
"For anything I can tell, Miss Brooke may be happier with him than she would be with any other man."
"Humphrey! I have no patience with you. You know you would rather dine under the hedge than with Casaubon alone. You have nothing to say to each other."
"What has that to do with Miss Brooke's marrying him? She does not do it for my amusement."
"He has got no good red blood in his body," said Sir James.
"No. Somebody put a drop under a magnifying-glass, and it was all semicolons and parentheses," said Mrs. Cadwallader.
"Why does he not bring out his book, instead of marrying?" said Sir James, with a disgust which he held warranted by the sound feeling of an English layman.
"Oh, he dreams footnotes, and they run away with all his brains. They say, when he was a little boy, he made an abstract of 'Hop o' my Thumb:' and he has been making abstracts ever since. Ugh! And that is the man Humphrey goes on saying that a woman may be happy with."
"Well, he is what Miss Brooke likes," said the Rector. "I don't profess to understand every young lady's taste."