

Otago—*continued.*

*Highet, Janet (D).
 Hooper, Jane Dunlop (E).
 Ivens, Edgar de Vils (D).
 Jeffery, James (D).
 McClelland, William (E).
 McDonald, William (D).
 MacGregor, Helen (E).
 McLean, Alexander (D).
 McMillan, Mary Sinclair (E).
 *Mathews, Alfred (D).
 Murray, Hannah Batey (E).
 Park, Isabella Glendinning (E).
 Robertson, John Alexander (D).

Otago—*continued.*

Ross, Donald (D).
 Stewart, George Leighton (D).
 Sutherland, James (D).
 Thompson, Lillie (D).
 White, John (D).
 Southland—
 Andrews, John Smith (E).
 Fullarton, Catherine Isabella (D).
 Gilfedder, Michael (D).
 Lea, Mary (E).
 Lindsay, Alexander (D).
 McNaughton, Flora (E).

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CLASS E.—ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Time allowed: Three hours.

1. Explain clearly the grammatical relations between a relative pronoun and its antecedent. Parse (supplying where necessary) the relatives and antecedents in—

(a.) Who spills the foremost foreman's life,
 His party conquers in the strife.

(b.) It was not till after a long search that I found the paper I was looking for.

(c.) According to the ancient saying, "Whom the gods love die young."

2. Do you think it more correct to write *honour* or *honor*, *favour* or *favor*, *traveller* or *traveler*, *moveable* or *movable*, and why?

3. But now on the open, lit up by the morn,
 She flung the white foam-flakes from nostril to neck,
 And chased him; I hatless, with shirt-sleeves all torn
 (For he may ride ragged that rides from a wreck).

Explain the use in the above passage of the words "open," "all," "ragged," and the construction of "I hatless." What is the force of the termination "-less"? In the last line is "may" a principal or an auxiliary verb? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Hackney'd in business, wearied at that oar,
 Which thousands, once chained fast to, quit no more,
 But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,
 All wish, or seem to wish, they could forego,
 The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
 Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,
 Where, all his long anxieties forgot
 Amid the charms of a sequester'd spot,
 He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,
 Lay his old age upon the lap of Ease,
 Improve the remnant of his wasted span,
 And, having lived a trifle, die a man.

Comment on the construction of the second line, "Which thousands," &c. Parse the words—Wearied, could, forego, pants, lay, man. What is meant by "hackneyed in business," "chained to the oar"? Give the sense of the passage in simple prose.

5. Punctuate the following, and put capital letters where they are wanted:—

Mr. Stelling she said that same evening when they were in the drawing-room couldn't I do Euclid and all Tom's lessons if you were to teach me instead of him no you couldn't said Tom indignantly girls can't do Euclid can they sir they can pick up a little of everything I dare say said Mr. Stelling they've a great deal of superficial cleverness but they couldn't go far into anything they're quick and shallow Tom delighted with this verdict telegraphed his triumph by wagging his head at Maggie behind Mr. Stelling's chair as for Maggie she had hardly ever been so mortified she had been so proud to be called quick all her little life and now it appeared that this quickness was the brand of inferiority it would have been better to be slow like Tom ha ha miss Maggie said Tom when they were alone you see it is not such a fine thing to be quick you'll never go far into anything you know and Maggie was so oppressed by this dreadful destiny that she had no spirit for a retort.

6. Rewrite *A* and *B*, putting together the unconnected pieces of *A*, with any necessary amendments, so as to form a terse continuous narrative, and breaking up *B* into several sentences:—

A. An old man was upon his death-bed. His sons stood round him. He said he was possessed of a great treasure. He told them it would now be theirs. They drew nearer. The sick man added that it was not in his hands. He said it was deposited in his fields. He told them to dig for it. He said they would be sure to find it. They followed his directions. They had mistaken his meaning. There was no treasure of silver or gold. This culture was extraordinary. The time of harvest came. The land yielded a most abundant crop.

B. It is true that the next year made them full amends by another terrible calamity upon the city; so that the city by one calamity impoverished the country, and by another enriched the country, and made them again amends; for an infinite quantity of household stuff, wearing apparel, and other things, such as come from all parts of England, were consumed in the fire of London the