

5. (a.) There are instances of bad logic, obscurity, false antithesis, involution, want of proper emphasis, dislocation, tautology, pleonasm, bad idiom, archaism, monotonous repetition, mistaken sequence of tenses, in the following passage: point them out;

(b.) State clearly in your own words the meaning of the passage;

(c.) Write out the meaning in brief sentences, and with as close an adherence to the original phraseology and sequence as avoidance of the faults pointed out will allow:—

“It was a great misfortune to the king, and which always attends courts which labour under great wants and necessities, that, whilst the greatest union imaginable amongst the few friends he had was necessary, and of too little power to buoy him up from the distresses which overwhelmed him, there was yet so great a faction and animosity amongst them, that destroyed any the most probable design that could offer itself; as it now fell out with reference to Scotland, which, if united, might yet be able to give reputation at least, if not a vigorous assistance, to the king’s interest.”

6. Write an essay of not more than two pages of foolscap on any *one* of the following, paying attention to the proper introduction and conclusion, sequence, correct idiom, well-arranged sentences, and paragraphing:—

(a.) The bearing of the theory of evolution on education.

(b.) “There is a tide in the affairs of men  
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.”

(c.) “’Til fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.”

(d.) “The breezy call of incense-breathing morn.”

(e.) The character of any historical personage as treated by an English historian, dramatist, or novelist.

7. Punctuate the following, and put capital letters where required:—

Marianne exclaimed it is too much oh willoughby could this be yours cruel cruel nothing can acquit you elinor nothing can whatever he might have heard against me ought he not to have suspended his belief the lock of hair repeating it from the letter which you so obligingly bestowed on me that is unpardonable willoughby where was your heart when you wrote those words oh barbarously insolent elinor can he be justified no marianne in no possible way and yet this woman who is she who can she be.

8. As a test of spelling, write words dictated by the Supervisor.

Part of a Paper on English Grammar and Composition.—For Class D.

Words for Spelling.—Dilettanteism, lymphatic, camellia, paraffin, halcyon, ichthyosaurus, papiermaché, caoutchouc, knickerbockers, haricot, rhapsody, bacchanal, turquoise, palæontology, diaphragm, hydrangea, numismatics, embarrassment, ophicleide, farrago, fricassee, etiquette, metempsychosis, dénouement, hydatids.

English Grammar and Composition.—For Class E, and for Junior Civil Service.

Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. As a test of spelling, write the words dictated by the Supervisor. [Candidates are requested to number the words, to write them in a column, and to use a separate sheet of paper for the spelling exercise. The words must be written distinctly. No marks will be given for any word that contains a doubtful letter.]

2. Distinguish between sex and gender; and mention, with examples, the different ways of denoting gender in English.

3. What are participles, and why are they so called? Trace the history of English participial forms.

4. Why is it insufficient to define conjunctions as “connective words”? Classify conjunctions, and give *one* example under each head.

5. Give, with meanings, an alphabetical list of Latin prefixes occurring in English words, and assign to each prefix a few English words in which it occurs.

6. Define the terms *phrase*, *clause*, and *sentence*. Classify (1) sentences, and (2) clauses; point out the peculiarity of each class, and give *one* example of each.

7. Parse the words in italics in the following sentences:—

(1.) *Both* are rascals.

(2.) I had *but* a few shillings.

(3.) She is fond of *dancing*.

(4.) Give *him* my compliments.

(5.) *The* more the merrier.

(6.) Beware lest sin *surprise* thee.

(7.) I said *that that that that* you used was superfluous.

8. Rewrite the following sentences in correct English:—

(1.) Johnson’s “Lives of the Poets” are reprinting.

(2.) I do not doubt but that he will come.

(3.) There has been three famous talkers in Great Britain, either of whom would illustrate what I say.

(4.) The fact of you having said so is enough for me, especially as your source is reliable.