PART III.—APPENDIX.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1931.

ARITHMETIC.

PART I. (Time, 1¼ hours.)

[NOTE.—*The questions can be solved mentally, but candidates who find any of the problems too difficult to perform mentally may work them out with pen and ink in the space left at the bottom of the page. The answer to each question must be placed on the blank to the right of the question.*]

[*All fractional parts of answers must be given in their lowest terms.*]

	Answer.	Value.
1. Find the cost of:—		
(*a.*) 5 gallons of milk at 7c. a pint.	.....	1
(*b.*) 31 quarts of cream at $3.60 a gallon.	.....	1
(*c.*) 6 pounds 12 ounces of cheese at 20c. a pound.	.....	1
(*d.*) 6 inches of beaded dress trimming at $3 a yard.	.....	1
2. Add:—		
(*a.*) .12, 1.2, and 12.	.....	1
(*b.*) .05½, .4¾, and 1.	.....	1
(*c.*) 9 lb., 8 lb. 13 oz., and 8½ lb.	.....lb.....oz.	1
3. Subtract:—		
(*a.*) $1\frac{5}{12}$ from $4\frac{1}{8}$.	.....	1
(*b.*) .0607 from 30.04.	.....	1
(*c.*) 5 square yards from 1 square rod.	.....sq. yd.	1
(*d.*) 4 ft. 9 in. from 6.5 ft.	.....ft. .....in.	1
4. Multiply:—		
(*a.*) .0604 by .7.	.....	1
(*b.*) 2⅔ by ⅜.	.....	1
(*c.*) 2 quarts, 1 pint by 5.	.....qt. .....pt.	1
5. Divide:—		
(*a.*) ¾ by 2.	.....	1
(*b.*) ¾ by ½.	.....	1
(*c.*) 7½ by 3.	.....	1
(*d.*) 10½ by 3½.	.....	1
(*e.*) 10 by $\frac{5}{7}$.	.....	1
6. Express:—		
(*a.*) $\frac{9}{50}$ as a percentage.	.....	1
(*b.*) ¾% as a vulgar fraction.	.....	1
(*c.*) 79% as a decimal fraction.	.....	1
7. (*a.*) What per cent. of 5 is 3?	.....	1
(*b.*) What is 8% of $5.75?	.....	1
(*c.*) If 3% of a number is 39, what is the number?	.....	1

	Answer.	Value.
8. Find:—		
(*a.*) The cube root of 8.	.....	1
(*b.*) The square root of 9.	.....	1
(*c.*) The cube of 10.	.....	1
(*d.*) The square of 11.	.....	1
9. Find the average of the following quantities:— $2\frac{2}{3}$, $1\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{5}{6}$.	.....	2
10. A street is 41.7 kilometres long. Express its length in metres.	.....	1
11. In 1930 the tax rate in a certain town was 24 mills on the dollar. What was the tax on property valued at $4,500?	.....	2
12. A rectangular carpet measures 9 feet by 12 feet. What is the distance diagonally from corner to corner?	.....ft.	2
13. A man has $8,000 invested at 7½% per annum. What is his monthly income from the investment?	.....	2
14. How much must a man invest at 5½% in order that he may receive an income of $770 a year?	.....	2
15. Three men, A, B, and C, bought for $12,000 a motor-boat which they used in conveying passengers across the Fraser River. A paid $4,000 towards the cost of the boat, B $6,000, and C the remainder. Their net profit at the end of the first month was $750. Find:—		
(*a.*) A's share of the profit.	$.....	2
(*b.*) B's share of the profit.	$.....	2
(*c.*) C's share of the profit.	$.....	2
16. Write the word "True" after each statement that you regard as true, and the word "False" after each statement that you regard as false:—		
(*a.*) The diameter of a circle is the line drawn from the circumference to the centre.	.....	1
(*b.*) All radii of the same circle are of the same length.	.....	1
(*c.*) The length of the circumference of a circle might be called the perimeter of the circle.	.....	1
(*d.*) All diameters of circles are of the same length.	.....	1

Part II. (Time, 1½ hours.)

[*All work must be shown. One of the marks assigned to each problem will be given for orderly arrangement.*]

Value.

8 1. (*a.*) A man buys oranges at 25c. a dozen and sells them at 18 for 50c. How many dozens must he sell to make a profit of $2?

(*b.*) Find the value at 36c. a pound of the butter-fat in 475 pounds of milk that contains 3.9% butter-fat.

8 2. How many cubic inches of water will a cylindrical vessel hold which is 20 inches tall and 3.5 inches in diameter? What is the area of the lateral or curved surface of the vessel?

8 3. On July 1st, 1930, I borrowed $700 from a friend for two months, agreeing to pay interest at the rate of 7½% per annum. Find to the nearest cent how much I must pay at the end of the two months to cancel the debt.

Value.

8 4. An agent bought sugar for a business firm in Vancouver at $6 a sack on a commission of 2%. The agent prepaid freight charges on the sugar to Vancouver at 20c. a sack. If he sent the firm a bill amounting to $2,212, how many sacks of sugar did he buy?

8 5. A. B. McKinnon borrowed $4,000 from a bank and deposited as security 90 shares of Canadian Pacific Railway stock worth at the time $46 a share.

(*a.*) How much more was the value of the securities he deposited than the amount of the loan?

(*b.*) If the value of the securities should later fall 20%, how much more or less than the amount of the loan would they be worth?

10 6. A farmer paid $3.20 a bushel for his seed-wheat and sowed 1¾ bushels per acre in a rectangular field ½ mile long and 40 rods wide. His crop averaged 34½ bushels to the acre and sold at $.75 a bushel. If the expenses of tillage and harvesting amounted to $14.50 an acre, what was the farmer's profit on the whole crop?

CANADIAN HISTORY. (Time, 2½ hours.)

20 1. Extension of Canada since Confederation. Fill in correctly the words omitted:—

The Dominion of Canada was formed by the passing of the..... .....Act in the year..... This Act brought about the federal union of the four provinces, ..., ..., ..., and ..... Two years later the Dominion Government purchased for the sum of £300,000 the vast territory controlled by the....., and soon afterwards a fifth province, ..., was added to Canada. Serious disorders accompanied this change, the Red River valley half-breeds rising in rebellion under.....; but order was effectively maintained later by a splendid body of troops, the..... ..... A second revolt, known as the.....Rebellion, and led by ....., occurred in 1885, and was crushed by Canadian Militia under..... at..... In 1896 and some of the following years thousands of settlers came into the prairies and in the year 1905 two more provinces,..... and ....., were created. British Columbia entered the Dominion in the year....., the principal condition of her entry being the promise, by the Dominion Government, of a railway connecting.....with the..... Two years later....., now one of the Maritime provinces, entered confederation. Nine provinces are, at the present time, included in the Dominion.

17 2. The World War and League of Nations. Fill in correctly the words omitted:—

There were several causes that led to the World War; but the spark that started the fire, so to speak, was the..... of.....at Sarajevo in the Austrian province of Bosnia, June 28th, 1914. In August of that year the German armies invaded.....in order to reach and attack France, and on August 4th Britain declared war on Germany because she

Value.

had guaranteed the.....
Germany's attack on France was halted by the battle of....., and for three years the rival armies faced each other in lines of trenches that stretched from the North Sea to.....
The British navy kept the sea open for the allies, and after the naval victory in the battle of....., May, 1916, the German fleet remained in harbour till the end of the war, when it surrendered to the British. The Germans tried to ruin British trade and to cut off food and other supplies by the ruthless use of....., and that led to the entry into the war of another country,..... ..... The aid of this country made up for the loss of one of Britain's allies, ..., whose government had made peace with Germany in 1917. Canada raised about .....men for war service, and three-fourths of these went overseas. The most famous Canadian leaders were....., later governor-general of Canada, and....., who was at one time a school teacher in British Columbia and who is now president of .....University. Canadian soldiers fought heroically in such battles as..... and....., and on Armistice Day they triumphantly entered Mons, where some of the earliest fighting had taken place. The World War was closed by the Treaty of.....
One important result of the treaty was the formation of the League of Nations.

15 3. On the left-hand side below are given the names of persons notable in the history of Canada. On the right-hand side are given a list of descriptions referring to the positions that were filled by such persons, or to the services that were rendered by them. The candidate should read each description carefully; then he should place the number that is before the description, in the brackets after the name of the person to whom the description applies.

Names.		
Sir R. Borden	( )	1. Leader in Upper Canada of the 1837 Rebellion.
Lord Elgin	( )	2. The French-Canadian premier of Canada.
Sir Guy Carleton	( )	3. Canada's prime-minister during the World War.
Isaac Brock	( )	4. The first British governor of Canada.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier	( )	5. Leader in Lower Canada of the 1837 Rebellion.
George Brown	( )	6. Governor of Canada when the Quebec Act was passed.
Joseph Howe	( )	7. First prime-minister after Confederation.
Lord Durham	( )	8. First governor of the colony of British Columbia.
Wm. Lyon Mackenzie	( )	9. The governor of Quebec who greatly helped the loyalists who arrived in 1781.
Louis Papineau	( )	10. British navigator who first landed on Vancouver Island.
Sir James Douglas	( )	11. His earlier name was Donald Smith, and he helped to finance and build the C.P.R.
Sir George Simpson	( )	12. Signed Rebellion Losses Bill, thus establishing "responsible government."
Dr. John McLoughlin	( )	13. Famous Liberal leader in Nova Scotia—at first opposed Confederation.

Value.

David Thompson	( )	14. Founded a famous English settlement on the shores of Lake Erie.
Col. Thomas Talbot	( )	15. Commanded the British at Queenston Heights.
Sir F. Haldimand	( )	16. The explorer of the Columbia River.
Gen. James Murray	( )	17. The first governor of the combined Hudson's Bay and North West Companies.
Lord Strathcona	( )	18. Political leader in Upper Canada at the time of Confederation.
Sir John A. Macdonald	( )	19. Chief Factor of Hudson's Bay Co. at the time the Oregon Treaty was passed.
Capt. George Vancouver	( )	20. Governor whose "report" to the British Government led to the Act of Union, 1840.

12 4. You have met the following terms in your reading of Canadian History. In a few words explain the meaning of each:—

Representative government.
Responsible government.
Reciprocity.
International Joint Commission.
Rebellion Losses Bill.

12 5. (*a.*) Give the *two principal objections* to the Constitutional Act of 1791.

(*b.*) What *causes* led to the outbreak of the War of 1812?

(*c.*) What were *some of the advantages* to the people of Canada of the confederation of the provinces?

24 6. Write as fully as you can regarding the boundary-line between Canada and the United States, using the following headings:—

(1.) The Maine boundary.

(2.) The western boundary.

(3.) The Oregon boundary.

(4.) The Alaska boundary.

DRAWING. (Time, 2½ hours.)

[*Candidates should be allowed 15 minutes to select the examples called for in question (a). The drawing books and portfolios should be collected at the end of that time and should be returned to the candidates when the examination in the subject is completed.*]

20 (*a.*) Select and hand in from drawings done by you during the year an example of each of the following:—

(1.) A drawing of a flower, a spray of leaves, or an insect.

(2.) A coloured design in a square, circle, or triangle.

(3.) A drawing of any common object finished in pencil, pen, or colour.

(4.) An example of lettering or a poster with lettering.

14 (*b.*) Draw a rectangle 4½" by 6½" and letter therein the following notice, making the capital letters about ½" high with the small letters of suitable size:—

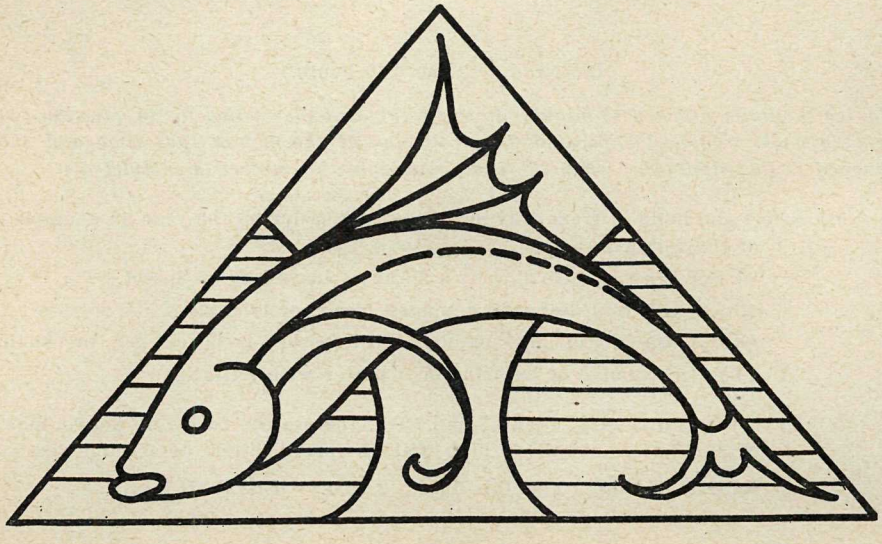
RUGBY GAME. Feb. 6th, 1931. 2 P.M. CENTRAL PARK.

Value.

26 (*c.*) Make a pencil drawing of the photograph shown below to fill a rectangle 5¼" by 7".

14 (*d.*) Make an outline drawing from memory of a pitcher standing below the eye-level.

26 (*e.*) Make a drawing of the given fish design in a triangle having a base of 6" and an altitude of 3½".



ENGLISH COMPOSITION. (Time, 2½ hours.)

Value.

8 1. Combine each group of sentences into one sentence.

(*a.*) A lark had a nest in a field of wheat. The wheat was almost ripe. The lark was afraid that reapers would come to cut the wheat before her young ones were able to fly.

(*b.*) The young eagle had fallen with him. The eagle sat on the farthest edge of the shelf. The eagle eyed him with savage dread.

9 2. Rewrite each of the following sentences; but instead of using the phrase in italics, use, where possible, one word to express the same meaning:—

(*a.*) What will become of him in *time to come?*

(*b.*) At school he sits *in an uncomfortable state* until the bell rings.

(*c.*) Yet he creeps, like a snail, *not at his own wish*, to school.

(*d.*) The lad is clever *beyond what is common.*

(*e.*) Holland is a country *bordering on the sea.*

(*f.*) The boy *given up to thought* will prove the better scholar than the boy *given up to talk.*

(*g.*) I have two lists; one contains the names of *persons who owe me money* and the other the names of *persons to whom I owe money.*

10 3. Rewrite and punctuate the following, supplying capital letters where necessary:—

(*a.*) james smith esq m a ll d

(*b.*) the rev t c jones

(*c.*) he asked you did you go home.

(*d.*) in canada there are two great transcontinental railways viz the c n r and c p r

(*e.*) charge chester charge on stanley on
were the last words of marmion.

8 4. (*a.*) Rewrite the following sentences, changing the direct quotations to the indirect:—
Frances asked her mother, "Where is my coat?"
Nelson signalled to the fleet: "England expects every man to do his duty."

(*b.*) Rewrite the following sentences, changing the indirect quotations to the direct:—
John said that he did not know where he had left his books.
His uncle asked him why he had no money.

7 5. Rewrite the following sentences, making necessary corrections:—

Try and be on time.
Can't you find a peg to hang your hat on?
The young man was able to satisfactorily answer all the questions asked him.
I am looking for the young lady whom I was told to give the message to.
The prisoner said that he was willing to die for his country repeatedly.
Nobody may enter the hall to-night who have not tickets.

10 6. Write a letter to your landlord complaining of the bad state of the roof of the house and pointing out the need for repairs. (Use your examination number for your name.)

48 7. Write on *one* of the following subjects an essay of at least one page, containing several paragraphs:—

Life on the farm.
Wild animals of British Columbia.
Our school district.
Our town or city.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR. (Time, 2 hours.)

Value.

24 1. (*a.*) When Mr. Tulliver first learned that the lawsuit was decided against him every one who happened to observe him at the time thought that he bore the blow remarkably well.

(*b.*)

As wreath of snow on mountain breast
Slides from the rock that gave it rest,
Poor Ellen glided from her stay,
And at the Monarch's feet she lay.

Give the clauses (principal and subordinate) in the above sentences. State the kind of each clause and the relation of the subordinate clauses.

10 2. Supply the correct word in each blank in the following:—

(*a.*) The feminine plural of *hero* is.....

(*b.*) Possessive singular of *me* is.....

(*c.*) The superlative degree of *well* is.....

(*d.*) The present participle of *lie* is.....

(*e.*) An abstract noun that is formed from *anxious* is.....

(*f.*) The singular of *data* is.....

(*g.*) The plural of *alley* is.....

(*h.*) The possessive plural of *baby* is.....

(*i.*) The past participle of *drink* is.....

(*j.*) The plural possessive of *she* is.....

10 3. In the following sentences pick out the phrases and give the kind and the relation of each:—

(*a.*) It is difficult to teach this boy.

(*b.*) On a fine autumnal day Rip had unconsciously scrambled to one of the highest parts of the Kaatskill Mountains.

Phrase.	Kind.	Relation.

Value.

16 4. Rewrite the following sentences, making any necessary corrections. Give reasons for the changes you make:—

(1.) I feel badly to-day.

(2.) He may of done it.

(3.) I shall not allow that dog in the car.

(4.) She sung with you and I.

(5.) These are the pupils of which I spoke.

(6.) John had went into the house.

(7.) I, he, and you can finish it.

(8.) I lay here and watch the clouds.

9 5. Give the tense and the voice of the verb or verb phrase in each of the following sentences:—

Sentence.	Tense.	Voice.
(1.) Snow had fallen during the evening.		
(2.) I shall be surprised to see him.		
(3.) He comes occasionally at this season of the year.		
(4.) A true friend has been gained in this way.		
(5.) The children were reading loudly.		
(6.) They will be coming to the party.		
(7.) The forts were captured at dawn.		
(8.) He is receiving help.		
(9.) He came to this country in 1887.		

11 6. (*a.*) Man discovered *that* fear destroyed *his* happiness and *spoiled* his *usefulness.*

(*b.*) *This* he did by *inventing* stories, wondrous *tales* of *god-like* heroes, of knights *who* swept all *before* them, of kind fairies and happy *elves.*

Value.

The words given in the form below are from the foregoing sentences. Tell what part of speech each word is. Give also the relation of the word:—

Word.	Part of Speech.	Relation.
that		
his		
spoiled		
usefulness		
this		
inventing		
tales		
god-like		
who		
before		
elves		

10 7. In each of the following one of the degrees of comparison is given. Fill in the other degrees:—

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
forth	.....	.....
.....	more	.....
.....	.....	worst
.....	.....	next
.....	better	.....
.....	former	.....
able	.....	.....
handsome	.....	.....
.....	.....	least
top	.....	.....

Value.

10 8. Give the past tense and the past participle of the following verbs:—

Present Tense.	Past Tense.	Past Participle.
bid		
forsake		
wet		
sow		
lie (recline)		
choose		
swell		
lay		
bereave		
shoe		

GEOGRAPHY. (Time, 2¼ hours.)

10 1. (*a.*) The tides are caused chiefly by the pull exerted by the..... The rise of the tide is called the.....and the fall is called the..... The tide with the greatest range is called the.....tide; and the one with the least range is called the.....tide. The highest tides occur in the.....

(*b.*) The greatest known depth in the ocean is about.....miles. Near the coasts of the continents there are usually shallow areas called..... Such areas are important to man, for on them are found the greatest .....of the world. Three products which man obtains from the sea other than those used as foods are....., ..., and .....

(*c.*) Goods brought into a country are called....., and goods shipped out are called..... Bringing goods into a country illegally is called..... Five principal seaports through which foreign goods enter Canada are....., ..., ..., ..., and.....

8 2. Select the *best* answer to each of the following. Write the *number* of the best answer in the brackets at the right:—

(*a.*) The instrument that measures the pressure of the air is (1) a thermometer, (2) a barometer, (3) a thermostat, (4) an isotherm....( )

(*b.*) Africa has been called the "dark continent" on account of (1) its black people, (2) backward civilization, (3) black soil, (4) muddy streams .....( )

(*c.*) The chief industry of France is (1) agriculture, (2) mining, (3) lumbering, (4) silk manufacturing.....( )

Value.

(*d.*) The leading manufacturing country on the mainland of Europe is (1) Austria, (2) Italy, (3) Germany, (4) France.....( )

(*e.*) The climate of Southern Alberta is modified by (1) typhoons, (2) monsoons, (3) trade winds, (4) Chinook winds.....( )

(*f.*) In Switzerland the principal industry is (1) catering to the tourist trade, (2) manufacturing watches, (3) dairying, (4) fur-farming..( )

(*g.*) The chief industry of Holland is (1) fishing, (2) dairying, (3) cutting of diamonds, (4) building of canals.....( )

(*h.*) The Sahara Desert is caused chiefly by (1) the nearness of the equator, (2) the vertical rays of the sun, (3) the position of the Atlas Mountains, (4) the trade winds from the north-east.....( )

12 3. Write after the name of each product the names of three countries that export the product in large quantities:—

Product.	Country.	Country.	Country.
Tea			
Coffee			
Sugar			
Cotton			
Wool			
Raw silk			
Rice			
Wheat			

8 4. Name the principal raw material from which each of the following is manufactured:—

	Raw Material.
Calico	
Macaroni	
Flannel	
Chewing Gum	
Steel	
Gasoline	
Linen	
Glass	

Value.

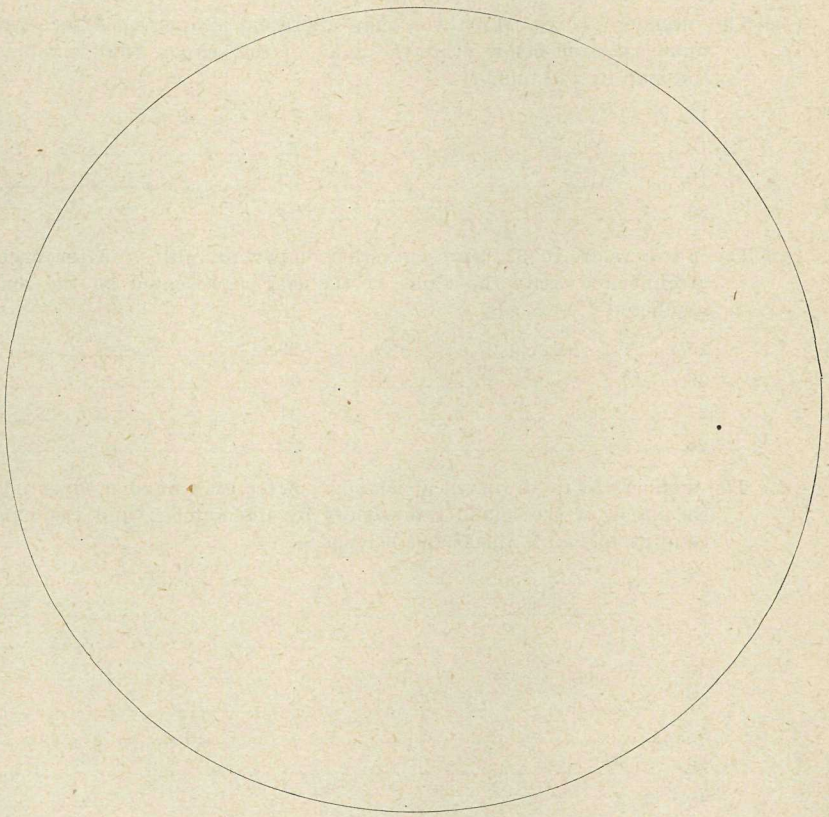
14 5. The circle below represents the earth.

(*a.*) Draw on it the following parallels of latitude and give the number of degrees each is from the equator: Arctic Circle, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer.

(*b.*) Draw the prime meridian and number it.

(*c.*) Mark a point A where the latitude and longitude are zero.

(*d.*) By arrows indicate the position and direction of the westerly winds and the trade winds. Write the names of these winds in their proper positions. Indicate also the position of the Doldrums and of the horse latitudes.



12 6. Write briefly regarding (*a*) the climate, (*b*) the agricultural possibilities, (*c*) the transportation facilities of the Peace River Block in British Columbia.

12 7. Under the following heads describe briefly either Argentina or the Union of South Africa:—

(*a.*) The inhabitants.

(*b.*) Their occupations.

(*c.*) The surface and drainage of the country.

(*d.*) Its climate.

Value.

24 8. (*a.*) On the map furnished you sixteen rivers are indicated by the numbers 1 to 16. After each of the numbers given below write the name of the river that is represented on the map by the number:—

1. ..... 9. .....
2. ..... 10. .....
3. ..... 11. .....
4. ..... 12. .....
5. ..... 13. .....
6. ..... 14. .....
7. ..... 15. .....
8. ..... 16. .....

(*b.*) The numbers 17 to 24 on the map represent seaports. After each of the numbers given below write the name of the seaport that is represented on the map by the number:—

17. ..... 21. .....
18. ..... 22. .....
19. ..... 23. .....
20. ..... 24. .....

(*c.*) The numbers 25 to 32 represent other important cities. After each number given below write the name of the city represented on the map by the number:—

25. ..... 29. .....
26. ..... 30. .....
27. ..... 31. .....
28. ..... 32. .....

(*d.*) The numbers 33 to 40 represent islands. After each number given below write the name of the island represented by the number, and the name of the country to which the island belongs:—

33. ....., ...
34. ....., ...
35. ....., ...
36. ....., ...
37. ....., ...
38. ....., ...
39. ....., ...
40. ....., ...

(*e.*) The letters A to H on the map represent large coast waters. After each letter given below write the name of the coast water represented by the letter:—

A. ..... E. .....
B. ..... F. .....
C. ..... G. .....
D. ..... H. .....

(*f.*) The letters I to L on the map represent straits. After each letter given below write the name of the strait represented on the map by the letter:—

I. ..... K. .....
J. ..... L. .....

(*g.*) The letters M, N, O, P on the map indicate large inland waters. After each letter below write the name of the lake or inland sea represented on the map by the letter:—

M. ..... O. .....

N. ..... P. .....

PENMANSHIP AND DICTATION AND SPELLING. (Time, 1½ hours.)

(25 marks for Penmanship and 75 marks for Dictation and Spelling.)

[NOTE.—*The Supervisor shall read Sections A and B to the candidates three times—the first time to enable them to gather the meaning; the second time slowly and clearly in subsections as marked by the bars, allowing all the candidates sufficient time to write the words; and the third time for review. He should repeat words and phrases, when necessary, in order that every candidate may hear distinctly. Punctuation-marks should not be dictated. Candidates are not permitted to rewrite the passages.*]

Value.

23 A. The Normans introduced the custom | of building large and beautiful castles | and churches, | whereas the Saxons | had only miserable houses | made of wood. | They introduced | the use of the longbow also, | which became so general | that the English were accounted | the best archers in the world. | The Normans lived | in a more civilized manner | than the Saxons | and observed toward each other | the rules of civility and good breeding, | of which | the Saxons were ignorant. | The Norman barons | were also great friends | to national liberty. | They would not allow their kings | to do anything | contrary to their privileges, | but resisted them | whenever they attempted anything | beyond the power | which was given them by law. | Schools were set up in various places | by the Norman princes, | and learning was encouraged. | Large towns were also founded | and received favour from the kings, | who desired to have | the assistance of the townsmen, | in case of any dispute | with their nobility. | Thus the Norman conquest, | though a most unhappy event | at the time it took place, | rendered England a more wise, | more civilized, | and more powerful country | than it had been before. |

16 B. As I lay there reading | I was startled | to see a tiny and exceedingly beautiful fairy | approach me. | She was dressed in shining garments | and had a glittering crown on her head | with a silver star just above her forehead | that twinkled as she walked. |

She came close to the hammock | and said: | "I want you to go home with me. | Will you?" |

"Where is your home?" asked I. |

"Down by the lake under a spreading elm tree," | replied she. | "I am the queen of the fairies | and my subjects and I | are anxious to have you come | and see our tiny kingdom. | We know that you are our friend." |

"I shall be delighted to visit your home," | I responded eagerly. |

She touched me with her tiny wand | and made me as small as herself. | Then she took me by the hand | and we skipped away over the fields | to the home of the fairies. |

16 C. The candidates | made preparations | for the political campaign. |

The preceding arrangement | was regarded | as mutually satisfactory. |

This regrettable occurrence | caused the leader | to forfeit the confidence | of his principal supporters. |

They completed the ascent | gradually and with comparative ease. |

Genuine sympathy | was felt for those | who suffered through this unfortunate error. |

The development | of Canada's natural resources | proceeded rapidly | during recent years. |

Value.

A great author has said | that genius is nothing more | than an infinite capacity | for taking trouble. |

The library contained | many current magazines | as well as numerous works of reference. |

20 D.

disappointed	throughout	invisibility
alcoholic	zealous	occasionally
alleys	aching	irregularity
secretary	bachelor	fulfil
dissimilar	cancel	achievement
anxiety	miraculous	conqueror
parliamentary	certificate	disperse
beneficial	conveyance	cordially
until	efficiency	recompense
acquaintance	partially	noticeably
transferred	approval	criticism
iceberg	exhibited	losing
wondrous	imitation	chimneys
pronunciation		

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION PAPERS.

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