

C.S. LEWIS'S ANSWERS

[PART ONE]

1. (h) These words were said by the Marques of Bath
 - (i) A caboodle is a name sometimes given to lavatories. We are told that there was a very beautiful one on Exmoor painted the colour of peacocks feathers. Some scholars say it was more the colour of the vault of heaven.
Vault = sky
 - (c) Exeter Station refers to the railway station at Exeter where the cretaceous Perambulators all went to come back by train. It was a very fine well built station and altogether greatly admired. We do not hear very much about it.
Exeter = a town in the west of England.
 - (d) In this period the Lords usually had their bed baked by a ghost called Mrs Hunter. If any lord wanted some bread he used to just give mrs Hunter a glass of water because she did not know she was dead. She was a worthy upright woman and the Marquis of Bath and all the other lords had a great respect for her.
House of Lords = Parliament
 - (b) This was what Zeno said when they told him about hell. Zeno was a learned Roman philosopher who did not believe in hell. Another famous saying of his is Never let yourself believe in anything untrue. He does not seem to have been a very healthy man as he was always fainting.
 - (e) Philocasius was a Druids arch. It was discovered in a pigs' sty. In connection with Philocasius one is always reminded of the Fatuus Longus
fatuus (lat.) = fatuous, unpractical
2. In order to answer this question it is first of all necessary to know what we mean by a Cause. This was discovered by the world famous Aristotle. It is true that he was not such a good philosopher as Lord Bacon but ought we to laugh at him for that, no. We ought to remember that he lived a lot earlier when we were much less civilized. The philosophers who wrote in A's time most of them put down anything that came into their heads in a carefree way and Aristotles polished sentences and classical illusions ~~we~~ must have a great improvement.
Aristotles astonishing learning enabled him to discover that there were four Causes – formal, efficient, material and final

e.g. –
 - i. the formal reason why I am the best map reader is because I have the best map reading faculty
 - ii The efficient is because I read it best
 - iii The material is my brains.
 - iv The final is that we can find the way
4. Quirinals are things that no one would wish to take with him on a walking tour, at first it might seem that on one would think it lovely to have a quirinal on his heel, how would he be able to walk in a carefree manner and enjoy the scenery which is so

good for the mind? It is therefore clear that this matter is one that could only be solved by people of sound education and profound thinking powers. But we must remember that everything happens for our good, we may not like it at first but in the end anyone will always be able to see that what happened to him was all for the best.

Respicite finem!

So it follows that there must be some good in quirinals if only we can find it out. In this problem I may tell a story that happened to me. I was once on a perambulation with a man who got bad quirinals on both his heels. Was this a bad thing? Yes says the cocksure young observer. No says the philosopher. He borrowed every ones handkercheifs and lined his shoes with them. and thus he got a lot of new handkerchiefs, and also discovered that way of curing quirinals and thus speeding up the great cause – Progress!

So we see ~~that~~ in what sense quirinals can be lovely.

- 5 (a) The original use of the British Camp was for repelling Caesar's invaders (55 B.C.), but the chief use in modern times is for people to have lunch on. It would be hard to find a better place for ~~having~~ this purpose. In the first place there is no shade: this makes it much hotter which would be very useful if you were having a hot lunch for no one likes ~~their his~~ his or her food cold. Secondly there is always a wind, which is good for keeping the food cold. for many kinds of food become bad if they are kept in a hot place. Thirdly there is no water which is a great advantage, for if there were some of the provisions might get damp. Also if you have lunch on top you have a hill down afterwards.

These are only a few of the uses of a British camp.

ENGLISH ESSAY

5. See question 4.