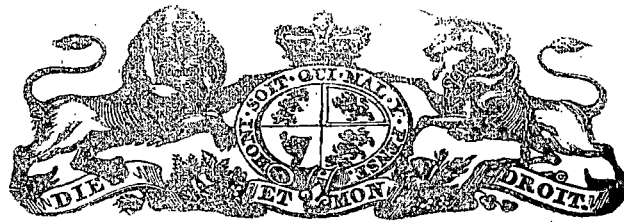


(No. 39.)



1885.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT FOR 1885.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart, 17th June, 1885.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions.

The Council has decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award to—

JAMES BELLORD WALDRON,
WILFRED HODGMAN,
FRANCIS VINCENT SULLIVAN,
MARY HOGG,
EDITH RHODA HURST,

each an Exhibition of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years from the 1st proximo, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations dated 21st May, 1884.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

WE have the honor to present to the Council of Education a Report of the Twenty-fifth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Nine candidates, of whom three were girls, presented themselves for examination. Six were examined in Hobart, and three in Launceston. One of the Hobart candidates failed to pass the preliminary examination.

We have to remark as follows on the work done in the several subjects:—

English.—An easy paper was set, with the result that Hodgman, Waldron, and Sullivan obtained three-fourths, and Edith Hurst and Mary Hogg nearly two-thirds marks. The majority of the candidates showed a fair acquaintance with the elements of Grammar. The passage for analysis was creditably treated by Mary Hogg, Hodgman, Waldron, Edith Hurst, and Sullivan. Edith Hurst and Hodgman wrote very fair essays.

French.—Waldron gained nearly three-fourths marks, closely followed by Mary Hogg, Edith Hurst, and Hodgman, with two-thirds. The neatest translations were sent up by Mary Hogg. Hodgman and Waldron were the only candidates who answered question 1 well. Good renderings of the English sentences in question 6 were given by Waldron. In this, as in other subjects, several candidates would have gained a larger number of marks had they carefully revised their papers.

Latin.—Waldron gained three-fourths, and Mary Hogg and Sullivan two-thirds marks. Mary Hogg displayed the best style and greatest neatness in translations, whilst Sullivan, Hodgman, and Waldron gave evidence of considerable knowledge of the prescribed books. Greater care should be bestowed on parsing and grammar in general.

Greek.—Five candidates presented this subject. Waldron received three-fourths, and Hodgman two-thirds marks. Sullivan's answers were very creditable. Considering the nature of the subject, the grammatical questions were more accurately answered than those set in French or Latin. But the advice is still greatly needed, Mind the small words and particles.

German.—The two candidates who presented this subject instead of Greek each gained nearly two-thirds marks. Both translated the prescribed passages well, showing careful preparation, but the grammatical questions were very indifferently answered. Neither made much of question 7. Frances Rule wrote the German character neatly. Edith Hurst lost much time by giving the perfect tense of the verbs in question 4 where the imperfect was asked for.

Arithmetic.—The answering in this subject was most satisfactory. Sullivan, Waldron, and Mary Hogg gained very nearly full marks; Henry gained, and Frances Rule only just failed to gain, two-thirds of the maximum; the papers of the latter deserve special mention for their very great neatness.

Algebra.—Mary Hogg and Waldron, but for one or two slight errors, would have gained full marks in this subject. Sullivan's papers too are very creditable.

Euclid.—The answering in this subject was more than usually good. Edith Hurst and Waldron obtained nearly full marks, while Frances Rule and Hodgman came very little short of three-fourths of the maximum.

Geography.—In this subject Waldron gained more than four-fifths of the maximum; Frances Rule, Hodgman, and Henry very nearly reached that proportion; and Edith Hurst gained more than two-thirds. Frances Rule was the only one who answered the question about Eclipses correctly, all the rest failing to explain the cause of an Eclipse of the Moon.

History.—In this subject Hodgman answered well, gaining three-fourths marks. Waldron gained two-thirds marks, closely followed by Edith Hurst. Sullivan, Henry, and Mary Hogg also did fairly. On the whole, considering the wide range of the questions, the result may be regarded as satisfactory.

We may remark that Waldron's papers throughout were exceptionally good. We observe that he has gained very nearly three hundred more marks this year than last.

The annexed Table shews the result in detail. All the candidates have reached the standard for an Exhibition except two, one of whom fell very little short of the standard, while the papers of the other shew that his name should not have been sent in at all. It was with considerable hesitation that he was allowed to pass the preliminary examination, and the result proves that we should have been fully justified in rejecting him.

We beg to recommend that Exhibitions be awarded to J. B. Waldron, W. Hodgman, F. V. Sullivan, Mary Hogg, and Edith Hurst.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY, }
G. F. ARCHER, M.A., } *Examiners.*

Hobart, 16th June, 1885.

TABLE OF MARKS.

| No. | NAME. | DATE OF BIRTH. | SCHOOL. | English. | French. | Latin. | Greek, or German. | Arithmetic. | Algebra. | Euclid. | Geography. | History. | TOTAL. |
|-----|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|-------------------|-------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|--------|
| | | | [Maximum.. | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 1250 |
| 1 | Waldron, James Bellord. | 4 July, 1871 | Church Grammar School, Launceston | 115 | 110 | 115 | 117 | 145 | 96 | 89 | 123 | 104 | 1014 |
| 2 | Hodgman, Wilfred..... | 25 Sept., 1871 | High School | 123 | 101 | 95 | 102 | 123 | 40 | 71 | 117 | 115 | 887 |
| 3 | Sullivan, Francis Vincent | 24 Oct., 1871 | St. Francis Xavier's | 113 | 85 | 102 | 98 | 147 | 86 | 61 | 80 | 90 | 862 |
| 4 | Hogg, Mary..... | 16 Mar., 1872 | Mr. Hogg's School | 94 | 108 | 110 | .. | 140 | 99 | 64 | 82 | 78 | 775 |
| 5 | Hurst, Edith Rhoda.... | 28 Oct., 1871 | Ladies' College | 98 | 104 | .. | 97 | 94 | 53 | 91 | 102 | 99 | 738 |
| 6 | Rule, Frances Jane..... | 9 Dec., 1871 | Ladies' College | 79 | 69 | .. | 92 | 98 | 49 | 73 | 117 | 75 | 652 |
| 7 | Henry, Leslie Gilbert Brown | 25 Oct., 1871 | High School | 73 | 31 | 60 | 48 | 103 | 43 | 56 | 115 | 87 | 616 |

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY, }
G. F. ARCHER, M.A., } *Examiners.*

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1885. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide two thousand six hundred millions five hundred and nine thousand and fifty by two thousand two hundred and fourteen, and express the result in words.
2. Reduce £123 17s. 11½d. to farthings.
3. Find the H. C. F. and also the L. C. M. of 128, 384, 768, 2304.
4. Add together $\frac{1}{5}$, $13\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{2}{7}$ of $9\frac{2}{3}$.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name, and describe accurately the position of, the five principal Oceans.
2. Name the Capitals of Brazil, China, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, India, Persia, South Australia, Spain.
3. Name, and give the position of, five of the principal Capes of Tasmania.
4. What are the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn?

ENGLISH.

1. Define a consonant, a vowel, a diphthong. How many classes of nouns are there? Explain the name of each class, and give examples.
2. Give the plural of the following nouns :—Wharf, hoof, country, palfrey, pony.
3. "Hast thou performed my mission which I gave?
What is it thou hast seen? or what hast heard?"
Point out and name the pronouns in the above lines.
4. Parse each word in the following sentence :—
"Teach him that states of native strength possest,
Though very poor may still be very blest."

LATIN.

1. Write the genitive plural of the following :—Vis, idem, mus, fur, tenax, vas.
2. Decline faber, cassis, rupes, foedus.
3. Give the principal parts of—Crepo, tondeo, audeo, ago, edo, tollo, sequor.
4. Translate—"Mittuntur ad Cæsarem confestim ab Cicerone litteræ, magnis propositis præmiis, si pertulissent: obsessis omnibus viis missi intercipiuntur."
Parse obsessis. What do you term such constructions as "obsessis viis?"
Put into Latin :—"Having learnt these things, Cæsar returns (revertitur) to the fleet."

FRENCH.

1. Give the general rule for the formation of the feminine of adjectives. Give the feminine of—Frais, épais, pareil, doux, roux, neuf, fou, vieux.
2. Translate—"Nos citoyens fuient le lieu de leur naissance, avec la même horreur que l'on fuit le supplice: ils s'en détournent comme d'un abîme, ils s'en échappent comme d'un incendie."
Parse fuient, and give the principal parts of the verb.
3. Put into French—
(a) "She washes her hands."
(b) "Nobody loves me."
(c) "There are many books there."
(d) "It is said that the English are brave."
(e) "It is better to go out than to remain always in doors."

Arithmetic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner*.

1. A soldier's pay for a year is £9. 17s. 8½d.; how much does he receive per day?
2. Find by practice the value of 12 cwt. 3 qr. 16 lb. at £2 17s. 6d. per cwt.
3. If 5 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lb. 8 oz. of lead cost £24 7s. 6d., what will be the price of 12 cwt. 2 qr. 14 lb. 6 oz.?
4. If 24 men can do a piece of work in 12 days of 10 hours each, how many men can do three times as much in 10 days of 8 hours each?
5. Find the value of—

$$\frac{(3\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{1}{2}) \div (\frac{5}{8} \text{ of } \frac{3}{4})}{2\frac{2}{3} \div (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})}$$
 and express the result as a decimal.
6. Find the value of .875 of a pound + .75 of a crown - 1.625 of a shilling; and reduce the result to the decimal of £1 2s. 6d.
7. How many yards of carpet half a yard wide will cover the floor of a room 22½ feet by 19 feet.
8. Find the interest on £39 12s. 6d., at 5½ per cent. for 4 years.
9. Find the square root of 90306.2601, and also the cube root of 20.570824.
10. Find the present worth of £68 13s. 4d. due 9½ months hence at 3½ per cent.
11. A and B can do a piece of work in 8 days, B and C can do it in 12 days, and A, B, and C can do it in 6 days; in how many days can A and C do it?
12. A person, by disposing of goods for £182, loses 9 per cent. What ought they to have been sold at to realise a profit of 7 per cent.?

Latin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1885. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner*.

1. Give the dative plural of domus, cinis, tribus, and compare durum, æger, prope.
2. Translate—

Insula natura triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus, quæ est ad Cantium, quo fere omnes ex Gallia naves appelluntur ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat. Hoc pertinet circiter milia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem; qua ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut aestimatur, quam Britannia, sed pari spatio transmissus atque ex Gallia est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona: complures præterea minores subjectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos xxx sub bruma esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiēbamus, nisi certis ex aqua mensuris breviores esse quam in continenti noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, dcc milium. Tertium est contra septentriones, cui parti nulla est objecta terra, sed ejus angulus lateris maxime ad Germaniam spectat. Hoc milia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum milium passuum.

Give the modern name of Cantium, Hibernia, Mona.

Point out any errors in Cæsar's description.

Write a short note on bruma.

3. Translate—

At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu vigiliisque de profectioe eorum senserunt, collocatis insidiis bipartito in silvis opportuno atque occulto loco a milibus passuum circiter duobus Romanorum adventum expectabant, et cum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, ex utraque parte ejus vallis subito se ostenderunt novissimosque premere et primos prohibere ascensu atque iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere cœperunt.

Derive agmen and proelium.

4. Translate—

Quæcumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur; multæ præustæ sudes, magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres contabulantur, pinnae loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicero, cum tenuissima valetudine esset, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac vocibus sibi parcere cogereetur.

Parse sudes, attexuntur, præustæ.

5. Translate—

Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnaue surgunt
 Æquora; dispersi jactamur gorgite vasto.
 Involvere diem nimbi, et nox humida cœlnm
 Abstulit; ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.
 Excutimur cursu, et cæcis erramus in undis.
 Ipse diem noctemque negat discernere cœlo,
 Nec meminisse viæ media Palinurus in unda.
 Tres adeo incertos cæca caligine soles
 Erramus pelago, totidem sine sidere noctes.
 Quarto terra die primum se attollere tandem
 Visa, aperire procul montes, ac volvere fumum.
 Vela cadunt; remis insurgimus; haud mora, nautæ
 Adnixi torquent spumas, et cærula verrunt.

Parse, giving principal parts, volvunt, adnixi, verrunt.

6. Translate—

“Quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 Dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto
 Imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
 Ingens argentum, Dodonæosque lebetas,
 Loricam consortam hamis auroque trilicem,
 Et conum insignis galeæ cristasque comantes,
 Arma Neoptolemi. Sunt et sua dona parenti.
 Addit equos, additque duces;
 Remigium supplet, socios simul instruit armis.

Give the nominative singular of lebetas.
 Who was Neoptolemus?

7. Translate—

Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
 Urgeri mole hac, ingentemque insuper Ætnam
 Impositam ruptis flammam exspirare caminis;
 Et fessum quoties mutet latus, intremere omnem
 Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo.

Explain the proper names.
 Compare imus.

8. Give the principal parts of tono, lambo, urgeo.

9. Put into Latin—

“He said that he was going to Hobart.”
 “That being the case, I have no doubt of your wisdom.”
 “I am weary of so many labours.”

History.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. State concisely what you know, with dates, of Boadicea, Augustine, Runnymede, Simon of Montfort, Roger Bacon, Lambert Simnel, Perkin Warbeck, Robert Bruce, Lord Clive, George Washington.
 2. What were the following :—Domesday Book, Ordainers, Proemunire, Indulgences, the Millenary Petition, Pride's Purge, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Letters of Junius?
 3. What were the circumstances which led to the reign of William of Orange?
 4. Which monarchs of England have enjoyed the longest reigns? Give dates.
 5. State very briefly the principal events or works of Solomon's reign?
 6. Explain—
 “Behold the half was not told me.”
 “Is thy heart right as my heart is with thy heart?”
 “A certain man drew a bow at a venture.”
 “Come let us look one another in the face.”
 7. What do you know of Hiram, Obadiah, Athaliah, Sennacherib, Huldah?
 8. What was the duration of the Kingdom of Israel and of the Kingdom of Judah respectively?
 9. Write a short life of Caius Marcius Coriolanus *or* of Caius Marius.
 10. Describe the conspiracy of Catiline.
 11. Who were the Gracchi, Hannibal, Pompey?
 12. How was the Roman Empire founded? What happened in the years 70 A.D. and 323 A.D.?
-

Algebra.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner*.

1. Multiply—
- (1) $1 + 4x - 10x^2$ by $1 - 6x + 3x^2$.
 - (2) $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - bc - ca - ab$ by $a + b + c$.
- And find the continued product of $x^2 - ax + a^2$, $x^2 + ax + a^2$, $x^4 - x^2a^2 + a^4$.
2. Divide—
- (1) $x^5 + 2x^4y + 3x^3y^2 - x^2y^3 - 2xy^4 - 3y^5$ by $x^3 - y^3$.
 - (2) $x^4 + 10x^3 + 35x^2 + 50x + 24$ by $x^2 + 5x + 4$.
 - (3) $x^3 - 2ax^2 + (a^2 + ab - b^2)x - a^2b + ab^2$ by $x - a + b$.
3. Simplify the following expressions:—
- (1) $5a - 7(b - c) - \left[6a - (3b + 2c) + 4c - \{ 2a - (b + c - a) \} \right]$.
 - (2) $\frac{2b - a}{x - b} + \frac{b - 2a}{x + b} + \frac{3x(a - b)}{x^2 - b^2}$.
 - (3) $\frac{2}{x + 4} - \frac{x - 3}{x^2 - 4x + 16} + \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 64}$.
4. Solve the following Equations:—
- (1) $\frac{5x - 3}{7} - \frac{9 - x}{3} = \frac{5x}{2} + \frac{19}{6}(x - 4)$.
 - (2) $\frac{x + 10}{3} - \frac{2}{5}(3x - 4) + \frac{(3x - 2)(2x - 3)}{6} = x^2 - \frac{2}{15}$.
 - (3) $\frac{x - a}{a - b} - \frac{x + a}{a + b} = \frac{2ax}{a^2 - b^2}$.
5. Divide 100 into two parts such that, if a third of one part be subtracted from one fourth of the other, the remainder may be 11.
6. A is twice as old as B , and seven years ago their united ages amounted to as many years as now represent the age of A : find the ages of A and B .
7. A alone can perform a piece of work in 9 days, and B alone can perform it in 12 days; in what time will they perform it, if they work together?
8. Solve the following Equations:—
- (1) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1 - 3x}{7} + \frac{3y - 1}{5} &= 2 \\ \frac{3x + y}{11} + y &= 9 \end{aligned} \right\}$
 - (2) $\frac{2x + 11}{x} = 5 - \frac{x - 5}{3}$
9. Find two numbers such that half the first with a third of the second may make 32, and that a fourth of the first with a fifth of the second may make 18.
10. Divide the number 10 into two parts such that their product added to the sum of their squares may make 76.

Geography.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner*.

1. Define the terms—Cape, Gulf, Isthmus, Peninsula, Strait, Watershed. Name one or more of each.
2. Name the principal Countries of Europe, with their respective Capitals.
3. Name the principal Bays and Gulfs of Asia, and state with what Oceans they are respectively connected.
4. Describe accurately the position of the following Straits:—Belleisle, Bonifacio, Constantinople, Corea, Magellan, Malacca, Messina, Vaigatz; Palk's Straits and the Great Belt.
5. Name ten of the largest Rivers of Asia, and give the length of each.

6. To what Ranges do the following Mountains respectively belong :—Mounts Blanc, Chimborazo, Cook, Everest, Hooker, Kenia, Perdu, Popocatapetl, Sorata, St. Elias. Give the height of each.
7. Name, and give the position of, the principal Capes of Asia and Australia.
8. Describe accurately the position of the following Islands :—The Bahama, Balearic, Falkland, Fiji, and Philippine Islands ; Iceland, Kerguelen, Madagascar, St. Helena, Trinidad.
9. Name the Countries and principal Islands which lie under the Equator.
10. What is meant by saying that Hobart is in $42^{\circ} 54'$ S. Latitude, and $147^{\circ} 29'$ E. Longitude? Christchurch, N. Zealand, is in $172^{\circ} 39'$ E. Longitude: when it is 8 o'clock A.M. in Hobart what time is it in Christchurch?
11. Describe the route of a P. and O. steamer from London to Sydney.
12. Explain the causes of an Eclipse of the Sun and of the Moon respectively, illustrating your answer by a diagram.

French.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885. 2 to 5 P.M.

Rev. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Give the present and past participle; first person indicative present, perfect, subjunctive present, and future of :—bouillir, savoir, vouloir, échoir, asseoir, coudre, naître, vivre.

2. Translate :—

Que faisait l'orateur, au milieu de cette Babylone chrétienne, enchantée plutôt que corrigée par ses paroles, dans ces églises où l'on applaudissait comme au théâtre, et d'où l'on sortait, avant la fin de la synaxe, pour courir aux jeux du cirque? Il cherchait surtout à faire naître la charité dans les cœurs, il profitait des mœurs douces de ce peuple pour lui inspirer la pitié. Il était l'apôtre de l'aumône. Nul moraliste, nul orateur de la chaire moderne, n'a jamais égalé la vivacité persuasive et l'inépuisable abondance que Chrysostome portait dans cette exhortation. Jamais on n'a su mieux recommander à l'homme les misères de l'homme, mieux émouvoir le cœur, pour exciter à la bienfaisance et à la vertu. Déjà dans la société chrétienne, mille prétextes hypocrites glaçaient la charité, au nom même de la foi. Il faut voir comme le vertueux orateur s'élève au-dessus de ce christianisme pharisaïque, pour accueillir également toutes les souffrances.

What place is meant by Babylone?

When would you use on and when l'on?

3. Translate :—

Arcadius ne paraissait en public qu'au milieu d'un cortège de gardes revêtus d'habits magnifiques, portant des boucliers et des lances dorées. Il était sur un char attelé de mules blanches, et tout incrusté de lames d'or et de pierreries. Il portait de riches bracelets, des boucles d'oreilles du plus grand prix, une diadème orné de diamants : sa robe en était couverte, sa chaussure même était d'une singulière magnificence ; et tout cet étalage faisait de loin l'admiration de la foule repoussée par les soldats. Les salles, les escaliers, les cours du palais étaient sablés de poudre d'or. C'était là que se rendaient chaque jour les grands de l'empire, qui venaient ramper devant quelque eunuque favori.

Ces jeux du cirque, si chers à la ville d'Antioche, excitaient dans Constantinople encore plus d'engouement et de fureur. Les plus riches citoyens y perdaient souvent leur fortune ; la foule y consumait son temps.

Who was Arcadius?

4. Translate :—

C'est bien aussi à quoi s'appliquait le sire de Laval, et il n'y avait pas de temps à perdre. Car par trois fois le duc fit ôter les fers au connétable, et lui fit mettre la tête sur le billot ; puis ordonna au sire de Bavalan, gouverneur du château, qu'il fût mis en un sac et jeté à l'eau. " Ah ! monseigneur, s'écriait le sire de Laval, prosterné à genoux, au nom de Dieu, merci ! ne commettez pas une telle cruauté envers mon beau-frère, le connétable.

5. Translate :—

La nuit se passa de la sorte, le sire de Laval quittant à peine d'un pas le duc de Bretagne, et renouvelant ses prières sans se lasser. Enfin, sur le matin, de meilleures pensées lui revinrent, il songea à la grande affaire où il allait se mettre, au déshonneur dont il se couvrait, à la déloyauté de sa conduite. Il était en ces réflexions, quand le sire de Bavalan entra dans sa chambre. " Monseigneur, dit-il, votre volonté a été faite, encore qu'il m'en ait bien coûté." A ces paroles, le duc de Bretagne commença à se désespérer : il voulait mourir ; il pleurait à grands sanglots. " Ah, mauvais serviteur, dit-il au sire de Bavalan, d'avoir écouté ma folle colère, et d'avoir mis à mort un si noble chevalier !" Mais le sire de Bavalan ne pouvait que

lui rappeler ses paroles : “ Monseigneur, répondait-il, souvenez-vous en quelle façon vous me l’avez commandé, et quelles menaces vous m’avez faites.” Le duc de Bretagne s’enferma seul, et refusait même toute nourriture. Vers le soir, le sire de Bavalan revint. “ Ah ! que venez-vous faire, dit le duc, et pourquoi paraître à mes yeux ? Je voudrais être mort. Plût à Dieu que je le fusse ! Quel remède peut-on apporter au mal que vous m’avez fait ? ”

Pour lors le sire de Bavalan lui repartit : “ Monseigneur, apaisez-vous, messire de Clisson n’est pas mort. Voyant la colère qui vous troublait, je vous laissai commander selon votre volonté : mais ayant songé à ce qui en pourrait advenir, je craignis que vous ne fussiez quelque jour fort chagrin, si je faisais ce que vous aviez ordonné.”

6. Put into French :—“ I am just starting.”
 “ He is just arrived.”
 “ I have just sent for a carriage.”
 “ He is to be pitied who is always thinking of himself.”
 “ They are afraid that the general will die.”

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Define language, syllable, grammar.
2. Distinguish the varieties of common nouns. Give examples.
3. Give four examples of distributive adjectives.
4. How many kinds of verbs are there? Give examples.
5. What is the use of an adverb, and of a preposition?
6. Give the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns. Give eight exceptions. Which is the only relation between nouns which is indicated by a distinct inflexion?
7. Compare the following adjectives:—Fore, far, late, recent, ugly.
8. Give the past tense and past participle of the following verbs :—Bid, dream, read, fly, flee, slay.
9. Form words with the following prefixes :—Ob, cata, mis, anti, ante, for, fore ; and with the following affixes : Let, aster, ose, ous, ern, ard, giving the meaning of each.
10. Analyse “ That men should kill one another for want of somewhat else to do, which is the case of all volunteers in war, seems to be so horrible to humanity, that there needs no divinity to control it.”—(Clarendon).
11. Give an example of a simple, a complex, and a compound sentence.
12. Write a short essay on “ War.”

Euclid.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner.*

N.B.—No numerals or symbols to be used, nor any of the first five letters of the Alphabet.

1. Define a circle, a right angle, a scalene triangle, a square, parallel straight lines.
 2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to, the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.
 3. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.
 4. If from the ends of the side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
 5. To make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.
 6. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles : and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.
 7. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another : and the diameter bisects the parallelogram.
 8. To describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.
 9. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those two sides is a right angle.
 10. Write out the Enunciations of the Propositions which refer to the relations of two triangles to each other.
 11. Find a point in a given straight line such that its distances from two given points may be equal.
-

German.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

REV. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Decline—Ein Teller, Die Wand, Das Herz, Jenes armes Kind.
2. What is the general rule for the comparison of German adjectives?
Compare—Alt, hoch, viel, bald, gern.
3. Name, with their meanings, the auxiliary verbs in German.
Where is the past participle placed in a sentence formed with compound tenses? Give an example.
4. Give the imperfect indicative and subjunctive, and past participle of the following verbs:—Singen, thun, halten, rufen, verderben, fliehen, dürfen.
5. Which prefixes of compound verbs are inseparable?
6. Translate—
 - (a) Die Deutschen feierten unterdess grosse Freudenfeste, dankten ihren Göttern und vertheilten die reiche Beute und die Gefangenen unter sich. Unter diesen war eine Menge junger, vornehmer Römer, die in allem Ueberfluss und in Weichlichkeit aufgewachsen waren und in ihrem Stolz schon geglaubt hatten, dass sie die Herren der Welt wären. Nun mussten sie in den rauhen deutschen Wäldern traurig ihr Leben hinbringen, indem sie die niedrigsten Knechtsdienste verrichteten, das Vieh hüteten und vor den Thüren derer standen, die sie früher verächtliche Barbaren genannt hatten.
Parse Wäldern.
 - (b) Die heidnischen Priester hassten und verfolgten ihn; sein frommes Wort aber galt bei dem Volke mehr, als das ihrige. Wenn er einen Götzenaltar umstürzte oder einen ihrer heiligen Bäume umbauen liess, so verkündigten die Priester, dass Feuer herausfahren und den Frevler verzehren werde; allein er selbst legte zuerst die Axt an die Wurzel des Baumes, und wenn er fiel, so erkannte das Volk die Ohnmacht seiner Götzen.
 - (c) Man stritt mit grosser Erbitterung. Unter dem böhmischen Heere waren mehrere Ritter, die sich verbündet hatten, den Kaiser selbst aufzusuchen und niederzumachen. Einer von ihnen, Heinrich von Fullenstein, erblickte ihn und sprengte mit eingelegter Lanze auf ihn los. Rudolf, als geübter Ritter, wich dem Stosse aus und rannte dagegen seine eigene Lanze durch das Augenloch des Helms seinem Gegner gerade in's Auge, dasz er todt vom Pferde stürzte. Aber in demselben Augenblicke durchbohrte ein thüringischer Ritter, von riesenmässiger Grösse, des Kaisers Pferd mit der Lanze, dass es niederstürzte. Laut frohlockte jener über den Fall des Kaisers; dieser aber deckte sich glücklich mit seinem Schilde, dasz die über ihn wegsprengenden Pferde ihn nicht zertraten, und bestieg darauf rasch ein anderes Pferd, welches ihm einer seiner Ritter brachte. Nun ging es mit erneuerter Kraft gegen den Feind und diefer gerieth bald in's Weichen. Der Böhmenkönig selbst floh, aber einige steiermärkische Ritter, deren Anverwandten er vor mehreren Jahren grausam hatte hinrichten lassen, holten ihn ein und tödteten ihn. Sein Heer wurde gänzlich geschlagen.
Parse stritt, giving principal parts.
 - (d) Endlich jedoch hätte auch die tadelloseste Tapferkeit der Uebermacht unterliegen müssen; Napoleon, im Grimme über den hartnäckigen Widerstand, sammelte noch einmal einen noch stärkeren Angriffshaufen, seine Garde, die immer den Ausschlag geben musste, sollte selbst den Angriff machen; Wellington dagegen hatte keine frischen Truppen mehr und die ungeheure Anstrengung hatte die Seinigen fast gänzlich erschöpft. Seufzend sprach er: "Ich wollte, es wäre Abend, oder die Preussen kämen;"—und in diesem Augenblicke hörte er den Donner ihres Geschützes im Rücken der Franzosen. Mit Thränen der Freude in den Augen rief er: "Nun, da ist der alte Blücher!"
7. Put into German—(1) Charles the Great. (2) I send it you. (3) I send the boy a book. (4) He has heard it said. (5) The loving mother. The beloved mother. (6) It has been raining for three days. (7) I have not done it. (8) He would come if he could. (9) Such a man. (10) What o'clock is it? It is a quarter to twelve.

Greek.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1885. 9 A.M. to NOON.

REV. G. F. ARCHER, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Decline ὄρους—ῥίος—ἡδύς.
2. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: ἄγνυμι—θνήσκω—ικάνω—τρέχω—πίνω—τέμνω.
3. Distinguish between the meaning of μή with the imperative and μή with the subjunctive. Give an instance. What do you mean by oblique narration? What is the meaning of ἔχθεσθαι with the genitive?

4. (a) Translate—

Ἐν τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἤκε καὶ ἠρώτησεν εἰ ἤδη ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν. Φαλῖνος δὲ ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν, “Οὔτοι μὲν ὦ Κλέαρχε ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει· σὺ δ’ ἡμῖν εἶπε, τί λέγεις.” Ὁ δ’ εἶπεν, “Ἐγὼ σε, ὦ Φαλίνε, ἄσμενος ἰώρακα, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες· σύ τε γὰρ Ἕλληνας εἶ καὶ ἡμεῖς τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσους σὺ ὄρας· ἐν τοιοῦτοις δὲ ὄντες πράγμασι συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρὴ ποιεῖν περὶ ὧν λέγεις. Σὺ οὖν, πρὸς θεῶν, συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν, ὅ τι σοι δοκεῖ κάλλιστον καὶ ἄριστον εἶναι, καὶ ὃ σοι τιμὴν οἴσει εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἀναλεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλῖνος ποτε πεμφθεὶς παρὰ βασιλέως κελεύσων τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι συμβουλευομένοις ξυμβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς τάδε. Οἶσθα δὲ, ὅτι ἀνάγκη λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἢ ἂν συμβουλεύσης.”

Parse ἄσμενος and πεμφθεὶς, giving principal parts.

(b) Translate—

Ὁ δ’ εἶπεν· “Ἦν μὲν ἤλθομεν ἀπίοντες παντελῶς ἂν ὑπὸ λιμοῦ ἀπολοίμεθα· ὑπάρχει γὰρ νῦν ἡμῖν οὐδὲν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων. Ἑπτακαίδεκά γὰρ σταθμῶν τῶν ἐγγυτάτω οὐδὲ δεῦρο ἴοντες ἐκ τῆς χώρας οὐδὲν εἶχομεν λαμβάνειν. ἔνθα δ’ εἶ τι ἦν, ἡμεῖς διαπορευόμενοι κατεδαπανήσαμεν. Νῦν δ’ ἐπινοοῦμεν πορεύεσθαι μακροτέραν μὲν, τῶν δ’ ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν. Πορευτέον δ’ ἡμῖν τοὺς πρώτους σταθμοὺς ὡς ἂν δυνώμεθα μακροτάτους, ἵνα ὡς πλεῖστον ἀποσπασθῶμεν τοῦ βασιλικοῦ στρατεύματος· ἦν γὰρ ἅπαξ δύο ἢ τριῶν ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπόσχωμεν, οὐκέτι μὴ δύνηται βασιλεὺς ἡμᾶς καταλιβεῖν. Ὀλίγω μὲν γὰρ στρατεύματι οὐ τολμήσει ἐφέπεσθαι· πολλὸν δ’ ἔχων στόλον οὐ δύνησεται ταχὺ πορεύεσθαι. ἴσως δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπανιῖ. Ταύτην,” ἔφη, “τὴν γνώμην ἔχω ἔγωγε.”

What is πορευτέον? Give the rule for the formation of such words, and form similar words from πείθω—κολάζω—φεύγω—ἠφελέω.

Parse σπανιῖ.

(c) Translate—

Πορευόμενοι δὲ ἀφίκοντο εἰς κόμας, ὅθεν ἀπέδειξαν οἱ ἡγεμόνες λαμβάνειν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. Ἐνῆν δὲ σίτος πολὺς καὶ οἶνος φοινίκων καὶ ὄξος ἐψητὸν ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν. Αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ βάλανοι τῶν φοινίκων, οἷας μὲν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησίν ἐστιν ἰδεῖν, τοῖς οἰκεταῖς ἀπέκειντο αἱ δὲ τοῖς δεσπόταις ἀποκειμεναὶ ἦσαν ἀπόλεκτοι, θαυμάσιαι τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος ἢ δὲ ὕψις ἡλέκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερε· τὰς δὲ τινὰς ξηραίνοντες τραγήματα ἀπετίθεισαν. Καὶ ἦν καὶ παρὰ πότον ἡδὺ μὲν, κεφαλαγὲς δέ. Ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἐθαύμασαν τό τε εἶδος καὶ τὴν ιδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς. Ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο κεφαλαγὲς· Ὁ δὲ φοῖνιξ, ὅθεν ἐξαιρεθεῖη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος, ὄλος ἀναίνετο.

Why is the genitive ἡλέκτρον used? Distinguish the use of λαβέσθαι with the genitive from that of λαμβάνειν with the accusative.

(d) Translate—

Διελθόντες δὲ τρεῖς σταθμοὺς ἀφίκοντο πρὸς τὸ Μηδίας καλούμενον τεῖχος, καὶ παρῆλθον εἴσω αὐτοῦ. Ἦν δὲ ἀκοδομημένον πλίνθοις ὀπταῖς ἐν ἀσφάλτῳ κειμέναις, εὖρος εἴκοσι ποδῶν, ὕψος δὲ ἑκατόν· μῆκος δ’ ἐλέγετο εἶναι εἴκοσι παρασαγγῶν· ἀπέχει δὲ Βαβυλῶνος οὐ πολὺ. Ἐντεῦθεν δ’ ἐπορεύθησαν σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας ὀκτώ· καὶ διέβησαν διώρυχας δύο, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ γεφύρας, τὴν δ’ ἐξευγμένην πλοίοις ἐπτὰ· αὐταὶ δ’ ἦσαν ἀπὸ τοῦ Τίγρητος ποταμοῦ· κατετέμνητο δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ τάφροι ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν, αἱ μὲν πρώται μεγάλαι, ἔπειτα δ’ ἐλάττους· τέλος δὲ καὶ μικροὶ ὀχετοὶ, ὥσπερ ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἐπὶ τὰς μελίνας· καὶ ἀφικνοῦνται ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγρητα ποταμόν· πρὸς ᾧ πόλις ἦν μεγάλη καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, ἣ ὄνομα Σιττάκη, ἀπέχουσα τοῦ ποταμοῦ σταδίου πέντε καὶ δέκα.

What case is πλίνθοις, and why? What English distance was a σταθμός, a παρασάγγης, and a στάδιον?

Parse κατετέμνητο.

Distinguish the meaning of ἐπ’ ἐμοί, ἐπ’ ἐμοῦ, and ἐπὶ with an accusative.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart, 21st May, 1884.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS, 1885.

I. It is hereby notified, that five Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1885, will be open for competition in the second week of June, 1885, to every boy or girl under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1885, not at present holding one of such Exhibitions, and who has not been a pupil of a Government School within six months of the date of the Examination.

II. Every Candidate must produce certificates of good conduct during the nine months preceding the Examination, and of having been educated in the Colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1885.

III. Candidates will be required to pass a short preliminary Examination in the following subjects; viz.—English, French or Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography.

IV. The Examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. English Language and Grammar.
2. Geography.
3. History.
 - A. Outlines of English History.
 - B. Outlines of Roman History. (Creighton's *History Primer*.)
 - C. Sacred History. (From the death of David to the Captivity.)
4. Arithmetic.
5. French. Vinet's *Chrestomathie Française*, Biographies, to end of "Un trait de la Vie du Duc de Bretagne."
6. Latin. (Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book V., and Virgil, *Æn.*, Book III.)
7. { Greek. (Xenophon's *Anabasis*, Book II., chaps. 1—4 inclusive.)
 } Or German. (Low's *First German Reader*, the first 13 sections.)

NOTE.—Candidates when forwarding their applications for admission to the Examination are required to state whether they wish to present German instead of Greek.

8. Algebra, to include Quadratic Equations.
9. Euclid, First Book.

V. The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of Examination:—

| | <i>No. of Marks.</i> |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| English | 150 |
| Geography | 150 |
| History | 150 |
| Arithmetic | 150 |
| French | 150 |
| Latin | 150 |
| Greek or German | 150 |
| Algebra | 100 |
| Euclid | 100 |
| TOTAL | 1250 |

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain half the total number of marks.

VI. The Exhibitions will be tenable at such Schools as shall be named by the Parent or Guardian and be approved by the Council.

VII. The Council will direct the Secretary to pay to Exhibitioners the amount of their respective Exhibitions for the quarter on receipt of a certificate from the authorities of the school to which they may belong stating that they have conducted themselves diligently and steadily during the quarter.

VIII. In the event of an Exhibitioner not being able to produce such a certificate for any three months, the Exhibition shall be declared vacant: provided always that this rule shall not apply to Exhibitioners when they have been incapacitated from attending school by illness or other sufficient cause to be determined by the Council.

IX. Arrangements may be made for a local Examination at Launceston in the event of three or more Candidates notifying their desire to be examined at that place.

X. Candidates desirous of offering themselves for Examination must notify in writing* their intention to the Secretary on or before the 1st May, 1885, transmitting at the same time the certificates above required, and a certificate from the Parent or Guardian that the Candidate will not be fourteen years of age on the 1st of June, 1885.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

* Printed Forms of Application can be obtained from the Secretary.