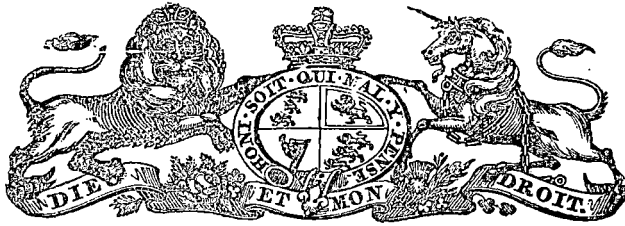


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1882.

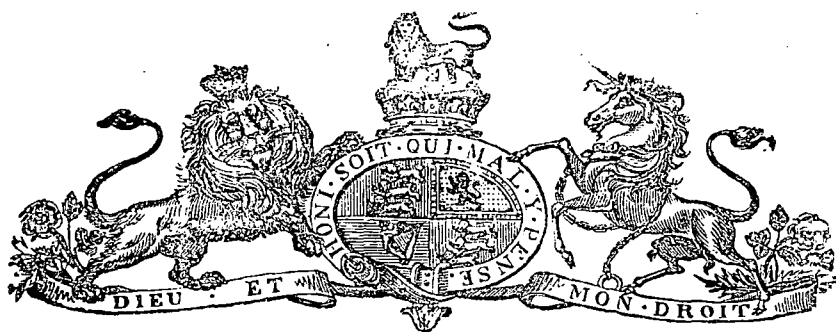
T A S M A N I A .

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y .

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS :

REPORT FOR 1881.

Laid upon the Table by the Attorney-General, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 12, 1882.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart, 3rd July, 1882.*

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

FREDERICK GRUEBER THORNE,
JOHN WILSON,
WALTER JOHN JOHNSTONE,
HARRY BRISBANE JAMIESON, and
ERNEST WILLIAM JOHN IRELAND,

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 20th April, 1881.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart, 20th June, 1882.

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

Fifteen Candidates, of whom two were girls, presented themselves for examination, being six in excess of the number of Candidates last year. Ten were examined in Hobart and five in Launceston. All passed the Preliminary Examination.

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

English.—Good papers were done by Thorne, Hogg, Wilson, and Rachael Waldron. The questions in analysis and composition of sentences being, for the most part, well answered.

French.—White and Thorne did good papers. Anna Poulett-Harris, Wilson, Ireland, and Maxwell answered fairly. As a rule the translations from the prescribed text were much better done than the grammar work. White, Thorne, and Maxwell were the only Candidates who did the English into French with any accuracy.

Latin.—Wilson, Thorne, Jamieson, and Hogg did fair papers. None of the work was very good. Thorne did the best paper all round, but Wilson knew more about translating into Latin. The majority of the Candidates showed a fair acquaintance with the books prescribed, but only a slight knowledge of the grammar.

Greek.—Jamieson, Wilson, Thorne, Johnstone, and Anna Poulett-Harris all answered fairly. In this subject the knowledge of grammar was very slight indeed. Thorne's paper gave most evidence of thorough teaching in this respect.

Geography.—Ireland, Burbury, Stops, and Chancellor sent in very good papers, Ireland gaining more than two-thirds of the marks, and the other three falling but little short of that number. The papers of Wilson, Johnstone, Maxwell, and Thorne were also very creditable. Six of the Candidates shewed scarcely any knowledge of the Geography of Tasmania. Ireland was the only one who answered the question on the telegraphic communication between Hobart and London satisfactorily.

Arithmetic.—In this subject Johnstone, Thorne, and Wilson answered remarkably well, gaining more than two-thirds of the marks. The papers of Jamieson and Ireland were not very far inferior. Of the rest, all but three failed to gain one-third of the marks, and of those three two did not exceed that limit. In several of the papers not more than four of the questions were attempted; and, in one paper, out of nine questions attempted only two gained any marks. All this would seem to indicate a want of sufficient attention to this very important subject. As instances of mistakes it may be mentioned that in the question in Practice more than one of the Candidates multiplied the Extent by the Cost, while in what is called “The Unitary Method” of working Problems in Proportion the crowded arrangement of the cancelled figures caused an uncanceled one to be overlooked.

Algebra.—In this subject Thorne and Jamieson head the list, gaining nearly full marks, followed very closely by Wilson and Johnstone. Hogg, Anna Poulett-Harris, and Ireland also deserve mention.

Euclid.—The papers of Wilson and Thorne were very satisfactory, gaining considerably more than three-fourths of the marks. Maxwell gained nearly three-fourths, and Jamieson several more than half.

History.—A number of good papers were done, the examination testing nothing but the Candidates’ memory of the prescribed books.

The annexed Table shews the results in detail. Five of the boys have reached the standard for an Exhibition; eight of the other Candidates, including the two girls, qualified themselves for mention in the Table by gaining one-third of the total number of marks, which two of the boys failed to do.

We beg to recommend that the Exhibitions be awarded to Thorne, Wilson, Johnstone, Jamieson, and Ireland.

In comparing the results of this Examination with those of last year, we observe a considerable increase in the number of marks gained. The two at the head of the list this year have gained more marks than the senior of last year; the third of this year is exactly equal to the second, and the fourth of this year ranks above the third of last year; seven of this year’s Candidates come in between the third and fourth of last year; while the twelfth of this year would have ranked sixth last year. This may of course be to a certain extent due to the application of a different standard by fresh Examiners, but we venture to think that it points in some degree to better preparation on the part of the Candidates.

We notice with much satisfaction that the second and third on this year’s list are Exhibitioners of the Board of Education.

We regret that neither of the two female Candidates has been successful, more especially as we observe that their age precludes them from having another opportunity of competing. We hope, however, that their failure will not deter others from coming forward on a future occasion. This is the first time that girls have competed, and it will be seen that one of them, bearing the well-known and honored name of Poulett-Harris, though unsuccessful in gaining an Exhibition, has taken a good place on the list.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY.
A. W. GARRETT.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
			[Maximum..	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
1	Thorne, Frederick Grueber ...	16 Oct., 1868	Hutchins School	110	85	89	89	107	93	81	71	51	776
2	Wilson, John	27 Nov. 1868	Church Grammar School, Launceston	98	64	89	96	106	82	86	83	67	771
3	Johnstone, Walter John	6 Oct., 1868	Ditto	79	49	60	77	122	73	56	74	98	688
4	Jamieson, Harry Brisbane ...	27 Aug. 1868	Horton College	59	49	81	105	97	90	69	38	70	658
5	Ireland, Ernest Wm. John ...	28 June, 1869	Mr. Ireland's Scotch College	90	61	62	33	83	58	29	101	100	617
6	Hogg, Gustave Henzé	13 Jan., 1869	Mr. Hogg's Collegiate Institute, Launceston	107	55	80	—	40	66	51	67	110	576
7	Harris, Anna May Poulett	14 May, 1869	High School	86	65	42	65	35	59	33	47	105	537
8	Maxwell, Raymond	22 Aug. 1868	Hutchins School	79	60	33	51	38	34	73	74	78	520
9	White, Horace Bertram	17 April, 1869	Mr. Pike's City School	70	87	46	42	40	40	45	49	90	509
10	Burbury, Arthur Jas. Lewis ..	30 Sept. 1869	High School	74	55	53	35	50	15	52	97	66	497
11	Stops, Wm. Joshua Tilley	26 May, 1870	Mr. Ireland's Scotch College	89	51	59	21	65	28	30	93	45	481
12	Chancellor, Francis G. M.	30 Sept. 1869	High School	80	46	43	52	20	18	6	91	108	464
13	Waldron, Rachel Louisa	19 Sept. 1868	Mrs. Allison's, Launceston	93	45	21	—	50	41	12	49	95	406

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1882. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

- Multiply two hundred and fifty-nine thousand and eighty-three by four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven; and divide the result by one thousand three hundred and eighty-nine. Express the quotient in words.
- A soldier's pay for a year is £9 17s. 8½d. : how much does he receive per day?
- Reduce £123 17s. 11¼d. to farthings, and 8795342 ozs. to tons, &c.
- Add together $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ of $3\frac{5}{8}$, and $\left(\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2\frac{1}{4}}{9}\right)$.

GEOGRAPHY.

- Define *Longitude* and *Latitude*.
- Name the largest river in each of the great divisions of the earth, and state its length.
- Name the most N. and the most S. Cape of each Continent.
- Where are the following Cities?—Brussels, Valparaiso, Brisbane, Peking, Calcutta, Christchurch.

LATIN.

- Translate—Ariovistus respondit non se Gallis sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse. Ostendit se, si vim facere conentur, prohibiturum. Cæsar equitatum præmittit qui videant quas in partes hostes iter faciant.
- Translate into Latin—I will advise the boy to learn diligently. It is disgraceful to banish the good and wise.
- Write out the present subjunctive and perfect indicative of *scribo* and of *vincor*.
- Decline *is*, *miles* and *respublica*.

ENGLISH.

1. Classify in three columns the verbs in the following sentences, according as they express actions done or undergone, or simple existences:—
War was declared, and vigorous efforts were made on both sides. The contest was to decide whether Rome should become a Latin town, or the Latins be subject to Rome. It was there that the two armies met, and the battle was fought that decided the contest.
2. Give the first person of the present and past tenses, and the past participle of the following:—
Fly, buy, fight, swing, cleave, thrive, drive, build.
3. What parts of speech are used to express (1) quality, (2) manner or mode, (3) relation?
4. Give the plurals of fish, match, fox, wish, staff, sky, mouse.

FRENCH.

1. Translate—Le roi arriva le jeudi au soir. Il y a douze nuits que je n'ai dormi. Il coûtait seize mille francs.
2. Translate into French—My sister is in the garden. I shall send you some books. He has travelled for sixteen months. I cannot come because I am not well.
3. Write down the infinitive and the present participle of the following verbs:—Put, sais, va, vinrent, pleura.
4. Write down the plural of the following expressions:—Cet œil bleu; un bel oiseau; un long travail; le feu continuel.

Arithmetic.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1882. 9 A.M. to Noon.

1. If telegraph posts are placed 66 yards apart, and a train passes one in every three seconds, how many miles an hour is the train travelling?
2. A, B, and C start on a tour, each with £40 in his pocket, and agree to divide their expenses equally. When they return A has £7 3s. 6d., B £4 10s., and C £1 13s. 9d. What ought A and B to pay C to settle their accounts?
3. Find by Practice the rent of 134 acres, 3 roods, 16 poles, at £3 13s. 4d. per acre.
4. What is the cost of the carpet for a room 21 feet long and $15\frac{5}{8}$ feet wide at 1s. $2\frac{2}{3}$ d. per square yard?
5. Having given that the weight of a cubic foot of water is 1000 oz., and that the imperial gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches, find the weight of a pint of water.
6. A person invests £375 at simple interest, and at the end of 3 years and 8 months he finds that he possesses £423 2s. 6d., at what rate per cent. was his profit?
7. If 3 men working 11 hours a day can reap a field of 20 acres in 11 days, in how many days can 9 men working 12 hours a day reap a field 360 yards long and 320 broad?
8. Find the square root of 90306·2601, and the cube root of 20·570824.
9. Two vessels start from the same port due East and due North respectively, at the rate of 12 and 9 miles an hour; how far are they apart at the end of six hours?
10. At what times between 5 and 6 are the hands of a watch at right angles to each other?

Latin.

A. W. GARRETT, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1882. 2 to 5 P.M.

1. Translate—

His Cæsar ita respondit: Eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res quas legati Helvetiî commemorâssent, memoriâ teneret: atque eo gravius ferre, quo minus merito populi Romani accidissent: qui si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, non fuisse difficile cavere; sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intelligeret quare timeret, neque sine causâ timendum putaret. Quod si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum, quod eo invito iter per Provinciam per vim tentâssent, quod Æduos, quod Ambarros, quod Allobrogas vexâssent, memoriâ deponere posse? Quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere: consuêsse enim Deos immortales, quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, his secundiores interdum res et diuturniorem impunitatem concedere.

2. In the foregoing passage turn the sentence "eo sibi" to "teneret" from the *oratio obliqua* into the "oratio directa."
3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs—*respondeo, teneo, caveo, volo, obliviscor, ulciscor, pono, timeo*. Give examples of *inceptive* and of *deponent* verbs from the foregoing passage.

4. Translate—

Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones, quas in Galliâ citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret: ac totum montem hominibus compleri, et interea sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt: ipsi, confertissimâ acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange factâ sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. Cæsar, primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, ut æquato omnium periculo spem fugæ tolleret, cohortatus suos, prælium commisit.

5. Translate—

Hic [timor] primum ortus est a tribunis militum, præfectis, reliquisque qui, ex urbe amicitiae causâ Cæsarem secuti, non magnum in re militari usum habebant; quorum alius aliâ causâ illatâ, quam sibi ad proficiscendum necessariam esse diceret, petebat, ut ejus voluntate decidere liceret; nonnulli, pudore adducti, ut timoris suspensionem vitarent, remanebant. Hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant; abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur, aut cum familiaribus suis commune periculum miserabantur. Vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur.

6. Translate—

Ariovistus his omnibus diebus exercitum castris continuit; equestri prælio quotidie contendit. Genus hoc erat pugnae quo se Germani exercuerant. Equitum millia erant sex; totidem numero pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos suæ salutis causâ delegerant. Cum his in præliis versabantur; ad hos se equites recipiebant; hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant; si qui, graviore vulnere accepto, equo deciderat, circumstebant; si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, tanta erat horum exercitatione celeritas ut júbis equorum sublevati cursum adæquarent.

7. Translate—

- (a) Sed non ante datur telluris operta subire,
Auricomos quam qui decerpserit arbore fetus.
Hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus
Instituit. Primo avulso non deficit alter
Aureus; et simili frondescit virga metallo.
- (b) Pars calidos latices et ahena undantia flammis
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt:
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt,
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt: pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium; et subjectam more parentum
Aversi tenuere facem.
- (c) Ille autem: "Tua me, genitor, tua tristis imago,
Sæpius occurrens, hæc limina tendere adegit.
Stant sale Tyrrheno classes. Da jungere dextram,
Da, genitor; teque amplexu ne subtrahe nostro."
Sic memorans largo fletu simul ora rigabat.
- (d) Consul imperium hic primus sævasque secures
Accipiet; natosque pater, nova bella moventes,
Ad pœnam pulchra pro libertate vocabit,
Infelix! Utcumque ferent ea facta minores:
Vincet amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido.

8. Scan the first line of each of the foregoing passages. What was the story of Proserpina? Where was the "Sal Tyrrhenum?" Explain the story referred to in the last passage.

9. Translate into Latin—

1. The young man does not obey the laws of the Commonwealth. 2. Ought he not to have shed his blood for his country? 3. It cannot be denied that it is disgraceful to break one's word. 4. Cæsar set fire to the town and led his army across the Rhone.

History.

A. W. GARRETT, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882. 9 A.M. to Noon.

NOTE.—Give dates wherever you can.

1. Give some account of the following persons:—The Duke of Marlborough, Addison, Pitt, the young Pretender, Clive, Burke, Nelson, O'Connell.
2. Give some account of the following events:—The massacre of Glencoe; the Peace of Utrecht; the South Sea Bubble; the impeachment of Warren Hastings; the execution of Louis XVI; the battle of Waterloo; the abolition of slavery.
3. Relate the chief events of the War of American Independence.
4. Give some account of Antiochus, Cato, Scipio Africanus, Masinissa, Æmilius Paullus, Attalus, Galba.
5. Narrate the chief events in the history of the Gracchi.
6. Explain the respective powers of the Consuls, the Censors, the Senate, and each of the *Comitia* in the Roman Constitution.
7. Give some account of the following events:—The division of the Kingdom of Israel after Solomon's death; the siege of Samaria by Ben-hadad; the rebellion of Jehu; the overthrow of Israel by the King of Assyria; the invasion of Judah by the King of Assyria; the overthrow of Judah by the King of Babylon.
8. Relate the chief incidents in the stories of Elijah and Elisha.
9. Give some account of Jeroboam, Ahab, Hezekiah, Joash, Josiah.

Algebra.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1882. 2 to 5 P.M.

1. Simplify—

$$6a + [4a - \{8b - (2a + 4b) - 22b\} - 7b] - [7b + \{8a - (3b + 4a) + 8b\} + 6a].$$
2. Multiply—
 (1.) $a^2 - 2ax + 4x^2$ by $9a^2 + 3ax + x^2$.
 (2.) $x^3 + 3x^2y + 9xy^2 + 27y^3$ by $x^3 - 3x^2y - 2xy^2 + 3y^3$,
 and find the coefficient of x in the following expansion:—
 $(x^2 - x + 1)(x^2 + x - 1)(x^4 - x^2 + 1).$
3. Divide—
 (1.) $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$ by $x + y + z$.
 (2.) $16x^4 - 81y^4$ by $2x + 3y$.
 (3.) $x^4 + (5 + a)x^3 - (4 - 5a + b)x^2 - (4a + 5b)x + 4b$ by $x^2 + 5x - 4$.
4. Simplify the following Fractions:—
 (1.) $\frac{4x^2 - 7y^2}{3x^2} + \frac{3x - 8y}{6x} + \frac{5 - 2y}{12}$.
 (2.) $\frac{x + y}{y} - \frac{2x}{x + y} + \frac{x^2y - x^3}{y(x^2 - y^2)}$.
 (3.) $\frac{1}{x^2 + 9x + 20} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 12x + 35}$.
5. Solve the following Equations—
 (1.) $\frac{8x - 15}{3} - \frac{11x - 1}{7} = \frac{7x + 2}{13}$.
 (2.) $\frac{3ax - 2b}{3b} - \frac{ax - a}{2b} = \frac{ax}{b} - \frac{2}{3}$.
 (3.) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{3x - 5y}{2} + 3 &= \frac{2x + y}{5} \\ 8 - \frac{x - 2y}{4} &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} \end{aligned} \right\}$
 (4.) $\frac{4x}{5 - x} - \frac{20 - 4x}{x} = 15$.

6. Three persons, *A*, *B*, and *C*, have £76. *B* has £10 more than *A*, and *C* has as much as *A* and *B* together. How much has each?
7. Divide the number 208 into two such parts that the sum of the fourth of the greater and the third of the less is less by 4 than four times the difference between the two parts.
8. *A* can do a piece of work in 50 days, *B* in 60 days, *C* in 75 days. In what time will they do it, all working together?
9. Find two numbers such that the sum of 7 times the greater and five times the less may be 332, and the product of their difference into 51 may be 408.
10. Find the Square Root of—

$$9a^2 - 12ab + 24ac - 16bc + 4b^2 + 16c^2.$$

Geography.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882. 9 A.M. to Noon.

1. State the causes of Day and Night, of the change of Seasons, and of Eclipses of the Sun and the Moon.
2. Name the most S. Cape of Africa, Australia, Greece, Hindostan, Ireland, Italy, Madagascar, Newfoundland, S. America, and Spain.
3. Describe the position of the principal Mountain Ranges of Europe, Africa, and N. and S. America.
4. What rivers empty themselves into the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic, the Bay of Bengal, the Black, Caspian, and North Seas?
5. Where are the following Straits?—Bab-el-mandeb, Bass's, Bhering's, Cook's, Dardanelles, Dover, Gibraltar, Magellan's, Sunda, the Sound.
6. Name the Chief Towns in Canada, China, India, Scotland, and New Zealand.
7. Name the principal Divisions of Australia with the Chief Towns. What are the chief minerals and metals found in Australia? Name the localities in which they are principally found.
Where are the Rivers—Darling, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Swan R.?
8. Describe the position of Tasmania on the Globe. Name the Counties into which it is divided, the principal Headlands on each coast, and six, each, of the principal Lakes and Rivers. In what parts of the Island have Coal, Gold, and Tin been as yet chiefly found?
9. Describe the principal line of telegraphic communication between Hobart and London, specifying the portions where cables are used.
If a telegraphic message were despatched from Hobart at 3 P.M., and took exactly seven hours in transmission, what would be the time in London when it was received?
10. Name the principal Groups of Islands in Oceania.

French.

A. W. GARRETT, Esq., M.A., *Examiner*.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882. 2 to 5 P.M.

1. Translate into French—
 - (1.) She is a good-natured woman obliging every one when she can. She is an obliging woman.
 - (2.) I have written two letters. The two letters which I have written.
 - (3.) Shall I speak to him of it? I will not speak of it to him there. Have you bought some apples? we have.
 - (4.) My brothers have come. He has hurt himself while playing.
- Translate—
2. "C'est faire saluer les gens sans cérémonie," dis-je aussi gaiement que je pus. Cette mauvaise plaisanterie, vu la circonstance, parut excellente. "Je vous félicite," reprit le capitaine: "vous n'aurez rien de plus, et vous commanderez une compagnie ce soir; car je sens bien que le four chauffe pour moi. Toutes les fois que j'ai été blessé, l'officier auprès de moi a reçu quelque balle morte; et," ajouta-t-il d'un ton plus bas et plus honteux, "leurs noms commençaient toujours par un P."
3. Que dirai-je de la sévérité des jugements? Quel plus grave tribunal y eut-il jamais que celui de l'Aréopage, si révérend dans toute la Grèce, qu'on disait que les dieux mêmes y avaient comparu? Il a été célèbre dès les premiers temps, et Cécrops apparemment l'avait fondé sur le modèle des tribunaux de l'Égypte. Aucune compagnie n'a conservé si longtemps la réputation de son ancienne sévérité, et l'éloquence trompeuse en a toujours été bannie

4. Dieu tient du plus haut des cieux les rênes de tous les royaumes; il a tous les cœurs en sa main: tantôt il retient les passions, tantôt il leur lâche la bride; et par là, il remue tout le genre humain. Veut-il faire des conquérants? il fait marcher l'épouvante devant eux, et il inspire à eux et à leurs soldats une hardiesse invincible.
5. "Je n'ignore point le sort qui m'attend; mais un crime flétrirait mon âme: la douleur ne brisera que mon corps. D'ailleurs, il n'est point de maux pour celui qui sait les souffrir: s'ils passent les forces de la nature, la mort vous en délivre. Pères conscrits, cessez de me plaindre; j'ai disposé de moi, et rien ne me pourra faire changer de sentiment. Je retourne à Carthage, je fais mon devoir, et je laisse faire aux dieux."
6. Mais que les hommes ne s'y trompent pas: Dieu redresse, quand il lui plaît, le sens égaré; et celui qui insultait à l'aveuglement des autres, tombe lui-même dans des ténèbres plus épaisses, sans qu'il faille souvent autre chose pour lui renverser le sens, que ses longues prospérités.
7. Point out in the foregoing passages different uses of the conjunction *que*; and explain the difference in the use of *dans* and *en*, *devant* and *avant*.

English.

A. W. GARRETT, Esq., M.A., *Examiner*.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882. 9 A.M. to Noon.

1. Give the exact force of the following prefixes and suffixes—thorough(fare), for(bid), fore(noon), gain(say), with(draw), bi(sect), counter(act), retro(grade), vice(chairman), pro(consul), (maid)en, (black)en, (clari)fy, (low)er, (other)wise.
2. Abstract nouns are derived from (1) adjectives, (2) verbs. Give three examples of each.
3. Distinguish between a *simple*, a *subordinate*, and a *coordinate* sentence. Give examples of each.
4. The place of a noun in the sentence may be taken by (1) a pronoun, (2) an adjective, (3) the infinitive of a verb, (4) a participial substantive, (5) a noun clause. Compose a sentence to illustrate each case.
5. Analyse—

"It chanced that I, the other day,
Was sauntering up the sacred way,
And musing, as my habit is,
Some trivial random fantasies
That for the time absorbed me quite,
When there comes running up a wight,
Whom only by his name I knew."

6. Write an exact description of this examination room with its contents.
7. Distinguish between the meanings of *timid* and *cowardly*, *distract* and *abstract*, *unfortunate* and *unhappy*, *meaningless* and *senseless*, *strange* and *unexpected*.
8. Change the following complex sentences into simple sentences without changing anything of the meaning—(1) If you will think a little on the matter, you will find out where you are wrong. (2.) When you have any leisure, tell me what people are saying in the town. (3) When a man lays out his plans for the future, he cannot tell how they will turn out.
9. "There, in his *noisy* mansion, *skilled to rule*,
The *village* master taught his little school.
A man *severe* he was and *stern to view*:
I knew him well, and every truant knew."

Parse the words in italics. Give the derivation of mansion, rule, village, master, and view.

Euclid.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, *Examiner*.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1882. 2 to 5 P.M.

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

1. Define a plane rectilineal angle, a segment of a circle, a scalene triangle, a rhombus.
2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal to one another.
3. To bisect a given rectilineal angle.
4. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

5. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides, equal to them, of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.
6. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
7. Parallelograms on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
8. If a parallelogram and a triangle be on the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.
9. To describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
10. If two straight lines bisect each other at right angles, any point in either of them is equidistant from the extremities of the other.

Greek.

A. W. GARRETT, Esq., M.A., *Examiner.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882. 9 A.M. to Noon.

1. Decline ἡγέμων and ἱππέυς.
2. Give the third person singular of the future, the perfect, and the first and second aorists (when they have both) of γράφω, φυλάττω, λέγω, λύω, both active and passive.
3. Compare ἀσθενής, καλός, σοφός.
4. What are the personal, the relative, and the demonstrative pronouns in Greek?
5. Translate—

(a) Ἄλλὰ πάντα μὲν ἄρα ἄνθρωπον ὄντα προσδοκᾶν δεῖ, ὁπότε γε καὶ ἐγὼ νῦν ὑφ' ὑμῶν αἰτίας ἔχω, ἐν ᾧ πλείστην προθυμίαν ἐμαυτῷ γε δοκῶ συνειδέναι περὶ ὑμᾶς παρεσχημένος. Ἀπετραπόμην μὲν γε ἤδη οἴκαδε ὠρμημένος, οὐ μὰ τὸν Δία οὔτοι πυνθανόμενος ὑμᾶς εὖ πρᾶσσειν, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἀκούων ἐν ἀπόροις εἶναι, ὡς ὠφελήσων, εἴ τι δυνάμην.

(b) Ἄλλ' ἔχετε μὲν με οὔτε φεύγοντα λαβόντες οὔτε ἀποδιδράσκοντα· ἦν δὲ ποιήσητε, ἃ λέγετε, ἴστε, ὅτι ἄνδρα κατακεκαυότες ἔσεσθε πολλὰ μὲν δὴ πρὸ ὑμῶν ἀγρυπήσαντα, πολλὰ δὲ σὺν ὑμῖν πονήσαντα καὶ κινδυνεύσαντα καὶ ἐν τῷ μέρει καὶ παρὰ τὸ μέρος, θεῶν δ' ἴλεων ὄντων καὶ τρόπαια βαρβάρων πολλὰ δὴ σὺν ὑμῖν στησάμενον, ὅπως δέ γε μηδενὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πολέμοι γένησθε, πᾶν, ὅσον ἐγὼ ἐδυνάμην, πρὸς ὑμᾶς διατεινόμενον.

(c) Ἀναμνήσθητι δὲ καὶ σὺ, τί προτελέσας ἡμῖν συμμάχους ἡμᾶς ἔλαβες. Οἶδ', ὅτι οὐδέν. ἀλλὰ πιστευθεὶς ἀληθεύσειν, ἃ ἔλεγες, ἐπῆρας τοσοῦτους ἀνθρώπους συστρατεύεσθαί τε καὶ κατεργάσασθαι σοὶ ἀρχὴν οὐ τριάκοντα μόνον ἀξίαν ταλάντων, ὅσα οἴονται δεῖν οὔτοι νῦν ἀπολαβεῖν, ἀλλὰ πολλαπλασίων. Οὐκοῦν τοῦτο μὲν πρῶτον τὸ πιστεύεσθαι, τὸ καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν σοὶ κατεργασάμενον, τούτων τῶν χρημάτων πιπράσκειται; Ἴθι δὴ ἀναμνήσθητι, πῶς μέγα ἡγοῦ τότε καταπράξασθαι ἃ νῦν καταστρεψάμενος ἔχεις. Ἐγὼ μὲν εὖ οἶδ', ὅτι ἠῤῥω ἂν τὰ νῦν πεπραγμένα μᾶλλον σοὶ καταπραχθῆναι ἢ πολλαπλάσια τούτων τῶν χρημάτων γενέσθαι.

(d) Κατηγόρου γάρ μου πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους, ὡς σὲ περὶ πλείονος ποιόμην ἢ Λακεδαιμονίους, αὐτοὶ δ' ἐνεκάλουν ἐμοὶ, ὡς μᾶλλον μέλοι μοι, ὅπως τὰ σὰ καλῶς ἔχοι ἢ ὅπως τὰ ἐαυτῶν· ἔφασαν δέ με καὶ δῶρα ἔχειν παρὰ σοῦ.

(e) Ἐνταῦθα δὴ ὥρα ἦν σκοπεῖν, πῶς ἔσται ἡ ἄφοδος· καὶ λαβόντες ὅσοι ἦσαν βόες καὶ πρόβατα ἤλαυνον καὶ ἀνδράποδα ἐντὸς πλαισίου ποιησάμενοι, οὐ τοῖς χρήμασιν ἔτι προσέχοντες τὸν νοῦν, ἀλλὰ μὴ φυγῇ εἴη ἡ ἄφοδος, εἰ καταλιπόντες τὰ χρήματα ἀπίοιεν, καὶ οἱ τε πολέμοιοι θρασύτεροι εἶεν καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἀθυμότεροι· νῦν δὲ ἀπήεσαν ὡς περὶ τῶν χρημάτων μαχοῦμενοι.

6. In the foregoing passages parse δυνάμην, γένησθε, ἐπῆρας, μέλοι, ἀπίοιεν.
 7. Turn into Greek—The enemies fled into the city. The laws of Athens have been written. Be laborious in deeds, not in words only. The slave is useful both to you and to me. When the Persians were approaching, the citizens ran away.
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TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart, 20th April, 1881.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS, 1882.

I. It is hereby notified, that two Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1882, will be open for competition in the second week of June 1882, to every boy under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1882, 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.

(NOTE.—The following Resolution has been unanimously passed by the Council of Education, and the Government will be urged to provide for the proposed additional Exhibitions in the Estimates for 1882 :—
“In order to enable the Council to give five Exhibitions annually instead of two, the Government be requested to place £100 yearly instead of £40 at the disposal of the Council. The said Exhibitions to be open alike to girls and boys.”)

II. Every Candidate must produce certificates of his having conducted himself well during the nine months preceding the Examination, and of having been a resident in the Colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1882.

III. No Candidate for an Exhibition will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have first passed 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. (Cornwell's School Geography recommended.)
3. History.
 - A. English History. (Smith's smaller History of England, chapters 30—37 inclusive.)
 - B. Roman History. (Smith's smaller History of Rome, chapters 15—21 inclusive.)
 - C. Sacred History. (From the accession of Solomon to the Babylonish captivity.)
4. Arithmetic.
5. French. (Vinet's Chrestomathie Française, Dissertations Historiques—“L'enlèvement de la Redoute,” to end of “Régulus”.)
6. Latin. (Caesar de Bello Gallico, Book I. and Virg. Æn., Book VI.)
7. Greek. (Xenophon's Anabasis, Book VII. chaps. 6, 7, and 8.)
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
French	100
Latin	150
Greek	150
Arithmetic	150
Algebra	100
Euclid	100
Geography	150
History	150
TOTAL	1200

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 each Exhibitioner the amount of his Exhibition for the quarter on receipt of a certificate from the authorities of the school to which he may belong, stating that he has conducted himself 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, his 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, 1882, 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 June, 1882.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

* Printed Forms of Application will be furnished by the Secretary on application.