

(No. 34.))

1884.

PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

«COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS:

REPORT FOR 1883.

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



Tasmanian Council of Education, Hobart, 18th June, 1884.

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-

CHARLES BENSON BARNETT, THOMAS JAMES STUBBS, FREDERICK HENRY COX, OLIVER LINDLEY ADAMS, and LYNDHURST FALKINER GIBLIN,

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 30th May, 1883.

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-fourth Annual Examination for Exhibitions, which commenced on the 9th of June, and extended over six days.

Twelve Candidates, all boys, presented themselves for examination. Eight were examined in Hobart and four in Launceston. All successfully passed the preliminary examination.

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

English.—The papers were as a whole well done, though the analysis was in some cases rather imperfect, and some of the essays showed little power of composition; one or two, on the other hand, were remarkably good, Law and Hull being best in this respect. The best papers were done by Giblin, Stubbs, Adams, Waldron and Law, while everyone obtained considerably over half marks.

French.—The average of marks is, it will be seen, remarkably high. This is no doubt owing in some measure to the easiness of the papers. Still the result is highly satisfactory, most of the candidates writing not only good translations but also good English. The three best papers were sent up by Hammond, Barnett, and Stubbs, though several more attained to very nearly as high a standard, and there was no one who did not do fairly well.

Latin.—The result is on the whole very gratifying, and far above last year's average. In several cases the translation was very good. Stubbs's paper was remarkably good throughout, and Law's Cæsar translation was excellent, though his Vergil was rather weak. Wilson, Hammond, and Adams all sent up fair papers. The weak points throughout were the questions and parsing, Stubbs being a long way ahead of his fellow candidates in these respects.

Greek.—Considering the subject and the youth of the candidates, the result may be considered very creditable. Stubbs was again far and away above the heads of all the rest, and his paper showed throughout signs of great care and accuracy; his parsing especially deserves commendation. Barnett, Wilson, Cox, and Calvert all did fairly well, though here again, while the translation was generally good, the parsing and grammar were in most cases poor.

Arithmetic.—The answering in this subject was very satisfactory, only three boys having failed to gain two-thirds of the full number of marks. Barnett answered all the questions quite correctly. Giblin and Cox sent in very good papers, and those of Wilson and Adams also deserve to be mentioned creditably.

Algebra.—The result in this subject was not at all satisfactory; very few of the higher questions were answered correctly. The papers sent in by Stubbs were remarkably neat and accurate, those of Barnett scarcely less so, and those of Gorringe and Adams were very creditable. But it will be seen that these were the only candidates who gained half-marks or more.

Euclid.—In this subject Giblin and Cox gained more than three-fourths marks, and were closely followed by Hammond, whose papers in the other Mathematical subjects were remarkably weak. Barnett and Stubbs sent in very creditable papers. It is plain, however, that several of the candidates had merely committed the Propositions to memory, but did not understand them. One of the candidates perpetrated an act of playfulness in the collocation of his letters which had better have been avoided.

Geography.—In this subject the answering compares very unfavourably with that of last year. Only five boys gained half marks, and in looking over my notes I observe that only two of the questions were answered fully, and that by only two of the candidates. Three, however, of the five—Barnett, Cox, and Stubbs—sent in very creditable papers. It may interest the teachers to know that no candidate answered the last question fully. One named four of the places, one named three, four named two, and the rest only one, namely Hobart.

History.—Rather weak. Barnett was the only one who sent up anything like a first-class paper. Waldron comes next, but at a considerable interval. It has, however, to be remembered that the subject is a very comprehensive one, embracing as it does Sacred, English, and Roman History; and it is scarcely therefore surprising that the result should witness to an only moderate amount of success.

The annexed Table shows the result in detail. No less than ten out of the twelve candidates have reached the standard for an Exhibition, while the remaining two succeeded in gaining the onethird of the total number of marks which is necessary in order that their names may appear upon the list.

We beg to recommend that the Exhibitions be awarded to C. B. Barnett, T. J. Stubbs, F. H. Cox, O. L. Adams, and L. F. Giblin.

The general result of the Examination compares very favourably with that of last year, and is probably the most satisfactory that has hitherto been attained.

We are again glad to observe that the four senior candidates are all Exhibitioners under the Board of Education.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY, JOHN C. WHALL, M.A., Examiners.

Hobart, 17th June, 1884.

TABLE OF MARKS.

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No.	NAME.	SCHOOL.	DATE OF BIRTH.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	A rit hmetic.	Algebra.	Evelid.	Geography.	History.	ToraL.
			· [Maximum	150	150	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
				[
1	Barnett, Charles Benson	High School	4 Dec., 1870	106	116	93	86	150	57	<i>~</i> 70	102	122	902
. 2	Stubbs, Thomas James	Hutchins School	19 Aug., 1870	121	115	133	120	111	64	67	84	79	894
3	Cox, Frederick Henry	Ditto	18 June, 1870	108	110	99	82	136	42	84	95	85	841
4	Adams, Oliver Linley	Church Grammar	21 Sept., 1870	119	112	104	39	123	50	40 40	79	89	755
5	Giblin, Lyndhurst Folkiner	Hutchins School	·29 Nov., 1872	124	100	92	51	138	21	83	71	62	742
6	Wilson, Joseph	Church Grammar School	27 Sept., 1870	89	107	107	83	124	46	20	67	88	731 ·
7	Waldron, James Bellord	Ditto	4 July, 1871	118	111	93	71	111	45	3	68 ′	105	725
8.	Hammond, William Pitt	High School	· 7 Dec., 1870	86	124	106	72	55	21	79	71	93	707
9	Calvert, George Alfred Crace	Hutchins School	14 May, 1871	105	101	72	82	104	34	54	72	59	683
10	Law, Ernest Milton	Church Grammar School	21 Sept., 1870	117	108	96	55	95	26	8	42	62	609
. 11	Hull, Ethelbert Christian	Hutchins School	27 Aug., 1870	107	84	66	64	76	18	27	87	63	592
12	Gorringe, Cecil John	Horton College	10 Sept., 1870	106	74	42	7	100	51.	9	43	25	45 7
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J. BROOKE H. BAILEY, JOHN C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiners.*

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1884. Four hours.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1. Divide twenty-three millions four hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-four by MDCCLXXVII.; and express the result in words.
- 2. How many steps does a man, whose length of pace is 32 inches, take in $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles?
- 3. Find the G.C.M. and also the L.C.M. of 228, 304, and 342.
- 4. Add together $1000\frac{2}{5}$, $74\frac{5}{9}$, and $6\frac{2}{15}$; and subtract $81\frac{7}{12}$ from the sum.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. Of what countries are Berlin, Cairo, Calcutta, Copenhagen, Madrid, Ottawa, Pekin, Perth, Rio Janeiro, and Teheran respectively the capitals?
- 2. Name the longest river in each of the principal divisions of the earth, and give its length.
- 3. Define Latitude and Longitude. What are the Latitude and Longitude of Hobart ?
- 4. Where are the Arctic and Antarctic Circles?

ENGLISH.

- 1. What letters in the English Alphabet are redundant? Explain, and if possible derive, consonant, vowel, guttural, labial, dental, spirant.
- 2. Give some words that form their plurals by vowel change.

3. What different ways are there of distinguishing the masculine and feminine?

4. Parse the words in the following sentence :---

Nero is known as a monster of cruelty, who put to death everyone whom he chose.

LATIN.

- 1. Give the rules for—(1) the agreement of a relative; (2) motion to and from and position at a place; (3) duration and point of time.
- 2. Decline locus, quis (indefinite), and celer.
- 3. Give the principal parts of mordeo, pingo, fingo, figo, lavo, caveo, soleo, reor.
- 4. Put into Latin—(a) There is no doubt that he went to Athens to learn the Greek language.
 (b) Cicero was said to be the father of his native land.
 - And into English—Cæsar cum ab hoste non amplius passuum XII. milibus abesset, ut erat constitutum, ad eum legati revertuntur: qui in itinere congressi magnopere, ne longius progrederetur, orabant.

Parse progrederetur, and state the reason for its being in the subjunctive mood.

FRENCH.

- 1. In what ways are the comparative and superlative formed in French?
- 2. Put into French—(a) Africa is not so populous as Europe. (b) My father, mother, brother, and sister are in the country. (c) I consent to it. (d) Do you not love your mother?
 (e) What pleases me is his modesty.
- 3. Conjugate—(a) The imperfect subjunctive of se promener. (b) The preterite of tenir. (c) The present indicative of coudre. (d) The preterite of vivre.
- 4. When does, and when does not, the past participle agree with the word to which it relates?

Arithmetic.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, Examiner.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884. 9 A.M. to Noon.

- 1. A man spends £26 8s. every 30 days, and his annual income is £400; how much does he save in a year?
- 2. Find by Practice the cost of 175 cwts. 14 lbs. 12 ozs. at £1 13s. 4d. per cwt.
- 3. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ship cost £4000, what will $\frac{7}{3}$ of $\frac{3}{35}$ of the ship cost?
- 4. Reduce $\frac{1}{16}$ of 10s. $+\frac{4}{9}$ of 5s. 3d. $+\frac{8}{15}$ of half-a-crown to the decimal of £1 5s. 9d.
- 5. Find the present worth of £810 16s. 8d. due $2\frac{1}{4}$ years hence, at $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. simple interest.

- 6. How many yards of carpet, 2 ft. 4 in. wide, will it take to cover a floor 26 ft. by 35 ft.?
- 7. If 6 men earn £8 for 5 days' work, how long will it take 15 men to earn £4?
- 8. A can mow 5 acres of grass in 3 days, B 7 acres in 9 days, C 11 acres in 12 days; in how many days can they jointly mow 121 acres?
- 9. Extract the Square Root of 173889, and the Cube Root of 198155287.
- 10. A man sold a horse for £41 17s., and by so doing lost 7 per cent. on what it cost him; find the cost price.

Latin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1884. 2 to 5 p.m.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., Examiner.

Cæsar, Book IV. Vergil: Æneid, Book II.

1. Write a brief description of Cæsar's first invasion of Britain. In what year did it take place?

2. Translate---

Ad hæc Cæsar quæ visum est respondit ; sed exitus fuit orationis ; Sibi nullam cum his amicitiam esse posse, si in Galliâ remanerent ; neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare ; neque ullos in Galliâ vacare agros, qui dari tantæ præsertim multitudini sine injuriâ possint ; sed licere, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, quorum sint legati apud se et de Suevorum injuriis querantur et a se auxilium petant : hoc se ab iis impetraturum.

Parse tueri, querantur, giving the principal parts.

Why is remanerent in the subjunctive mood?

3. Translate—

Exiguâ parte æstatis reliquâ, Cæsar, etsi in his locis, quod omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit, maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quod omnibus fere Gallicis bellis hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adísset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portus, aditus cognovisset: quæ omnia fere Gallis erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illo adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quidquam præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones quæ sunt contra Gallias notum est. Itaque evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portus, reperire poterat.

Decline in singular and plural, locus.

Of what construction is "ad bellum gerendum" an example?

Explain the datives-sibi, usui.

4. Translate—

Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ : primo per omnes partes perequitant et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso terrore equorum et strepitu rotarum ordines plerumque perturbant; et quum se inter equitum turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus prœliantur. Aurigæ interim paullatim ex prœlio excedunt atque ita currus collocant, ut, si illi a multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in prœliis præstant, ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere et in jugo insistere et inde se in currus citissime recipere consuêrint.

Why is habeant in the subjunctive?

Parse, giving the principal parts-desiliunt, consuêrint.

Give the other degrees of comparison of citissime.

5. Translate and explain the following-

- (a) Sanguine placastis ventos et virgine cæsa, Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras : Sanguine quærendi reditus, animaque litandum Argolica.
- (b) Fatale aggressi sacrato avellere templo Palladium, cæsis summæ custodibus arcis, Corripuere sacram effigiem.

(c) Tunc etiam fatis aperit Cassandra futuris Ora, dei jussu non unquam credita Teucris.

(d) Neptunia Troja.

6. Translate—

Fit via vi : rumpunt aditus, primosque trucidant Immissi Danai, et late loca milite complent. Non sic, aggeribus ruptis quum spumeus amnis Exiit, oppositasque evicit gurgite moles, Fertur in arva furens cumulo, camposque per omnes Cum stabulis armenta trahit. Vidi ipse furentem Cæde Neoptolemum, geminosque in limine Atridas : Vidi Hecubam centumque nurus, Priamumque per aras Sanguine fædantem, quos ipse sacraverat, ignes.

Who are the different people mentioned?

Decline vi.

7. Translate---

Quærenti, et tectis urbis sine fine furenti, Infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creüsæ Visa mihi ante oculos, et nota major imago. Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit. Tum sic affari, et curas his demere dictis: 'Quid tantum insano juvat indulgere dolori, O dulcis conjux ? non hæc sine numine divum Eveniunt : nec te comitem portare Creüsum Fas, aut ille sinit superi regnator Olympi.

What is meant by nota major imago?

Scan lines 2 and 4.

What is the construction of affari?

8. Put the following sentences into Latin :--

(a) He perceived that he had fallen into the midst of enemies.

- (b) I am coming to see you.
- (c) Can you tell me whether this is right or not?

(d) It cannot be doubted that Clodius was killed by the slaves of Milo.

Mistory.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., Examiner.

1. Give the dates of the following events :---

The first invasion of the Anglo-Saxons. The signing of Magna Charta. The Armada. The breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Parliament. The accession of Queen Victoria. The discovery of Tasmania.

- 2. Write a short history of the first Prince of Wales. Where did the Welsh get their name, and to what race do they belong ?
- 3. What were the circumstances that led to the Reformation in England. How far did it proceed during the reign of Henry VIII.?
- 4. What is the Habeas Corpus Act; and when was it passed?

5. Mention very briefly any event connected with the following people or places:-Towton, Titus Oates, Hampden, Pinkie, Sedgemoor, Ridley, Sir Robert Peel, Warren Hastings, Evesham.

- 6. Give a list of the chief Judges of Israel, with the nations from whom they delivered the people.
- 7. Write a short history of the life of David previous to his accession to the throne of Israel.

8. What great sins did David commit, and how was he punished for them?

9. Relate the history of the appointment and downfall of the Decemvirs.

- 10. What was the origin of Carthage? and what led to the commencement of the first Punic war? Give the dates of its beginning and its close, with the names of any noted men connected with it.
- 11. In what year, and under whom, did the Romans first invade Britain? and when did they really commence its conquest?

- 12. Who was the first Christian Emperor of Rome? and what famous city did he found?
- 13. Relate very briefly any remarkable event connected with the following names:—Cincinnatus, Hasdrubal, L. Sergius Catalina, M. Brutus; and give a list of the Roman Emperors from Augustus to Trajan.

Algebra.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884. 2 to 5 p.m.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, Examiner.

1. Multiply-

- (1) $a^3 + 3a^2b 2ab^2 + 3b^3$ by $a^2 + 2ab 3b^2$.
- (2) $x^4 2ax^2 + 4a^2$ by $x^4 + 2ax^2 + 4a^2$.
- And find the continued product of 1 x, 1 + x, $1 + x^2$, $1 + x^4$.

2. Divide-

- (1) $4a^2x^4 12a^3x^3 + 13a^4x^2 6a^5x + a^6$ by $2ax^2 3a^2x + a^3$.
- (2) $x^4 81y^4$ by x 3y.
- (3) $x^4 + (5 + a)x^3 (4 5a + b)x^2 (4a + 5b)x + 4b$ by $x^2 + 5x 4$, without removing the brackets.
- 3. Simplify the following Fractions-
 - (1) $\frac{3xy 4}{x^2y^2} \frac{5y^2 + 7}{xy^3} \frac{6x^2 11}{x^3y}.$ (2) $\frac{x + y}{y} - \frac{2x}{x + y} + \frac{x^2y - x^3}{y(x^2 - y^2)}.$ (3) $\frac{5}{3(1 - x)} - \frac{2}{1 + x} + \frac{7x}{3x^2 + 3} - \frac{7x}{3x^2 - 3}.$

4. Solve the following Equations :---

(1)
$$\frac{7x-31}{4} - \frac{8+15x}{26} = \frac{7x-8}{22}$$
.
(2) $5 - x(3\frac{1}{2} - 2x) = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3x - (4-5x)}{4}$.
(3) $\cdot 15x + \frac{\cdot 135x - 225}{6} = \frac{\cdot 36}{\cdot 2} - \frac{\cdot 09x - \cdot 18}{\cdot 9}$.

- 5. The ages of two brothers amount to 27 years. On dividing the age of the elder by that of the younger the quotient is $3\frac{1}{2}$. What is the age of each?
- 6. A bath is filled by a pipe in 40 minutes. It is emptied by a waste-pipe in an hour. In what time will the bath be full, if both pipes are opened at once?
- 7. A and B set out at the same time, one from Bellerive and the other from Richmond, which are 13 miles apart. A walks 4 miles an hour, and B 3 miles an hour. Where will they meet?
- 8. Solve the following Equations :----

(1)
$$\frac{5x-3}{2} - \frac{3x-19}{2} = 4 - \frac{3y-x}{3}$$

(1)
$$\frac{2x+y}{2} - \frac{9x-7}{8} = \frac{3y+9}{4} - \frac{4x+5y}{16}$$

(2)
$$\frac{12}{5-x} + \frac{8}{4-x} = \frac{32}{x+2}.$$

- 9. The cost of 12 horses and 14 cows is £380; the cost of 5 horses and 3 cows is £130. What is the cost of a horse and a cow respectively?
- 10. The product of two numbers is 24, and their sum multiplied by their difference is 20. Find the numbers.

Geography.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, Examiner.

- 1. Mention the principal causes that determine the climate of a country.
- 2. Name the principal Countries of Asia, with their respective Capitals.
- 3. Name the principal Gulfs and Bays of N. and S. America.
- 4. Describe accurately the position of the following Straits :- Bab-el-mandeb, Bass's, Behring's, Dardanelles, Gibraltar, Hudson, Le Maire, Ormuz, The Sound, Yenikale.
- 5. Give the names and the height of the highest points of (1) The Andes, (2) The Caucasian Mountains, (3) The Himalayas, (4) The Pyrenees, and (5) The Rocky Mountains.
- 6. Name the principal Rivers which empty themselves into the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Gulf of Mexico.
- 7. Name the principal Capes in Europe and N. America.
- 8. Name the Counties of Tasmania which do not horder on the sea; the six highest Mountains; six principal Rivers; and the principal Capes on the W. Coast.
- 9. Name the Divisions of Australia, with their Capitals and principal Rivers and Capes.
- 10. Name the places intimated by the following particulars respectively :----

	Latitude.	Longitude.						
(1)	22° 35′ N.	88° 25′ E.						
(2)	33° 55′ S.	18° 26′ E.						
(3)	55° 57′ N.	3° 12′ W.						
(4)	42° 54′ S.	147° 29′ E.						
(5)	40° 44′ N.	74° ∘ 0′ ° W.						
(6)	33° 51′ S.	151° 15' E.						
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French.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1884. 2 to 5 p.m.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., Examiner.

. Translate—

Les deux armées furent en présence, le 27 avril 1746, à deux heures après midi, dans un lieu nommé Culloden : les montagnards ne firent point leur attaque ordinaire, qui était si redoubtable. La bataille fut entièrement perdue; et le prince, légèrement blessé, fut entraîné dans la fuite la plus précipitée. I es lieux, les temps, font l'importance de l'action. On a vu dans cette guerre, en Allemagne, en Italie, et en Flandre, des batailles de près de cent mille hommes qui n'ont pas eu de grandes suites; mais à Culloden une action entre onze mille hommes d'un côté, et sept à huit mille de l'autre, décida du sort des trois royaumes. Il n'y eut pas dans ce combat neuf cents hommes de tués parmi les rebelles; car c'est ainsi que leur malheur les a fait nommer en Ecosse même; on ne leur fit que trois cent vingt prisonniers : tout s'enfuit du côté d'Inverness, et y fut poursuivi par les vainqueurs. Le prince accompagné d'une centaine d'officiers, fut obligé de se jeter dans une rivière, à trois milles d'Inverness, et de la passer à la nage. Quand il eut gagné l'autre bord, il vit de loin les flammes au milieu desquelles périssaient cinq ou six cents montagnards, dans un grange à laquelle le vainqueur avait mis le feu, et il entendit leurs cris.

Where is Culloden?

2. Translate—

Paraguay, dans la langue des sauvages, signifie le fleuve couronné, parce qu'il prend sa source dans le lac de Xarages, qui lui sert comme de couronne. Avant d'aller grossir Rio de la Plata, il reçoit les eaux du Parama et de l'Uraguay. Des forêts qui renferment dans leur sein d'autres forêts tombées de vieillesse, des marais et des plaines entièrement inondées dans la saison des pluies, des montagnes qui élèvent des déserts sur des déserts, forment une partie des régions que le Paraguay arrose. Le gibier de toute espèce y abonde ainsi que les tigres et les ours. Les bois sont remplis d'abeilles qui font une cire fort blanche et un miel trèsparfumé.

3. Translate-

Et non-seulement le projet était sage, mais il fut sagement exécuté. Alexandre, dans la rapidité de ses actions, dans le feu de ses passions même, avait, si j'ose me servir de ce terme, une saillie de raison qui le conduisait, et que ceux qui ont voulu faire un roman de son histoire, et qui avaient l'esprit plus gâté que lui, n'ont pu nous dérober. Parlons en tout à notre aise.

Conjugate the present tense of the verb from which voulu comes.

4. Translate-

De semblables récits peuvent nous faire sourire, nous qui les lisons dans de vieux livres, écrits pour des hommes d'un autre âge ; mais, au sixième siècle, quand ces légendes passaient de bouche en bouche, comme l'expression vivante et poétique des sentiments et de la foi populaires, on devenait pensif, et l'on pleurait en les entendant raconter. Parse peuvent and devenait.

5. Translate-

- Le projet d'Alexandre ne réussit que parce qu'il était sensé. (a)
- N'en ayant pas la moindre idée, il ne pouvait y croire. (b)
- Que les hommes privés, qui se plaignent de leurs petites infortunes, jettent les veux sur (c)ce prince et sur ses ancêtres.
- Mais la nature ni la fortune ne furent jamais si fort contre lui que lui-même. (d)

6. What adjectives are placed before, and what after, the noun.

Ænglish.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1884. 9 A.M. to Noon.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., Examiner.

- 1. Who were the earliest known inhabitants of Britain, and where are their descendants still to be found? When did Britain become England? and what is the meaning of the latter name?
- 2. Grammar deals with Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax. Explain the meaning of these words.
- 3. What different kind of nouns are there in the English language? Give two instances of each.

4. What do you mean by strong and weak verbs? Which are the older of the two?

- 5. What was the termination of the old English infinitive? and what is the origin of the personal suffixes-e g., a-m., ar-t, ha-th?
- 6. What is the origin of the's, which we now use as the sign of the possessive case? When is the s dropped, and the 'only employed?
- 7. What is the force of the following prefixes and suffixes?-

Prefixes—Circum, de, mis, hemi, re, pro. Suffixes—Er, ile, ous, age, lent.

Form words illustrative of your answer.

- 8. Compare the following adjectives :- Nigh, old, late, little.
- 9. Analyse the following :---
 - The story of its ruin is simple and obvious : and instead of enquiring why the Roman (a)Empire was destroyed, we should rather be surprised that it had subsisted so long. The victorious legions, who in distant wars acquired the vices of strangers and mercenaries, first oppressed the freedom of the republic, and afterwards violated the majesty of the purple.
 - (b) At the mid hour of night, when stars are weeping, I fly To the lone vale we loved, when life shone warm in thine eye: And I think oft, if spirits can steal from the regions of air, To revisit past scenes of delight, thou wilt come to me there, And tell me our love is remembered, even in the sky.
- 10. Write a short account of a football or cricket match, or some pretty spot with which you are acquainted.

Cuclid.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1884. 9 A.M. to Noon.

Rev. Canon BAILEY, Examiner.

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

- 1. Distinguish fully between a Problem and a Theorem ; give an example of each from Euclid. Book I.
- 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. The angles which one straight line makes with another straight line on one side of it, either are two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

4. Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third side.

- 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. To draw a straight line through a given point parallel to a given straight line.
- 7. Parallelograms on equal bases and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
- 8. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram are equal to one another.
- 9. To describe a square on a given straight line.
- 10. If two straight lines bisect each other at right angles, any point in either of them is equi-distant from the extremities of the other.

Greek.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1884. 9 A.M. to NOON.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., Examiner.

Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I., Chaps. 6 to 10.

N.B.-In all cases of verb parsing, principal parts are to be given.

1. Decline $va\tilde{v}\varsigma - \mu\epsilon i \zeta \omega v - \delta a v \tau \delta \varsigma$.

2. Distinguish in meaning between—

- (a) ό ἀυτὸς ἄνθρωπος and ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀυτὸς.
- (b) ό ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος and ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
- (c) φαίνομαι είναι and φαίνομαι ŵν.

3. Give the principal parts of the following verbs : $\delta \delta \omega \mu - \phi \eta \mu \partial - \delta \gamma \omega - \lambda a \nu \theta \delta \nu \omega - \mu \delta \chi \omega \mu \omega - \pi i \pi \tau \omega$.

4. (a) Translate—

'Αναγνούς δὲ αὐτὴν ὁ Κῦρος συλλαμβάνει ἘΟρόντην, καὶ συγκαλεῖ εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν Περσῶν τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἑπτά καὶ τοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατηγοὺς ἐκέλευεν ὁπλίτας ἀγαγεῖν, τούτους δὲ θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα περὶ τὴν αὐτοῦ σκηνήν. Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα ἐποίησαν, ἀγαγόντες ὡς τρισχιλίους ὁπλίτας.

Parse άναγνους and συλλαμβάνει.

What different meanings may $\theta i \sigma \theta a \tau \lambda a$ have? Give the other degrees of comparison of $a \rho i \sigma \tau \sigma \varsigma$.

Onve the other degrees of comparison of

(b) Translate—

⁸Ω ἄνδρες "Ελληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμάχους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνονας καὶ κρείττους πολλῶν βαρβάρων ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον. "Όπως οῦν ἐσεσθε ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας, ῆς κέκτησθε, καὶ ὑπὲρ ῆς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ εὐδαιμονίζω. Εὐ γὰρ ἴστε, ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἑλοίμην ἂν ἀντὶ ῶν ἔχω πάντων καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίων. "Όπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε, εἰς οὕον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ πλῆθος πολὺ καὶ κραυγῆ πολλῆ ἐπίασιν. ἂν δὲ ταῦτα ἀνάσχησθε, τὰ ἄλλα καὶ αἰσχύνεσθαί μοι δοκῶ, οὕους ἡμῖν γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἐν τῆ χώρα ὄντας ἀνθρώπους. Ύμῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν ὄντων καὶ εὐτόλμων γενομένων, ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἴκαδε βουλόμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελθεῖν, πολλοὺς δὲ οἶμαι ποιήσειν τὰ παρ' ἐμοὶ ἑλέσθαι ἀντὶ τῶν οἴκοι.

Parse $i\sigma\tau\epsilon - \epsilon\pi i\alpha\sigma\iota\nu - a\nu\alpha\sigma\chi\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$.

Explain the construction of avri wv exw.

What Greek word must be supplied before $\delta \pi \omega_{\varsigma}$ ov $\delta \sigma \varepsilon \sigma \theta \varepsilon$.

(c) Translate—

Κύρος μεν ούν ούτως ἐτελεύτησεν, ἀνὴρ ῶν Περσῶν τῶν μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον γενομένων βασιλικώτατός τε καὶ ἄρχειν ἀξιώτατος, ὡς παρὰ πάντων ὁμολογεῖται τῶν Κύρου δοκούντων ἐν πείρα γενέσθαι. Πρῶτον μεν γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ῶν, ὅτε ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο. Πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται ἕνθα πολλὴν μεν σωφροσύνην καταμάθοι ἀν τις, αἰσχρὸν δ' οὐδεν οὕτ' ἀκοῦσαι οὕτ' ἰδεῖν ἔστι. What is the force of the particle $\hat{a}\nu$, and with what moods and tenses may it be used? (d) Translate—

Ο δ ούν Τισσαφέρνης ώς μείον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, πάλιν μὲν οὐκ ἀναστρέφει, εἰς δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφικόμενος τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκεῖ συντυγχάνει βασιλεῖ, καὶ ὑμοῦ δη πάλιν συνταξάμενοι ἐπορεύοντο. Ἐπεὶ δ ήσαν κατά τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων κέρας, ἔδεισαν οἱ Ἐλληνες μὴ προσάγοιεν πρὸς τὸ κέρας καὶ περιπτύξαντες ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κατακόψειαν· καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας καὶ ποιήσασθαι ὅπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν. Ἐν ῷ δὲ ταῦτα ἐβουλεύοντο, καὶ δὴ βασιλεὺς παραμειψάμενος εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ σχῆμα κατέστησεν ἐναντίαν τὴν φάλαγγα, ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον μαχούμενος συνήει.

Parse $\dot{a}\pi\eta\lambda\lambda\dot{a}\gamma\eta$ — $\dot{a}\phi$ ικόμενος — έδεισαν. Decline κέρας.

5.

- (a) What is the difference in meaning between $\check{a}\rho\chi_{\ell\ell\nu}$ $\tau o\tilde{\nu}$ $\lambda \acute{o}\gamma o\nu$ and $\check{a}\rho\chi_{\ell\sigma}\theta_{a\ell}$ $\tau o\tilde{\nu}$ $\lambda \acute{o}\gamma o\nu$.
- (b) Translate and explain $\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda a\beta o\nu \tau \tilde{\eta}\varsigma \zeta \omega \nu \eta\varsigma \tau \delta\nu$ 'Op $\delta \nu \tau \eta \nu$. Why is $\tau \tilde{\eta}\varsigma \zeta \omega \nu \eta\varsigma$ in the genitive case ?
- (c) What would be the Latin equivalent for $\lambda_0 \chi_{\alpha\gamma} \delta_{\gamma}$?
- (d) Translate, and notice and explain any peculiarity in the grammar of the following :--Πάντες δὲ οὖτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο.

(e) Translate ό δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, ἀλλὰ δέχομαί τε, ἔφη, καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.

(f) Translate ή γυνή ἐκφέυγει γυμνή πρός τούς Έλλήνας.

EDUCATION. COUNCIL TASMANIAN OF

Hobart, 30th May, 1883.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS, 1884.

I. It is hereby notified, that five Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1884, will be open for competition in the second week of June, 1884, to every boy or girl under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1884, 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, 1884.

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.

English Language and Charlenge and Charlenge

Arithmenc.
 French. (Vinet's Chrestomathie Française, Dissertations Historiques—"Expédition du Prince Charles-Edouard," to the end of "Histoire de Galeswinthe."
 Latin. (Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book IV., and Virgil, Æn., Book II.)
 [Greek. (Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I., chaps. 6—10 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.

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

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

	No. of Marks.
English	, 150
Geography	. 150
History	. 150
Arithmetic	. 150
French	. 150
Latin	. 150
Greek or German	. 150
Algebra	. 100 [·]
Euclid	. 100
Тотац	. 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, 1884, 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, 1884.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Printed Forms of Application can be obtained from the Secretary.

WILLIAM THOMAS STRUTT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA.