1874.
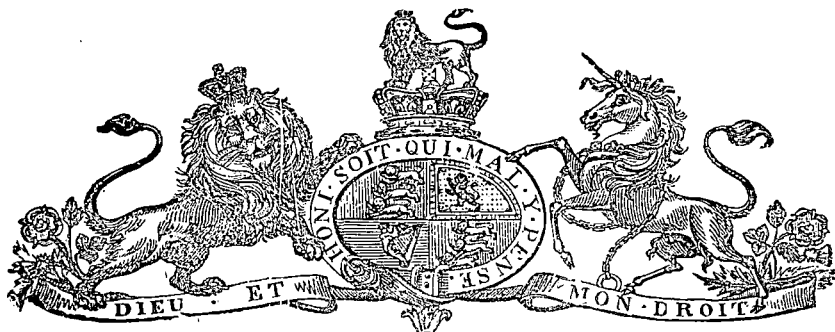
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1874.

Laid upon the Table by the Attorney-General, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 23, 1874.

Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 18*th June,* 1874.

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 two Exhibitions, each of the value of £20 to

> EVANS JOHN TAYLOR, and
> GEORGE ALEXANDER WEBSTER,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 10th July, 1873.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

WE have the honor of presenting to the Council of Education a Report of the Fifteenth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Twelve boys from five Schools submitted their names as Candidates for the two Exhibitions offered by the Council. One of them did not attend the Examination, and one failed at the preliminary trial. The Examination extended over five days and ended on the 13th inst.

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

ENGLISH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—This subject was very well rendered by the following boys, in order:—Byfield, Rule, Snowden, Walsh, Taylor and Walker equal; and creditably by Buscombe, Maxey, and Webster.

FRENCH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Webster acquitted himself exceedingly well. The following, in order, deserve special mention:—Lyons, Maxey, Taylor, Byfield, Snowden, Buscombe and Walsh equal.

LATIN. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The work of this paper was done creditably by seven boys; viz.,—in order of merit, Webster, Taylor, Maxey, Lyons, Snowden, Byfield, Buscombe. The books had been read carefully, and the pieces chosen from them for translation were generally translated well; but the questions given as tests of grammatical knowledge were answered less accurately, and in some instances very badly.

GREEK. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Three boys declined this subject, and two others showed very little knowledge of it. Four acquitted themselves very well: Webster stands first, Taylor next; Byfield and Maxey are nearly equal.

ARITHMETIC. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Webster highly distinguished himself in this subject. The following are worthy of commendation:—Walsh, Taylor, Lyons, (almost equal), Snowden. The following deserve special mention:—Walker, Buscombe, Rule, Byfield.

ALGEBRA. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Walker produced an excellent paper, and deserves very great credit. Of the rest,—Taylor, Buscombe and Snowden (equal), Lyons, rendered the subject well; Webster, Rule, and Walsh deserve favourable mention.

EUCLID. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Most of the competitors had evidently bestowed great pains on the preparation of this subject: Walker and Webster (equal), Taylor, Byfield and Snowden (equal), deserve high praise; Buscombe and Rule are worthy of special mention; Lyons, Walsh, and Maxey acquitted themselves with credit.

GEOGRAPHY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Only Taylor answered very well. Walsh and Webster did creditably, and next to them Lyons, Rule, and Byfield deserve mention as having obtained more than half the maximum of marks.

HISTORY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Taylor answered admirably. Rule, Snowden, and Webster also did very well. Walker, Byfield, Buscombe, Lyons, and Maxey are worthy of mention. At former examinations there have generally been some historical answers betraying extreme carelessness, want of intelligence, or remarkable ignorance. Greater pains had evidently been taken in preparing the subject: there were few bad answers, and many deserving high praise.

The Table annexed shows the results numerically with reference to the same standards as heretofore. We have pleasure in recommending that the Exhibitions be awarded to Evans John Taylor and George Alexander Webster.

We are of opinion that the results of the Examination are very satisfactory. The number of marks obtained by the foremost of the Candidates is somewhat less than it has been for several years past, but greatly exceeds half the maximum, which is the standard of qualification for an Exhibition. And it is an unprecedented feature of this Examination that the above standard was reached by all the Candidates. We are gratified to observe that the first in the list, as well as three others, has distinguished himself at former Examinations, and obtained an Exhibition awarded by the Board of Education. These repeated honours are likely to be in his case, as they have been in several others, the foundation of future success. They also afford a valuable stimulus to the exertions of Tasmanian boys in every social grade, and reflect great credit on the Schoolmasters, without whose careful training they could not have been achieved.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *B.A.*

Hobart Town, 17th June, 1874.   FRANCIS HUDSPETH, *M.A.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	*English.*	*French.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Arithmetic.*	*Algebra.*	*Euclid.*	*Geography.*	*History.*	TOTAL.
				[*Maximum*—	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
		yrs.	mts.											
1	Evans John Taylor	13	3	High School	121	83	109	98	134	78	93	123	136	975
2	George A. Webster	13	9	Hutchins School	107	91	110	111	146	68	96	102	98	929
3	William F. M. Byfield	13	11	St. Mary's Seminary	135	78	79	83	113	43	83	82	90	786
4	Charles Lawson Snowden	13	1	Hutchins School	127	75	88	—	129	74	83	63	111	750
5	C. J. Buscombe	13	6	Hutchins School	116	73	77	71	123	74	74	55	84	747
6	Edwin Maxey	12	11	Horton College	110	84	102	82	78	59	56	72	77	720
7	Thomas Lyons	13	5	Hutchins School	82	85	97	—	133	71	67	88	82	705
8	Edward Walsh	13	1	St. John's Grammar School	125	73	46	16	135	65	59	103	70	692
9	Thomas Edwin Rule	13	1	High School	133	35	29	26	120	67	72	87	116	685
10	William Walker	13	4	Hutchins School	121	29	46	—	124	92	96	59	95	662

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, 8th JUNE, 1874.

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Multiply the number 349 by itself and write the result in words.
2. Divide 550809 by 63.
3. How many guineas are there in £210 ?
4. Take the fifth part from £13 and give the exact remainder.

ENGLISH.

1. Explain the use of the Adverb and Conjunction.
2. Write out the Past and Past Perfect Tenses Indicative of the verb to run.
3. Give the Comparative and Superlative degrees of much, little, big.
4. Give the Possessive forms of we, they, Thomas.

FRENCH.

1. Give the masculine and feminine French forms of the Definite and Indefinite Article.
2. Translate into English :—Je serais. Elles auront eu. Mes enfants, soyez fidèles. Il rit et pleure dans la même minute.
3. Translate into French :—You would have had. The brother and the sister were present. Have you seen my horses? June 8th, 1874.

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain what is meant by the words 'physical geography,' 'longitude,' 'polar circle,' 'isthmus,' 'torrid zone.'
2. Name five of the English ports.
3. Name six of the Capital cities in the Continent of Europe, the Kingdom, Empire, or Republic to which each city belongs, and the language spoken by its inhabitants.

LATIN.

1. Write the dative singular of *qui, vir,* and *homo;* and the genitive plural of *tu, res,* and *flos.*
2. Write the 3rd. pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of *vinco, do,* and *sum;* and the 2nd. pers. sing. imperf. subj. act. of *rego, eo,* and *malo.*
3. Translate into English—
    Genus hoc erat pugnæ quo se Germani exercuerant.
    Multis acceptis vulneribus, copias in castra reduxit.
4. Translate into Latin—
    Give me a good horse.
    Having raised a shout they began to shut the gates.
    (tollo, clamor, cœpi, claudo, porta.)

Latin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1874. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the genitive plural of civis and fluctus; the dative singular of iter, quisquam, and ego ; the 2nd. pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of vivo, fallo, and refero ; the 2nd. pers. sing. plup. subj. of obsum and utor.; and the degrees of comparison of niger and malevolus.

Translate into English—.

2. Ad hæc Ariovistus respondit: Jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent: item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius præscriptum, sed ad suum arbitrium imperare consuesse. Si ipse populo Romano non præscriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur; non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri. Æduos sibi, quoniam belli fortunam tentassent et armis congressi ac superati essent, stipendiarios esse factos. Magnam Cæsarem injuriam facere, qui suo adventu vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret.

3. Rejectis pilis, comminus gladiis pugnatum est: at Germani, celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta, impetus gladiorum exceperunt. Reperti sunt complures nostri milites, qui in phalangas insilirent et scuta manibus revellerent et desuper vulnerarent. Quum hostium acies a sinistro cornu pulsa atque in fugam conversa esset, a dextro cornu vehementer multitudine suorum nostram aciem premebant. Id quum animadvertisset P. Crassus adolescens, qui equitatu præerat, quod expeditior erat, quam hi, qui inter aciem versabantur, tertiam aciem laborantibus nostris subsidio misit.

4. Give the modern names corresponding to Matrona, Arar, Sequana, Lemannus, Vesontio, Garumna.

5. Explain the composition of a legion.

Translate into English—

6.   Obstupuit visu Æneas: ille agmine longo
         Tandem inter pateras et levia pocula serpens
         Libavitque dapes, rursusque innoxius imo
         Successit tumulo, et depasta altaria liquit.

7.   Intenti exspectant signum, exsultantiaque haurit
         Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.
         Inde ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes,
         Haud mora, prosiluere suis: ferit æthera clamor
         Nauticus; adductis spumant freta versa lacertis.
         Infindunt pariter sulcos, totumque dehiscit
         Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.

8.   Talia dicta dabat, clavumque affixus et hærens
         Nusquam amittebat, oculosque sub astra tenebat.
         Ecce deus ramum Lethæo rore madentem,
         Vique soporatum Stygia, super utraque quassat
         Tempora; cunctantique natantia lumina solvit.
         Vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus:
         Et super incumbens, cum puppis parte revulsa,
         Cumque gubernaclo, liquidas projecit in undas
         Præcipitem, ac socios nequidquam sæpe vocantem.
         Ipse volans tenues se sustulit ales ad auras.

9. Complures interim ex fuga Uticam perveniunt. Quos omnes Cato convocatos, una cum trecentis, qui pecuniam Scipioni ad bellum faciendum contulerant, hortatur, ut servitia manumitterent oppidumque defenderent. Quorum quum partem adsentire, partem animum mentemque perterritam atque in fugam destinatam habere intellexisset; amplius de ea re agere destitit navesque iis adtribuit, ut, in quas quisque partes vellet, proficisceretur. Ipse, omnibus rebus diligentissime constitutis, liberis suis L. Cæsari, qui tum ei pro quæstore fuerat, commendatis, et sine suspicione, vultu atque sermone, quo superiore tempore usus fuerat, quum dormitum isset, ferrum intro clam in cubiculum intulit atque ita se transjecit.

Translate into Latin—

10. He who governs well must have obeyed, and he who obeys well seems to me to be worthy to govern.

It is a judge's duty to consider, not what he himself wishes, but what the law requires.

Euclid.

TUESDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*

N.B.—No algebraic symbols permitted. Such abbreviations as the following may be used, with care:—Int., ext., opp. angles, paral. st. lines, paral^m., diam^r. Letters, not figures, must be used in the proof of propositions.

1. Define a plane rectilineal angle, right angles, a circle, a segment, coinciding magnitudes, a problem, a corollary.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each ; and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal to one another ; they shall likewise have their bases, or third sides, equal ; and the two triangles shall be equal ; and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, viz., those to which the equal sides are opposite.

3. Upon the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles that have their sides, which are terminated in one extremity of the base, equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity.

4. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical, or opposite, angles shall be equal.

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 straight line falling upon two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to one another, these two straight lines shall be parallel.

7. Triangles upon equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.

8. To describe a square upon a given straight line.

French.
WEDNESDAY, 10th JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*
Rev. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

1. Write the present subjunctive of être and recevoir ; and the imperfect subjunctive of avoir and donner.

2. Translate—

J'ai déjà exposé comment la difficulté habituelle des voyages en Egypte, devenue plus grande en ces dernières années, s'opposait aux recherches sur les antiquités. Faute de moyens, et surtout de circonstances propres, on est réduit à ne voir que ce que d'autres ont vu, et à ne dire que ce qu'ils ont déjà publié. Par cette raison, je me bornerai à quelques considérations générales.

Les pyramides de Djizé sont un exemple frappant de cette difficulté d'observer, dont j'ai fait mention. Quoique situées à quatres lieues seulement du Caire, où il réside des Francs, quoique visitées par un foule de voyageurs, on n'est point encore d'accord sur leurs dimensions. On a mesuré plusieurs fois leur hauteur par les procédés géométriques, et chaque opération a donné un résultat différent. Pour décider la question, il faudrait une nouvelle mesure solennelle, faite par des personnes connues ; mais, en attendant, on doit taxer d'erreur tous ceux qui donnent à la grande pyramide autant d'élévation que de base, attendu que son triangle est très-sensiblement écrasé.

Parse devenue, réduit, faudrait, connues.

3. Translate—

A tous les bruits ordinaires des grandes cités se mêle ici le bruit des eaux, que l'on entend de toutes parts, comme si l'on était auprès des fontaines de Blandusie ou d'Egérie. Du haut des collines qui sont renfermées dans l'enceinte de Rome, ou à l'extrémité de plusieurs rues, vous apercevez la campagne en perspective ; ce qui mêle la ville et les champs d'une manière pittoresque En hiver, les toits des maisons sont couverts d'herbes, comme les toits de chaume de nos paysans. Ces diverses circonstances contribuent à donner à Rome je ne sais quoi de rustique, qui va bien à son histoire : ses premiers dictateurs conduisaient la charrue, elle dut l'empire du monde à des laboureurs, et le plus grand de ses poètes ne dédaigna pas d'enseigner l'art d'Hésiode aux enfants de Romulus.

Parse apercevez, couverts, sais, dut.

Explain " l'art d'Hésiode," " enfants de Romulus."

4. Translate—

On peut découvrir, au milieu de ce tableau, le cours du Teverone, qui descend vers le Tibre, et que l'œil suit jusqu'au pont où s'élève le mausolée de la famille Plotia, bâti en forme de tour. Le grand chemin de Rome se déroule aussi dans la campagne ; c'était l'ancienne voie Tiburtine, autrefois bordée de sépulcres, et le long de laquelle des nieules de foin, élevées en pyramides, imitent encore des tombeaux.

Give the plural of œil, the masculine of ancienne, and the different cases, singular and plural, of laquelle.

5. Translate—

Ibraïm me quitta après quelques instants, pour aller veiller son fils : il ordonna de m'apporter la pipe et le café ; mais comme l'heure du repas était passée, on ne me servit point le pilau : il m'aurait cependant fait grand plaisir, car j'étais presqu'à jeun depuis vingt-quatre heures. Joseph tira de son sac un saucisson, dont il avalait des morceaux, à l'insu des Turcs ; il en offrait sous main au janissaire, qui détournait les yeux, avec un mélange de regret et d'horreur.

What was un janissaire?

6. Give the first person plural preterite indicative of connaître, coudre, craindre, dire, écrire, faire, instruire, mettre, mouvoir, prendre.

7. Prefix an article, definite or indefinite, to the words cœur, maison, ouvrage, peuple, main, temps, voyage, chambre, figure, lieu.

8. Translate into French—

Men are mortal.
Virtue is amiable.
I have bought paper, ink, and pens.
Tasmania is a happy country.
Charles the first.
What's o'clock now?

Greek.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Write the dative plural of σύ, τίς, and ἀνήρ; the 3rd pers. plur. imp. indic. act. of πειράω ; the 2nd pers. plur. 1 aor. indic. act. of καθίστημι; the nom. plur. masc. 1 aor. act. participle of ποιέω ; the dat. plur. masc. 1 aor. pass. participle of συλλέγω.

Translate into English—

2. Καὶ εὐθὺς ἀγαγόντες τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἤλεγχον διαλαβόντες, εἴ τινα εἰδεῖεν ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἢ τὴν φανεράν. Ὁ μὲν οὖν ἕτερος οὐκ ἔφη· καὶ μάλα πολλῶν φόβων προσαγομένων· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν ὠφέλιμον ἔλεγεν, ὁρῶντος τοῦ ἑτέρου, κατεσφάγη. Ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς ἔλεξεν, ὅτι οὗτος μὲν οὐ φαίη διὰ ταῦτα εἰδέναι, ὅτι αὐτῷ ἐτύγχανε θυγάτηρ ἐκεῖ παρ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκδεδομένη· αὐτὸς δ' ἔφη ἡγήσεσθαι δυνατὴν καὶ ὑποζυγίοις πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν.

3. Οἱ δὲ ἀμφὶ Χειρίσοφον ἀκούσαντες τῆς σάλπιγγος εὐθὺς ἵεντο ἄνω κατὰ τὴν φανερὰν ὁδόν· ἄλλοι δὲ τῶν στρατηγῶν κατὰ ἀτριβεῖς ὁδοὺς ἐπορεύοντο, ἧ ἔτυχον ἕκαστοι ὄντες, καὶ ἀναβάντες, ὡς ἐδύναντο, ἀνίμων ἀλλήλους τοῖς δόρασι. Καὶ οὗτοι πρῶτοι συνέμιξαν τοῖς προκαταλαβοῦσι τὸ χωρίον.

4. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου πᾶν ὁμοῦ ἐγένετο τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, καὶ ἐσκήνησαν αὐτοῦ πολλαῖς καὶ καλαῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ἐπιτηδείοις δαψιλέσι· καὶ γὰρ οἶνος πολὺς ἦν, ὃν ἐν λάκκοις κονιατοῖς εἶχον. Ξενοφῶν δὲ καὶ Χειρίσοφος διεπράξαντο, ὥστε λαβόντες τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀπέδοσαν τὸν ἡγεμόνα· καὶ πάντα ἐποίησαν τοῖς ἀποθανοῦσιν ἐκ τῶν δυνατῶν, ὥσπερ νομίζεται ἀνδράσιν ἀγαθοῖς.

5. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὄναρ εἶδεν· ἔδοξεν ἐν πέδαις δεδέσθαι, αὗται δὲ αὐτῷ αὐτόμαται περιρρυῆναι, ὥστε λυθῆναι καὶ διαβαίνειν ὁπόσον ἐβούλετο. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ὄρθρος ἦν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Χειρίσοφον καὶ λέγει, ὅτι ἐλπίδας ἔχει καλῶς ἔσεσθαι, καὶ διηγεῖται αὐτῷ τὸ ὄναρ. Ὁ δὲ ἥδετό τε καὶ, ὡς τάχιστα ἕως ὑπέφαινεν, ἐθύοντο πάντες παρόντες οἱ στρατηγοί· καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ ἦν εὐθὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ πρώτου. Καὶ ἀπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἱερῶν οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ παρήγγελλον τῇ στρατιᾷ ἀριστοποιεῖσθαι.

6. Καὶ τὰ μὲν σκευοφόρα τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ ὁ ὄχλος ἀκμὴν διέβαινε, Ξενοφῶν δὲ στρέψας πρὸς τοὺς Καρδούχους ἀντία τὰ ὅπλα ἔθετο, καὶ παρήγγειλε τοῖς λοχαγοῖς κατ' ἐνωμοτίας ποιήσασθαι ἕκαστον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ λόχον, παρ' ἀσπίδας παραγαγόντας τὴν ἐνωμοτίαν ἐπὶ φάλαγγος· καὶ τοὺς μὲν λοχαγοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐνωμοτάρχας πρὸς τῶν Καρδούχων ἰέναι, οὐραγοὺς δὲ καταστήσασθαι πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

7. Μετὰ ταῦτα Ξενοφῶν μὲν ἔπραττε περὶ πλοίων, ὅπως ὅ τι τάχιστα διαβαῖεν. Ἐν δὲ τούτῳ ἀφικόμενος Ἀρίσταρχος ὁ ἐκ Βυζαντίου ἁρμοστὴς, ἔχων δύο τριήρεις, πεπεισμένος ὑπὸ Φαρναβάζου τοῖς τε ναυκλήροις ἀπεῖπε μὴ διάγειν, ἐλθών τε ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα τοῖς στρατιώταις εἶπε μὴ περαιοῦσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

8. Translate into Greek—

When he heard this, he went away.

Many of the soldiers fled as quickly as possible.

If you desire these things, I will give you them.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, 11TH JUNE, 1874.   *Three hours.*

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

1. Give the signs used in Algebra to express the multiplication, subtraction, division, extraction of the root, and ratio of quantities.   Explain the words factor, coefficient, power, term, binomial, polynomial; and exemplify the use of brackets.

2. Explain the meaning of the expression $(ab - cd) . (ab - cd)$, and give the result in the form of a bracket, and also in its more simple shape.

3. If $a = 8$, $b = 7$, $c = 6$, $d = 5$, and $e = 1$, give the numerical value of $ab + ce - bd$.

4. Add together $5ab^2 + \frac{3}{5} a^2b$, and $\frac{2}{3} ab^2 - 4a^2b$.

5. Simplify the quantity $x + y - (2x - 3y) - (5x + 7y) - (-13x + 2y)$.

6. Multiply $a^m - 2c^n$ by $a^m - c^n$ and explain the reason of your process.

7. Divide $x^4 - 81$ by $x - 3$.

8. Reduce the fractional expressions :—

$$\frac{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{ab^3}}{b - 1 + \frac{1}{b}} \quad ; \quad \frac{a + b + \frac{b^2}{a}}{a + b + \frac{a^2}{b}} \quad ;$$

9. Solve the equations :—

(a) $13\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} = 2x - 8\frac{3}{4}$.

(b) $\frac{x + 6}{4} - \frac{16 - 3x}{12} = \frac{25}{6}$.

(c) $\frac{x}{x + 1} - \frac{3x}{x - 2} = - 2$.

(d) $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x - \sqrt{1 - x}} = 1$.

(e) $\frac{3x - 5y}{3} - \frac{2x - 8y - 9}{12} = \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$,

   $3\frac{1}{2} . \left\{ \frac{x}{7} + \frac{y}{4} + 1\frac{1}{3} \right\} = 3\frac{1}{2} . \left\{ 4x - \frac{y}{8} - 24 \right\}.$

(f) $\frac{1}{x - 1} - \frac{1}{x + 3} = \frac{1}{35}$.

10. The product of two numbers is 180, but if the lesser of the two be increased by 1, the product is increased by 20.   Find the numbers.

Geography.

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. What is meant by the *climate* of a country? Mention, and illustrate by examples, the five principal causes on which the climate depends.

2. Name the principal rivers which drain the southern slope of Europe, and those which drain the northern slope, mentioning the sea into which each river flows.

3. Which are called the five great powers of Europe, and what are their respective capitals?

4. Name the foreign possessions of England in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Oceania respectively.

5. Name the English and Scotch Universities.

6. Name five of the ports in Ireland and Scotland respectively.

7. Give the divisions of British North America, and the chief town in each.

8. Give the locality of the following places, and one or more particulars about each of them; viz.,— Glasgow, Antwerp, Jeddo, Levuka, Galway, Honolulu, Wellington, Versailles, Hamburgh, Trieste, Milan, Cordova, Cronstadt, Mosul, Cabul, Singapore, Lucknow, Shangae, Brisbane, Havanna, Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, Chicago, Washington, Corfu.

9. Name the rivers which drain the south-eastern slope of Tasmania, and describe in few words the course of each.

10. Mention the four largest of the Tasmanian lakes.

English.

FRIDAY, 12th JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. Hudspeth, *Examiner.*

Passage for Dictation.

1. The wrongs of the Londoners were wrongs endured more or less elsewhere, and the feeling of the Londoners in this instance was the feeling of the bulk of the people in other towns and cities. During many coming years no Saxon patriot made a journey to the capital without doing pilgrimage to the spot where Longbeard had died his patriot death. Names may change, but principles and passions continue the same. We find the germ of the true commonalty, and of the true liberties of England, in such instances of resistance, misguided, faulty, and ill-fated, in many respects, as they may have often been. In English history the civic spirit was to become stronger than the feudal; but to give that turn to the balance between these two powers, has required a large expenditure of thought, and effort, and self-sacrifice, extending through seven centuries.

It was thus that the industrial and city life of our ancestors proved favourable to their political power, and not less to their general intellectual culture—a phase of the revolution of this period that must not be overlooked.

2. Give (1) the meaning of the words wrongs, bulk, patriot, capital, pilgrimage, principles, passions, germ, commonalty, civic, feudal, balance, century, ancestors, political, intellectual, culture, phase, revolution, period; (2) the source from which they are severally derived.

3. Point out briefly what events in the early history of England had the effect of introducing new words into her language.

What do you mean by the expressions vernacular, provincialism, the vulgar tongue, happy thought, pun, slang?

4. Define the following words, and give examples of their use in grammar:—subject, object, transitive, intransitive, relative, possessive, defective, auxiliary, inflexion, analysis.

5. Give the general rule for forming the plural of nouns. State exceptions, with examples, in the case of words ending in s, x, z, sh, o, y. Write the plural form of ox, brother, sheep, woman, crisis, phenomenon, beau; also three words which have no singular in use.

6. Explain the word gender as used in English. Give the male or female form, as the case may require, of lion, goat, hen, parent, duck, lord, earl, duke, prince, wizard, roe, testator. Mention instances where the feminine gender is assigned to things really neuter.

7. Point out the prefixes or affixes of the following words, and say whence they arise:—forbear, never, biped, postpone, friendship, asterisk, auctioneer, to-day, introduction, panorama, preliminary, braggart.

8. Write out the past tense, potential mood, of the verbs to swim and to wear.

9. Analyse the concluding clause of the above passage for dictation.

History.

FRIDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Relate summarily the birth, life, and death of Moses.

2. Who were the following persons; viz.,—Balak, Levi, Caleb, Jethro, Bezaleel, Phinehas, Keturah, Laban, Hagar, Miriam, Israel, Edom?

3. Mention the facts from which these places derived their names: viz.,—Massah, Beersheba, Succoth, Bethel.

4. Give a short account of these persons; viz.,—King Egbert, Bertha, Hereward, Edward the Confessor, Caractacus.

5. Relate briefly these events; viz.,—The third Crusade, the death of William the Conqueror, the grant of Magna Charta.

6. Explain what is meant by 'the feudal system,' and by the terms *fief, vassal,* and *homage.*

7. Relate briefly the conspiracy of Catiline, the banishment of Cicero, the death of the younger Cato, and the battle of Philippi.

8. What names were refused by Octavian, and what titles were received by him?

9. Give a short account of the several persons who formed the first and second Triumvirates.

Arithmetic.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1874. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

N.B.—No marks will be given for answers alone, even if correct. Processes properly worked, though the answers may be incorrect, always receive consideration.

1. Write out the following tables:—Troy, Avoirdupois, and Apothecaries' weight, Long and Square measure.

2. Find the cost of 83 dozen pairs of gloves at 3s. 4d. a pair.

3. If a boy lives $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school, and walks to and fro every day that he attends, how far will he have walked for that purpose in a year? Allow 10 weeks for all holidays.

4. At a guinea per week, how many months', &c. board can I have for £100?

5. A large tank may be filled by two pipes in 8 and 9 hours respectively. There is, however, a leak in the tank, which would drain it, if full, in 12 hours. The tank being empty, and the two pipes working together, how long will it take to fill it?

6. Give the various aliquot parts of £1 from 1s. upwards. Find by Practice the cost of 17cwt. 1qr. 12lbs. at £1 19s. 8d. per cwt.

7. If the expense of 6 labourers for 21 weeks come to £120, what will be the expense of 14 labourers for 46 weeks, at the same rate?

8. Explain clearly what is meant by a Fraction. Reduce $\dfrac{20\frac{1}{2}}{22\frac{1}{12}}$ to a simple fraction.

   If a coat and waistcoat can be made of $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of cloth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards in breadth, how many yards of stuff of $\frac{5}{8}$ yard in breadth will be required to fit the same person?

9. Extract the square root of 540·5625.

10. What is the Compound Interest of £760 10s. for 4 years at 4 per cent. per annum?