(No. 20.)

1876.

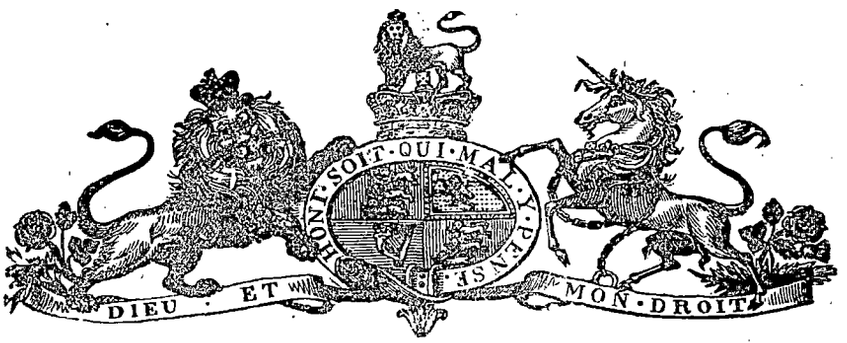
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXHIBITIONS UNDER COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1876.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Secretary, and ordered by the House to be printed, September 12, 1876.



Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 22nd June, 1876.

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

ALLAN JOHN BAXTER, and
JOHN PEACOCK,

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 8th July, 1875.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 20th June, 1876.

WE have the honour of presenting to the Council of Education a Report of the Seventeenth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Sixteen boys offered themselves for examination; namely—Seven from the High School, five from the Hutchins School, two from the Church Grammar School, Launceston, one from Mr. Pike's School, and one from Mr. Ireland's School. Two were examined at Launceston, under supervision approved by the Council, and the rest in Hobart Town; the same questions being set to all at the same time. One candidate failed to pass the preliminary trial.

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

ENGLISH. *Rev. Brooke Bailey, Examiner.*—This subject had evidently been well prepared by many of the candidates, six of whom gained more than two-thirds of the maximum number of marks. The analysis of Rule and Boyes was very correct; Wolfhagen deserves favourable mention.

FRENCH. *Rev. Brooke Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject Peacock, Wolfhagen, and Rule acquitted themselves very creditably. Collier was the only candidate who translated the English sentences quite correctly.

LATIN. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Wolfhagen and Boyes answered well in this subject. None of the rest obtained half the maximum of marks, and the majority of the candidates showed very little knowledge of the language.

GREEK. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—This subject was declined by five boys. No one of the ten who were examined deserves any special mention, and the work of several was of scarcely any value.

MATHEMATICS. *Rev. Brooke Bailey, Examiner.*—It is with regret that I confess to considerable disappointment at the result in this important portion of the Examination; a result arising from the absence of a due appreciation of the *rationale* of the operations, accompanied with a great want of accuracy in carrying out the operations themselves.

In *Arithmetic* Baxter is the only exception to this remark; he attempted ten questions and gained full marks for all, except one; and in that one he, in common with the rest of the candidates, mistook the drift of the question. No other candidate gained full marks for half of the questions he attempted to answer. I commend this serious defect to the notice of all whom it concerns.

In *Algebra* Baxter was the only candidate who acquitted himself creditably. I found upon inquiry that some of the candidates had not been taught Equations at all, and of those who did attempt them, several showed but an imperfect acquaintance with the method of dealing with Fractions. I may mention, as a hint to future candidates, that the question in Greatest Common Measure was not correctly worked out by any one, and only Baxter and Solly solved the equation containing *literal* co-efficients.

In *Euclid* Baxter was again by far the best answerer. Smith was a tolerably good second, but none of the rest obtained half of the number of marks. The answering generally showed great want of clearness of thought. If those who attempted Question No. 8 will look carefully over the Proposition, they can scarcely fail to perceive the fatal mistake which they nearly all made in the construction. Smith was the only candidate who gained full marks for this question.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Rout, Rule, and Peacock acquitted themselves creditably, and all the candidates, with a few exceptions, did pretty well. The questions, however, set as a test of knowledge of the Geography of Tasmania and New Zealand were answered rightly in very few instances.

HISTORY. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Nine boys deserve mention for answering well in this subject; namely, in order of merit, Boyes, Baxter, Rout, Hood, Butler, and Wolfhagen, (the two last-named being equal), Peacock, Rule, and Smith.

The annexed Table exhibits the results with reference to the same standards as at former Examinations. Three reached the standard of qualification for an Exhibition, and six others obtained the number of marks (400) qualifying them for mention in the Table. We have pleasure in recommending that the Exhibitions be awarded to Allan John Baxter and John Peacock.

We are sorry to observe that the recent Examination, as compared with those of several preceding years, does not afford matter for congratulation. The attainments of the first Exhibitioner are considerably lower than those of the highest on the list for a long time past, and what is more important, the average number of marks obtained by the eight candidates whose names appear in the Table of Marks is only 572 as compared with 716 last year. Disregarding these comparisons, however, and looking to the absolute merit of the work examined this year, we are of opinion that the attainments of many of the candidates reflect not a little credit on their capacity and industry, as well as on the Schoolmasters by whom they have been taught. From the nature of the case competitive examinations of schoolboys are liable to fluctuation, and it may be reasonably hoped that the results of future Examinations will bear more favourable comparison with those of previous years.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.
J. BROOKE H. BAILEY.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	*English.*	*French.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Arithmetic.*	*Algebra.*	*Euclid.*	*Geography.*	*History.*	TOTAL.
			Maximum No. of Marks—	**150**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**1200**
1	Baxter, Allan John	7 June, 1862	Church Grammar School, Launceston	103	42	62	49	112	61	80	73	112	694
2	Peacock, John	10 June, 1862	Collegiate School, (Mr. Ireland's) Hobart Town	100	76	51	56	92	37	30	92	92	626
3	Boyes, George Benson ...	23 July, 1862	High School, ditto	114	65	80	45	50	28	44	82	116	624
4	Wolfhagen, Ernest H. W..	6 April, 1863	City School, (Mr. Pike's), ditto	116	76	103	70	27	13	17	72	93	587
5	Rule, William James	26 Aug., 1862	High School, ditto	121	73	48	19	80	16	43	95	91	586
6	Hood, William Percy	9 Dec., 1862	High School, ditto	106	24	51	43	47	36	40	84	101	532
7	Smith, Robert Harcourt..	31 Oct., 1862	Church Grammar School, Launceston	81	50	55	38	54	28	59	30	87	482
8	Rout, Percy	12 Jan., 1863	High School, Hobart Town	104	42	35	19	14	8	18	99	108	447

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1876. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

Rev. BROOKE BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Find the difference between the quotient of nine thousand three hundred and thirteen millions seven hundred and two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three by one thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven, and the product of forty-six thousand four hundred and eighty-one by nine hundred and thirty-six.
2. A gentleman's income in the year 1842 was £500, out of which he saved £198 17*s.* 6*d.*; what was his average daily expenditure?
3. Explain carefully what is shown by the two numbers by which a proper fraction is expressed.
4. Find the 4th term in the proportion 32 : 9 :: 24 :

ENGLISH.

1. Define a Pronoun, and give an explanatory example.
2. How many Participles have Verbs, and how are they generally formed?
3. Give examples of Adverbs of *time*, *place*, and *quantity*.
4. What is meant by a *root* word? Form a *primary* and a *secondary* derivative from the word *strong*.

FRENCH.

1. Give the different singular forms of the definite and indefinite articles, and state when each is used.
2. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns? Give the plurals of *fils*, *jeu*, *cheval*, *ciel*.
3. Translate into English—A-t-il de l'argent? Je lui ai parlé aujourd'hui. Ne les voyons pas.
4. Translate into French—Put on your hat and your gloves. We usually dine at five o'clock. I arrived before you.

LATIN.

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the dative plural of *hic*, *homo*, and *dies*, and the genitive singular of *iter*, *mus*, and *facies*.
2. Write the 3rd pers. plur. perf. indic. of *desum*; 2nd pers. plur. fut. indic. pass. of *amo* and *audio*; and 1st pers. plur. imperf. subj. act. of *rego* and *confero*.
3. Translate into English—

   Imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides.
   Cæsar maturandum sibi censuit.

4. Translate into Latin—

   Cicero wrote a book about friendship. (*scribo*, *liber*, *amicitia*.)
   In the winter the nights become longer. (*hiems*, *nox*, *fio*, *longus*.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. What is meant by 'latitude,' 'longitude,' 'meridian,' 'degree?'
2. Name the capitals of Sweden, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy.
3. Name the Australian Colonies and the chief town of each Colony.
4. Give the principal islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and name the largest.

Arithmetic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. BROOKE BAILEY, *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 Roman Numerals, and their value. Give the rule for their use. Express in the Roman Notation 349, 1876.

2. Divide £2 10*s.* 10½*d.* between 3 men and 2 women, giving each man three times as much as each woman.
3. If a district be rated at £2514 7*s.* 6*d.*, and a rate be granted of £83 16*s.* 3*d.*, how much is the rate in the £? How much will be paid by a farm of 50 acres rated at £346 17*s.* 6*d.*? What is the rate per acre?
4. Make out the following bill:—

   500 envelopes at 1*s.* 10*d.* per 100, 3 boxes of elastic bands at 1*s.* 4½*d.* per box, ½ a gross of penholders at 9½*d.* per dozen, 2½ reams of foolscap at 10½*d.* per quire, 4 dozen quill pens at 4½*d.* per dozen, 13 note-books at 1*s.* 1½*d.* each, and 250 official envelopes at 2*s.* per 100.
5. *A* can do a piece of work in 10 days, which *B* could do in 12: in what time would they do it together?
6. A cistern has 3 pipes in it, by one of which it could be filled in three minutes, and by the other two it could be emptied in 6 and 7 minutes respectively: in what time will it be filled if they are all open together?
7. A clerk copied ·55 of £5 instead of 5·5 of £5: what was the amount of the error?
8. If 4 men, each working 8 hours a day, take 11 days to pave a road 220 yards long and 35 feet broad, how many days will 6 men, each working 12 hours a day, take to pave a road 175 yards long and 36 feet broad?
9. In what time will £1337 12*s.* 1*d.*, at 5 per cent. simple interest, amount to £1698 1*s.* 1¾*d.*?
10. What is the difference between the true and the mercantile discount on £549 for 32 days, at 5 per cent. per annum?
11. A boy sells another boy a cricket bat for 6*s.* 6*d.*, gaining thereby 30 per cent.: what did it cost him?
12. The area of a rectangular field, whose length is 3 times its breadth, is 6 acres 960 yards: find the distance from a corner to the opposite one.

History.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Canon Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Give some account of Athaliah, Hezekiah, and Jehu.
2. Relate briefly the reformation promoted by Josiah, the death of Zechariah son of Jehoiada, and the death of Ahab.
3. Mention the chief particulars in the life of Jeroboam son of Nebat.
4. Relate the defeat sustained by the Romans near Caudium, and give the date of it.
5. Mention the chief events in the second Punic War.
6. Give the particulars of the story of Regulus.
7. Give some account of Cranmer, Drake, Raleigh, Hampden, and Strafford.
8. Trace the descent of Lady Jane Grey, and Mary Queen of Scots, from Henry VII.
9. Write some particulars about the Solemn League and Covenant, The Petition of Right, The Whiggamore Raid, and Babington's Conspiracy.

French.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Brooke Bailey, *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

   L'idée de liberté *qu'*une telle conduit inspirait était admirable; car la liberté que se figuraient les Grecs était une liberté *soumise* à la loi, c'est-à-dire à la raison même reconnue par tout le peuple. Ils ne *voulaient* pas que les hommes *eussent* du pouvoir parmi eux. Les magistrats, redoutés durant le temps de *leur* ministère, redevenaient des particuliers qui ne gardaient d'autorité qu'autant que *leur* en donnait leur expérience. La loi était regardée comme la maîtresse: c'était elle qui établissait les magistrats, qui *en* réglait le pouvoir, et qui enfin châtiait leur mauvaise administration.

   Parse the words in Italics.

   What are the Adverbs of Negation? When may the latter of them be suppressed? Give examples from the above passage.

2. Translate—

Il arriva dans ces temps-là que le jeune Cyrus, frère d'Artaxerxe, se révolta contre lui. Il avait dix mille Grecs dans ses troupes, qui seuls ne purent être rompus dans la déroute universelle de son armée. Il fut tué dans la bataille, et de la main d'Artaxerxe, à ce qu'on dit. Nos Grecs se trouvèrent sans protecteur au milieu des Perses, et aux environs de Babylone; cependant Artaxerxe victorieux ne put ni les obliger à poser volontairement les armes, ni les y forcer: ils conçurent le hardi dessein de traverser en corps d'armée tout son empire, pour retourner en leur pays, et ils en vinrent à bout. Toute la Grèce vit alors plus que jamais qu'elle nourrissait une milice invincible, à laquelle tout devait céder, et que ses seules divisions la pouvaient soumettre à un ennemi trop faible pour lui resister, quand elle serait unie.

What are Reflected Verbs? How are they conjugated? What auxiliary do they require in their compound tenses? Name any Reflected Verbs in the above passage.

3. Translate—

Et comme dans toutes les affaires il y a ce qui les prépare, ce qui détermine à les entreprendre, et ce qui les fait réussir, la vrai science de l'histoire est de remarquer dans chaque temps ces secrètes dispositions qui ont préparé les grands changements, et les conjonctures importantes qui les ont fait arriver.

En effet, il ne suffit pas de regarder seulement devant ses yeux, c'est à dire de considérer ces grands événements qui décident tout-à-coup de la fortune des empires; qui veut entendre à fond les choses humaines, doit les reprendre de plus haut; et il lui faut observer les inclinations et les mœurs, ou, pour dire tout en un mot, le caractère, tant des peuples dominants en général, que des princes en particulier, et enfin de tous les hommes extraordinaires qui, par l'importance du personnage qu'ils ont eu à faire dans le monde, ont contribué, en bien ou en mal, au changement des états et à la fortune publique.

4. Translate into French—

Do you want money?

There are more than a hundred persons at my house.

I was coming to you when I met you.

The author of a good deed is the one who receives its sweetest fruits.

Latin.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Canon Davenport, *Examiner.*

Translate—

1. Acie triplici institutâ et celeriter VIII millium itinere confecto, prius ad hostium castra pervenit quam quid ageretur Germani sentire possent. Qui, omnibus rebus subito perterriti, et celeritate adventûs nostri et discessu suorum, neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatio dato, perturbantur, copiasne adversus hostem educere, an castra defendere, an fugâ salutem petere præstaret.

2. Itaque rursus conjuratione factâ, paullatim ex castris discedere ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt. At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant, fore id quod accidit suspicabatur.

3. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt; magnoque eorum numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi neque consistendi aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hâc fugâ protinus quæ undique convenerant auxilia discesserunt; neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt.

4. Cæsar, consilio ejus probato, etsi opinione trium legionum dejectus ad duas redierat, tamen unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. Ibi ex captivis cognoscit quæ apud Ciceronem gerantur quantoque in periculo res sit. Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis præmiis persuadet uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. Hanc Græcis conscriptam literis mittit, ne, interceptâ epistolâ, nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur.

5. Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen ante futuri
Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
Corpora fusa vident, arreclios tore currus,
Inter lora rotasque viros, simul arma jacere,
Vin asimul.

6. Interea pavidam volitans pennata per urbem
Nuncia Fama ruit, matrisque allabitur aures
Euryali. At subitus miseræ calor ossa reliquit:
Excussi manibus radii, revolutaque pensa.
Evolat infelix, et femineo ululatu,
Scissa comam, muros amens atque agmina cursu
Prima petit: non illa virûm, non illa pericli,
Telorumque memor: cœlum dehinc questibus implet.

7. Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens:
Qualis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam
Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam
Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit;
Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ.
Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhœo.

8. Est autem amicitia nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, cum benevolentia et caritate, summa consensio: qua quidem haud scio, an, excepta sapientia, nihil melius homini sit a Diis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii præponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores; multi etiam voluptates. Belluarum hoc quidem extremum est: illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in nostris consiliis, quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem: sed hæc ipsa Virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet: nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

9. Give the Latin names of the Thames, Rhine, Meuse, Waal, and Ardennes.

10. Give the meaning of 'naves longæ,' 'naves actuariæ,' 'naves annotinæ,' 'In nostro mari,' 'plumbum album,' 'ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes,' 'post diem quartum quam est ventum.'

11. Translate into Latin—
No one doubts that Cæsar came into Britain.
Having learnt their plan he led his army into winter quarters.
We will strive hard to defend the town as bravely as possible.
Nothing shall prevent me from writing a letter to my father.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Brooke Bailey, *Examiner.*

1. Explain clearly the words Factor, Coefficient, Power, Exponent, Terms, Binomial, Dimensions of a Term, Homogeneous. Illustrate each answer by an example.

2. State clearly the rules,—(1) for removing the brackets from an algebraical expression; and (2) for putting two or more numbers within brackets.

Simplify the expression $a - [5b - \{a - (5c - \overline{2c - b} - 4b) + 2a - (a - \overline{2b + c})\}]$.

Subtract $-3(a-b)x + 2(a-c)y$ from $2(a+b)x + 3(b+c)y$, and $(a-2b)x - (b+2c)y$ from $-(2b+c)x + (a-2b)y$, and add the two results together.

3. Shew that $(a+b+c)^2 + a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = (a+b)^2 + (b+c)^2 + (c+a)^2$; and resolve into two factors the expression $x^2 - 13xy + 42y^2$.

4. What is meant by the Greatest Common Measure of two or more numbers? Find the G.C.M. of $x^4 - 9x^2 - 30x - 25$ and $x^5 + x^4 - 7x^2 + 5x$.

5. Simplify the following expressions:—

(1.) $1 + \dfrac{x}{1 + x + \dfrac{2x^2}{1-x}}$.

(2.) $\left(\dfrac{2x}{x+y} + \dfrac{y}{x-y} - \dfrac{y^2}{x^2-y^2}\right) \div \left(\dfrac{1}{x+y} + \dfrac{x}{x^2-y^2}\right)$

6. Solve the following equations:—

(*a*) $\dfrac{x+10}{3} - \dfrac{2}{5}(3x-4) + \dfrac{(3x-2)(2x-3)}{6} = x^2 - \dfrac{2}{15}$.

(*b*) $a\dfrac{x-a}{b} + b\dfrac{x-b}{a} = x$.

(*c*) $\dfrac{x + \frac{y}{2} - 3}{x-5} + 7 = 0, \qquad \dfrac{3y - 10(x-1)}{6} + \dfrac{x-y}{4} + 1 = 0.$

(*d*) $\dfrac{x+2}{x-1} - \dfrac{4-x}{2x} = \dfrac{7}{3}$.

(*e*) $2\sqrt{(x^2 - 2x + 1)} + x^2 = 23 + 2x$.

7. Find that number the double whereof increased by 24 shall as much exceed 80 as the number itself is below 100.
8. There is a certain number of two digits, which is equal to four times the sum of its digits; and if 18 be added to the number the digits will be inverted: find the number.
9. A company dining together at an inn find their bill amounts to £8 15*s.*; two of them were not allowed to pay, and the rest found that their shares amounted to 10 shillings a man more than if all had paid: find the number of men in the company.

Geography.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Canon Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Name the principal varieties of the human race, giving the characteristics of each.
2. State the five principal causes which determine the climate of a country, and give an example of each cause and of its effect on climate.
3. What is the direction of the great watershed of Europe? Name the rivers which drain the northern slope.
4. Name the four most important manufactures in France.
5. Give the capital of Spain, and the city next to it in population. Also, write some particulars about Seville.
6. Name the country in Europe which is richest in minerals, and show that it is so.
7. Name the four chief rivers in England, and state whether the rivers in England flowing eastward, or those flowing westward, are the longer, and the reason why.
8. Give in order of size the five largest lakes in North America.
9. Name the divisions of British North America, and the chief town of each.
10. State the number of counties into which Tasmania is divided, and name the three northern and the three eastern counties. In what counties are Stanley, Wynyard, Launceston, Richmond Swansea, and Sorell?
11. Give the provinces of New Zealand, and the chief town in each. Name the town which is the seat of central government.
12. Name six ports of the United States, and the State to which each belongs.

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Brooke Bailey, *Examiner.*

Passages for Dictation—

"Those who look on his character without favour or malevolence will pronounce that in the two great elements of social virtue, in respect for the rights of others, and in sympathy with the sufferings of others, he was deficient. His principles were somewhat lax. His heart was somewhat hard. But though we cannot with truth describe him as righteous or as a merciful ruler, we cannot regard without admiration the amplitude and fertility of his intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy; his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interests of the State, his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either."

"The lapse of time and rivers is the same;
Both speed their journey with a restless stream;
The silent pace with which they steal away,
No wealth can bribe, no prayers persuade to stay;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last."

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1. Classify the following nouns:—Fertility, India, heart, State, ruler, pace, journey, courage, ocean, army.
2. Classify the following adjectives:—First, much, white, pleasant, fifty, long, beautiful; and compare strong, holy, much, fervent.
3. Decline the personal pronouns of the first and third persons; and give examples of interrogative pronouns.
4. Give examples of adverbs of *time*, *place*, *manner*, and *degree*, arranging them in separate columns under each heading.

5. (*a*) Explain the difference between the active and passive voice of a transitive verb, giving an instance.

   (*b*) Have intransitive verbs a passive voice?

   (*c*) Are the following verbs transitive or intransitive?—Sleep, catch, build, grow.

6. Give the participles of the following verbs:—Learn, feed, lose, write, loose, rid, find, toil.

7. What is an auxiliary verb? What are the auxiliaries of the potential mood?

8. (*a*) What prefixes occur in the following words?—Adhere, superfluous, inelegant, introduce.

   (*b*) What is the force of the affixes—en, ful, ish, less, ible, or able? Give an example of each.

   (*c*) Give the derivation of famous, puerile, decide, transcribe, omnipotent.

9. Analyse the following sentence, parsing the words in italics:—But perhaps *our* ancestors *were* not *quite* as bad as they seem to be; and it is fortunate that there are many able and *earnest* men, who *have been*, and are now, *engaged* in finding out when former generations, and their mouthpieces, *spoke* the truth.

Greek.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the dative singular of ἄναξ, the dative plural of σὺ and ἄρχων, the 2nd person plur. 1 aor. indic. act. of ποιέω, and the gen. plur. fem. 2 aor. part. of συνέρχομαι.

2. Show the derivation of the words 'analyse,' 'syntax,' 'apostle,' 'tactics,' 'phylactery,' 'anecdote.'

3. Translate these phrases: ἐπὶ πόδα ἀνεχώρουν. ἐπιλαμβάνεται αὐτοῦ τῆς ἵππος. ἐπὶ πολλοὺς τεταγμένοι. ἐπ' ὀλίγων τεταγμένοι. In the last two phrases explain the difference of case after ἐπί.

Translate—

4. Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Ξενοφῶν καὶ οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ᾠήθησαν ἔμπροσθεν ἄλλους ἐπιτίθεσθαι πολεμίους· εἵποντο γὰρ ὄπισθεν ἐκ τῆς καιομένης χώρας, καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀπισθοφύλακες ἀπέκτεινάν τέ τινας καὶ ἐζώγρησαν, ἐνέδραν ποιησάμενοι, καὶ γέρρα ἔλαβον δασειῶν βοῶν ὠμοβόεια ἀμφὶ τὰ εἴκοσιν.

5. Ταῦτα ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποίουν ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ἀπιὼν ἐπὶ τὸ εὐώνυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ἔλεγε τοῖς στρατιώταις· "Ἄνδρες, οὗτοί εἰσιν, οὓς ὁρᾶτε, μόνοι ἔτι ἡμῖν ἐμποδὼν τὸ μὴ ἤδη εἶναι, ἔνθα πάλαι ἐσπεύδομεν· τούτους, ἢν πως δυνώμεθα, καὶ ὠμοὺς δεῖ καταφαγεῖν."

6. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ θυσία ἐγένετο, τὰ δέρματα παρέδοσαν τῷ Δρακοντίῳ, καὶ ἡγεῖσθαι ἐκέλευον, ὅπου τὸν δρόμον πεποιηκὼς εἴη. Ὁ δὲ δείξας, οὗπερ ἑστηκότες ἐτύγχανον, "Οὗτος ὁ λόφος," ἔφη, "κάλλιστος τρέχειν, ὅπου ἄν τις βούληται." "Πῶς οὖν," ἔφασαν, "δυνήσονται παλαίειν ἐν σκληρῷ καὶ δασεῖ οὕτως;" Ὁ δ' εἶπε, "Μᾶλλόν τι ἀνιάσεται ὁ καταπεσών." Ἠγωνίζοντο δὲ παῖδες μὲν στάδιον τῶν αἰχμαλώτων οἱ πλεῖστοι, δόλιχον δὲ Κρῆτες πλείους ἢ ἑξήκοντα ἔθεον, πάλην δὲ καὶ πυγμὴν καὶ παγκράτιον ἕτεροι. Καὶ καλὴ θέα ἐγένετο· πολλοὶ γὰρ κατέβησαν, καὶ, ἅτε θεωμένων τῶν ἑταίρων, πολλὴ φιλονεικία ἐγίγνετο.

7. "Ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν," ἔφη, "ὦ ἄνδρες, ἀπείρηκα ἤδη ξυσκευαζόμενος καὶ βαδίζων καὶ τρέχων καὶ τὰ ὅπλα φέρων καὶ ἐν τάξει ἰὼν καὶ φυλακὰς φυλάττων καὶ μαχόμενος; ἐπιθυμῶ δὲ ἤδη παυσάμενος τούτων τῶν πόνων, ἐπεὶ θάλατταν ἔχομεν, πλεῖν τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἑκαθεὶς, ὥσπερ Ὀδυσσεὺς, καθεύδων ἀφικέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα."

8. Ἐπεὶ δὲ μαχόμενοι οὐκ ἐδύναντο λαβεῖν τό χωρίον, καὶ γὰρ τάφρος ἦν περὶ αὐτὸ εὐρεῖα ἀναβεβλημένη καὶ σκόλοπες ἐπὶ τῆς ἀναβολῆς καὶ τύρσεις πυκναὶ ξύλιναι πεποιημέναι, ἀπιέναι δὴ ἐπεχείρουν· οἱ δὲ ἐπέκειντο αὐτοῖς. Ὡς δὲ οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἀποτρέχειν, ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ἑνὸς ἡ κατάβασις ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου εἰς τὴν χαράδραν, πέμπουσι πρὸς Ξενοφῶντα. ὁ δὲ ἡγεῖτο τοῖς ὁπλίταις.

9. Ὁ δὲ πάλιν εἶπε· "Ταῦτα μὲν ἔχειν οὕτως οὐχ οἷόν τε· ἀπόπεμπε δὲ ἡμᾶς." "Καὶ μὴν," ἔφη ὁ Σεύθης, "καὶ ἀσφαλέστερόν γέ σοι οἶδα ὂν παρ' ἐμοὶ μένειν ἢ ἀπιέναι." Ὁ δὲ πάλιν εἶπεν· "Ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν σὴν πρόνοιαν ἐπαινῶ· ἐμοὶ δὲ μένειν οὐχ οἷόν τε· ὅπου δ' ἂν ἐγὼ ἐντιμότερος ὦ, νόμιζε καὶ σοὶ τοῦτο ἀγαθὸν ἔσεσθαι."

10. Translate into Greek—

    Cyrus died. They determined to do this. When the boys heard this they all went away.

Euclid.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. *Three hours.*

Rev. Brooke Bailey, *Examiner.*

N.B.—No symbols permitted. Letters, not figures, must be used in the proof of Propositions.

1. Define a plane superficies, a right angle, an isosceles triangle, a rhombus, a parallelogram. Distinguish between a problem and a theorem.
2. If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

   What is the method of proof adopted in this Proposition? State generally in what it consists. Name other Propositions in which it is used.
3. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it.

   Why are the words "of unlimited length" introduced?
4. 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 the one greater than the angle contained by the 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.
5. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure, together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as figure has sides.

   What is the value of the interior angles of an octagon?
6. The straight lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel straight lines are also themselves equal and parallel.

   Supply certain important words which it will be necessary to introduce before this proposition can be proved.
7. To describe a square upon a given finite straight line.
8. If the square described on one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those two sides is a right angle.
9. The straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the point of bisection of the base, bisects the vertical angle, and is perpendicular to the base.
10. Two vessels, starting from the same point at 8 A.M., steam, one due North at the rate of 12 miles an hour, the other due East at the rate of 9 miles an hour: how far will they be from each other at noon?

JAMES BARNARD,
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