1883.

TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

A. A. DEGREE:

REPORT FOR 1882.

Laid upon the Table by the Premier, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 24, 1883.

(No. 38.)



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, DECEMBER, 1882.

IN conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Tasmanian Council of Education, the Council has directed the publication of the names of the Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and upon whom the Degree has been conferred accordingly :--

FIRST CLASS.

RALPH STUART STEPHENSON, Horton College, Ross. Awarded the Council's Gold Medal as Senior Associate of the Year, Second Prizes for Greek and for Mathematics, and a Prize for Geology.

THOMAS GEORGE STANTON CROUCH. High School, Hobart.

ARTHUR AUGUSTUS STEPHENS, High School, Hobart. Awarded First Prize for Italian.

LUCY JANE AUGUSTA HUDSPETH, Ladies' College, Hobart. Awarded Silver Medal as Senior Female Associate of the Year, First Prizes for English, for French, and for German, and a Prize for Music.

GEORGE ARTHUR SINCLAIR, High School, Hobart.

KENNETH MAXWELL, Hutchins' School, Hobart. Awarded First Prize for Greek.

LUCY JEANNETTE SMITH, High School, Hobart.

SECOND CLASS.

EDWARD LARET HALL, Hutchins' School, Hobart. Special Prize for Mathematics. WALTER GEORGE EDMUNDS, High School, Hobart.

THIRD CLASS.

MARY ANN PLOWMAN, Ladies' College, Hobart.

ERNEST GRANVILLE MILLER, Church Grammer School, Launceston.

ALEXANDER SCOTT MALCOLM, Horton College, Ross.

MARY MARIA MYLAN, Presentation Convent, Hobart.

By Order of the Council,

Hobart, 12th December, 1882.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, DECEMBER, 1882.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

 W_E have the honor to present our Report of the Examination of Candidates for the A. A. Degree.

Twenty-four Candidates presented themselves, of whom 10 were females.

The Examination began on Monday, the 27th of November, and occupied eight days, terminating on Tuesday, 5th December.

1. ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 8. Passed, 16; with credit, 1. Full marks, 1100. Highest obtained, 774. Average of all who passed, 545. The general average this year of all who presented themselves in English is unquestionably low. Some allowance must, however, be made for the absence of the Preliminary Examination, which enabled those who passed in previous years to obtain above 300 marks on somewhat easy terms. True, these marks have been distributed through the other English subjects, but they have not been so readily secured. Only one Candidate seems deserving of special mention, Lucy Jane Augusta Hudspeth, and if the above allowance be made, she would not be found unworthy to be compared with the best of former years. The best exercises in the analysis of an English sentence were sent up by Malcolm and Lucy J. Smith. The results in Geography were moderate. In History a fair acquaintance with the outlines of the subject was shown. Lucy Hudspeth deserves special mention for the general style and accuracy of her papers.

II. LATIN.—Presented by 18. Failed, 3. Passed, 15; with credit, none. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 497. Average, 427. Some five or six Candidates gave proof of diligent school work, but there were no tokens of unusual excellence, and the average was undoubtedly low. The translations at sight were below a satisfactory standard. The composition in Latin prose and verse was weak, very few papers being free from grammatical errors.

III. GREEK.—Presented by 12. Failed, 3. Passed, 9; with credit, 4. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 578. Average, 504. The translations into English bore evidence of careful preparation of the authors prescribed; and the knowledge of the grammar was particularly good.

IV. FRENCH.—Presented by all the Candidates. Failed, 2. Passed 22; with credit, 3. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 399. Average, 292. Of the passages set for translation from French into English, the first was fairly rendered by a majority of the Candidates, the second indifferently by nearly all. The translations into French were, with few exceptions, unsatisfactory, showing a want of knowledge of the idiom of the language. The questions on Grammar were creditably answered.

V. GERMAN.—Presented by 7. Failed, 2. Passed, 5; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 383. Average, 303. All the successful Candidates displayed a fair amount of the grammar of the language; but only two can be complimented for their translations, Lucy J. A. Hudspeth and Lucy J. Smith,—the former for translation from German into English, the latter for translation from English into German.

VI. ITALIAN.—Presented by 9. Failed, none. Passed, 9; with credit, 1. Full marks, 550. Highest obtained, 375. Average, 325. The translations at sight were creditably rendered by most of the Candidates, who were not so successful in the translations into Italian. The best in this respect were A. A. Stephens and Mary Mylan. Several mistakes occurred through carelessness in reading the questions.

VII. PURE MATHEMATICS.—Presented by 20. Failed, none. Passed, 20; with credit, 5. Full marks, 1000. Highest obtained, 767. Average, 400. Nothing occurred in this subject to call for particular remark; the most satisfactory feature in it was that all passed.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Presented by 6. Failed, 3. Passed, 3; with credit, none. Full marks, 250. Highest obtained, 110. Average, 96. There were two sets of meritorious papers, but none of a high order.

IX. CHEMISTRY.—Presented by 2, who both miserably failed.

X. GEOLOGY.—Presented by 3. Passed, 3; with credit, 2. Full marks, 250. The highest obtained, 149. Average, 127. The Candidates, although not advanced in the science, showed a better acquaintance with minerals and fossils than usual.

XI. DRAWING.—Presented by 9. Failed, 2. Passed, 7; with credit, none. Full marks, 250. Highest obtained, 145. Average, 120. Lucy J. A. Hudspeth deserves especial mention as having gained full marks for perspective; and one other, who failed to obtain the Degree, for being very good in the model. On the whole the perspective work was fair; but the freehand drawing did not come up to the exercises of former years.

XII. MUSIC.—Presented by 6. Failed, 3. Passed, 3; with credit, 1. Full marks, 400. Highest obtained, 335. Average, 243. In this subject Lucy J. A. Hudspeth obtained credit.

On adding together the number of Marks obtained by the Candidates in the several subjects presented by them, it appeared that the following had passed :---

| | marnes. |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| FIRST CLASS.—Stephenson, R. S. | 3221 |
| Crouch, T. G. S | 2775 |
| Stephens, A. A. | 2677 |
| Hudspeth, Lucy Jane A. | 2631 |
| Sinclair, Geo. A. | 2560 |
| Maxwell, K. | 2459 |
| Smith, Lucy J. | 2417 |
| Second Class —Hall, E. L. | 2304 |
| Edmunds, W. G. | 1908 |
| THIRD CLASS | 1849 |
| Miller, E. G. | 1842 |
| Malcolm, A. S. | 1728 |
| Mylan, Mary M. | 1371 |
| | |

The following Table shows how this Examination bears comparison with former years :-

| | No. of Candidates. | Rejected at Pre- liminary. | Admitted to A.A. Izzamination | Passed. | First Classes. | Second Classes. | Third Classes. | Highest Marks ohtained. | Average of all who passed. | Hiyhest Marks yet gained. | Highest Average yet reached. |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1860-1871 1873 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1881 1882 | $ \begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 11 \\ 14 \\ 17 \\ 12 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 17 \\ 24 \\ \end{array} $ | $ \begin{array}{r} 13 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ - \end{array} $ | 91 11 12 16 12 18 16 18 25 20 16 | $\begin{array}{c} 84\\ 9\\ 10\\ 13\\ 9\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 22\\ 18\\ 15\\ 13\\ 13\end{array}$ | 40 3 4 5 4 8 10 8 14 10 9 7 | 19 1 7 5 3 5 7 2 5 4 2 | 25 5 1 0 3 0 1 6 3 2 4 | $\begin{array}{c} 2637^{*}\\ 2821\\ 3295\\ 3082\\ 3442\\ 3308\\ 3631\\ 3611\\ 3573\\ 4069\\ 3384\\ 3221\\ \end{array}$ | 2095 2075 2228 2357 2565 2511 2532 2495 2532 2536 2475 2288 | 4069 in 1880. | 256ò in 1875. |

* Average, 1860-1871.

The most remarkable feature in this year's examination has been the signal success of the female Candidates. The average of the whole number has not been particularly high, a result partly due to the greater number who presented themselves for examination, and partly also to the alteration in the Preliminary Examination.

The Prizes, which by the Council's Regulations must be awarded, are-

| / / | 0 | - | |
|------------------------|-------|---|----------------------|
| The Council's Gold | Medal | | R. S. Stephenson. |
| First Prize for Engli | sh | | Lucy J. A. Hudspeth. |
| First Prize for Greel | | | K. Maxwell. |
| First Prize for Frend | h | | Lucy J. A. Hudspeth. |
| First Prize for Germ | an | | Lucy J. A. Hudspeth. |
| First Prize for Italia | 1 | | A. Å. Stephens. |
| • | • | | ▲ |

The following Prizes, which by the Council's Regulations are left to the discretion of the Examiners, have thus been awarded :---

| Second Prize for Greek | R. S. Stephenson. R. S. Stephenson. |
|------------------------|--|
| Prize for Geology | R. S. Stephenson. |
| Prize for Music | Lucy J. A. Hudspeth. |

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Silver Medal as Senior Female Associate of the year Lucy J. A. Hudspeth. Prize for Mathematics E. L. Hall.

The last-mentioned prize would have been a First Prize had not the regulation been that no First Prize can be taken by any candidate whose name does not appear in the First Class of Associates of the year.

Full Tables of the results will be found appended to this Report.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY.

Hobart, 6th December, 1882.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1882.

GENERAL CLASS LIST.

| No. | NAME. | MARKS. | AGE 1 <i>Sept.</i> 1882. | | AWARDS. |
|-----|---------------------|--------|-----------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Stephenson, R. S | 3221 | yrs. 16 | mths. 5 | Council's Gold Medal as Senior Associate of the Year. Second Prize for Greek. Second Prize for Mathematics. Prize for Geology. |
| 2 | Crouch, T. G. S | 2775 | 17 | 2 | |
| 3 | Stephens, A. A. | 2677 | 15 | 6 | First Prize for Italian. |
| . 4 | Hudspeth, Lucy J. A | 2631 | 17 | 2 | Council's Silver Medal as Senior Female Associate of the year. First Prize for English. First Prize for French. First Prize for German. Prize for Music. |
| 5 | Sinclair, G. A. | 2560 | 17 | 7 | — · |
| 6 | Maxwell, K | 2459 | 16 | 11 | First Prize for Greek. |
| 7 | Smith, Lucy J | 2417 | 18 | 0 | |
| | | SECOND | CL | lss. | |
| 8 | Hall, E. L | 2304 | 17 | 11 ' | Special Prize for Mathematics. |
| 9 | Edmunds, W. G | 1908 | 16 | 11 | |
| | | THIRD | CLA | .s s . | |
| 10 | Plowman, Mary Ann | 1849 | 17 | 1 | — |
| 11 | Miller, E. G. | 1842 | 17 | 5 | - |
| 12 | Malcolm, A. S | 1728 | 18 | 2 | - |
| 13 | Mylan, Mary M | 1371 | 16 | 2 | |

FIRST CLASS.

For the Examiners,

Hobart, 6th December, 1882.

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

SPECIAL CLASS LIST.

| English. | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Italian. | Mathematics. | Natural Philosophy. | Chemistry. | Geology. | Drawing. | Music. | | |
|---|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|------|----------------|
| FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. | FIRST CLASS. FIRST CLASS. | | | |
| Hudspeth, Lucy | None | Maxwell Stephenson Stephens Crouch | Hudspeth, Lucy | Hudspeth, Lucy | Stephens | Hall Stephenson Maxwell Crouch Hudspeth, Lucy | None | None Stephe | | fone None Stephenson N | | None | Hudspeth, Lucy |
| | | | | | | | · . | | | | | | |
| BECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | SECOND CLASS. | | |
| Stephenson Malcolm Hall Stephens Sinclair Smith, Lucy Edmunds Maxwell Crouch Miller Plowman, Mary Ann Mylan, Mary | Stephenson Crouch { Hall { Maxwell Smith, Lucy Stephens Sinclair Edmunds Miller Plowman, Mary Ann Malcolm | Sinclair Edmunds Miller | Crouch Smith, Lucy Plowman, Mary Ann Hall Miller Sinclair Edmunds Mylan, Mary Stephenson Stephens Maxwell Malcolm | Smith, Lucy Plowman, Mary Ann | Smith, Lucy Stephenson Sinclair Crouch Mylan, Mary | Stephens Malcolm Smith, Lucy Sinclair Plowman, Mary Ann Miller Edmunds Mylan, Mary | Hall Stephenson | None | Malcolm | Hudspeth, Lucy Sinclair Edmunds | Mylan, Mary | | |

Hobart, 6th December, 1882.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

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TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EVAMINATION for the Degree of Associate of Arts, December, 1882.

TABLE OF MARKS.

| _ | the second s | · · · · | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|--------------|--------|----------|------------|----------|--------------|------------------------|------------|----------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------|
| No. | NAM F. | DATE OF BIRTH. | SCHOOL. | TEACHER. | English. | Latin. | Greek. | French. | German. | Italian. | Mathematics. | Natural Philosophy. | Chemistry. | Geology. | Drawing. | Music. | TOTAL. | CLASS. |
| | | 5 | | [Maximum No. of Marks | 1200 | 800 | 800 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 1000 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 400 | | · . |
| 1 | Stephenson, Ralph Stuart | 4 Apr. 1866 | Horton College | W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A. | 679 | 493 | 568 с | 282 | | 317 | 653 c | 80 | | ·149 c | · | · . | 3221 | First |
| 2 | Crouch, Thos. Geo. Stanton | 7 July, 1865 | High School | Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, | 494 | 47ō | 541 ç | 345 | · —. | 302 | 618 c | n.p. | | | | | 2775 | First. |
| 3 | Stephens, Arthur Augustus | 21 Mar. 1867 | High School | Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, | 580 | 429 | 547 c | 273 | | 375° c | 473 | ÷ | · | | · . | | 2677 | First. Ø |
| 4 | Hudspeth, Lucy Jane A. | 9 July, 1865 | Ladies' College | Miss Knott | 774 c | | | 399 c | 383 c | | 595 c | | <u> </u> | _ | 145 | .335 c | 2631 | First. |
| 5 | Sinclair, George Arthur | 16 Feb. 1865 | High School | Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, | 547 | 424 | 497 | 289 | — · | 306 | 407 | <u> </u> | | _ | • 90 | | 2560 | First. |
| 6 | Maxwell, Kenneth | 23 Sept. 1865 | Hutchins School | Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A. | 501 | 474 | 578 c | 272 | | | 634 c | n.p. | | | - | | 2459 | First. |
| 7 | Smith, Lucy Jeannette | 1 Sept. 1864 | High School | E Edmondson, Esq. | - 512 | 466 · | | 837 | 358 | 325 | 419 | · | | _ | | _ | 2417 | First. |
| 8 | Hall, Edward Laret | 24 Oct. 1864 | Hutchins School | Rev. J. V. Buckland, B.A. | 632 | 475 | · | 331 | | | 767 c | 99 | | _ | . . | · | 2304 | Second. |
| 9 | Edmunds, Walter George | 12 Oct. 1865 | High School | Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, | 508 | 378 | 437 | 288 | _ | — | 212 | · | | — | 85 | _ | 1908 | Second. |
| 10 | Plowman, Mary Ann | 30 Aug. 1865 | Ladies' College | Miss Knott | 477 | - 355 | — | 333 | 309 | | 375 | | ` | | _ | | 1849 | Third. |
| 11. | Miller, Ernest Granville | 5 Apr. 1865 | Church Grammar | Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A. | .491 | 372 | 398 | 308 | — . | - | 273 | · _ · | <u>.</u> | | | _ | 1842 | Third. |
| 12 | Mulcolm, Alex. Scott | 1 July, 1864 | Horton College | W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A. | 647 | 336 | n.p. | 222 | | · | 422 | - 1 | n.p. | 101 | — | | 1728 | Third. |
| 13 | Mylan, Mary Maria | õ July, 1866 | Presentation Con- vent, Hobart | Lady Superioress | 449 | - | | 284 ! | - | 277 | 201 | | - | | n.p. | 160 | 1371 | Third. |

NOTE.—c passed with credit. n.p. not passed.

Hobart, 6th December, 1882.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

English.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CÆSAR.

"I cannot tell what you and other men

Think of this life; but, for my single self,

I had as lief not be as live to be

In awe of such a thing as I myself."

Analyse the foregoing passage as follows :---

Mark off six columns; in the first column insert all the constituent sentences of the passage in order, distinguishing each by the letters (a), (b), &c.; in the second column state what kind of sentence each is; in the third column place the subject of the sentence; in the fourth the predicate, and in the fifth the object, each with its attributes; specify whether the object is direct or indirect; in the sixth column insert any adverbial extension. If subject, object, or adverb should be a distinct sentence it must be represented in its proper column by its symbol (a), (b), &c. Supply ellipses in brackets, and resolve compound words; e.g., what into that which.

2. Deal in a similar way with the following passage :---

1.

The gods to-day stand friendly; that we may Lovers in peace, lead on our days to age! But since the affairs of men rest still uncertain, Let's reason with the worst that may befall. If we do lose this battle, then is this The very last time we shall speak together.

3. Write out the general plot of "Julius Cæsar;" but not diffusely.

4. What parts are played in this drama (a) by Cassius, and (b) by Mark Antony?

5. By whom, and on what occasions, were the following lines spoken?

(a) Men at some time are masters of their fates.

(b) He were no lion, were not Romans hinds.

(c) I will myself into the pulpit first.

(d) The evil that men do lives after them.

(e) You have done that you should be sorry for.

(f) You show'd your teeth like apes, and fawn'd like hounds.

- 6. Derive the following words from their several roots :- Offal, cancel, enfranchisement, contrive, schedule, token, purpose.
- 7. With what other English words is the main root of the following connected ?- Prayer, unassailable, abridge, savage, mutiny, enterprise, fawn, doomsday.
- 8. In what sense does Shakespeare always employ the word yearn? What does he mean by a thunderstone, orts, outward favor, an exorcist, cognizance, freedom of repeal, bootless kneel, dear?
- 9. To rear is equivalent to raise; give other examples of the letters r and s being interchangeable.
- 10. Explain the following expressions:— Crimsoned in thy lethe — Then in a friend it is cold modesty — His coward lips did from their colour fly — These jigging fools — This ensign here of mine — The apt thoughts of men.
- 11. What is the meaning of the word *smatch*? What is its modern form? Give six other examples of a similar interchange of sound.
- 12. In the scanning of Shakespeare's lines what deviations do you observe from modern pronunciation?

Mistory and Geography.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Examiner.

1. Explain the following :--- Latitude, longitude, tropics, watershed, plateau, tides, archipelago' snow-line, estuary, basin, frith, roadstead, monsoon.

2. Name the chief manufactures of England, with their respective localities.

- 3. Describe the mountain-systems of Asia.
- 4. Give a summary of the commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and government of the United States.
- 5. Draw a map of New Zealand, marking towns, rivers, mountains, capes.

6. Describe the position of the following :---

Acapulco, Barcelona, Bridport, Chiquisaca, Canton, Delhi, Arno, Bathurst, Guildford, Hydrabad, Moorina, Ramillies, Stanley, Delhi, Lubec, Ipswich, Jura, Dunedin, Ulverstone, Zurich.

1. Trace the descent of Victoria from Henry VII.

- 2. Give a sketch of the social and material progress of England during Elizabeth's reign.
- 3. Give the leading events in the Civil War, 1642-1646.
- 4. Write a short history of the Feudal system in England.
- 5. How are the following persons known in English history:-Dunstan, Anselm, Simon de Montfort, Wyclif, Scrope, Pym, Hampden, Danby, Laud, Walpole, Darnley, Sacheverel, Wentworth, Lyndhurst, Russell?
- 6. Give a short account of the following :---Conquest of Scotland, Treaty of Troyes, Bill of Rights, Triennial Act, the Long Parliament, Trial of Seven Bishops, Peace of Ryswick, Treaty of Utrecht, Quadruple Alliance, Peace of Amiens, Repeal of Corn Laws.

Latin.-I.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

SALLUST-Jugurthine War. LATIN GRAMMAR.

I. Translate—

(A) Is postquam magnitudine facinoris perculsus ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impediebat, Bomilcar simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, ne omisso vetere consilio novum quæreret, litteras ad eum per homines fidelis mittit, in quîs mollitiem socordiamque viri accusare, testari Deos, per quos juravisset, monere ne præmia Metelli in pestem convorteret; Jugurthæ exitium ad-sse; ceterum suane, an virtute Metelli periret, id modo agitari; proinde reputaret cum animo suo, præmia an cruciatum mallet.

(B) Nunquam ego ratus sum fore, uti rex maxumus in hac terra et omnium quos novi, privato homini gratiam deberem. Et mehercule, Sulla, ante te cognitum multis orantibus, aliis ultro egomet opem tuli, nullius indigui. Id imminutum, quod ceteri dolere solent, ego lætor; fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiæ tuæ, qua apud animum meum nihil carius habeo. Id adeo experiri licet: arma, viros, pecuniam, postremo quidquid animo lubet, sume, utere; et quoad vives, nunquam tibi redditam gratiam putaveris; semper apud me integra erit; denique nihil me sciente frustra voles. Nam, ut ego æstumo, regem armis quam munificentia vinci minus flagitiosum est. Ceterum de re publica vestra, cujus curator huc missus es, paucis accipe. Bellum ego populo Romano neque feci neque factum unquam volni: finis meos advorsum armatos armis tutatus sum. Id omitto, quando volis ita placet; gerite quod voltis cum Jugurtha bellum. Ego flumen Mulucham, quod inter me et Micipsam fuit, non egrediar, neque id intrare Jugurtham sinam. Præterea si quid meque vobisque dignum petiveris, haud repulsus abibis.

- 2. Give account of the moods of quœreret, juravisset, converteret, reputaret, mallet, and putaveris.
- 3. Of the following nouns give the reason for their cases :-- Patrandi, viri, exitium, virtute, omnium, quos, multis, nullius, qua, quidquid, sciente, populo.
- 4. Write down the genitives singular and plural of the following nouns; give also the English of them, and specify their gender :--Progenies, stirps, scelus, manus, crux, sol, animal, navis, iter, collis, vesper, satelles, mos, imago, cornicen, inops, mensis, cupido, testis, urbs, vas, supellex.
- 5. Write down the perfect, infinitive, and supine, also English, of occido, vincio, commaculo, colo, comperio, misceo, cogo, ferio, fido, desero, gero, tendo, quiesco, intelligo, cognosco, tego, discedo, dissero, suadeo, attingo.
- 6. Give the present, perfect, and infinitive of the following:-Rebatur, perpeterer, dilabaris, nitentur, appellebat, factus essem, miserantem, effusos; and state the part of the verb that each is in

- 8. Translate the following :-- Postquam justa fecerant -- dextra Adherbalem adsedit -- portuosior et. ædificiis magis exornata erat -- passim multis, sibi quique, imperium petentibus -- quasi per saturam exquisitis sententiis -- quæ ira fieri amat -- ex copia rerum statuit nihil sibi agitandum--Muthul flumen a quo aberat mons ferme millia passum XX., tractu pari, vastus ab natura et humano cultu -- aciem transvorsis principiis in planum deducit -- adverso colle evadunt--adversæ res etiam bonos detractant -- Syrtis, quibus nomen ex re inditum -- loca nuda gignentium.
- 9. What is the difference between mercator and negotiator lixæ and calones in dies and quotidie perfuga and desertor quire and posse cognatus, agnatus, and affinis sarcinæ and impedimenta exercitus, agmen, and acies polliceor and promitto? How do arte and tute change their meaning according as the *e* is long or short?
- 10. Give comparative and superlative forms of the adverbs bene, magnopore, celeriter, supra, pigre, intra.
- 11. Distinguish between Africa and Lybia? What other countries were there in Roman times on that continent?
- 12. What exactly was meant by the Agrarian Laws?
- 13. What were the principal incidents in the life of Marius?
- 14. Mention the chief divisions of the Roman army ; and name the commanders of each division.
- 15. Define the figure Asyndeton; and adduce an example from Sallust.

Latin.—II.

Four hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Examiner.

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT, AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English prose, with brief notes where necessary-

C. PLINIUS ROMANO SUO. S.

Ædificare te scribis. Bene est : inveni patrocinium. Ædifico enim jam ratione, quia tecum. Nam hoc quoque non dissimile, quod ad mare tu, ego ad Larium lacum. Hujus in litore plures villæ meæ, sed duæ ut maxime delectant, ita exercent. Altera imposita saxis more Baiano, lacum prospicit : altera, æque more Baiano, lacum tangit. Itaque illam, tragædiam ; hanc, appellare comædiam soleo ; illam, quod quasi cothurnis, hanc, quod quasi socculis sustinetur. Sua utrique amænitas, et utraque possidenti ipsa diversitate jucundior. Hæc lacu propius, illa latius utitur : hæc unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, illa editissimo dorso duos dirimit : illic recta gestatio longo limite super litus extenditur, hic spatiosissimo xysto leviter inflectitur : illa fluctus non sentit, hæc frangit : ex illa possis despicere piscantes, ex hac ipse piscari, hamumque e cubiculo, ac pæne etiam de lectulo, ut e naucula, jacere. Hæ mihi causæ utrique, quæ desunt, adstruendi, ob ea quæ supersunt. Etsi quid ego rationem tibi? apud quem pro ratione erit, idem facere. Vale.

S

2. Translate into English—

Doctorum Licini celeberrime Sura virorum,

Cujus prisca graves lingua reduxit avos,

Redderis, heu, quanto fatorum munere! nobis,

Gustata Lethes pæne remissus aqua.

Perdiderant jam vota metum securaque flebat

Tristitia et lacrimis jamque peractus eras.

Non tulit invidiam taciti regnator Averni

Et raptas fatis reddidit ipse colús.

Scis igitur, quantas hominum mors falsa querellas

Moverit, et frueris posteritate tua.

Vive velut rapto fugitivaque gaudia carpe :

Perdiderit nullum vita reversa diem.

3. Translate into Latin prose-

The principal conquests of Rome were achieved under the Republic, and the Emperors were satisfied with preserving those dominions which had been acquired by the policy of the senate, the actual emulation of the consuls, and the martial enthusiasm of the people. The seven first centuries were filled with a rapid succession of triumphs, but it was reserved for Augustus to relinquish the ambitious design of subduing the whole earth and to introduce a spirit of moderation into the public councils Inclined to peace by his temper and situation it was easy for him to discover that Rome had much less to hope than to fear from the chance of arms; and that in the prosecution of remote wars the undertaking became every day more difficult, the event more doubtful, and the possession more precarious and less beneficial.

4. Translate into Latin Elegiacs-

Their leader was false Sextus,

That wrought the deed of shame :

With restless pace and haggard face To his last field he came.

Men said he saw strange visions

Which none beside might see ;

And that strange sounds were in his ears Which none might hear but he.

Latin.-III.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

OVID-Fasti, Book IV. HORACE-Ars Poetica.

1. Translate the following passages :---

(a) Quo non livor adit? Sunt qui tibi mensis honorem

Eripuisse velint invideantque, Venus.

Aprilem memorant ab aperto tempore dictum,

Quem Venus injecta vindicat alma manu.

How was envy exhibited? What legal formula is alluded to in the passage?

(b) Quærere multa libet: sed me sonus æris acuti

Terret, et horrendo lotos adunca sono.

Da, dea, quas sciter doctas, Cybeleia, neptes.

Vidit, et has curæ jussit adesse meæ.

Pandite mandati memores, Heliconis alumnæ,

Gaudeat assiduo cur dea Magna sono.

You may change ad lib. the reading of the 3rd line.

Who were the *neptes*?

(c) Non pudet herbosum, dixi, posuisse moretum In dominæ mensis? an sua causa subest?

Lacte mero veteres usi memorantur et herbis,

Sponte sua si quas terra ferebat, ait.

What light does Virgil throw on this subject?

(d) Tertia lux, memini, ludis erat. At mihi quidam

Spectanti senior contiguusque loco,

Hæc, ait, illa dies, Lybicis qua Cæsar in oris

Perfida magnanimi contudit arma Jubæ.

Dux mihi Cæsar erat, sub quo meruisse tribunus

Glorior. Officio præfuit ille meo.

Hanc ego militia sedem, tu pace parasti,

Inter bis quinos usus honore viros.

Which Cæsar was this? What was the sedes?

Comment shortly on the passage.

Dixit, et ut lacrimæ, neque enim lacrimare deorum est Decidit in tepidos lucida gutta sinus.

Who is here spoken of?

(f) Hæc modo verrebat stantem tibicine villam

Nunc matris plumis ova fovenda dabat.

Derive the words villa and tibicen.

(g) Nec mora, transiluit. Rutro Celer occupat ausum;

Ille premit duram sanguinolentus humum.

Hæc ubi rex didicit, lacrimas introrsus obortas

Devorat et clausum pectore vulnus habet.

Dat tamen exequias : nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet et pietas dissimulata patet ;

Osculaque applicuit posito suprema feretro, Atque ait, Invito frater adempte, vale.

What inconsistency does there appear between *transiluit* and *occupat*?

Ingenium misera quia fortunatius arte Credit et excludit sanos Helicone poëtas Democritus, bona pars non ungues ponere curat, Non barbam, secreta petit loca, balnea vitat. Nanciscetur enim pretium nomenque poëtæ, Si tribus Anticyris caput insanabile nunquam Tonsori Licino commiserit. O ego lævus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam ! Non alius faceret meliora poëmata; verum Nil tanti est. Ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quæ ferrum valet, exsors ipsa secandi; Munus et officium nil scribens ipse docebo, Unde parentur opes, quid alat formetque poëtam; Quid deceat, quid non; quo virtus, quo ferat error.

3. What is the force of enim and of tribus in the foregoing passage?

- 4. Explain the following phrases Limæ labor multa litura morata recte fabula mere tæra, liber Sociis unctum qui recte ponere possit.
- 5. Horace instances three things which spoil a good banquet : what are they? and why does he so emphatically condemn them?
- 6. Derive the following words :-Labrum (a bath), facundus, pulso, vivax, villa; and adduce two examples of words similarly derived in each case.
- 7. Where were these places—Cythera, Heloria Tempe, Mutina, Mænalus? What eminence does Ovid mean by Siculus collis?

Greek.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

XENOPHON-Anabasis IV.

1. Translate—

2. Translate-

(a) Νυκτερευόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἐνταῦθα ἐπιπίπτει χιὼν ἄπλετος, ὥστε ἀπέκρυψε καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους κατακειμένους καὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια συνεπόδισεν ἡ χιών καὶ πολὺς ὄκνος ἡν ἀνίστασθαι κατακειμένων γὰρ ἀλεεινὸν ἦν ἡ χιὼν ἐπιπεπτωκυῖα, ὅτῷ μὴ παραρρυείη.

(b) Ο δε Ξενοφῶν, ἐχων ἀπισθοφύλακας, ὡς ἤσθετο, ἐδεῖτο αὐτῶν πάση τέχνη καὶ μηχανῆ μὴ ἀπολείπεσθαι, λέγων, ὅτι ἕπονται πολλοὶ πολέμιοι συνειλεγμένοι, καὶ τελευτῶν ἐχαλέπαινεν. Οἱ δε σφάζειν ἐκέλευον· οὐ γὰρ ἂν δύνασθαι πορευθῆναι.

(c) Μετὰ τοῦτον Ξενοφῶν εἶπεν· "Ἐγὼ δ' οὕτω γινώσκω. Εἰ μὲν ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι, τοῦτο δεῖ παρασκευάσασθαι, ὕπως ὡς κράτιστα μαχούμεθα· εἰ δὲ βουλόμεθα ὡς ῥῷστα ὑπερβάλλειν, τοῦτό μοι δοκεῖ σκεπτέον εἶναι, ὅπως ἐλάχιστα μὲν τραύματα λάβωμεν, ὡς ἐλάχιστα δὲ σώματα ἀνδρῶν ἀποβάλωμεν.

(d) Ἐνταῦθα δὴ κοινῷ ἐβουλεύοντο· καὶ τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος ἐρωτῶντος, τί τὸ κωλύον εἰη εἰσελθεῖν, εἶπεν ὁ Χειρίσοφος· "[ʾΑλλà] μία αὕτη πάροδός ἐστιν, ῆν ὁρῷς· ὅταν δέ τις παύτῃ πειρᾶται παριέναι, κυλινδοῦσι λίθους ὑπὲρ ταύτης τῆς ὑπερεχούσης πέτρας· ὃς δ' ἂν καταληφθῷ, οὕτω διατίθεται." "Αμα δ' ἔδειξε συντετριμμένους ἀνθρώπους καὶ σκέλη καὶ πλευράς.

(e) Καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα οὐδὲν ῆν, ὅ τι καὶ ἐθαύμασαν τὰ δὲ σμήνη πολλὰ ῆν αὐτόθι, καὶ τῶν κηρίων ὅσοι ἔφαγον τῶν στρατιωτῶν πάντες ἄφρονές τε ἐγίνοντο καὶ ἤμουν καὶ κάτω διεχώρει αὐτοῖς, καὶ ὀρθὸς οὐδεὶς ἦδύνατο Ἱστασθαι ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν ὀλίγον ἐδηδοκότες σφόδρα μεθύουσιν ἐψκεσαν, οἱ δὲ πολὺ, μαινομένοις, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀποθνήσκουσιν.

- 2. Write out all the cases of $d\nu \eta \rho$, $\epsilon i \varsigma$, $\tau i \varsigma$, $\epsilon \gamma \omega$.
- Write out a conspectus of the moods of 2 a. of ἀφικνοῦμαι, fut. of ἕπομαι, 2 a. of καταβαίνω, fut. of τρέχω, pres. act. of δίδωμι, pres. of δύναμαι, 1 a. pass. of λαμβάνω, p. p. of κλέπτω J a. act. of φθάνω.
- 4. Write out all the persons of the 2 a. opt. pass. of $\sigma v \lambda \lambda \epsilon_{\gamma \omega}$, plup. ind. act. of $\lambda a \mu \beta \dot{a} v \omega$, 2 a. inf. act. of $\dot{a} \pi \delta \delta v \mu i$, 2 a. imp. act. of $\xi_{\chi \omega}$, 2 a. subj. act. of $\dot{\epsilon} \sigma \theta i \omega$, pres. opt. act. of $\delta \rho \tilde{\omega}$ (contract.), 1 a. subj. mid. of $\mu \epsilon v \omega$, 1 a. subj. pass. of $\eta \delta \delta \rho \mu a i$, 1 a. imp. mid. of $\psi \eta \phi i \zeta \omega$.
- 5. State tense, mood, and voice of the following verbs, and write down also the present, future, and perfect tenses whatever may have been in use in Attic Greek :—aloθέσθaι, ἐπέθεντο, ἀφειμένον, ἐπικέοιντο, είδειεν, ἡλωκότα, ἐκυλίνδουν, περιβρυῆναι, ἀνακραγόντες, διεφθαρμένοι, ἀγωνιούμεθα, ἕκαιον, ἀπέκαμνεν, ἀντιτετάχαται, προσίασι, ἤμουν.

- 6. Write down the gen. sing. and dat. pl. of these nouns—a'' ξ , $\beta o \tilde{v}_{\varsigma}$, $\delta \rho o_{\varsigma}$, $\delta \mu i \chi \lambda \eta$, $a \nu a \beta a_{\varsigma}$ (all genders), $\tau a \xi_{i\varsigma}$, $\pi o \hat{v}_{\varsigma}$, $\kappa \omega \mu \dot{\eta} \tau \eta_{\varsigma}$, $\delta \rho \nu_{i\varsigma}$, $\kappa \tau \ddot{\eta} \nu o_{\varsigma}$.
- Derive the following words, giving the English both to the word itself and to its root: στολάς, ἀνιμῶ, κονιατός, αὐτόματος, εὐώδης, ὀργυιά, κατάγειος, δασμός, ὠμοβόϊνος, φαρμακοποσία.
- 8. What is the difference in meaning between σπονδή & σπονδαί κατέβησε & κατέβη διάβασιν & διαβάσιν άλαλάζειν & όλολύζειν φοβείν & φοβείσθαι ἀπιέναι & ἀφιέναι ἄκρατος & ἀκράτης ήγείτο αὐτῶν & ἡγείτο αὐτοῖς.
- 9. When is $\tau_{i\nu}a$ atomic, when oxytone, and when paroxytone? Distinguish between $\phi i\lambda a \kappa a g$ and $\phi \nu \lambda a \kappa a g$.
- 10. Translate into English-

Πύρρος ό βασιλεύς όδεύων ἐνέτυχε κυνὶ φρουροῦντι σῶμα πεφονευμένου, καὶ πυθόμενος τρίτην ἡμέραν ἐκείνην ἄσιτον παραμένειν καὶ μὴ ἀπολιπεῖν, τὸν μὲν νεκρὸν ἐκέλευσε θάψαι, τὸν δὲ κύνα μεθ ἑαυτοῦ κομίζειν. ᾿Ολίγαις δὲ ὕστερον ἡμέραις ἐξέτασις ῆν τῶν στρατιωτῶν, καὶ πάροδος· καθημένου τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ παρῆν ὁ κύων ἡσυχίαν ἔχων. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοὺς φονέας τοῦ δεσπότου παριόντας εἶδεν ἐξέδραμε μετὰ φωνῆς καὶ θυμοῦ ἐπ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ καθυλάκτει πολλάκις μεταστρεφόμενος εἰς τὸν Πύρρον· ὥστε μὴ μόνον ἐκείνω δι' ὑποψίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσι τοῦς παροῦσι, τοὺς ἀνθρώπους γενέσθαι· διὸ συλληφθέντες εὐθὺς καὶ ἀνακρινόμενοι, μικρῶν τινῶν τεκμηρίων ἔζωθεν προσγενομένων, ὁμολογήσαντες τὸν φόνον ἐκολάσθησαν.

Greek.—II.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, B.A., LL.B., Examiner.

1. Translate into English prose-

'Μητρός ἐμῆς μνηστῆρες ὑπέρβιον ὕβριν ἔχοντες, νῦν μὲν δαινύμενοι τερπώμεθα, μηδὲ βοητὸς ἔστω, ἐπεὶ τόδε καλὸν ἀκουέμεν ἐστὶν ἀοιδοῦ τοιοῦδ' οἶος ὕδ' ἐστὶ, θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιος αὐδήν. ἡῶθεν δ' ἀγορήνδε καθεζώμεσθα κιόντες πάντες, ἕν' ὑμῖν μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποείπω, ἐξιέναι μεγάρων· ἄλλας δ' ἀλεγύνετε δαῖτας, ὑμὰ κτήματ' ἔδοντες, ἀμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἴκους. εἰ δ' ὑμῖν δοκέει τόδε λωίτερον καὶ ἄμεινον ἔμμεναι, ἀνδρὸς ἑνὸς βίοτον νήποινον ὀλέσθαι, κείρετ' ἐγῶ δὲ θεοὺς ἐπιβώσομαι αἰὲν ἐόντας, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς δῷσι παλίντιτα ἕργα γενέσθαι. νήποινοί κεν ἕπειτα δόμων ἕντοσθεν ὅλοισθε.'

Ως έφαθ', οί δ' άρα πάντες όδὰξ ἐν χείλεσι φύντες Τηλέμαχον θαύμαζον, δ θαρσαλέως ἀγόρευε.

2. Translate and comment on the following :---

- (i.) τών άμόθεν γε, θεά, θύγατερ, Διός, είπε και ημίν.
- (ii.) ούδ' ένθα πεφυγμένος ήεν, και μετα οίσι φίλοισι.
- (iii.) αὐτὴν δ' ἐς θρόνον είσεν ἄγων, ὑπὸ λίτα πετάσσας, καλὸν δαιδάλεον.
- (iv.) τίς δαλς, τίς δε ὅμιλος ὅδ° ἔπλετο, τίπτε δέ σε χρέω;
- (V.) νηπιάας οχέειν έπει ουκέτι τηλίκος έσσί.
- (vi.) έρπύζοντ' άνα γουνον άλωης οινοπέδοιο.
- 3. Parse the following words :---ώδύσαο, ἀπειπέμεν, ἐπιθείσα, πέφραδε, ὥιξεν, κατεβήσετο; and derive--ἕννεπε, ἀργειφόντην, διάκτορος, εἰλίποδας, ἕρπυιαι, ἀλφηστής, ἀνοπαία, νήποινοι.
- 4. Write short notes on the use of the following in Homer:—Cæsura, Hiatus, Digamma, caseforms in $\phi_l(\nu)$, $a\nu$, and $\kappa\epsilon\nu$. What is meant by a *Thematic stem*?
- 5. Give a sketch of the Epic Dialect.
- 6. How can an Aorist be distinguished from an Imperfect in Greek? For example : why is $\xi \beta \eta \nu$ (root βa) an Aorist, but $\xi \phi \eta \nu$ (root ϕa) an Imperfect?
 - Give a table of the Greek tenses.

7. Translate into English—

(A) ἐπίσταμαί τε κοὐκ ἄφνω κακὸν τόδε προσέπτατ' εἰδῶς δ' αὕτ' ἐτειρόμην πάλαι. ἀλλ' ἐκφορὰν γὰρ τοῦδε θήσομαι νεκροῦ, πάρεστε καὶ μένοντες ἀντηχήσατε παιᾶνα τῷ κάτωθεν ἀσπόνδῷ θεῷ. πᾶσιν δὲ Θεσσαλοῖσιν ῶν ἐγὼ κρατῶ πένθους γυναικὸς τῆσδε κοινοῦσθαι λέγω κουρῷ ἕυρήκει καὶ μελαμπέπλῷ στολῷ τέθριππά θ' οἳ ζεύγνυσθε καὶ μονάμπυκας πώλους, σιδήρῷ τέμνετ' αὐχένων φόβην. αὐλῶν δὲ μὴ κατ' ἄστυ, μὴ λύρας κτύπος ἔστω σελήνας δώδεκ' ἐκπληρουμένας· οὐ γάρ τιν' ἄλλον φίλτερον θάψω νεκρὸν τοῦδ οὐδ' ἀμείνον' εἰς ἕμ' ἀξία δέ μοι τιμᾶν, ἐπεὶ τέθνηκεν ἀντ' ἐμοῦ μόνη.

(B)

έγὼ καὶ διὰ μούσας καὶ μετάρσιος ἦξα, καὶ πλείστων ἁψάμενος λόγων κρεῖσσον οὐδὲν ἀνάγκας ηῦρον, οὐδὲ τι φάρμακον Θρήσσαις ἐν σανίσιν, τὰς ἘΟρφεία κατέγραψεν

γήρυς, οὐδ' ὅσα Φοίβος 'Ασκληπιάδαις ἔδωκε

φάρμακα πολυπόνοις αντιτεμών βροτοίσιν.

μόνας δ' ούτ' ἐπὶ βωμοὺς

έλθειν ούτε βρέτας θεας έστιν, ού σφαγίων κλύει.

μή μοι, πότνια, μείζων

ἕλθοις η το πριν έν βίψ.

καί γάρ Ζεύς ὅ τι νεύση,

σύν σοί τούτο τελευτά.

καὶ τὸν ἐν Χαλύβοις δαμάζεις σὺ βία σίδαρον, οὐδέ τις ἀποτόμου λήματός ἐστιν αἰδώς.

8. What changes were made in the Drama by Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, respectively? Name the divisions of a Tragedy.

9. State the principal forms of the Hypothetical Period in Greek, with Latin equivalents.

10. Classify the uses of the Genitive case in Greek.

11. Translate, explain, and refer to the context-

- (a) χαίτα τ' οὔτις ἐπι προθύροις τομαΐος, ἃ δη νεκύων πένθει πίτνει, οὐ νεολαία δουπεί χειρ γυναίκων.
- (b) σοφή δε χειρί τεκτόνων δέμας το σον είκασθεν εν λέκτροισιν εκταθήσεται.
- (c) Σπάρτα κυκλας ανίκα Καρνείου περινίσσεται ώρα μηνός αειρομένας παννύχου σελάνας.
- (d) τί χρήμα κουρά τήδε πενθίμω πρέπεις;
- (e) καὶ σάφ' οἶδ ὁθούνεκα τοῦ νῦν σκυθρωποῦ, καὶ ξυνεστώτος φρενών μεθορμιεῖ σε πίτυλος ἐμπεσών σκύφου.
- 12. Translate, and comment on the following :----
 - (i.) ἐπήνεσ' ἔργον καὶ πρόνοιαν ην ἔθου.
 - (ii.) οὐ μὴ φύγης.
 - (iii.) οὐτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.
 - (iv.) οίσθ' δ δράσον.
 - (v.) οὐκ οἶδ' ἀν εἰ πείσαιμι, πειρᾶσθαι δὲ χρη.
 - (vi.) οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει μήδε δειλίαν ἀρεῖς;

French.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Examiner.

1. Translate into English-

(A) Un artiste ne répond pas aux lettres qu'on lui écrit, ne rend pas les visites qu'on lui a faites, vient s'asseoir aux dîners d'apparat une demi-heure après que l'on a servi. D'autres fois il s'engage pour une soirée et n'y paraît pas. Toutes ces incivilités seraient remarquées et blâmées s'il s'agissait d'une autre personne; on les pardonne à un artiste. Laborieux et plein d'ambition, son habitude n'est pas de rester oisif; mais s'il lui prend la fantaisie de ne rien faire pendant une semaine, de partir pour la campagne à l'instant où on le lui propose, et d'y rester un mois, personne ne réclamera contre cette escapade. Il est vrai qu'il peut y rendre utile ses loi-irs, mais ne fit-il qu'y dénicher des merles ou bayer aux corneilles, son temps ne serait pas perdu. Il se repose, prend haleiae, et profite ensuite des économies de son esprit. Lancé dans la société la plus brillante et la plus agréable, sans être assujetti aux devoirs qu'elle impose; admis à tous les spectacles, à tous les concerts où sa place est gardée sans autre rétribution que le bienfait de sa présence. Désiré, fêté partout; acceptant une invitation comme on accorde une grâce, jouissant de tous les avantages d'une immense fortune sans avoir à compter avec son intendant. Réclamé dans vingt châteaux, appelé aux festins splendides, et, comme les anciens troubadours, gracieusement accueilli par les jolies femmes; il s'abandonne au courant qui l'entraîne, il est tellement accoutumé à recevoir, qu'il accepte tout, même la croix d'honneur !

(B) C'est à vous que je parle, ma sœur.

Le moindre solécisme en parlant vous irrite; Mais vous en faites, vous, d'étranges en conduite. Vos livres éternels ne me contentent pas; Et, hors un gros Plutarque à mettre mes rabats, Vous devriez brûler tout ce meuble inutile, Et laisser la science aux docteurs de la ville; M'ôter, pour faire bien, du grenier de céans Cette longue lunette à faire peur aux gens, Et cent brimborions dont l'aspect importune; Ne point aller chercher ce qu'on fait dans la lune, Et vous mêler un peu de ce qu'on fait chez vous, Où nous voyons aller tout sens-dessus-dessous, Il n'est pas bien honnête, et pour beaucoup de causes, Qu'une femme étudie et sache tant de choses.

2. Translate into French-

There are already too many who, having no acquaintance with the charms of poetry, affect to despise it. Paris abounds with men, otherwise of good understanding, who are naturally destitute of organs capable of relishing harmony; to such, music is but noise, and poetry but ingenious triffing. Should these be informed that a person of merit, and who has composed five or six volumes of poetry, is of their opinion, would they not be apt to regard all other poets as fools, and him as the only one of all his brethren who had found the use of his reason? Let me, then, for the honour of our profession, endeavour to answer him; even let me add, for the honour of a country which owes part of its reputation among strangers to a perfection in this very art which he affects to despise.

3. In (A) parse-répond, s'asseoir, prend, fit, perdu, accueilli, recevoir;

derive - fois, cisif, rien, semaine, mois, halcine, esprit, châteaux.

In (B) derive-moindre, hors, meuble, céans, dessus-dessous, beaucoup.

4. When is the past participle declinable in French, and when invariable?

5. Distinguish between pas and point, pire and pis, l'un l'autre and l'un et l'autre, personne (substantive and pronoun).

In what cases are *pas* and *point* omitted?

6. Give the present indicative of pouvoir; the preterite indicative of coudre, s'ensuivre, mourir, résoudue; preterite subjunctive of croire, vouloir; the present imperative of bouillir, faire.

7. Translate into French-

(1) Are you going to town? No; I have just returned.
 (2) He has a great many friends.
 (3) Have you heard any news?
 (4) Whether he does it or not, I do not care.
 (5) I will do it for whether of them.
 (6) If he wants money, he should ask me for some.
 (7) I have drunk the cup to the dregs.
 (8) I have to dine out to-day.
 (9) It is an endless business.

8. Give the English of the following—Cerf-volant, petit-mâitre, essuie-main, chef-lieu, chefd'œuvre, tire-bouchon. Write down the plural of each word.

9. How are the Degrees of Comparison expressed in French? Name the adjectives which retain the old comparatives, and give the derivation of each.

German.

Three hours.

JOHN A. JACKSON, B.A., Examiner.

1. Translate into German-

The story is, that an old woman, of singular appearance, presented herself before Tarquinius, with nine books, for which she demanded a large sum of money. The king, not knowing what they were, refused to buy them, and the old woman went away. Presently she returned with six books, having burned the other three; but still she asked the same sum as at first. Tarquinius was not more inclined to take them than before, on which the ancient dame again departed, and consigned three more of her volumes to the flames. She came a third time, still asking as much money for the three that remained as she did at first for all the nine, and then the king, by the advice of the Augurs, bought the books. The old woman, who was a sibyl or prophetess, immediately disappeared, and was never seen afterwards.

2. Translate—

Ich bringe sie—o König aller Griechen ! Ich bringe, Hochbeglückter, dir die Tochter, Die Tochter Iphigenia. Es folgt Die Mutter mit dem kleinen Sohn; gleich wirst du Den langentbehrten lieben Anblick haben. Jetzt haben sie, vom weiten Weg erschöpft, Am klaren Bach ausruhend, sich gelagert; Auf naher Wiese grast das losgebundene Gespann. Ich bin vorausgeschritten, dass Du zum Empfange dich bereiten möchtest; Denn schon im ganzen Lager ist's bekannt, Sie sey's !— Kann deine Tochter still erscheinen ? Zu ganzen Schaaren drängt man sich herbei, Dein Kind zu sehn — Es sind der Menschen Augen

Mit Ehrfurcht auf die Glücklichen gerichtet.

- 3. Female names and appellations are as a rule of the feminine gender. Mention some notable exceptions to this rule, and state the probable reasons why they are exceptions.
- 4. Decline Gott; Das Geschenk; Das Haar; Die Schmeichelei; Das Zeugniss; Herr Schmidt; Karl der Grosse.
- 5. State concisely the principal rules which govern the arrangement of the words in a German sentence, having regard to the subject, the auxiliary, the object, the adverb, the past participle, and the negative.
- 6. Translate—

Und jetzt endlich schien das grosse Ziel der französischen Staatskunst erreicht zu sein, den Kaiser, alles Beistandes der Ligue und seiner protestantischen Alliirten beraubt, den vereinigten Wassen der beiden Kronen ohne Vertheidigung bloss zu stellen und ihm mit dem Schwert in der Hand den Frieden zu diktiren. Eine Armee von höchstens zwölftausend Mann war alles, was ihm von seiner Furchtbarkeit übrig war, und über diese musste er, weil der Krieg alle seine fähigen Generale dahin gerafft hatte, einen Kalvinisten, den hessischen Ueberläufer Melander, zum Befehlshaber setzen.

7. Translate—

"Beantworten Sie mir noch eine einzige Frage," sagte der Prinz, und stand auf. "Sind Sie in Ihrer Erzählung über Alles, was den Ritter betraf, immer aufrichtig gewesen?"

"Ich weiss nicht anders," versetzte der Sicilianer.

- "Sie haben ihn also wirklich für einen rechtschaffenen Mann gehalten ?"
- " Das hab' ich," antwortete jener.
- "Auch da noch, als er Ihnen den bewussten Ring gab?"

"Wie ? - Er gab mir keinen Ring - Ich habe ja nicht gesagt, dass er mir den Ring gegeben."

"Gut," sagte der Prinz, an der Glocke ziehend, und im Begriff, wegzugehen. "Und den Geist des Marquis von Lanoy, (fragte er, indem er noch einmal zurückkam) den dieser Russe gestern auf den Ihrigen folgen liess, halten Sie also für einen wahren und wirklichen Geist ?"

- 8. The English conjunction *when* corresponds with three German words; viz —wann, wenn, als. In translating the English conjunction into German, state shortly the rules which guide you in the selection from the three German words.
- 9. Name the prepositions which govern sometimes the Dative and sometimes the Accusative. When do they require the Dative and when the Accusative? Give examples.

10. Give the various significations in which the auxiliary verb können is used.

11. Translate into German-

How much a pound?

Two shillings a pound

Obey your parents. Its all the same to me.

I could not keep laughing.

An army of 20,000 men.

The boy came running along.

How long have you been in Hobart?

I have been here six weeks.

How do you like being here? I am very much pleased with this town.

He said that was the misfortune to be feared.

12. What is the difference in meaning between verschwinden and verschwenden; einschlafen and einschläfern; schwimmen and schwemmen; wiegen and wägen?

13. The participle present is used much seldomer in German than in English. Illustrate this by examples.

Italian.

Three hours.

Rev. T. KELSH, Examiner.

J. Translate-

Padre del ciel, dopo i perduti giorni, Dopo le notti vaneggiando spese,

Con quel fero desio ch' al cor s'accese

Mirando gli atti per mio mal sì adorni;

Piacciati omai, col tuo lume ch'io torni

Ad altra vita ed a più belle imprese;

Sì ch' avendo le reti indarno tese

Il mio duro avversario se ne scorni.

Or volge, Signor mio, l' undecim' anno,

Ch' i' fui sommesso al dispietato giogo

Che sopra i più soggetti è più feroce ;

Miserere del mio non degno affanno;

Riduci i pensier vaghi a miglior luogo; Rammenta lor com' oggi fosti in croce.

2. Parse the words in italics.

3. Give the plural of frutto-gesto-legno-labbro-osso-staio-vestigio-membro-abbacobiecho-dittongo-pubblico-peccato-ala-re-gru-mestieri-sacco-stirpe-mane.

- 4. State what you know of the particle "da," and give examples in Italian of its use to express removal—birth-place—residence with—fitness—since—about.
- 5. Conjugate the verb calere "to matter" throughout.
- 6. Give the imperative mood of andare-dare-fare-bere-cadere-dolersi-dovere-giacereparere-potere-addurre.
- 7. In what mood must the verb be which follows the conjunctions invece di—eccetto che—prima di—come che—se non che—purchè—sebbene—quando—anzi che—avvegnachè—finchè— atteso che?
- 8. Translate----

L'aspetto degli uomini cui duole della tua sventura, quand'anche non abbiano modo di sollevartene più efficacemente te l'addolcisce..... Mille volte mi son trovato col cuore si unicamente amante di pochissimi, e pieno d'odio per gli altri, ch'io me ne spaventava. Allora andava alla finestra sospirando di vedere qualche faccia nuova, e m' estimava felice se la sentinella non passeggiava troppo rasente il muro; se si scostava sì che potessi vederla; se alzava il capo, udendomi tossire; se la sua fisionomia era buona. Quando mi parea scorgervi sensi di pietà, un dolce palpito prendeami, come se quello sconosciuto soldato fosse un intimo amico. S'ei s'allontanava, io aspettava con innamorata inquietudine ch' ei ritornasse, e s' ei ritornava guardandomi, io ne gioiva come d'una grande carità. Se non passava più in guisa ch' io lo vedessi, io restava mortificato, come uomo che ama, e conosce che altri nol cura.

9. Translate into Italian-

Allow me to introduce to you an intimate friend of mine, Mr. Smith. He is going to spend a few weeks in the country, and I would feel much obliged by your giving him a few letters of introduction. This tea, Sir, is delicious; shall I pour you out half a cup? As soon as the post arrives we shall go and ask if there are letters for us. I told it you a hundred times in the letters that you had received.

My mother, a younger brother, and myself have been left in great distress. What is the news?—You are hurting my finger. Excuse me, my mother has already gone.—Too much has been said about it.

10. How is the preposition con used ? and give instances in translating-skilfully-by taking walksto look at one from the corner of one's eyes—I congratulate you on something.

11. Translate

Chi te la fa, fagliele, e se tu non puoi, tienlati a mente finchè tu possa.

Il garzoncello infermò, di che la madre dolorosa molto, come colei, che più non avea, e lui amava quanto più si poteva, tutt'l di standogli dintorno, non ristava di confortarlo. E veggendo sè non poter ritornare, in tanto mutò l'animo, che niuno più fiero Ghibellino, e a Guelfi avversario, fu come lui.

Pure Mathematics,-I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

ALGEBRA.

1. Find the value of
$$\frac{a}{b} - \left(\frac{1+a}{1-b}\right)^2$$
, when $a = \frac{1}{4}$ and $b = \frac{1}{5}$.

2. Multiply $a^2 - 2ab + 4b^2$ by $a^2 + 2ab + 4b^2$.

3. Show that the division of $(a^3 - 1) x^3 - (a^3 + a^2 - 2) x^2 + (4a^2 + 3a + 2) x - 3(a + 1)$ by $(a - 1) x^2 - (a - 1) x + 3$ gives $(a^2 + a + 1) x - (a + 1)$.

4. Divide $a^3 - b^3$ by a + b and exhibit the remainder as a fraction,

- 5. Multiply $5 + 2\sqrt{-3}$ by $2 \sqrt{-3}$.
- 6. Divide $x^{\frac{5}{2}} 4x^{\frac{3}{2}} 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} + 6x$ by $x^{\frac{3}{2}} 4x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2$.
- 7. Solve the equations-

(a)
$$\frac{2(3-4x)}{3-x} + \frac{3}{1-x} = 8.$$

(b) $\frac{2x+8\frac{1}{2}}{9} - \frac{13x-2}{17x-32} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{7x}{12} - \frac{x+16}{36}.$
(c) $\sqrt{y} - \sqrt{20-x} = \sqrt{y-x}.$
 $3\sqrt{20-x} = 2\sqrt{y-x}.$
(d) $\frac{x+\sqrt{x^2-9}}{\sqrt{x^2-9}} = (x-2)^2.$ (Four answers required.)

- 8. The difference between the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle and its lesser side is less than the sum of the sides by 50; the difference between the hypotenuse and the greater side is equal to the difference between the two sides. Find the three sides of the triangle.
- 9. The owners of two adjoining cottage gardens agree to raise three guineas to construct a common drain, to be charged proportionably to the value of the two gardens. Of this sum A's garden, which was 4 acres more than B's, but worse by 2 shillings an acre, paid £1 15s. But had B possessed 6 acres more, and B's land been worth 3 shillings an acre less, it would have paid £2 5s. Required the values of the gardens.
- 10. Prove that of an even number of terms of an arithmetical progression, whose common difference is equal to the least term, the sum will be four times the sum of the first half of the terms diminished by half the last term.
- 11. If a be the first term in a geometrical progression, l the last term, r the common ratio, and s the sum of the terms, prove that $s = \frac{rl - a}{r - l}$.
- 12. If PQQQ &c. be a recurring decimal, where P contains two decimal places, and Q three decimal places, prove that PQQQ &c. = $\frac{PQ - P}{99900}$.

Pure Mathematics,—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EUCLID, Books I.-IV. ARITHMETIC.

- 1. If at a point in a straight line, two other straight lines, upon the opposite sides of it, make the adjacent angles together equal to two right angles; then these two straight lines shall be in one and the same straight line.
- 2. 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.
- ¹3. If a straight line be divided into two equal, and also into two unequal parts; the squares on the two unequal parts are together double of the square on half the line, and of the square on the line between the points of section.
- 4. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the center, they do not bisect each other.
- 5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle, are together equal to two right angles.
- 6. From a given circle to cut off a segment, which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
- 7. To inscribe a circle in a given triangle.
- 8. To describe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon about a given circle.
- 9. Prove that the quadrilateral figure, whose diagonals mutually bisect each other, is a parallelogram.
- 10. A common tangent is drawn to two circles, which touch externally; if a circle be described on that part of it, which lies between the points of contact, as diameter, this circle will pass through the common point of contact of the two circles.

11. Simplify
$$\frac{3}{7} \times \frac{13}{2} \times \frac{121}{2}$$
.

- 12. Find the value of $\frac{12}{11}$ of 3 miles 7 fur. 110 yds.
- 13. Express the difference between $\frac{7}{8}$ of £1 and $\frac{7}{4}$ of a guinea as the decimal fraction of a crown.
- 14. Represent 5 lbs. 10 ozs. 3 dwts. 15 grs. Troy as the fraction of a cwt. avoird. to 6 places of decimals.
- 15. What is the value of 20 acres 3 roods 25 poles at £5 7s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. per acre?
- 16. A tradesman deducts 12s, $10\frac{1}{2}d$. from a bill of £16 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}d$. due 12 months hence on being paid ready money. At what rate does he allow discount?
- 17. What sum must be invested in the three per cents. at 913 in order to produce a clear income of £230 after payment of income tax of 10d. in the pound?
- 18. A farmer bought 160 ewes; if one-half have one lamb, three-eighths two lambs, and the rest none on a yearly average, and of these three-fifths are males; calculate the number in his flock at the end of the third lambing season, if the lambs are allowed to breed when two years old.

Mathematics.—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EUCLID-VI. and XI. TRIGONOMETRY. LOGARITHMS.

- 1. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides, or these produced, proportionally: and conversely, if the sides, or the sides produced, be cut proportionally, the straight line which joins the points of section shall be parallel to the remaining side of the triangle.
- 2. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
- .3. If two triangles which have two sides of the one proportional to two sides of the other, be joined at one angle, so as to have their homologous sides parallel to one another; the remaining sides shall be in a straight line.
- 4. If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in the point of their intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are.

- 5. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two others that meet one another, and are not in the same plane with the first two; the first two and the other two shall contain equal angles.
- 6. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane; their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.
- 7. If two circles touch each other externally, any two straight lines drawn from the point of contact will be cut proportionally by the circumferences. Prove this.
- 8. Describe a circle which shall pass through two given points, and touch a given straight line.
- 9. Assuming the values of sines and cosines of $A \pm B$, in terms of the simple angles, find the value of tan 2 A in terms of tan A.
- 10. Making the same assumption as in the preceding question, prove that the sum of the sines of two angles bears the same ratio to the difference of the sines that the tangent of their semisum does to the tangent of their semi-difference.
- 11. Find the value of A from the equation $\tan^2 A + 4 \sin^2 A = 6$.
- 12. Prove that $\cos 36^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}$.

13. If $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ and $\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$, prove that $\sin(\phi + \theta) = \sin 60^{\circ} \cos 36^{\circ}$.

14. If $2 \cos B = \frac{\sin A}{\sin C}$ in a triangle, whose angles are A, B, C, prove that the triangle is isosceles.

- 15. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 13, 12, 5.
- 16. From the top of a house 42 feet high, I found the angle of elevation of the top of a neighboring steeple to be 14° 13'; at the bottom of the house it was 23° 19'. Find the height of the steeple.

Matural Philosophy.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

- 1. Three forces P, Q, R acting upon a point are *in equilibrio*; P and Q are inclined to each other at an angle of 60°, P and R at an angle of 165°, Q and R at an angle of 135°. Find the ratio between P and R.
- 2. What is meant by the moments of parallel forces? If there be a number of parallel forces acting on a body, show how their resultant is found.
- 3. A beam 50 fest long balances itself on a point distant from the thicker end of $\frac{2}{5}$ of its length; but when a weight of 10 lbs. is suspended from the thinner end, the fulcrum must be moved 3 feet toward it in order to maintain the equilibrium. Find the weight of the beam.
- 4. Of what order of lever is the human arm? What is the pressure upon the shoulder when the muscles are pulling up a weight of 100 lbs. and themselves exerting a strain of 217 lbs. at an angle of 48° to the horizon?
- 5. ABC is an isosceles triangle, C being a right angle; and three equal forces act in the lines AB, BC, CA. Show that their resultant is to one of the forces as $\sqrt{2} 1$ to 1. Also that if CD be drawn perpendicularly to AB, and DC produced to E so that $DE = CE \sqrt{2}$; then the resultant acting through E must be in a direction parallel to BA.
- 6. The resistance of a sluice-gate to which a cogged rack is attached, amounts to a ton and a half; if this be raised by means of a winch and pinion, having for radii 1 ft. 8 inches, and 2.5 inches, respectively, calculate the power to be applied to the handle, which will be just equal to the resistance.
- 7. In a system of movable pulleys, in which each pulley has a separate string attached to the beam, and each of them weighs half a pound, what tension will be produced on the string in the hand by a weight of 500 lbs.?
- 8. If d, d' be the perpendicular distances of two opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure from the diagonal which passes between them, prove that the perpendicular distance of the centre of gravity from the same diagonal is $\frac{1}{3}$ (d d').
- 9. A uniform beam 25 lbs. in weight leans against a vertical wall, and has its lower end resting on a horizontal plane. If the coefficient of friction on wall and plane be 5, find the pressure both on the wall and on the plane when the beam is only just supported. Also express the inclination of the beam to the horizon in degrees and minutes.

- 10. With what weight must a given weight of 99 ozs. be connected by a string passing over a single fixed pulley, so as to describe the same space in a given time, as when it descends freely down an inclined plane whose inclination is 30°?
- 11. The specific gravities of gold and quartz are respectively 1935 and 262; how much gold is contained in a piece of auriferous quartz which weighs 11½ ozs.?
- 12. Describe the wheel barometer.
- 13. If the density of air in the receiver of an air-pump which has only one barrel be diminished to it of its original density after 3 turns; compare the capacities of the receiver and barrel.
- 14. When the centigrade thermometer stands at 40, what degree of heat is registered by Fahrenheit's?
- 15. A cylinder, whose diameter is 5 inches, and altitude 1 foot, is filled by a uniform pipe, the diameter of whose aperture is 125, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; find velocity of the fluid at the aperture.

Non=metallic Chemistry.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

- 1. If ice and salt be placed in a spoon and held over a jet of gas, drops of water will begin to gather on the under side of the spoon. Explain the whole of this phenomenon.
- 2. How may hydrogen be procured by the aid of zinc? Exhibit the process of its evolution by means of a diagram.
- 3. What are the elements which enter into the composition of common gas, cyanogen, nitric acid, alcohol, bread, ammonia, and wood? In what proportions are they severally combined? Give the symbols and atomic weights of each.
- 4. What is the difference between carbonic acid and carbonic anydride? Also between cyanogen and prussic acid? What is the origin of these last two names?
- 5. To obviate what danger did Davy invent his safety-lamp? Explain the principle of it.
- 6. What is the difference between chloric acid gas, and hydrochloric acid? Give symbols and atomic weights of each.
- 7. How many gallons of hydrochloric acid gas will one gallon of water absorb? When this gas is exposed to the air it is observed to fume: to what is this fuming due? By what name is it known commercially?
- 8. What is meant by *nascent* oxygen? Why should this epithet be given to oxygen any more than to other elements?
- 9. What is ozone? How obtained?
- 10. What are the constituents of bleaching powder? How was linen bleached before its invention? What is there in common between the two processes?
- 11. How is red phosphorus prepared? What are its peculiar properties? To what economic use has this property been turned?
- 12. How are earthen vessels glazed? Detail the chemical action.
- 13. Mention the constituent elements of the following :--Gypsum, alum, saltpetre, porcelain, green vitriol, meershaum, aqua regia.
- 44. Three test glasses contain (1) liquid muriate of lime, (2) turmeric, (3) litmus, also (4) there is before me a small heap of chlorate of potash powdered up with sugar: I pour a few drops of S; on each. State the results severally.

Geology.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

- 1. What is the average density of the rocky crust of the earth? What is the mean density of the whole globe? How is the latter ascertained?
- 2. How deep in the earth's crust does the changing heat of summer and winter cease to be felt? At different depths within that limit in what months is the heat the greatest? e.g., at 12 feet and 24 feet deep?
- 3. Describe the Great Geyser of Iceland; and enumerate the principal products of a volcano.
- 4. What are the three constituents of granite, geologically speaking? What the mineralogical ingredients of each constituent?
- 5. Resolve the Cainozoic period into its constituent groups; and also the Oolitic system.

6. Name the oldest fossiliferous system; name also and describe the fossil found in it.

- 7. In what position are auriferous quartz-veins usually found?
- 8. What is meant by stalagmite, stalactite, tufa, schist, basalt, chert, sinter, serpentine, pisolite, phonolite?
- 9. Describe the process of petrifaction; and name the three principal petrifying agents.
- 10. In describing fossils, when is a fish said to be cyclostomatous? when heterocercal? when is its scale said to be ctenoid?
- 11. Describe an encrinite, a graptolite, an ichnite, a belemnite, an ammonite.
- 12. What is the nature of the ooze which has been dredged up from the bed of the Atlantic? and what light does it throw upon any geological stratum?
- 13. How have the presence of flint nodules in chalk beds been accounted for?
- 14. To what economic uses have the following substances been put-baryta, fluorspar, malachite, galena, lias, kaolin?
- 15. What metals are procured from the carboniferous system?
- 16. Name the minerals and fossils now shown to you.

Brawing.

H. HUNTER, Esquire, Examiner.

No. 1.—DRAWING FROM THE FLAT.

One hour and a half.

Make enlarged copy of the example given—letting the point A, upper end of the stalk, commence at point 3, and the point B fall on line 4.

No. 2.—FROM MODEL.

Two hours and a half.

Draw, and shade as far as time will permit, the plaster model given.

No. 3.—Perspective.

Three hours.

Work out the following Problems :---

- No. 1. Nine cubes, of which the faces are given, each touching the "transparent plane" T.P. On the horizontal line H.L. are the perspective centre O. and distance points D.P. Complete the cubes as you would thus see them.
- No. 2. (a) Put into perspective the cross, of which elevation is given, parallel to and touching the plane to the left of the eye. Distance and centre are marked D.P. and O. on horizontal line H.L. The thickness of cross to be equal to the face.
 - (b) On the same lines represent the cross, placed at right angles to the plane: the end of the arm facing the spectator is given to the right at W. touching the plane T.P. Position of spectator S., distance D.P. &c. as before.
- No. 3. A cube, plan given with one of its angles, touching the picture plane T.P. Centre O. Station S. Level of the eye H.L. Ground plane G.P. Place on top of cube a pyramid, with *base* same size, and *height* equal to the cube.
- No. 4. Show the given circle horizontally, touching the plane T.P. On the horizontal line H.L. are marked the centre O., and distance D.P. Put a second circle of same size *within* the plane, with same centre and distance, the nearest part being marked N. on T.P.

Rule the lines of the various figures firmly, and leave the constructional lines dotted or very lightly ruled.

MUSIC

A.A.DEGREE.1882.

J. SUMMERS ESQ: EXAMINER

1. Write down the letter names of the notes forming the scales of A minor, G minor, C* minor, and of A^b and B^b major.

II. Write down six bars of each of the principal kinds of Rhythm, varying the notes in each bar, and denoting the various accents.

III. Write major common chords with their inversions to the following bass notes:-



And minor to these :----



IV. Name the following Intervals, and say what they become when inverted :----

| - 67 | | | | | | | and the second se |
|------|-----|----|-----|---------|--------|-----|---|
| TV | | | | | | h n | |
| 17 | | | 6.6 | to co | | | 17:0 |
| 17 | 9 8 | 10 | | N'1 | a 44 a | - | " |
| 16 | | * | | 104 (0) | | | |
| | | | | | ***** | | ÷@ |

V. When the chord of the first inversion of the Triad occurs on the sub-dominant, which is the best note to double in four part writing ? Give an example in the key of F.

VI. Modulate in four parts (compressed score) from C to A, from F to A^{\flat} , from A^{\flat} to G by means of the chord of the augmented sixth.

VII. Add tenor, alto, and treble to the following bass:----







TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart, 17th August, 1881.

President.

Secretary.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1882.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts for the year 1882.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

The Degree of Associate of Arts shall be open to persons of any age: but Candidates for that Degree above the age of nineteen years, who may take honors, shall be placed in separate class lists, and shall not be eligible for any Prizes that may be awarded by the Council.

The first day of September in each year is fixed and appointed as the date upon which the ages of Candidates for the Degree of Associate of Arts shall in each year be ascertained and computed.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination; but no credit will be given for knowledge in any subject unless the Candidates pass in that subject, attaining the standard of marks to be fixed by the Council.

Every successful Candidate for the Degree of Associate of Arts shall receive a Certificate of having obtained such Degree; and such Certificate shall be under the Seal, and signed by the President of the Council. The Certificate shall specify the subjects in which the Candidate has passed, and the Class attained.

Candidates who at any Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts have passed in any number of subjects less than four shall be entitled to receive a Certificate thereof in the following form :----

CERTIFICATE OF LESS THAN FOUR SUBJECTS. Whereas by the Regulations of the Tasmanian Council of Education no person is entitled to obtain the Degree of Associate of Arts unless he (or she) has at one and the same Examination passed in four at least of the subjects prescribed for the Examination for the said Degree: and whereas Candidates who at any Examination for the said Degree have passed in any number of subjects less than four are entitled to receive a Certificate thereof: and where-as the Candidate hereinafter named has passed in certain of the said subjects, although not in a sufficient number for obtaining the Degree of Associate of Arts: Now these are to certify that at an Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts under the Tasmanian Council of Education held in passed in the following Subject (that is to sav) passed in the following subject (that is to say)

Hobart, Tasmania, ḋay of

The examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following sections, in four of which, including English, at least, the Candidate must pass :---

| 1. English. | 8. The Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics |
|----------------------|--|
| 2. Latin. | and Mechanics. |
| 3. Greek. | 9. The Elements of Chemistry. |
| 4. French. | 10. Zoology and Botany. |
| 5. German. | 11. Geology. |
| 6. Italian. | 12. Drawing. |
| 7. Pure Mathematics. | 13. Music. |
| | |

MINOR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ASSOCIATES OF ARTS.

A Minor Scholarship of the value of £40 per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to each of the two Male Associates being under the age of nineteen years who stand highest on the Class List for the year, and who declare their intention of continuing their studies with a view of competing for the Tasmanian Scholarships.

Payments on account of each Minor Scholarship will be made quarterly upon the Council receiving such proof as it may require that the general conduct of the holder is satisfactory, and that he is diligently pursuing his studies for the Tasmanian Scholarship Examination; and in the event of the holder not procuring such proof, the Council may declare the Minor Scholarship to be vacant.

In case any Minor Scholarship becomes vacant by the declaration of the Council or by the death or resignation of the holder, the Associate whose name stands next highest on the Class List, and who is not the holder of a Minor Scholarship, shall be entitled, upon complying with the terms aforesaid, to such Minor Scholarship during the residue of its currency.

NOTE .- Candidates for the Degree of Associate of Arts are required to send in their applications for admission to the Examination to the Secretary to the Council of Education not later than the 31st July. Printed forms of application may be had on application to the Secretary.

SCHEME of Examination for the Year 1882.

1. ENGLISH.—Language.—The Candidate will be examined in Shahespeare's Julius Cæsar, and will be required to write a short original composition, or a report founded upon some abstract of facts furnished to him. History.—The outlines of English History, including the Succession of Sovereigns. Geography.—General.

2. LATIN.—Grammar. Sallust, Jugurthine War; Ovid, Fasti, Book IV.; Horace, Ars Poetica. Passages for translation from other Latin authors; and passages of English for translation into Latin Prose and Verse.

3. GREEK.-Grammar. Xenophon, Anabasis, Book IV.; Euripides, Alcestis. Homer, Odyssey, Book I. Passages for translation from other Greek authors, and a passage of English for translation into Greek prose.

4. FRENCH.—Grammar. Passages for translation from French into English, and from English into French prose.

5. GERMAN.-Grammar. Passages for translation from German into English, and from English into German prose.

6. ITALIAN.—Grammar. Passages for translation from Italian into English, and from English into Italian prose.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.—(a) Arithmetic and Algebra, (b) Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI., to the end of Proposition 21, Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms. Candidates to pass ia Mathematics need not present Euclid, Books VI. and XI., Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms, but must present them as well as the other subjects to obtain a First Class in Mathematics.

8. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics, treated mathematically. 9. CHEMISTRY.—The non-metallic elements and the laws of combination, with the use of symbolic notation.

10. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—The description and classification of animals, their habits and geographical distribution; and the mercantile and industrial uses of animal products. Also, the description and classification of plants, their uses, and geographical distribution. Plants, and parts of plants, will be given for description.

11. GEOLOGY.—Elements of Physical Geography and Geology. Specimens of rocks and fossils will be given for identification.

12. DRAWING.—Drawing from the Flat, from Models, and in Perspective. A fair degree of skill in Freehand Drawing will be required in order that a Student may pass.

13. MUSIC.—The Elements of Harmony and Musical Composition, with some knowledge of the history and principles of the Art.

SCALE OF MARKS.

Full Marks obtainable.

| | run A | 1 at ks 001 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| (Language | | 600 |
| 1 English History | | 250 |
| 1. Linghon History | | 250 |
| (Geography | | 200 |
| 2. Latin | | 000 |
| 3. Greek | | 800 |
| 4. French | | 550 |
| 5. German | | 550 |
| 6 Italian | | 550 |
| (a) Arithmetic and Algebra | | 500 |
| 7. Pure Mathematics (4) Englid and Thissonemeter | ••••• | 500 |
| ((b) Eachd and Frigonometry | • • • • • • | 000 |
| 8. Natural Philosophy | • • • • • • | 200 |
| 9. Chemistry | ••• | 250 |
| 10. Zoology and Botany | | 250 |
| 11. Geology | | 250 |
| 19 Drawing | | 250 |
| 12. Drawing | | 100 |
| 10. Music | | 400 |
| | Marks. | |
| Standard for First Class | 2350 | |
| Standard for Second Class | 1900 | |
| Standard for Third Class | 1350 | |

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