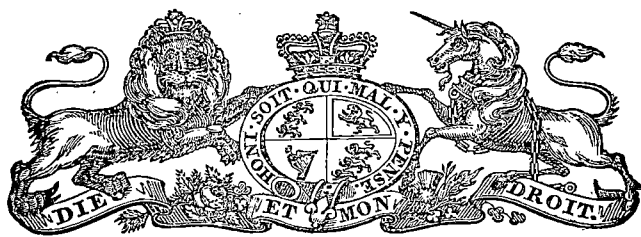


(No. 25.)



1879.

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T A S M A N I A.

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

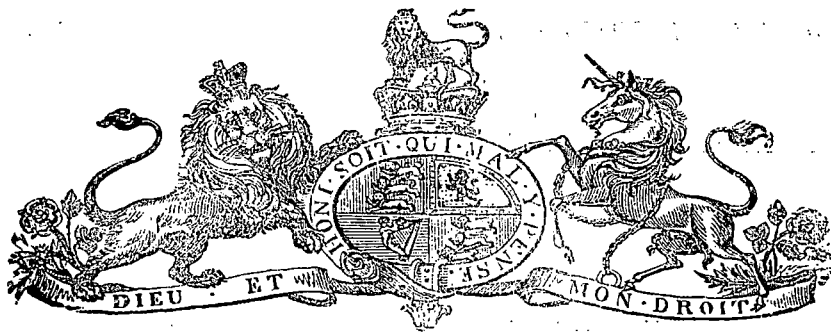
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T A S M A N I A N   S C H O L A R S H I P S :

E X A M I N E R S '   R E P O R T .

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Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Secretary, and ordered by the House to be printed, September 9, 1879.



## TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

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### TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

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THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the names of the under-mentioned Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships to the satisfaction of the Examiner. A Scholarship has been awarded to each tenable for four years from the 1st March next, subject to the conditions of the Council's Regulations and the terms of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act :"—

JOHN GEORGE LINDSAY, age 19 years, Launceston, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1875. Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., High School, Hobart Town.

GEORGE QUINLAN ROBERTS, age 18 years and 7 months, Hobart Town, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1876. Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, High School, Hobart Town.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

Hobart Town, 17th October, 1878.

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### EXAMINER'S REPORT.

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

I HAVE the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships began on Monday, the 7th October, and occupied the whole week.

Five Candidates presented themselves, of whom "C," "D," and "E" failed to satisfy either of the prescribed conditions; "B" proved himself far the best Classical scholar, showing, both by lower and higher tests, that he was well grounded and possessed natural gifts of no mean order. "A," while acquitting himself fairly in Classics, evinced considerable Mathematical ability; and this, all the more markedly, as the branches of the study dealt with became higher and harder.

The sum total of "A's" marks was 1830, of "B's" 2039, the prescribed standard being 1650. "A's" Mathematical marks were 759; the standard being 750. "B's" Classical marks were 1131, the standard being 900. From this it will be seen that both "A" and "B" have satisfied the conditions you have imposed.

On opening the sealed envelopes it was found that the Scholars for the year were—

JOHN GEORGE LINDSAY, A.A., 1875.

GEORGE QUINLAN ROBERTS, A.A., 1876.

A full schedule of the marks obtained by the five Candidates is appended to this Report.

J. E. BROMBY, D.D., *Examiner*.

Hobart Town, 14th October, 1878.

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EXAMINATION for TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, October, 1878.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	Motto.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
<b>MATHEMATICS.</b>						
I. Arithmetic and Algebra .....	350	115	138	70	70	70
II. Euclid, Geometrical Conics, and Trigonometry..	375	144	152	42	143	82
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics .....	375	223	145	40	55	115
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy ....	400	277	140	10	75	35
<i>Total</i> .....	1500	759	575	162	343	302
<b>CLASSICS.</b>						
I. Greek Authors .....	260	161	214	65	—	142
II. Latin Authors .....	260	192	231	139	147	195
III. General Questions .....	280	125	167	72	80	113
IV. Greek Composition .....	270	114	230	96	—	88
V. Latin Composition .....	280	126	202	160	84	116
VI. Ancient History .....	150	97	87	49	53	79
<i>Total</i> .....	1500	815	1131	581	364	733
<b>MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.</b>						
I. English .....	250	77	127	71	61	112
II. French .....	250	67	122	69	113	113
III. Constitutional and European History .....	250	112	84	22	59	104
<i>Total</i> .....	750	256	333	162	233	329
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	3750	1830	2039	905	940	1364

J. E. BROMBY, D.D., Examiner.

Hobart Town, 14th October, 1878.

Mathematics.—I.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. A rectangular parallelepiped stands upon a square whose side is 4 in. The whole surface is 80 sq. in. Find the length of the diagonal.  
*N.B.*—In numerical answers three places of decimals will be enough.
2. Find the yearly income arising from the investment of 5000 guineas in the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents at 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ , brokerage  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent.
3. If 7 yards of ribbon cost £1 3 3s. 0d., what will 1 ft. 2 in. cost?
4. I lay out £102 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the purchase of sheep when they average £1 5s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a head. After losing 4 I sell the rest at 13 half-crowns a head. What do I gain or lose?
5. What sum put out at simple interest will amount to £105 6s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.?
6. The side of a rhombus is 20 chains and its longer diagonal 34 chains 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  links. What is the length of the other diagonal, and the number of acres in the enclosure?

7. Simplify  $\frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}} - \frac{x}{1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}}$ .

8. Prove that the value of  $\frac{x+2a}{x-2a} + \frac{x+2b}{x-2b}$  is 1, when  $x = \frac{12ab}{a+b+\sqrt{(a+b)^2+12ab}}$ .

9. Prove the rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two numbers.

10. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 3 - \frac{7 + \frac{2x}{y}}{5} &= 5 - \frac{5x+9}{3y} \\ y - \frac{4+15y}{6x-2} &= \frac{2xy-107}{2x+5} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(b) \quad \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-9}}{x - \sqrt{x^2-9}} = \frac{1}{x-2}.$$

$$(c) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2y^2-8\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} + \sqrt{4y^2-16\sqrt{x}} &= \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{8(y-\sqrt{x})-4} &= y+1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(d) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2+x^2}{y^2+b^2} + \frac{y^2+b^2}{a^2+x^2}\right)} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2-x^2}{y^2-b^2} + \frac{y^2-b^2}{a^2-x^2}\right)} &= 2\sqrt{2} \\ xy &= ab \end{aligned} \right\}$$

11. If  $x = \frac{a}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{4b^3-a^3}{12a}}$  and  $y = \frac{a}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{4b^3-a^3}{12a}}$  find the value of  $x^3 - y^3$ .

(N.B.—Observe how simple the value is of  $x+y$ .)

12. Prove that in the expansion of a binomial the coefficient of terms equidistant from either end is the same.

13. The sum of a series in Arithmetical Progression is  $-28$  and the common difference is  $-4$ ; find the number of terms, and explain the double answer.

14. If  $a, b, c$  be the  $p^{\text{th}}, q^{\text{th}},$  and  $r^{\text{th}}$  terms of a geometric series, prove that  $a^{q-r}b^{r-p}c^{p-q} = 1$ .

15. The number of permutations of  $2n+1$  things taken  $n-1$  together : number of permutations of  $2n-1$  things taken  $n$  together ::  $3:5$ . Find  $n$ .

16. Prove generally that every number is divisible by 8, if its last three digits when divided by 8 leave no remainder.

17. Given that  $x$  varies as  $\frac{1}{y^m}$  and  $y$  varies as  $\frac{1}{z^n}$ ; also when  $x=a, z=c$ ; find the equation between  $x$  and  $z$ .

### Mathematics.—II.

Four hours:

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

EUCLID. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. LOGARITHMS.

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

2. If a straight line be bisected, and produced to any point; the rectangle contained by the whole line thus produced, and the part of it produced, together with the square on half the line

- bisected, is equal to the square on the straight line which is made up of the half and the part produced.
3. If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the center of the circle.
  4. About a given circle to describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
  5. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional: and conversely, triangles which have one angle in the one equal to one angle in the other, and their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional, are equal to one another.
  6. If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are greater than the third.
  7. Given the segments of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle made by letting fall a perpendicular from the right angle, construct it.
  8. Define the inclination of a plane to a plane; and prove that if two planes are parallel, they have the same inclination to the same plane.
  9. Assuming the truth of the Binomial Theorem, expand  $\log_e(1+x)$  according to ascending powers of  $x$ .
  10. Prove that  $\log x^n = n \log x$ .
  11. If from any point  $T$  on the tangent at  $P$  perpendiculars  $TL$ ,  $TN$  be let fall on  $SP$  and the directrix, prove that  $SL = TN$ .
  12. Prove that the sum of the focal radii to any point on the ellipse is constant: and deduce the fact that the axis minor is a mean proportional between the axis major and the latus rectum.
  13. Draw a tangent to a rectangular hyperbola which shall be parallel to a given line.
  14. Prove that any section of a right circular cone is a conic section.

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### Mathematics.—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

#### TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY

1. Define circular measure, and find that of  $54^\circ$  to five decimals.
2. Prove that  $\frac{2 \cos^2 a - 1}{(\sin a + \cos a)^2} = \frac{1}{\tan 2a + \sec 2a}$ .
3. Prove that  $\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) = 30^\circ$ .
4. If  $25 \sin a (\sin a - \cos a) = 4$ , find the four numerical values of  $\sin a$ .
5. Enunciate and prove Demoivre's Theorem for a positive integer.
6. Resolve  $x^n - 1$  into all its constituent factors.
7. What is the escribed circle of a triangle? Prove that its radius  $= \frac{S}{s-a}$ , where  $S$  = area of the triangle and  $s$  = the semi-sum of the sides.
8. A castle standing on the top of a cliff is observed from two stations at sea which are in line with it; their distance from each other is a quarter of a mile; the elevation of the top of the

castle seen from the remote station is  $16^{\circ} 28'$ ; the elevations of top and bottom seen from the near station are  $52^{\circ} 14'$  and  $48^{\circ} 38'$  respectively; what is its height and the height of its base above the sea in feet?

9. A ship and a steamer leave the same harbour together; the course of the steamer is S. b. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W., and her rate  $10\frac{1}{2}$  knots; that of the ship S.E. b. E., and her rate 6 knots: what will be their distance at the end of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours; and what the bearing of the ship from the steamer?

10.  $y^2 - 2xy \sec a + x^2 = 0$  represents two straight lines. Trace them and show that the angle between them is  $a$ .

11. Trace the circle  $2x^2 + 2y^2 + 3x + 4y = 0$ ; and the straight line  $y = 2x + 1$ ; and find the points of intersection.

12. In the ellipse the sum of the squares of any two semi-conjugate diameters is equal to the sum of the squares of the semi-axes.

13. From any point  $P$  in the ellipse  $PF$  is drawn perpendicular to the conjugate diameter, cutting the major axis in  $G$ . Prove that  $PF \times PG = BC^2$ .

14.  $y^2 - 2xy - x^2 - y + 7x - \frac{15}{4} = 0$ . Prove that this is the equation to a hyperbola and find the equation to its asymptotes.

15. If a ladder slide down a perpendicular wall, prove that each rung describes a quadrant of an ellipse, except the middle one which describes a quadrant of a circle.

#### Mathematics.—IV.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

#### DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Investigate the differential coefficient of  $\tan^{-1}x$ ; and apply the formula to find that of

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{2cx + b}{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}.$$

2. Differentiate  $e^{\sin^{-1}x}$ ,  $\log \{x + \sqrt{x^2 - a^2}\} + \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ ,  $\frac{1}{x^2-1} x^{\sin x}$ ,  $e^{ax} (\sin bx)^m$ .

3. If  $u = e^{x \cos a} \cos(x \sin a)$ , prove that  $\frac{d^r u}{dx^r} = e^{x \cos a} \cos(x \sin a + ra)$ .

4. If  $u = \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ , prove that  $\frac{d^3 u}{dx^3} = \frac{12}{(1-x)^3}$ .

5. Prove that if any number of forces acting on a particle be represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a polygon taken in order, they will keep the particle at rest.

6. Two forces  $P$  and  $Q$  acting at a point  $O$  have a resultant  $R$ ; any straight line meets the directions of  $P, Q, R$  at  $A, B, C$  respectively; show that—

$$\frac{P}{OA \cdot BC} = \frac{Q}{OB \cdot AC} = \frac{R}{OC \cdot AB}.$$

7. A rod  $AB$  without weight 14 inches long is suspended by two strings from a point  $O$ . The string  $AO$  is 15 inches long and the string  $BO$  is 13 inches long; 130 lbs. is suspended from  $A$ , and 52 lbs. from  $B$ .  $C$  is a point in the rod vertically under  $O$ . Prove that when the whole is in equilibrium,  $OC = 13$  inches.

8. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid.

9. The handle of a crane describes a circle whose radius is 2 feet; the pinion has a radius of 3 inches and drives a wheel  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet radius; and the axle of this wheel on which the chain is wound is 4 inches thick: what pressure on the handle will sustain a ton?
10. A weight of 50 lbs. is supported on an inclined plane by a string (parallel to the plane) which is just strong enough to support a strain of 25 lbs.: the inclination of the plane to the horizon being gradually increased, find when the string will break.
11. A seconds pendulum is brought down to a place where it makes 120 more oscillations in a day: compare the force of gravity at the two places.
12. A body descending vertically draws an equal body 25 feet in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  seconds up a plane inclined at  $30^\circ$  to the horizon, by means of a string passing over a pulley at the top of the plane: determine the force of gravity.
13. If 21 pints of sulphuric acid of sp. gr. 1.84 be mixed with 8 pints of water, it is found that the mixture measures only 28 pints: find its specific gravity.
14. A uniform tube is bent so that two branches of 10 feet each may stand vertical while the middle part lies horizontal. The horizontal part is just filled with water, and one of the upright branches then securely sealed at the top. A quantity of water equal in volume to the open branch is then poured into it. Determine the depth to which it will sink, given 30 feet as the height of the water barometer.

### Classics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

#### GREEK AUTHORS.

#### 1. Translate from the Ajax—

ἔνθ' ἔσπεσὼν ἔκειρε πολύκερων φόνον  
κύκλῳ ῥαχίζων· κάδοκει μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε  
δισσοῦς Ἀτρείδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνειν ἔχων,  
ὅτ' ἄλλοι' ἄλλον ἐμπίτνων στρατηλατῶν.—

ἐποικτείρω δέ νιν  
δύστηνον ἔμπαρ, καίπερ ὄντα δυσμενῇ,  
ὁθούνεκ' ἄτη συγκατέζευκται κακῇ,  
οὐδὲν τὸ τούτου μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦμόν σκοπῶν·  
ὁρῶ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ὄντας ἄλλο πλὴν  
εἶδωλ' ὅσοιπερ ζῶμεν ἢ κούφην σκίαν.—

εὐφημα φώνει· μὴ κακὸν κακῷ διδοὺς  
ἄκος πλέον τὸ πῆμα τῆς ἄτης τίθει.—

καίτοι τοσοῦτον γ' ἐξεπίστασθαι δοκῶ,  
εἰ ζῶν Ἀχιλλεὺς τῶν ὅπλων τῶν ὦν πέρι  
κρίνειν ἔμελλε κράτος ἀριστείας τινι,  
οὐκ ἂν τις αὐτ' ἔμαρψεν ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ.

2. In the first of the above lines is there any peculiar accentuation? Upon what principle is αὐτ' accented in the last line?

#### 3. Translate—

(A) ταῦτα ἐπεὰν δρέψωσι, αὐαίνουσι πρὸς ἥλιον· καὶ ἔπειτα τὸ ἐκ τοῦ μέσου τοῦ λωτοῦ τῇ μήκωνι ἐὼν ἔμφορος, πτίσαντες, ποιεῦνται ἐξ αὐτοῦ ἄρτους ὀπτους πυρί. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ ῥίζα τοῦ λωτοῦ τούτου ἔδωδιμη, καὶ ἐγγλύσσει ἐπιεικέως, ἐὼν στρογγύλον, μέγαθος κατὰ μῆλον. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα κρίνεα ῥόδοισι ἔμφορα, ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ γινόμενα καὶ ταῦτα· ἐξ ὧν ὁ καρπὸς ἐν ἄλλῃ κάλυκι παραφνομένη ἐκ τῆς ῥίζης γίνεται, κηρίῳ σφηκῶν ἰδέην ὁμοιοτάτον. ἐν τούτῳ τρωκτὰ ὅσον τε πυρὴν ἐλαίης ἐγγίνεται συχνά. τρώγεται δὲ καὶ ἀπαλὰ ταῦτά καὶ αὔα. Τὴν δὲ βύβλον τὴν ἐπέτειον γινομένην, ἐπεὰν ἀνασπᾶσῶσι ἐκ τῶν ἐλέων, τὰ μὲν ἄνω αὐτῆς ἀποτάμνοντες, ἐς ἄλλο τι τράπουσι· τὸ δὲ κάτω λείλειμμένον ὅσον τε ἐπὶ πῆχυν, τρώγουσι, καὶ πωλέουσι. οἱ δὲ ἂν καὶ κάρτα βούλωνται χρηστῇ τῇ βύβλῳ χρᾶσθαι, ἐν κλιβάνῳ διαφανεί πνίζαντες, οὕτω

τρώγουσι. Οἱ δὲ τινες αὐτῶν ζῶσι ἀπὸ τῶν ἰχθύων μούνων· τοὺς ἐπεὰν λάβωσι, καὶ ἐξέλωσι τὴν κοιλίην, αὐαῖνουνσι πρὸς ἥλιον, καὶ ἔπειτα αἶνους ἐόντας σιτέονται.

(B) Εἰσι δὲ καὶ αἱ ταφαὶ τοῦ οὐκ ὄσιον πριεῦμαι ἐπὶ τοιούτῳ πρήγματι ἐξαγορεύειν τοῦνομα ἐν Σαῖ, ἐν τῷ ἱρῷ τῆς Ἀθηναίης, ὅπισθε τοῦ νηοῦ, παντὸς τοῦ τῆς Ἀθηναίης ἐχόμεναι τοίχου. καὶ ἐν τῷ τεμένει ὄβελοι ἐστᾶσι μεγάλοι λίθινοι· λίμνη τέ ἐστι ἐχομένη, λιθίνῃ κρηπιδί κεκοσμημένη, καὶ ἐργασμένη εὖ κύκλῳ, καὶ μέγαθος, ὥς ἐμοὶ ἐδόκεε, ὅση περ ἡ ἐν Δήλῳ, ἡ τροχοειδὴς καλεομένη. Ἐν δὲ τῇ λίμνῃ ταύτῃ τὰ δείκνυα τῶν παθῶν αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς ποιεῦσι, τὰ καλέουσι μυστήρια Αἰγύπτιοι.

#### 4. Translate—

(A) “ ἤδη μὲν δαιτὺς κεκορήμεθα θυμὸν ἐίσῃς φόρμιγγός θ’, ἡ δαιτὶ συνήγορός ἐστι θαλεή· νῦν δ’ ἐξέλθωμεν καὶ ἀέθλων πειρηθώμεν πάντων, ὥς χ’ ὁ ξείνος ἐνίσπῃ οἷσι φίλοισιν, οἴκαδε νοστήσας, ὅσσον περιγιγνόμεθ’ ἄλλων· πύξ τε παλαιμοσύνη τε καὶ ἄλμασιν ἡδὲ πόδεσσιν.”

ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἡγήσατο, τοὶ δ’ ἅμ’ ἔποντο.  
καὶ δ’ ἐκ πασσαλόφει κρέμασεν φόρμιγγα λίγειαν,  
Δημοδόκου δ’ ἔλε χεῖρα καὶ ἔξαγεν ἐκ μεγάροιο κῆρυξ· ἦρχε δὲ τῷ αὐτῇ ὁδὸν ἦν περ οἱ ἄλλοι Φαιήκων οἱ ἄριστοι, ἀέθλια θουμανέοντες.

(B) ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ὁ μὲν σχεδὲτω, ἵν’ ὁμῶς τερπόμεθα πάντες,  
Ξεινοδόκοι καὶ ξείνος, ἐπεὶ πολὺ κάλλιον οὕτως·  
εἵνεκα γὰρ ξείνοιο τάδ’ αἰδοίοιο τέτυκται,  
πομπῇ καὶ φίλα δῶρα, τὰ οἱ δίδομεν φιλέοντες.  
ἀντὶ κασιγνήτου ξείνός θ’ ἱκέτης τε τέτυκται  
ἀνέρι, ὅς τ’ ὀλίγον περ ἐπιψαύῃ πραπίδεςσιν.  
τῷ νῦν μηδὲ σὺ κεύθε νοήμασι κερδαλέοισιν  
ὅ ττί κέ σ’ εἴρωμαι· φάσθαι δέ σε κάλλιόν ἐστιν.  
εἶπ’ ὄνομ’, ὅ ττί σε κείθι κάλεον μήτηρ τε πατήρ τε  
ἄλλοι θ’ οἱ κατὰ ἄστυ καὶ οἱ περὶ ναιετάουσιν.

#### 5. Translate—

Ὅρων ὑμᾶς, ὧ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, πεφοβημένους τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐναντίων ξυνεκάλεσα, οὐκ ἀξίων τὰ μὴ δεῖναι ἐν ὀρρωδίᾳ ἔχειν. οὗτοι γὰρ πρῶτον μὲν διὰ τὸ προνεκῆσθαι καὶ μηδὲ αὐτοὶ οἶσθαι ὁμοῖοι ἡμῖν εἶναι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν νεῶν καὶ οὐκ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου παρεσκευάσαντο· ἔπειτα ᾧ μάλιστα πιστεύοντες προσέρχονται, ὥς προσῆκον σφίσιν ἀνδρείους εἶναι, οὐδ’ ἄλλο τι θαρσοῦσιν ἢ διὰ τὴν ἐν τῷ πέζῳ ἐμπειρίαν τὰ πλείω κατορθοῦντες, καὶ οἴονται σφίσι καὶ ἐν τῷ ναυτικῷ ποιήσιν τὸ αὐτό. τὸ δ’ ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου ἡμῖν μᾶλλον νῦν περιέσται, εἴπερ καὶ τούτοις ἐν ἐκείνῳ, ἐπεὶ εὐψυχία γε οὐδὲν προφέρουσι, τῷ δὲ ἐκάτεροί τι ἐμπειρότεροι εἶναι θρασύτεροί ἐσμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοι τε ἡγούμενοι τῶν ξυμμάχων διὰ τὴν σφετέραν δόξαν ἄκοντας προσάγουσι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἐπεχέρησαν ἡσσηθέντες παρὰ πολὺ αὐθις ναυμαχεῖν. μὴ δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν τόλμαν δείσῃτε. πολὺ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐκείνοις πλέω φόβον παρέχετε καὶ πιστότερον κατὰ τε τὸ προνεκῆσθαι καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἡγούνται μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν ἀνθίστασθαι ἡμᾶς. ἀντίπαλοι μὲν γὰρ οἱ πλείους, ὥσπερ οὗτοι, τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλεον πῖσυνται ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπέρχονται· οἱ δ’ ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων καὶ ἅμα οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενοι μέγα τι τῆς διανοίας τὸ βέβαιον ἔχοντες ἀντιτολμῶσιν. ἂ λογιζόμενοι οὗτοι τῷ οὐκ εἰκότι πλεον πεφόβηται ἡμᾶς ἢ τῇ κατὰ λόγον παρασκευῇ.

#### 6. Translate—

Ἀθήνηθεν μὲν οὕτως ἀπῆλθεν ὁ κῆρυξ· πρὸς μέντοι Ιάσονα, σύμμαχον ὄντα, ἔπεμπον σπουδῇ οἱ Θηβαῖοι, κελεύοντες βοηθεῖν, διαλογιζόμενοι, πῇ τὸ μέλλον ἀποβήσοιτο. Ὁ δ’ εὐθὺς τριήρεις μὲν ἐπλήρου, ὥς βοηθήσων κατὰ θάλατταν, συλλαβὼν δὲ τό τε ξενικὸν καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν ἱππεῖς, καίπερ ἀκηρύκτῳ πολέμῳ τῶν Φωκίων χρωμένων, πέζῃ διεπορεύθη εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν, ἐν πολλαῖς τῶν πόλεων πρότερον ὄφθεις, ἢ ἀγγελθεῖς ὅπῃ πορεύοιτο. Πρὶν οὖν συλλέγεσθαι τι πανταχόθεν, ἐφθανε πόρῳ γιγνόμενος, δηλὸν ποιῶν ὅτι πολλαχοῦ τὸ τάχος μᾶλλον τῆς βίας διαπράττεται τὰ δέοντα. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀφίκετο εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν, λεγόντων τῶν Θηβαίων, ὥς καιρὸς εἴη ἐπιτίθεσθαι τοῖς Λακεδαιμόνιοις, ἄνωθεν μὲν ἐκείνον σὺν τῷ ξενικῷ, σφᾶς δὲ ἀντιπρόσωπους, ἀπέτρεπεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ιάσων διδάσκων, ὥς, καλοῦ ἔργου γεγεννημένου οὐκ ἄξιον αὐτοῖς εἶη διακινδυνεύσαι, ὥστε ἢ ἐτι μείζω καταπράξαι, ἢ στερηθῆναι καὶ τῆς γεγεννημένης νίκης.

## Classics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

## GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

1. What were the gifts which Hector and Ajax made to each other? What was the ultimate use to which each was put?
2. Mark out a scheme for iambic trimeters. Derive the word penthemimeral; and explain what is meant by a penthemimeral and hephthemimeral cæsura; and by a quasi-cæsura.
3. Who were the following personages:—Necho; Thyoneus; Diva, quæ regit Antium; Hylæus; Pentheus; Bellerophon; Spartacus; Augur Argivus; Cyrenus Dircaeus; Europa; Arete; Caeta; Musæus; duo fulmina belli?
4. What is the verbal adjective of *κατέχειν*? Account for its peculiarities of form.
5. Translate into English:—*ἤδη ὦν, ἔφη λέγων, ὁμοίως αὐτὸς τῷ ποδανιπτήρι πεπρηγέται.* Whose saying was this? In what did the similitude consist?
6. Translate—*σφί ἐστιν ὕδατος οὐδεμία ἄλλη ἀποστροφή — ἄμνητον τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου μένει — εἰ ἐχιδνίζει καὶ ὄσονων — ὕψου ἐν νοτίῳ τὴν ὥρμισαν — ὥς γὰρ οἱ χρεῖων μυθήσατο — ἐταῖρον ἐννεά λευσσ' ἐν ἀγῶνι — ἀπεκαίνυτο τόξῳ — κιχάνει τοι βραδὺς ὠκύν — κοῦροι δ' ἐπιλήκεον ἄλλοι — τὸ Πελασγικὸν ἀργὸν ἄμεινον — ὁ ἥλιος ἐξέλιπε μετὰ μεσημβρίαν — φρυκτοὶ ἤροντο πολέμοι — ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἰκείων ἅμα καὶ πολιτικῶν ἐπιμέλεια, καὶ ἐτέροις πρὸς ἔργα τετραμμένοις τὰ πολιτικὰ μὴ ἐνδεῶς γινῶναι.*
7. Parse the following Homeric words:—*θανυμάνοντες, πλῆντο, ὁμορξάμενος, ὑπέρπτατο, ἰδνωθείς, σχεθέτω*; and give the English to them all.
8. By what act was the Thirty years treaty broken? How long had it lasted? Who was King of Sparta at this time? Who the presiding genius at Athens? What was an *ἐτήσιος προστασία*?
9. What is the difference between *βαιός* and *βίαιος*; *ξύλα* and *δένδρα*; *δέρρεις* and *διφθέραι*; *στρατία* and *στρατεία*; *εἴματα ὕφαντά* and *λεῖα*; *πομπὴν δτρύνειν* and *ἐποτρύνεσθαι*; *γεύειν* and *γεύεσθαι*; *κατέστασαν* and *κατέστησαν*?  
Also, between *animus* and *anima*; *custodia* and *carcer*; *potentia* and *potestas*; *reperire* and *invenire*; *contingere* and *accidere*; *nīrens* and *nīrens*; *tenere* and *tenere*; *viri* and *viri*?
10. Derive, taking care to give the English of the word itself and of the roots—*οιοβώτης, νύσσα, ἀμφαφῶν, ἐριούνης, μοιχάγριον, βητάρμων, ἄλεισον, νεόπλυτος.*  
Also *sibylla, equidem, officina, exilis, amystis, ancile* (give gen. plural of this word *Hannibal, Agyieus, stipendium, immolare, profestus, rimari, prætexta, sapiens, subtilis, obscurus, duntaxat.*
11. Translate—*Quisque suos patimur manes.* What were the three modes of purgation for disembodied souls?
12. Name the three judges of the infernal regions; also the five rivers.
13. “*Mutat terra vices.*” What meaning must be given to “*vices*” here? What connexion have etymologists traced between this word and *αὐτίκα*?
14. Translate the following:—*Humeris extantem suspicit altis — geminas huc flecte acies — quantum instar in ipso est! — in Latino agro stativa habuit — sub divum rapere — capitis minor — cœlebs platanus — sapientiæ consultus.*
15. What are the chief events recorded in the Third Book of Livy?
16. Whereabouts were the following places:—*Methone, Panormus, Atalanta, CEnoe, Zacynthus, Mæotis, Dindyma, Kadytis, Sinope, Eryx, Teos, Jubæ tellus, Patara?*
17. What was the number of Roman citizens at the two censuses recorded by Livy in the Third Book? About what date would they be taken?
18. What parts of the passive verb in Latin usually take after them the agent in the dative?

## Classics.—III.

Three hours.

Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

## LATIN AUTHORS.

## 1. Translate—

- (A) Sic pater Anchises, atque hæc mirantibus addit;  
 “Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis  
 Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes!  
 Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,  
 Sistet, eques sternet Pœnos, Gallumque rebellem,  
 Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.  
 Atque hic Æneas—una namque ire videbat  
 Egregium forma juvenem et fulgentibus armis,  
 Sed frons læta parum, et dejecto lumina vultu:—  
 “Quis, pater, ille virum qui sic comitatur euntem?  
 Filius, ane aliquis magna de stirpe nepotum?  
 Qui strepitus circa comitum! quantum instar in ipso est!  
 Sed Nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbra.”
- (B) Nec Prænestinæ fundator defuit urbis,  
 Vulcano genitum pecora inter agrestia regem,  
 Inventumque focis omnis quem credidit ætas,  
 Cæculus. Hunc lægio late comitatur agrestis;  
 Quique altum Præneste viri, quique arva Gabinæ  
 Junonis, gelidumque Anienem, et roscida rivis  
 Hernica saxa colunt; quos, dives Anagnia, pascis,  
 Quos, Amasene pater. Non illis omnibus arma  
 Nec clipei currusve sonant: pars maxima glandes  
 Liventis plumbi spargit: pars spicula gestat  
 Bina manu, fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros  
 Tegmen habent capiti: vestigia nuda sinistri  
 Instituire pedis; crudus tegit altera pero.

## 2. Translate—

Adversus injuriam decreti quum multi magis fremerent, quam quisquam unus recusare auderet; P. Numitorius, puellæ avunculus, et sponsus Icilius interveniunt. dataque inter turbam via, quum multitudo Icili maxime interveni resisti posse Appio crederet, licitor decresse ait: vociferantemque Icilium summovet. Placidum quoque ingenium tam atrox injuria accendisset. Ferro hinc tibi summovendus sum, Appi, inquit, ut tacitum feras quod celari vis. Virginem ego hanc sum ducturus, nuptam pudicamque habiturus. Proinde omnes collegarum quoque lictores convoca, expediri virgas et secures jube: non manebit extra domum patris sponsa Icili. Non, si tribunitium auxilium et provocationem plebi Romanæ, duas arces libertatis tuendæ, ademistis, ideo in liberos quoque nostros conjugesque regnum vestræ libidini datum est. Sævite in tergum et in cervicem nostras: pudicitia saltem in tuto sit. Huic si vis afferetur, ego præsentium Quiritium pro sponsa, Virginius militum pro unica filia, omnes deorum hominumque implorabimus fidem: neque tu istud unquam decretum sine cæde nostra referes. Postulo, Appi, etiam atque etiam, consideres, quo progrediare. Virginius viderit de filia, ubi venerit, quid agat. hoc tantum sciat, sibi, si hujus vindictis cesserit, conditionem filiæ quærendum esse. Me vindicantem sponsam in libertatem vita citius deseret quam fides.

## 3. Translate—

Paullum sepultæ distat inertiae  
 Celata virtus. Non ego te meis  
 Chartis inornatum silebo,  
 Totve tuos patiar labores  
 Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas  
 Obliviones. Est animus tibi  
 Rerumque prudens et secundis  
 Temporibus dubiisque rectus;  
 Vindex avaræ fraudis et abstinens  
 Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniæ,  
 Consulque non unius anni,  
 Sed quoties bonus atque fidus  
 Judex honestum prætulit utili,  
 Rejecit alto dona nocentium  
 Vultu, per obstantes catervas  
 Explicuit sua victor arma.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris  
 Recte beatum : rectius occupat  
 Nomen beati, qui Deorum  
 Muneribus sapienter uti  
 Daramque callet pauperiem pati  
 Pejusque leto flagitium timet,  
 Non ille pro caris amicis  
 Aut patria timidus perire.

Name the metre.

4. Translate—

Nec parasitorum in comœdiis assentatio nobis faceta videretur, nisi essent milites gloriosi.

*Magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi?*

Satis erat respondere, *magnas*;—*ingentes*, inquit. Semper auget assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem dicitur, vult esse magnum. Quamobrem, quamvis blanda ista vanitas apud eos valeat, qui ipsi illam allectant et invitant; tamen etiam graviores constantioresque admonendi sunt, ut animum advertant, ne callida assentatione capiantur. Aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors: callidus ille et occultus ne se insinuet, studiose cavendum est. Nec enim facillime agnoscitur, quippe qui etiam ad-versando sæpe assentetur, et litigare se simulans blandiatur, atque ad extremum det manus vincique se patiat, ut is, qui illusus sit, plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius, quam illudi? Quod ne accadat, cavendum est, ut in Epiclero:

Hodie me ante omnes comicos stultos senes  
 Versaris atque emunxeris lautissime.

Hæc enim etiam in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum.

5. Translate—

Hoc igitur loco tractanda quæstio est, utiliusne sit domi atque intra privatos parietes studentem continere, an frequentiæ scholarum, et velut publicis præceptoribus tradere; quod quidem, cum iis a quibus clarissimarum civitatum mores sunt instituti, tum eminentissimis auctoribus, video placuisse. Non est tamen dissimulandum, esse nonnullos, qui ab hoc prope publico more privatâ quâdam persuasione dissentiant. Corrumpi mores in scholis putant: nam et corrumpuntur interim; sed domi quoque. Adsunt multa ejus rei exempla, tam læsæ (hercle) quam conservatæ sanctissime utrobique opinionis ..... Facile erat hujus metus remedium. Utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus! Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus. Mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit. Quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? Nondum prima verba exprimit, et jam coccum intelligit, jam conchylium poscit. In lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerint, e manibus utrimque sustinentium pendent.

Classics.—IV.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

GREEK COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Attic Greek—

After all this is not so very wonderful; for all other arts are brought to the greatest perfection in large towns. For in small towns the same men make a bedstead, a door, a plough, and a table; and often also this same man builds a house, and is content, if even thus he gets a sufficient number of customers to maintain him. But in great towns, in consequence of many men wanting the same thing, one trade suffices each man for a maintenance; and often not even that a whole one; for one man makes men's shoes and another women's shoes; and there are places where one man gets a living by only stitching shoes, another by splitting wood for the soles, and another by only cutting upper leathers, while another still does none of these things, but puts the pieces together.

2. Restore to the original iambics this literal translation—

Thou, as being a comrade, shalt learn the whole business.  
 For he at pitch of night, when evening  
 Lamps were no longer burning, having taken a two-edged

Weapon, sought to creep through the empty thoroughfares.  
 And I reproach him and say, "what thing art thou doing,  
 Ajax? Why this? Unsummoned, nor hearing any  
 Trumpet? But now at least the whole army is asleep."  
 But he spoke to me few things, and always repeated like a hymn,  
 "Woman, to women silence brings adornment."  
 And I, having learned this, ceased; and he rushed off alone.  
 Of the sufferings there indeed I am not able to speak:  
 But he entered within, bringing at the same time bound  
 Bulls, shepherd dogs, and a woolly booty.

3. Translate into Greek iambs—

Let me wipe off this honorable dew,  
 That silverly doth' progress on thy cheeks:  
 My heart hath melted at a lady's tears;  
 Being an ordinary inundation;  
 But this effusion of such manly drops,  
 This shower blown up by tempest of the soul,  
 Startles mine eyes, and makes me more amazed  
 Than had I seen the vaulty top of heaven  
 Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.

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Classics.—V.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

LATIN COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Latin Prose—

As the mountain passes were faithfully guarded Hormouz could only compute the number of his enemies by the testimony of a guilty conscience, and the daily defection of those who in the hour of his distress avenged their wrongs; or forgot their obligations. He proudly displayed the ensigns of royalty; but the city and palace of Modain had already escaped from the hand of the tyrant. Among the victims of his cruelty, Bindoes, a Sasanian prince, had been cast into a dungeon: his fetters were broken by the zeal and courage of a brother; and he stood before the king at the head of those trusty guards, who had been chosen as the ministers of his confinement and perhaps of his death. Alarmed by the hasty intrusion and bold reproaches of the captive Hormouz looked around, but in vain, for advice or assistance, and was dragged from the throne to the same dungeon in which his victim had been so recently imprisoned. His eyes were subsequently pierced with a hot needle, and finally the bowstring ended his wretched existence.

2. Translate into Latin Verse—

Not faster yonder rowers' might  
 Flings from their oars the spray,  
 Not faster yonder rippling bright,  
 That tracks the shallop's course in light;  
 Melts in the lake away,  
 Than men from memory erase  
 The benefits of former days.  
 Then, stranger, go: good speed the while,  
 Nor think again of the lonely isle:

But if on life's uncertain main  
 Mishap shall mar thy sail;  
 If faithful, wise, and brave in vain  
 Woe, want, and exile thou sustain  
 Beneath the fickle gale;  
 Waste not a sigh on fortune changed;  
 On thankless courts, or friends estranged;  
 But come where kindred worth shall smile,  
 To greet thee in the lonely isle.

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## Classics.—VI.

One hour.

## HISTORY OF GREECE TO B.C. 404.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

1. Give a brief summary of Homer's Iliad. What years of the war does it embrace?
2. In what year was the government by Archons established at Athens? How many were there, and how were they severally named? What functions were assigned to each?
3. Make a rough sketch of Sicily and Southern Italy, and mark down Agrigentum, Croton, Himera, Camarina, Tarentum, Gela, Naxos, Rhegium, Posidonia, and Zancle. What names did the last two bear in Roman history?
4. Give the dates of the following events:—Battle of Marathon; Battle of Salamis; Commencement of the Peloponnesian War; Capture of the Lacedæmonians on Spacteria; Capture of the Athenians at Syracuse.
5. Who were the following persons:—Eurybiades, Hippas, Pleistoanax, Cambyses, Pythagoras, Histæus?
6. What were the conditions of the Thirty years' truce? Who were the contracting parties? How long did it last?

## HISTORY OF ROME TO B.C. 202.

One hour.

1. On what day did the Roman year originally begin? What festival was celebrated on that day? In commemoration of what event?
2. By what law did the Roman plebs obtain the right of electing their own tribunes? the right of intermarriage with patricians? the right of being elected to the consulship?
3. In what war did the battle of Vesuvius take place? What was its most remarkable incident?
4. Explain the following terms:—Latinitas, sacro-sancta potestas, quinqueviri mensarii, tributum, vindicias in servitutem dare, pomerium, justitium, confarreatio.
5. Give a short account of the three Appii Claudii, Minucius Rufus, Masinissa, Titus Sempronius Gracchus.
6. How were offending magistrates punished at Rome?

## French.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

MOLIÈRE—Les Fourberies de Scapin. GUIZOT—Edouard III.

1. Translate into English—

*Scapin*.—Monsieur, votre serviteur.

*Argante*.—Bon jour, Scapin.

*Scapin*.—Vous rêvez à l'affaire de votre fils.

*Argante*.—Je t'avoue que cela me donne un furieux chagrin.

*Scapin*.—Monsieur, la vie est mêlée de traverses; il est bon de s'y tenir sans cesse préparé; et j'ai ouï dire, il y a long-temps, une parole d'un ancien, que j'ai toujours retenue.

*Argante*.—Quoi?

*Scapin*.—Que, pour peu qu'un père de famille ait été absent de chez lui, il doit promener son esprit sur tous les fâcheux accidents que son retour peut rencontrer; se figurer sa maison brûlée, son argent dérobé, sa femme morte, son fils estropié, sa fille subornée; et ce qu'il trouve qui ne lui est point arrivé, l'imputer à bonne fortune. Pour moi, j'ai pratiqué toujours cette leçon dans ma petite philosophie; et je ne suis jamais revenu au logis, que je ne me sois tenu prêt à la colère de mes maîtres, aux réprimandes, aux injures, aux coups de pied au cul, aux bastonnades, aux étrivières; et ce qui a manqué à m'arriver, j'en ai rendu grâce à mon bon destin.

*Argante*.—Voilà qui est bien, mais ce mariage impertinent qui trouble celui que nous voulons faire est une chose que je ne puis souffrir, et je viens de consulter des avocats pour le faire casser.

2. Translate the following:—Il vous jouerait par-dessous jambe — Il faut se laisser vaincre — De but en blanc — Il dira des-raisons, qui ne feront que battre la campagne — Quand vous aurez paré tout cela, vous serez ébahi que vos juges auront été sollicités contre vous —

spadassin — Je le veux échine, dussé-je être roué tout vif — Je vous déferai de ce maraud fieffé — Je ne croyois pas qu'elle dût m'être sitôt ravie — Je te pardonne à la charge que tu mourras.

3. Put into French—

That is what you ought to have thought of before meddling with it.

There was no one who would not have had his soul stirred at witnessing so kind a disposition.

There he is, ruminating.

You will do just what you please; but if I were you, I would avoid legal proceedings.

4. Derive the following words, taking care to give the English, and when necessary to trace the steps:—Crever, souvent, fâché, biais, mêler, abandonner, jouer, rôle, avaler, plaider, greffier, filets, endroit, racheter, arrêter, amitié, peloton, avanie, dégât, clou, diacre.

5. Derive *foncer* and account for the *c*.

„ échine „ „ the *e*.

„ soûl „ „ the circumflex.

6. Point out the pleonasm in *loup-garou*.

7. Translate into French—

Great was the surprise and great the anger of the Queen of England on hearing of the capture of Calais. She died shortly afterwards, and said, as she was dying, that if any one wished to know the cause of her death, he would only have to look into her heart and he would see the name of Calais engraved there.

8. Translate into English—

Comme il sanglotait sourdement, en proie à cette double douleur, quelqu'un lui frappa sur l'épaule. Lancia souleva la tête, et vit à côté de lui un homme debout et masqué qui le regardait à travers les deux trous de son capuchon rouge avec une attention muette et bienveillante. Le vieillard, sans sortir de son égarement, fixa pendant quelques secondes ses yeux sur l'inconnu, comme s'il avait voulu lui demander de quel droit il venait l'arracher ainsi à ses pensées; mais, oubliant aussitôt les paroles qu'il voulait prononcer, et la cause qui les motivait, il s'affaissa de nouveau sur lui-même, et retomba dans ses funèbres rêveries.

“Lancia!” cria l'inconnu, se baissant jusqu'à l'oreille du soldat. “Que me veux-tu?” répondit le vieillard sans changer de position. “Réveille-toi, Lancia!” “Je ne dors pas, je pleure.” “Il n'est plus temps de pleurer; l'heure de la vengeance est sonnée.” “Vengeance!” murmura le vieillard sans quitter sa sombre attitude; “je n'ai plus de bras, je n'ai plus de fils.”

9. Translate the following into French:—

The Chieftain himself lay concealed in a cave near his own house, before which a small body of regular soldiers were encamped. As it was suspected that he was lurking somewhere on the property, his family were closely watched, and compelled to use the utmost precaution in supplying him with food. One of his daughters, a child of 8 or 10 years old, was employed as the agent least likely to be suspected. She was an instance among others that a time of danger and difficulty creates a premature sharpness of intellect. She made herself acquainted among the soldiers, till she became so familiar to them, that her motions escaped their notice; and her practice was to stroll away into the neighbourhood of the cave, and leave food under the root of some tree, where her father might find it as he crept by night from his lurking-place.

### English.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

MARSH—Student's Manual. EARLE—Philology of the English Tongue.

1. What are the five different languages which according to Bede were spoken in Britain in his time?

2. Which is the earliest dialect cognate with our own which has come down to us? In what does its literature consist, and what is its date?

3. A French poet writes—

Une bouche Française

Semble broyer du verre ou mâcher de la braise.

Translate his words, and give five examples of what he is complaining of.

4. Adduce from the received version of the Scriptures three examples of Hebrew words transferred without being translated; three of Greek; and three of Latin.

5. What grain does the word "corn" denote generally in England, America, Germany, and Scandinavia respectively.
6. Give three examples of English words which have been revived after suspended animation.
7. What is a strong and what a weak inflexion? Why so named respectively? What was the origin of the weak?
8. At what date was "its" introduced into the English language? In what ways was an equivalent previously supplied?
9. What is Assonance and Annomination? Give an example of each. Define also Euphemism and Metaphrase.
10. At what period did the letter C become soft before E and I? Adduce six examples of the C of Latin words becoming Ch in English.
11. What was the primary meaning of Iatimer, Hengist, exorbitant, sty, cattle, Catlin, rather? Also of—a tenpenny nail—a bomynable syght?
12. Give examples from French, Welsh, and modern Greek of words acquiring a negative sense from their long association with negatives.
13. "For conscience sake." "Instead of." Derive the words "sake" and "stead." Of what case is "conscience" here?  
 Give three other examples of nouns becoming adverbs or prepositions by the omission of the definite article. Adduce also three examples of a conjunction being formed by the symphytism of a preposition with a noun.
14. Distinguish between a participle and a gerund.  
 "Oh how shall the dumb go a courting?" What part of speech is "courting" here? What is the origin of the gerundial termination in "ing"?  
 Give an example of a gerund in the passive voice.
15. In an original MS. of the *Samson Agonistes* is read—  
 "For God hath wrought things as incredible  
 For his people of old; what hinders now?"  
 What improvement in the rhythm of the above did Milton make before he published the poem? Define the word "rhythm."

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### Modern History.

Two hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

HALLAM—Constitutional History, Chaps. IV., V., VI.; and FREEMAN's General Sketch of European History.

1. Give the substance of the two statutes entitled the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity; and the date of their enactment.
  2. Who were Cartwright, Sir Thomas Shirley, Richard Hooker, and Sir Giles Mompesson?
  3. What were the penalties imposed by the Act of 1593 to secure conformity to the established religion?
  4. Define the word Puritan. To what class of religionists are Barrow and Greenwood to be referred? What was their fate?
  5. What privileges of Parliament do we find in exercise during the reign of Elizabeth? What is the substance of the first positive enactment on this subject?
  6. Who was Floyd? Of what offence was he guilty? What body first took cognisance of this offence? Narrate the circumstances attending the question of rightful jurisdiction in the case. How and by whom was Floyd eventually punished?
  7. Derive the word Teuton, and mention the peoples of whom the Teutons are the forefathers.
  8. Write a short account of the following persons so as fully to identify them:—Belisarius; Attalos the Third; Frederick, Elector Palatine; Sir Robert Walpole; William the Silent; Siegmund.
  9. Write out a short history of Canada.
  10. What was the date of the Mogul invasion? Who led them? Where did they establish their power?
  11. Give some account of the de' Medici family.
  12. Enumerate the dynasties which have ruled in Britain from the Conquest till now.
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## TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 21st March, 1877.

## EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1878.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1878.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Every Candidate for a Scholarship must, by the provisions of the Act, be above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty years. He must also have been resident in the Colony for the period of five years next before the time of his examination, and have taken the Degree of Associate of Arts.

By the 14th Section of the Act, the examination for Tasmanian Scholarships must comprise the following subjects:—

1. Classics—Translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, Greek and Latin composition, Ancient History, Philology.
2. Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry.
3. Natural Philosophy—Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
4. Modern History—The History of England.
5. The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Every Scholar shall forward to the Secretary of the Council a certificate from the proper authority, testifying to his having become a Member of some University of the United Kingdom; and until such certificate be received by the Secretary to the Council, or by their accredited Agent in Great Britain, the Council will not authorise the payment of any portion of the annual value of the Scholarship: provided always, that this condition shall not apply in any case where it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the Scholar has been prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause from entering himself on the books of a University.

The Council will order to be paid by the Secretary, or an accredited agent in Great Britain, quarterly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the quarter, upon the receipt by their Secretary, or by such accredited agent, of a testimonial from the authorities of the University or College to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

In the event of any Tasmanian Scholar not being able to produce such a testimonial for any three months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said three months; and should he fail to do so for twelve months, his Scholarship shall be declared vacant, and he shall have no claim for moneys accruing therefrom: provided always, that this Rule shall not apply to Scholars when they have been incapacitated by illness from attending to their University or College duties.

For the further encouragement of Tasmanian Scholars to prosecute their studies diligently in the University or College to which they belong, the Council of Education will cause to be published in their Annual Reports the names of those who have obtained Prizes, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or who have appeared in the "Honour List," together with the description or class of Honour which may have been awarded to them.

## SCHEME of Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1878.

## I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Thucydides, *Book II.*; Herodotus, *Book II.*; Homer's *Odyssey*, *Book VIII.*; Sophocles, *Ajax*.

LATIN.—Virgil, *Aeneid*, *Books VI. & VII.*; Horace, *Odes*, not including *Epodes*; Livy, *Book III.*; Cicero, *De Amicitia*.

Papers will be set for translation from some other Greek and Latin author, and from English into Greek and Latin Prose, and from English Verse into Greek and Latin Verse.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—Questions will be given upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Greek and Latin Books, and in the philology of the Greek and Latin languages. Candidates will also be examined in the first four Books of Smith's History of Greece and Liddell's History of Rome respectively.

## II.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic; Algebra, except Theory of Equations; Euclid, *Books I. to VI. inclusive, and XI. to the 21st Proposition inclusive*; Plane Trigonometry, including Logarithms; Conic Sections, treated both geometrically and analytically; and Simple Differentiations.

## III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

## IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters IV., V., and VI.*, and Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

## V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German. Candidates may submit themselves for examination in either French or German, at their option.

FRENCH.—Passages will be given from Molière, *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, and Guizot, *Edouard III.*, for translation into English; also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

GERMAN.—Passages will be given from Schiller's *Wallenstein's Tod*. Questions on the historical and geographical allusions; also a passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

NOTE.—The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of examination:—

1. Classics	-	-	-	-	-	1500 Marks.
2. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	-	-	-	-	-	1500 "
3. Modern History	-	-	-	-	-	250 "
4. Modern Languages—						
(a.) English	-	-	-	-	250 }	500 "
(b.) French or German	-	-	-	-	250 }	
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	3750 Marks.

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 1650 Marks; of which either 900 shall have been gained in Classics or 750 in Mathematics.

## BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

History of Greece, Student's, Smith, W., (Murray), 7s. 6d.  
 ———— Rome, Student's, H. G. Liddell, (Murray), 7s. 6d.  
 Arithmetic, Colenso, J. W., (Longman), 4s. 6d.  
 Algebra, Colenso, J. W., Parts I. and II., (Longman) p. I, 4s. 6d., p. II., 6s.  
 Trigonometry, Todhunter, J., (Macmillan), 5s.  
 Conic Sections, Puckle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.  
 Geometry of Conics, Taylor, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.  
 Differential Calculus, Williamson, (Longman), 10s.  
 Elementary Statics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.  
 Dynamics, Goodwin, (Deighton & Bell), 3s. 6d.  
 Hydrostatics, W. H. Besant, *to the end of Chapter 8*, (Bell & Daldy), 4s.  
 Mathematical Tables, (Chambers), 3s.  
 History of England, Hallam's Constitutional History, (Murray), 18s.  
 General Sketch of European History, Freeman, (Macmillan), 3s. 6d.  
 Student's History of the English Language, Marsh, G. P., (Murray), 7s. 6d.  
 Philology of the English Tongue, Earle, (Macmillan), 7s. 6d.  
 Historical Grammar of the French Language, Brachets, (Clarendon Press Series), 3s. 6d.