

(No. 24.)



1879.

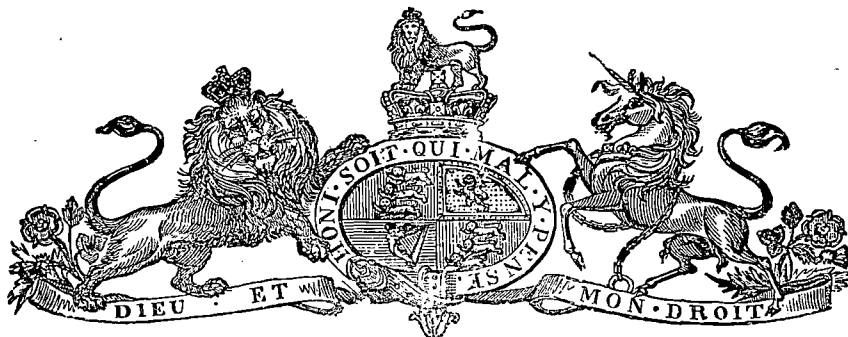
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION:

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

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



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 18th June, 1879.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the following Report of the Examiners appointed to conduct the Examination of Candidates for Exhibitions.

The Council has decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award to

HENRY CLISSOLD DAVENPORT, and
GEORGE ERNEST CLEMONS,

each an Exhibition of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years from the 1st proximo, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 17th April, 1878.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 16th June, 1879.

WE have the honor to present to the Council of Education a Report of the Twentieth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Seven boys submitted their names as competitors for the two Exhibitions offered by the Council; viz.—Three from the High School, two from the Hutchins School, one from the Church Grammar School, Launceston, and one who had been receiving private tuition. All passed the Preliminary Examination.

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

ENGLISH. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—The answering in this subject was much more satisfactory than last year. The text-book had evidently been well studied by the majority of the Candidates, and the Essays were upon the whole very creditable for boys of their age. Davenport gained the highest number of marks, and Stephens and Miles are deserving of special mention.

FRENCH. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—This was a good set of papers, but the prescribed amount of work being small, it should be known almost perfectly. The translation of Maxwell was very good, while Ross had rather a better knowledge of the grammar. Clemons, Davenport, and Miles were also good.

LATIN. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—Davenport, Clemons, and Maxwell sent up very creditable papers, and Ross deserves mention for evident painstaking. Maxwell gave the best answers to the questions in grammar. The marks in this subject are higher than for some years past.

GREEK. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—Clemons and Davenport answered fairly, the rest moderately well. Maxwell and Ross were best in grammar, but were beaten in the translation. None of the boys made any attempt to translate a piece of Greek not seen before. Taking this fact

with the small knowledge of grammar shown by most of the competitors, I am afraid it appears that, while much attention has been paid to the study of the prescribed books, not enough has been given to the construction of the language. It is clear that this point will in the long run be found to be of far greater importance.

ARITHMETIC. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—This subject presents the usual inequality in the answering. Two of the candidates gained more than two-thirds, and one more than half, of the maximum number of marks, the rest falling considerably below the half. Clemons and Davenport answered remarkably well, Ross deserves very great credit for the neatness and accuracy of his work.

ALGEBRA. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject Davenport succeeded in gaining within two of the full number of marks, far outstripping Clemons and Ross, who gained little more than half. His work is extremely creditable in every respect, the two marks being lost through the very slightest possible errors in two of his answers. Maxwell made a very fair attempt; but the remaining three might almost as well have passed over the subject altogether.

EUCLID. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject too it will be seen that nearly the full number of marks has been gained by one of the candidates, Ross, whose set of papers was one of the neatest and most creditable that I have ever had the pleasure of looking over. Davenport follows at no great distance, and deserves great credit for his work. The three who failed so signally in Algebra were equally unsuccessful in this subject.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject the answering was much more satisfactory than usual, five of the candidates having gained more than half the number of marks. The last question, however, was only answered at all correctly by Davenport and Ross, and even by them imperfectly. Davenport stands again at the head of the list; Maxwell and Clemons are deserving of creditable mention, and Miles and Ross scarcely less so.

HISTORY. *Rev. Christopher Bromby, Examiner.*—None of the boys showed a thorough or connected knowledge of this subject, the Scripture being especially disappointing. The marks are considerably below those of former years. Davenport was certainly the best, and the only one who answered at all well in Scripture. None of the others obtained half marks. Clemons did best in the Roman history, but in this as in other subjects lost marks through want of care and neatness. Miles did not touch the Roman history.

The annexed table shows the result in detail. The maximum number of marks assigned to each subject, and the standards of qualification, were the same as in former years. Four have reached the standard of qualification for an Exhibition; another has gained the number of marks (400) qualifying him for mention in the table, which two have failed to do.

We beg to recommend that the Exhibitions be awarded to H. C. Davenport and G. E. Clemons.

J. BROOKE H. BAILEY.
CHRISTOPHER BROMBY.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
			[Maximum..	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
1	Henry Clissold Davenport	19 Mar. 1866	High School	129	79	125	96	111	98	85	104	89	916
2	George Ernest Clemons	20 Mar. 1866	Church Grammar School, Launceston	92	80	116	99	121	58	26	82	70	744
3	Ernest Sydney Ross	17 Aug. 1865	Hutchins School	93	86	99	78	77	55	95	79	49	711
4	Kenneth Maxwell	23 Sept. 1865	Hutchins School	69	87	111	84	64	43	48	89	69	664
5	Henry Frank Miles	9 July, 1866	High School	101	77	73	83	65	7	17	78	48	549

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. If CCXCVII be subtracted from DXXXVI, by how much will the result exceed CXL? Express the result (1) in Arabic figures, (2) in Roman numerals.
2. A farmer gave £21 18s. 8d. for 14 sheep; 3 of them died; at what rate per head must he sell the rest in order to gain £1 18s. by his bargain?
3. At a circus there were 22 horses, and each went 16 rounds, the circle being 120 feet round; find (1) how many yards in all they ran, (2) how many chains, (3) how many miles.
4. A boy was born at 6 o'clock P.M. on the 20th of October, 1873; how many minutes has he lived up to the present time 10 h. 19 min. A.M. May 30, 1879?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the Oceans, and describe their position on the surface of the globe.
2. Of what countries are Adelaide, Calcutta, Lima, Madrid, Teheran, Quebec, respectively, the Capitals?
3. Where are the following Capes:—Comorin, Farewell, Guardafui, Horn, Howe, Leeuwin, Lopatka, Matapan, Rocca, Romania?
4. Define Latitude and Longitude. What is meant by 'the first meridian'?

ENGLISH.

1. Give the rule for the comparison of Adjectives. Compare 'long,' 'gentle,' 'happy,' 'old,' 'probable,' 'wanton.'
2. Decline the Personal Pronouns.
3. Name the Moods and Tenses of Verbs.
4. Define the 'subject' and the 'object' of a Verb.

FRENCH.

1. What is the French for—To the king, to the queen, of the man, of the woman, to the water.
2. What is the general rule for forming the feminine of Adjectives? Give the feminine of 'petit,' 'libéral,' 'actif,' 'beau.'
3. Translate—Vous avez lu, mon cher ami, tout ce qu'on a écrit sur ce sujet. "Monsieur," dit le roi, "voulez-vous écouter une parole?"
4. Put into French—I send you an apple from my garden; I think it is sweet.

LATIN.

1. Write the Genitive Plural of—'ager,' 'manus,' 'cor,' 'pater,' 'tener,' 'qui,' 'mille.'
2. Compare the Adjectives—'sapiens,' 'dignus,' 'malus,' 'facilis.'
3. Write the 1st Pers. Sing. Perf. Ind. Act. of 'pono,' 'servo,' 'teneo,' 'jubeo,' and the 3rd Pers. Plur. Fut. Ind. Act. of 'fuo,' 'servio,' 'fugio,' 'eo,' 'possum.'
4. Write what you know about the words 'militum,' 'ponte,' 'data,' 'venerunt.'
5. What is the Latin for—He sent me a little book. When this battle was heard of, the larger part of Aquitania surrendered to Crassus.
6. Translate—Hujus hominis actiones malæ sunt. Bene scribere difficile est. Equitatu suo pulso, subito pedestres copias ostenderunt.

Arithmetic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

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

1. The fore-wheel of a carriage, which is 7 ft. in circumference, makes 792 more revolutions than the hind-wheel in a journey of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Find the circumference of the hind-wheel.
2. Make a bill of the following articles :—57 yards of calico at $13\frac{3}{4}d.$ a yard, 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of flannel at $2s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.$ a yard, $27\frac{3}{4}$ yards of broad cloth at $27s. 6d.$ a yard, 39 yards of drugget at $3s. 5d.$ a yard, 11 mats at $9s. 11\frac{1}{2}d.$ each, $75\frac{1}{2}$ yards of Brussels carpet at $4s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$ a yard.
3. A, B, and C buy 340 sheep at $\pounds 2$ 1s. 6d. each. A paid $\frac{7}{15}$ of the money, B $\frac{2}{5}$, and C the rest. How much did C pay?
4. A grocer and draper bought of a wine merchant $13\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of sherry at $33s.$ a dozen, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of rum at $13s. 9d.$ a gallon; he paid the odd shillings and pence in the bill in money, and the rest of the bill thus: one-sixth of it in sugar at $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ a lb., five-thirteenths of it in tea at $3s. 4d.$ a lb., and the rest in equal quantities in flannel at $1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.$ a yard, and calico at $10d.$ a yard. How many of each of these articles did he give?
5. A gentleman bequeathed one-third of his estate to his wife, one-fourth of the remainder to his son, one-fifth of what then remained to his daughter, and the residue to an Hospital. What did the Hospital receive, it being given that the mother's portion exceeded the daughter's by $\pounds 6066$ 13s. 4d.?
6. A gentleman having given $\frac{5}{9}$ ths of the money in his purse for a sheep, and $\cdot 375$ of the remainder for a pig, had $\pounds 1\cdot 6875$ still left; what sum had he at first? What decimal part of his money did he give for the sheep, and what for the pig?
7. If I lend a friend $\pounds 1250$ at 4 per cent. simple interest, and tell him to keep it until principal and interest amount to $\pounds 1666$ 13s. 4d., how long will he have it?
8. If 5 men can reap a field whose length is 800 feet and breadth 700 feet in $3\frac{1}{2}$ days of 14 hours each, in how many days of 12 hours each can 7 men reap a field whose length is 1800 feet and breadth 960 feet?
9. A quadrangle is 50 feet long by 40 feet broad; it is crossed in each direction by a path 10 feet broad, and the remainder has to be turfed. How many strips of turf, each $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long and 6 in. broad, will be required?
10. Ten dozen eggs are bought at $1s. 3d.$ a dozen; one-half of them are sold at $1s. 5d.$ a dozen, the rest at $2s.$ a dozen. What per cent. is gained?

Latin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1879. *Three hours.*Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. Translate—Ipse Divitiacum Æduum magnopere cohortatus, docet quantopere reipublicæ communisque salutis intersit, manus hostium distineri, ne cum tantâ multitudine uno tempore configendum sit; id fieri posse, si suas copias Ædui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, et eorum agros populari cœperint.

Why is posse in the infinitive?

2. Translate—Cæsar, necessariis rebus imperatis, ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem sors obtulit, decucurrit: et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione est cohortatus, quàm uti suæ pristinæ virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent; et quod non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adjici posset, prælii committendi signum dedit: atque item in alteram partem cohortandi causâ profectus, pugnantibus occurrit.

Parse obtulit, oratione.

3. Translate—Naves totæ factæ ex robore, ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, confixa clavis ferreis, digiti pollicis crassitudine:

anchoræ, pro funibus, ferreis catenis revinctæ: pelles pro velis, alutæque tenuiter confectæ sive propter lini inopiam, atque ejus usus inscientiam, sive, quod est magis verisimile, quod tantas tempestates oceani, tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri, ac tanta onera navium regi velis, non satis commode posse arbitrabantur.

Give the nominative of robore, clavis, trabibus.

4. Translate—Hâc re perspectâ Crassus, quum suâ cunctatione atque opinione, timidiore hostes, nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecisset, atque omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur; cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus, ad hostium castra contendit.

Compare alacriores, diutius.

5. Translate—

Nox erat, et terris animalia somnus habebat:
Effigies sacræ Divûm, Phrygiique Penates,
Quos mecum a Trojâ, mediisque ex ignibus urbis,
Extuleram, visi ante oculos astare jacentis
Insomnis, multo manifesti lumine; qua se
Plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras.

Parse insomnis, qua, visi, terris.

6. Translate—

Ante et Trinacriâ lentandus remus in undâ
Et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus æquor
Infernique lacus Æææque insula Circæ,
Quam tutâ possis urbem componere terrâ.
Signa tibi dicam, tu condita mente teneto.

7. Translate—

Ipsa canat, vocemque volens atque ora resolvat.
Illa tibi Italiæ populos, venturaque bella,
Et quo quemque modo fugiasque ferasque laborem,
Expedit; cursusque dabit venerata secundos.
Hæc sunt quæ nostrâ liceat te voce moneri:
Vade age, et ingentem factis fer ad æthera Trojam.

8. Translate—

Fama est, Enceladi semiustum fulmine corpus
Urgeri mole hâc, ingentemque insuper Ætnam
Impositam ruptis flammam expire caminis;
Et, fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem
Murmure Trinacriam, et cœlum subtexere fumo.

What do you know of Enceladus? Where is Trinacria, and why was it so called?

9. Where did Æneas land on his journey from Troy, and whom did he meet?

10. Give the principal parts of fundo, fugio, jaceo, jacio, gaudeo.

11. Translate—Infecto negotio, postquam nox aderat, in castra cum exercitu revortitur. Igitur postero die, prius, quam ad obpugnandum egrederetur, equitatum omnem in eâ parte, qua regis adventus erat, pro castris agitare jubet: portas et proxima loca tribunis dispertit: deinde ipse pergit ad oppidum, atque ut superiore die, murum adgreditur.

12. Put into Latin—

The Veneti have very many ships, in which they have been accustomed to sail to Britain, and they surpass all others in knowledge and experience of nautical affairs.

Cæsar pitches his camp three miles from the camp of the Helvetii.

I will not conceal from you the words which reached my ears.

Geography.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Name four of the principal Capes in each of the chief Divisions of the World, including Australasia.

2. Name twelve of the principal Lakes in the World, stating in what Division each is. Mention a peculiarity of most of the Asiatic Lakes.
3. Describe the position of the following ranges of Mountains:—Alleghany, Alps, Altai, Andes, Atlas, Carpathian, Dovre-field, Himalaya, Oural, Rocky.
4. Name the principal Rivers that fall into the Indian Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea, including the Seas, Bays, and Gulfs connected with each; and state in what Countries they respectively are.
5. What portions of water are united by the following Straits:—Bab-el-mandeb, Bass, Behring's, Dardanelles, Dover, Gibraltar, Magellan's, Ormuz, The Sound, Sunda, Torres, Yenikale?
6. In what countries are the following wild animals chiefly found:—Beaver, chamois, elephant, hippopotamus, llama, panther, rein-deer, rhinoceros, tiger, zebra.
7. Describe the following articles of ordinary consumption, and state from what countries they principally come:—Cinnamon, cloves, cocoa, coffee, mace, nutmeg, pepper, sugar, rice, tea.
8. Describe the course of the following rivers in Tasmania:—Derwent, N. Esk, S. Esk, Gordon, Mersey, Pieman. Name the principal tributaries of the Derwent, and the S. Esk.
9. Describe the route to England of a passenger—
 - (1.) By a sailing vessel from Hobart Town.
 - (2.) By a P. & O. steamer from Melbourne.
 - (3.) By a Pacific Mail steamer from Sydney.
10. State the causes of Eclipses of the Sun and the Moon, illustrating your answer by diagrams.

History.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1879. *Three hours.*

Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. Give a short account of the Scotch wars of Edward I.
2. Write down what you know of Joan of Arc.
3. What were tonnage and poundage dues? When were they first collected?
4. What do you know about Caxton, Tyndale, and Sir Thomas More?
5. What gave rise to the formation of the first Triumvirate? How was it dissolved?
6. Give a short sketch of the character of Julius Cæsar.
7. Where were Pharsalia, Philippi, and Actium? What armies contended there, and what effect had the result on the history of Rome?
8. Mention the principal historians of the Republic. What works did they write?
9. To what countries and by what means did Solomon extend his commerce?
10. Give a short account of the life of Joash.
11. Elijah was directed by God upon Mount Horeb to anoint three persons. Who were they, and how was the command fulfilled?
12. Mention the principal enemies with whom the kingdom of Israel contended. What were the results?

French.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879. *Three hours.*Rev. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

Que si la pensée se porte à l'horizon qu'embrasse la vue, elle s'effraie de n'y trouver que des déserts sauvages, où le voyageur égaré, épuisé de soif et de fatigue, se décourage devant l'espace immense qui le sépare du monde; il implore en vain la terre et le ciel; ses cris, perdus sur une plaine rase, ne lui sont pas même rendus par des échos.

Derive épuisé.

2. Translate—

Cette correspondance établie par des sons religieux entre les deux plus grands monuments de Rome païenne et de Rome chrétienne, me causa une vive émotion; je songeai que l'édifice moderne tomberait comme l'édifice antique; je songeai que les monuments se succèdent comme les hommes qui les ont élevés.

Derive païenne. Of what monuments is the writer speaking?

3. Translate—

Dieu du voyageur, qui avez voulu que le pèlerin vous adorât dans cet humble asile, bâti sur les ruines du palais d'un grand de la terre; vous qui avez établi votre culte de miséricorde dans l'héritage de ce Romain, mort loin de son pays, dans les forêts de la Germanie; nous ne sommes ici que deux fidèles, prosternés au pied de votre autel solitaire.

4. Translate—

Je pris mon parti; je me couchai sur le divan, dans l'angle de la salle. Une fenêtre, avec une grille en roseaux, s'ouvrait sur la vallée de la Laconie, où la lune répandait une clarté admirable. Appuyé sur le coude, je parcourais des yeux le ciel, la vallée, les sommets brillants et sombres du Taygète, selon qu'ils étaient dans l'ombre ou à la lumière.

5. Translate—

Les jugements de Dieu sur le plus grand de tous les empires de ce monde, c'est-à-dire, sur l'empire Romain, ne nous ont pas été cachés: vous le venez d'apprendre de la bouche de Saint Jean.

6. Give the first pers. sing. of the present, perfect, and future indicative, and the participles, of manger, courir, venir, s'asseoir, écrire, and the first pers. sing. pres. and perf. subj. of tomber, rendre.

7. Translate into French—

It is many years since I saw you in London.

Their names always went together; they were united like two brothers; their friendship was famous. With a different character, they had the same simplicity, the same sweetness, the same absence of ambition and vanity.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Reduce to its simplest form—

$$25a - 19b - [3b - \{4a - (5b - 6c)\}].$$

2. Multiply—

$$(i) \quad a^3 + 3a^2b - 2ab^2 + 3b^3 \text{ by } a^2 + 2ab - 3b^2.$$

$$(ii) \quad a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - ac - bc \text{ by } a + b + c.$$

3. Divide—

$$(i) \quad a^5 - 4a^4b + 4a^3b^2 + 4a^2b^3 - 17ab^4 - 12b^5 \text{ by } a^2 - 2ab - 3b^2.$$

$$(ii) \quad x^5 + x^4y - x^3y^2 + x^3 - 2xy^2 + y^3 \text{ by } x^3 + x - y.$$

4. Resolve into factors—

$$n^2 - 11n - 60, \quad z^2 - 15z - 100, \quad x^2 - (m - n)^2.$$

5. Find the Square Root of $9 - 24x + 58x^2 - 116x^3 + 129x^4 - 140x^5 + 100x^6$; and the Cube Root of $27x^6 - 54x^5 + 63x^4 - 44x^3 + 21x^2 - 6x + 1$.

6. Simplify the following Fractions:—

$$(i) \quad \frac{4x + 5}{3} - \frac{3x - 7}{5x} + \frac{9}{12x^2}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x}{x - 1} + \frac{x}{x + 1}.$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{1}{(a - b)(x + b)} + \frac{1}{(b - a)(x + a)}.$$

7. Solve the following Equations—

$$(i) \quad \frac{1}{x - 1} + \frac{1}{x + 1} = \frac{3}{x^2 - 1}.$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{4x + 3}{9} = \frac{8x + 19}{18} - \frac{7x - 29}{5x - 12}.$$

$$(iii) \quad \frac{1}{6}(x + 3) - \frac{1}{7}(11 - x) = \frac{2}{5}(x - 4) - \frac{1}{21}(x - 3).$$

$$(iv) \quad \frac{ab + x}{b^2} - \frac{b^2 - x}{a^2b} = \frac{x - b}{a^2} - \frac{ab - x}{b^2}.$$

$$(v) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{3x - 5y}{2} + 3 &= \frac{2x + y}{5}, \\ 8 - \frac{x - 2y}{4} &= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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

8. Divide 60 into two such parts that a seventh part of one may be equal to an eighth part of the other.

9. Required two numbers such that three times the greater exceeds twice the less by 10, and twice the greater together with three times the less is 24.

10. Divide 16 into two such parts that their product added to the sum of their squares may be 208.

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Write out a table of Nouns, showing their different Classes, with the varieties under each Class. Give an example of each.
2. Name the principal exceptions to the general rule for the formation of the Plural of Nouns, giving examples.
3. Name the Interrogative Pronouns. State when each is used, giving an example.
4. Name the different Classes of Adverbs of Time, and of Place, giving an example of each.
5. What is an Auxiliary Verb? State the particular purpose for which each of the Auxiliary Verbs is used, giving examples.
6. Write *six* Verbs which have *only one form* for the Present Tense, the Past Tense, and the Complete Participle; and *nine each* of those which have *two*, and *three distinct forms* for the above-mentioned Parts of the Verb.
7. Distinguish between Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, giving examples.

8. Name, and give the signification of, the Prefixes in the following words:—Mistake, undone, connect, descend, obstruct, remit, transport, antediluvian, antichristian, diameter, hemisphere, sympathy.
9. Point out the Affixes in the following Derivatives, and put the meaning to each:—Drunkard, hillock, kingdom, shovel, fruitful, friendly, hopeless, southern, harden, clamber, wisely, whiteness.
10. Analyse the following sentences:—
 All the *people willingly* brought *him* their *offerings* into the *city*.
 In summer he *took* his *frugal* meals *in* the open air.
 He needs strong arms, *who* is *to swim* against the stream.
- Parse the words in Italics.
11. Insert the proper stops in the following sentence:—
 An honourable friend of mine who is now I believe near me a gentleman to whom I never can on any occasion refer without feelings of respect and on this subject without feelings of the most grateful homage a gentleman whose abilities upon this occasion as upon some former ones are not entrusted merely to the perishable eloquence of the day but will live to be the admiration of that hour when all of us are mute and most of us forgotten that honourable gentleman has told you that prudence the first of virtues never can be used in the cause of vice.
12. Write a short Essay on "The Sheep."

Greek.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879. *Three hours.*

REV. CHRISTOPHER BROMBY, *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

Οἱ δὲ λόγοι ἦσαν αὐτοῖς ὡς αἰσχρὸν εἶη ἄρχειν ἓνα Ἀθηναῖον Πελοποννησίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, μηδεμίαν δύναμιν παρεχόμενον εἰς τὴν στρατίαν· καὶ τοὺς μὲν πόνοους σφᾶς ἔχειν, τὰ δὲ κέρδη ἄλλους, καὶ ταῦτα τὴν σωτηρίαν σφῶν κατειργασμένων· εἶναι γὰρ τοὺς κατειργασμένους Ἀρκάδας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς, τὸ δ' ἄλλο στράτευμα οὐδὲν εἶναι. Καὶ ἦν δὲ τῇ ἀληθείᾳ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν τοῦ ἄλλου στρατεύματος Ἀρκάδες καὶ Ἀχαιοί.

Decline σφᾶς and κέρδη throughout. Why is ἀληθείᾳ in the dative?

2. Translate—

Καὶ τῶν μὲν πολλοὶ ἐπιτρώσκοντο, τῶν δὲ οὐδεὶς ὥστε κινηθῆναι οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐκ τοῦ χωρίου, ἀλλὰ τελευτῶντες καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος εἶργον αὐτοὺς οἱ Θρᾷκες. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπορία πολλὴ ἦν, διελέγοντο περὶ σπονδῶν· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ὠμολόγητο αὐτοῖς, ὁμήρους δὲ οὐκ ἐδίδosan οἱ Θρᾷκες αἰτούντων τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἀλλ' ἐν τούτῳ ἴσχετο. Τὰ μὲν δὴ τῶν Ἀρκάδων οὕτως εἶχε.

3. Translate—

Ὁ δὲ Κάλπης λιμὴν ἐν μέσῳ μὲν κείται ἐκατέρωθεν πλεόντων ἐξ Ἡρακλείας καὶ Βυζαντίου, ἔστι δ' ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ προκείμενον χωρίον, τὸ μὲν εἰς τὴν θάλατταν καθῆκον αὐτοῦ πέτρα ἀπορρώξ, ὕψος, ὅπῃ ἐλάχιστον, οὐ μείον εἴκοσιν ὀργυίων, ὃ δὲ αὐχὴν ὃ εἰς τὴν γῆν ἀνέκων τοῦ χωρίου μάλιστα τεττάρων πλέθρων τὸ εὖρος· τὸ δ' ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐχένος χωρίον ἱκανὸν μυρίοις ἀνθρώποις οἰκῆσαι· λιμὴν δ' ὑπ' αὐτῇ τῇ πέτρᾳ τὸ πρὸς ἐσπέραν αἰγιαλὸν ἔχων.

Give the English equivalents for the lengths mentioned here. Derive ἀπορρώξ, αἰγιαλόν.

4. Translate—

Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἴωρα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὡς εἶχον δεινῶς τῇ ἐνδείᾳ, βουλόμενος αὐτοῖς χαρίσασθαι, εὐρών τινα ἄνθρωπον Ἡρακλεώτην, ὃς ἔφη κώμας ἐγγύς εἰδέναι ὅθεν εἴη λαβεῖν τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἐκήρυξε τὸν βουλόμενον ἵνα ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὡς ἡγεμόνος ἔσομένου. Ἐξέρχονται δὲ σὺν δορατίοις καὶ ἀσκοῖς καὶ θυλάκοις καὶ ἄλλοις ἀγγείοις εἰς δισχιλίους ἀνθρώπους.

What tense is εἰδέναι? Write down in full the indicative of the same.

5. Give the principal parts of τιτρώσκω, ἴωρα, εὐρών, ἵνα, ἔρχομαι, καθῆκον.

6. What are the augments and reduplications used in Greek, and when are they used? Give examples.

7. Translate—

"Ἄνδρες, ἀναμνησέσθε ὅσας δὴ μάχας σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ὁμόσε ἰόντες νενικήκατε καὶ ὅλα πάσχουσιν οἱ πολεμίους φεύγοντες, καὶ τοῦτο ἐννοήσατε ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐσμέν. Ἄλλ' ἔπεσθε ἡγεμόνι τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ καὶ ἀλλήλους παρακαλεῖτε ὀνομασί. Ἡδὺ τοι ἀνδρεῖόν τι καὶ καλὸν νῦν εἰπόντα καὶ ποιήσαντα μνήμην ἐν οἷς ἐθέλει παρέχειν ἑαυτοῦ.

8. Translate into Greek—

Cheirisophus, setting out at once from the city of the Heracleots, marched on foot through the country.

We could not escape from this place.

He sent as many men as possible.

Euclid.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Write the Definitions of the different kinds of triangles, as given in Book I.
 2. From a given point to draw a straight line equal to a given straight line.
 3. To bisect a given rectilineal angle.
 4. At a given point in a given straight line, to make a rectilineal angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.
 5. If two straight lines cut one another, the vertical or opposite angles shall be equal.
 6. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
 7. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the base of one greater than the base of the other, the angle contained by the sides of that, which has the greater base, shall be greater than the angle contained by the sides, equal to them, of the other.
 8. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to another, and the diagonal bisects it.
 9. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side opposite to the right angle, is equal to the square described upon the sides which contain the right angle.
 10. The diagonal of a rectangular court yard is 66 yds. 2 ft., and its breadth 18 yds. 2 ft. Find the length.
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TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 17th April, 1878.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS, 1879.

It is hereby notified, that two Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1879, will be open for competition in the second week of June 1879, to every boy under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1879, not at present holding one of such Exhibitions, and who has not been a pupil of a Government School within six months of the date of the Examination.

II. Every Candidate must produce certificates of his having conducted himself well during the nine months preceding the Examination, and of having been a resident in the Colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1879.

III. No Candidate for an Exhibition will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have first passed a short preliminary Examination in the following subjects; viz.—English, French or Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography.

IV. The Examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. English Language and Grammar.
2. Geography. (Cornwell's School Geography recommended.)
3. History.
 - A. English History. (Smith's smaller History of England, chapters 10—17 inclusive.)
 - B. Roman History. (Smith's smaller History of Rome, chapters 32—38 inclusive.)
 - C. Sacred History. (From the death of David to the Babylonish Captivity.)
4. Arithmetic.
5. French. (Vinet's Chrestomathie Française, Voyages—"L' Egypte et ses Pyramides" to end of "Voyage de Tripolizza à Misitra.")
6. Latin. (Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book II. and III. and Virg. Æn. Book III.)
7. Greek. (Xenophon's Anabasis, Book VI. chaps. 2, 3, 4.)
8. Algebra, to include Quadratic Equations.
9. Euclid, First Book.

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

	<i>No. of Marks.</i>
English	150
French	100
Latin	150
Greek ..	150
Arithmetic	150
Algebra	100
Euclid	100
Geography	150
History	150
TOTAL	1200

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain half the total number of marks.

VI. The Exhibitions will be tenable at such Schools as shall be named by the Parent or Guardian, and be approved by the Council.

VII. The Council will direct the Secretary to pay to each Exhibitioner the amount of his Exhibition for the quarter on receipt of a certificate from the authorities of the school to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

VIII. In the event of an Exhibitioner not being able to produce such a certificate for any three months, his Exhibition shall be declared vacant: provided always that this rule shall not apply to Exhibitioners when they have been incapacitated from attending school by illness or other sufficient cause to be determined by the Council.

IX. Arrangements may be made for the local Examination of Candidates who reside at a distance from Hobart Town.

X. Candidates desirous of offering themselves for Examination must notify in writing* their intention to the Secretary on or before the 1st May, 1879, transmitting at the same time the certificates above required, and a certificate from the Parent or Guardian that the Candidate will not be fourteen years of age on the 1st June, 1879.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

* Printed Forms of Application will be furnished by the Secretary on application.