

(No. 32.)



1872.

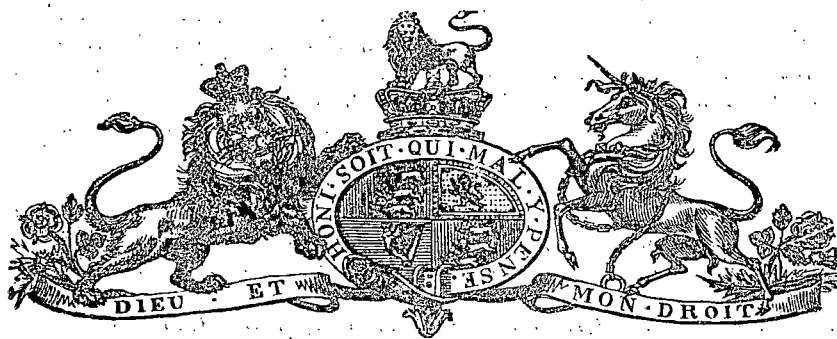
T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

EXHIBITIONS, COUNCIL OF EDUCATION:

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1872.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Wilson, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
July 9, 1872.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 25th June, 1872.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

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

The Council has decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award two Exhibitions, each of the value of £20, to

ALGERNON TOWNSEND CRESWELL, and
NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 6th July, 1871.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 19th June, 1872.

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

Eleven boys from four Hobart Town Schools offered themselves as competitors. One of them was kept from the Examination by illness, another failed to pass the preliminary trial, and the rest were examined in the subjects prescribed.

The Examination,—including the preliminary trial, which lasted four hours,—extended over six days, occupying thirty-one hours, and ended on Saturday, the 15th instant. The result was made known on the evening of that day.

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

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—This subject was very creditably done by most of the boys, Hull and Lewis, equal, being foremost, with Creswell not far behind. Smith and Savage deserve commendation; and Johnston and Roberts are worthy of special mention.

FRENCH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Lewis stands first, having manifestly taken great pains in preparation. Creswell, Hull, and Savage also highly distinguished themselves, and Roberts and Johnston deserve favourable mention.

LATIN. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The work was done generally better than last year, though Creswell was the only candidate who answered the grammatical questions thoroughly; and the attempts at translation from English into Latin were seldom successful. The translations from the Latin books were very fairly done. Creswell was considerably foremost, and next in order, Hull, Lewis, Smith, and Johnston acquitted themselves creditably.

GREEK. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Five boys undertook this subject. The work of two of them was of little value, and Creswell is the only one who deserves high praise.

ARITHMETIC. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Savage, Creswell, and Roberts did exceedingly well, Johnston and Lewis creditably; Perkins and Smith fairly.

ALGEBRA. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Roberts, Lewis, Creswell and Savage, (equal) in order, deserve great praise. Johnston is worthy of special mention.

EUCCLID. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Creswell's work was faultless, and he gained full marks. Lewis was nearly equal, but made some mistakes through inadvertence. Roberts was an excellent third. Of the rest Savage alone gained more than half marks. I have to acknowledge the attention shown to a former complaint of mine with regard to the use of figures instead of letters in the proof of propositions. This year figures were not employed, and considerable confusion was saved to the Examiner.

GEOGRAPHY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The questions were generally answered very fairly. All except three obtained more than half the maximum number of marks. They deserve favourable mention in the following order ; viz.—Creswell, Lewis, Roberts, Hull, Johnston, and Savage.

HISTORY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Several boys showed that they had read carefully the books prescribed, and answered very well. The work of two was inaccurate, and deficient in every respect. Lewis's answers were good throughout ; and, next in order, Savage, Creswell, Roberts, and Johnston acquitted themselves creditably.

It will be seen from the annexed Table, which shows the results numerically, that the standard of qualification for an Exhibition, 600 marks, was reached by six boys. The two foremost of these are Algernon Townsend Creswell, and Neil Elliott Lewis. We recommend them for Exhibitions, and certify that, in our opinion, they well deserve the honor.

Besides those who have attained the higher standard, the remaining three obtained a number of marks, one-third of the maximum, sufficient to entitle them to the mention of their names in the accompanying Table.

We are of opinion that the results of this Examination are very satisfactory. In some former years, before the establishment of a preliminary trial, a larger number of boys offered themselves as competitors. Now that the scale of standards is better understood, very few wish or are advised to compete for the Exhibitions whose attainments fall short of the moderate requirements ascertained by the Preliminary Examination, and the contest is therefore confined to a smaller number of better prepared candidates. On this occasion Hull, the sixth in the race, though he failed in the Mathematical subjects, acquitted himself admirably in several others, and reached the standard which would have qualified him for an exhibition. The candidate who has attained the highest place obtained 596 marks out of a maximum of 1200 three years ago, when he was 10 years old, as a competitor for one of the Exhibitions offered by the Board of Education. In the following year an Exhibition was awarded to him, and he was removed from the Goulbourn-street Public School to the Hutchins School. Last year he was fifth among the aspirants for a Council Exhibition, obtaining 655 marks. Still pursuing the same onward course, he has at length achieved another success. His career resembles closely that of Alfred Doran, who attained the highest place last year ; and we are of opinion that it is not only very praiseworthy, but that it also reflects honour on the two Schools in which they have both been trained.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, B.A.
FRANCIS HUDSPETH, M.A.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
		yrs.	mts.		150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
				[Maximum—										
1	Algernon Townsend Creswell	13	6	Hutchins School.....	143	82	109	116	140	81	100	117	115	1003
2	Neil Elliott Lewis	13	7	Mr. Pike's School.....	146	89	89	—	115	85	93	104	126	847
3	Thomas Savage	13	8	Mr. Ireland's School.....	133	80	63	3	147	81	54	75	117	753
4	George Quinlan Roberts	12	4	Hutchins School.....	115	71	33	—	133	86	83	89	92	702
5	David Johnston	13	4	Mr. Ireland's School.....	121	64	75	5	123	69	45	77	91	670
6	Henry Tremlett Hull	13	6	High School	146	81	95	52	62	16	40	86	70	648
7	Thomas Hedley Perkins	13	9	Hutchins School.....	73	40	59	46	95	42	40	58	12	465
8	Harold Banks Smith	12	6	High School.....	135	27	86	—	77	26	22	51	33	457
9	Gilbert Edward Butler	12	10	High School.....	94	54	60	—	55	16	28	56	63	426

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872. *Four hours.*REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain what is meant by these words—Latitude, longitude, oasis, delta, estuary.
2. Give the capitals of Prussia, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, and South Australia.
3. What and where are Borneo, Vesuvius, Rotterdam, Brisbane, Neckar, Erie, Archangel, Murray, and Tahiti?

LATIN.

1. Write the ablative singular of these words—*is*, *qui*, *homo*, and *manus*.
2. Write the degrees of comparison of *dulcis*, *bonus*, and *multus*.
3. Write the 2nd pers. plur. imperf. subj. act. of *moneo*, *defero*, and *nequeo*.
4. Translate into English—

Petunt atque orant, ut sibi parcat.

Cæsar celeriter sarcinas conferri jussit.

5. Translate into Latin—

My brother will buy me a bow and arrows.

*(frater, arcus, calamus, emo.)*REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in words, 20063002.
Express in figures, thirty thousand and seven.
2. Multiply 496 by 694.
3. In 11 guineas how many florins?
4. Add together $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{5}{6}$.

ENGLISH.

1. Explain the use of Capital Letters.
2. Distinguish between the Liquids, Mutes, and Vowels in our Alphabet.
3. Give the meaning of the terms Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.
4. What are the Parts of Speech? Point them out in the following sentence:—A diligent boy will most certainly succeed, but with him that is idle, success is, alas! impossible.

FRENCH.

1. Give the French Articles in their various genders, cases, and forms.
2. Translate into French—the boy, the girls, of the friend, to the brother, the child, a sister, a horse, some bread, some meat.
3. Translate into English—Il est aimé. Que vous soyez. Nous serons riches. Ils eurent eu. Qu'avez-vous donc? L'air est nécessaire à la vie. Mes amis, soyons fidèles.

Euclid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872. *Three hours.*REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.**N.B.—No symbols permitted. Letters, not figures, must be used in the proof of Propositions.*

1. Define the various kinds of angles, a circle, a square, and parallel right lines.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each; and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal to one another; they shall likewise have their bases, or third sides, equal; and the two triangles shall be equal; and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, viz., those to which the equal sides are opposite.
3. To draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.
4. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
5. If a straight line falling upon two other straight lines makes the alternate angles equal to one another, these two straight lines shall be parallel.
6. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are equal to two right angles.
7. Triangles upon the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
8. The complements of the parallelograms, which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another.

Geography.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. What is a peninsula? Show by four examples in what direction the great peninsulas generally run, and state the two exceptions.
2. Give the breadth of each Zone in degrees.
3. Mention the places in England in which the following manufactures are chiefly carried on; viz.—Cotton, Iron, Earthenware, and Woollen Goods.
4. Name the four most populous towns in Ireland, and state some particulars about each of them.
5. Name five towns in France, containing each more than a hundred thousand inhabitants.
6. Name three tributaries of the rivers Rhine and Danube respectively.
7. Name the British possessions in Africa, North America, and Oceania, distinguishing the several colonies.
8. What and where are Alsace, Dahomey, Aix-la-Chapelle, Feejee, Ancona, Jeddo, Aral, Cabul, Carpentaria, Astrakhan, Nepaul, Surat, Barbadoes, Toronto, Panama, Odessa, Natal, Berbice, Mosul, Bokhara, Michigan, Buda, Macao, the Levant, Cattagat, Sedan, Saloniki, Dunkirk, Clyde, Cracow?

French.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

1. Write out the infinitive mood and present tense subjunctive of the Auxiliary verbs.
2. Give the first person singular of the indicative, present, perfect, and future of the following verbs:—Aller, battre, boire, connaître, courir, dire.
3. Translate—

Sur le terrain qui porta depuis, et qui aujourd'hui porte encore le nom de *lieu de la bataille*, les lignes des Anglo-Saxons occupaient une longue chaîne de collines fortifiées de tous côtés par un rempart de pieux et de claies d'osier. Dans la nuit du 13 Octobre, Guillaume fit annoncer aux Normands que le lendemain serait jour de combat. Des prêtres et des religieux qui avaient suivi en grand nombre l'armée envahissante, attirés, comme les soldats, par l'espoir du butin, se réunirent pour faire des oraisons et chanter des litanies, pendant que les gens de guerre préparaient leurs armes et leurs chevaux. Le temps qui resta aux aventuriers, après ce premier soin, ils l'employèrent à faire la confession de leurs péchés, et à recevoir les sacrements. Dans l'autre armée, la nuit se passa d'une manière toute différente; les Saxons se divertissaient avec grand bruit, et chantaient leurs vieux chants nationaux, en vidant, autour de leurs feux, des cornes remplies de bière et de vin.

What event is here referred to? Name the date.

4. Translate—

Plusieurs compagnies d'infanterie l'y attendaient, formant une double haie sur son passage; un détachement de hallebardiers marchait en avant, enseignes déployées; les tambours battaient; le bruit couvrait toutes les voix. A la droite du Roi était l'évêque, à sa gauche, tête nue, le Colonel Tomlinson, commandant de la garde, et à qui Charles, touché de ses égards, avait demandé de ne le point quitter jusqu'au dernier moment. Il s'entretint avec lui pendant la route, lui parla de son enterrement, des personnes à qui il désirait que le soin en fût confié, l'air serein, le regard brillant, le pas ferme, marchant même plus vite que la troupe, et s'étonnant de sa lenteur.

Parse déployées, couvrait, droite, jusqu'au, s'entretint, fût.

Give both masculine and feminine forms of each of the following :—Une, son, toutes, droite, du, dernier, gauche, serein.

5. Translate—

Au surplus, cette révolution, qui aurait pu être retardée, n'en était pas moins inévitable, parce qu'elle était opérée dans l'esprit de la nation. Si Jacques parut frappé de vertige au moment décisif; si pendant son règne on ne le vit occupé qu'à se créer une place de sûreté en Angleterre, ou un moyen de fuite en France; s'il se laissa trahir de toutes parts; s'il ne profita ni des avis ni des offres de Louis XIV., c'est qu'il avait la conscience que ses destins étaient accomplis. La liberté, méconnue sous Jacques I^{er}, ensanglantée sous Charles I^{er}, déshonorée sous Charles II., attaqué sous Jacques II., avait pourtant été conservée dans les formes constitutionnelles, et ces formes la transmirent à la nation, qui continua de féconder le sol natal, après l'expulsion des Stuart.

Write in French the above numbers.

6. Prefix the indefinite article to the words prince, people, conscience, chose, paix, maison.

7. Translate into French—

Are your children reading?
I am not looking for anybody.
They are in the garden.
June 12th, 1872.

Greek.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the genitive plural of ἐγὼ, the nom. plur. of the participle εἰδὼς, the dat. plur. of χεῖρ, the nom. plur. masc. 1st aor. act. part. of νομίζω, and the 3rd pers. plur. 2 aor. indic. pass. of φαίνω.
2. Distinguish between τῷ and τῷ, also between οἱ and οἱ.
3. Translate into English—

(1.) Οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες ὑφορῶντες τούτους αὐτοὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἐχώρουν ἡγεμόνας ἔχοντες· ἱστρατοπεδεύοντο δὲ ἐκάστοτε ἀπέχοντες ἀλλήλων παρασάγγην καὶ μείον· ἐφυλάττοντο δὲ ἀμφοτέροι ὥσπερ πολεμίους ἀλλήλους, καὶ εὐθὺς τοῦτο ὑποψίαν παρεῖχεν. Ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ξυλιζόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ καὶ χόρτον καὶ ἄλλα τοιαῦτα ξυλλέγοντες πληγὰς ἐνέτεινον ἀλλήλοις ὥστε καὶ τοῦτο ἐχθραν παρεῖχε.

(2.) Αἰγυπτίους δὲ, οἷς μάλιστα ὑμᾶς νῦν γινώσκω τεθυμωμένους, οὐχ ὁρῶ ποίᾳ δυνάμει συμμάχῳ χρησάμενοι μᾶλλον ἢ κολάσαισθε τῆς νῦν σὺν ἐμοὶ οὔσης. Ἀλλὰ μὴν ἐν γε τοῖς περίξ οἰκοῦσι σύ, εἰ μὲν βούλοιό τῳ φίλος εἶναι, ὥς μέγιστος ἢ εἴης, εἰ δὲ τίς σε λυποῖ, ὥς δεσπότης ἀναστρέφοιο ἔχων ἡμᾶς ὑπηρέτας, οἱ σοι οὐκ ἂν τοῦ μισθοῦ ἕνεκα μόνον ὑπηρετοῖμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς χάριτος ἧς σωθέντες ὑπὸ σοῦ σοὶ ἂν ἔχοιμεν δικαίως. Ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα πάντα ἐνθυμουμένῳ οὕτω δοκεῖ θαυμαστὸν εἶναι τὸ σὲ ἡμῖν ἀπιστεῖν ὥστε καὶ ἥδιστ' ἂν ἀκούσαιο τὸ ὄνομα, τίς οὕτως ἐστὶ δεινὸς λέγειν ὥστε σε πείσαι λέγων ὥς ἡμεῖς σοι ἐπιβουλεύομεν.

(3.) Καὶ ἀρχικὸς δ' ἐλέγετο εἶναι ὥς δυνατὸν ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τρόπου οἷον κάκεϊνος εἶχεν. Ἰκανὸς μὲν γὰρ ὥς τις καὶ ἄλλος φροντίζειν ἦν ὅπως ἔχοι ἡ στρατιὰ αὐτῷ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια καὶ παρασκευάζειν ταῦτα, ἰκανὸς δὲ καὶ ἐμποῦναι τοῖς παροῦσιν ὥς πειστέον εἶη Κλεάρχῳ. Τοῦτο δ' ἐποίει ἐκ τοῦ χαλεπὸς εἶναι· καὶ γὰρ ὁρᾷν στυγνὸς ἦν καὶ τῇ φωνῇ τράχυσ, ἐκόλαζε τε αἰὶ ἰσχυρῶς, καὶ ὀργῇ ἐνίοτε, ὥς καὶ αὐτῷ μεταμελεῖν ἔσθ' ὅτε.

(4.) Ἀρχεῖν δὲ καλῶν μὲν καὶ ἀγαθῶν δυνατὸς ἦν· οὐ μέντοι οὐτ' αἰδῶ τοῖς στρατιώταις· ἑαυτοῦ οὐτε φόβον ἱκανὸς ἐμποῖῃσαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡσχύνετο μᾶλλον τοὺς στρατιώτας ἢ οἱ ἀρχόμενοι ἐκείνων, καὶ φοβούμενος μᾶλλον ἢν φανερὸς τὸ ἀπεχθάνεσθαι τοῖς στρατιώταις ἢ οἱ στρατιῶται τὸ ἀπιστεῖν ἐκείνῳ. Ὡς οὖν ἀρκεῖν πρὸς τὸ ἀρχικὸν εἶναι καὶ δοκεῖν τὸν μὲν καλῶς ποιοῦντα ἐπαινεῖν, τὸν δὲ ἀδικοῦντα μὴ ἐπαινεῖν. Τοιγαροῦν αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν καλοὶ τε καὶ ἀγαθοὶ τῶν συνόντων εὖνοι ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ ἀδικοὶ ἐπεβούλευον ὡς ἐμμεταχειρίστω ὄντι.

4. In (2) parse τεθυμωμένους and πείσαι. In (4) parse ᾤετο and εὖνοι.

5. Translate into Greek—

They remained three days.

The soldiers went away without making any answer.

Latin.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the dative singular of *sui*, *quidam*, *grex*, *glis*, *iter*, and *caput*.
2. Write the 1st pers. plur. plup. subj. act. of *prosum*, *tango*, *amo*, *fero*, and *haurio*. Also, the 2nd pers. sing. future indic. pass. of *vinco*, *jubeo*, and *laudo*.
3. Translate into English—

(1.) Vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, quum Galli, cohortati inter se, Ne speratam prædam ex manibus diuitterent; longum esse, perterritis Romanis, Germanorum auxilium expectare; neque suam pati dignitatem, ut tantis copiis tam exiguum manum, præsertim fugientem atque impeditam, adoriri non audeant; flumen transire, et iniquo loco prælium committere non dubitant.

(2.) Natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus; atque ob eam causam, qui sunt affecti gravioribus morbis, quique in præliis periculisque versantur, aut pro victimis homines immolant, aut se immolatuROS vovent, ministrisque ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur: quod, pro vita hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse aliter deorum immortalium numen placari arbitrantur: publicæque ejusdem generis habent instituta sacrificia. Alii immani magnitudine simulacra habent, quorum contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, quibus succensis, circumventi flamma exanimantur homines. Supplicia eorum, qui in furto aut latrocinio aut aliqua noxa sint comprehensi, gratiora diis immortalibus esse arbitrantur: sed, quum ejus generis copia deficit, etiam ad innocentium supplicia descendunt.

(3.) Tertium est genus eorum, qui uri appellantur. Hi sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos; specie et colore et figura tauri. Magna vis est eorum et magna velocitas: neque homini, neque feræ, quam conspexerint, parcent. Hos studiose foveis captos interficiunt. Hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, atque hoc genere venationis exercent; et qui plurimos ex his interfecerunt, relatis in publicum cornibus, quæ sint testimonio, magnam ferunt laudem. Sed assuescere ad homines, et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt.

(4.) Postquam altum tenuere rates, nec jam amplius ullæ
Apparent terræ, cælum undique et undique pontus;
Tum mihi cæruleus supra caput adstitit imber,
Noctem hiememque ferens; et inhorruit unda tenebris.
Continuo venti volvunt mare, magnæque surgunt
Æquora. Dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto.
Involvère diem nimbi, et nox humida cælum
Abstulit: ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes.

(5.) Jamque dies, alterque dies processit; et auræ
Vela vocant, tumidoque inflatur carbasus austro.
His vatem aggredior dictis, ac talia quæso:
Trojugena, interpretes divom, qui numina Phœbi,
Qui tripodas, Clarii lauros, qui sidera sentis,
Et volucrum linguas, et præpetis omnia pennæ;
Fare age, (namque omnem cursum mihi prospera dixit
Religio, et cuncti suaserunt numine divi
Italiam petere, et terras tentare repostas:
Sola novum, dictuque nefas, Harpyia Celæno
Prodigium canit, et tristis denuntiat iras,
Obscenamque famem) quæ prima pericula vito?
Quidve sequens, tantos possim superare labores?

- (6.) Vix ea fatus erat, summo quum monte videmus
 Ipsum, inter pecudes vasta se mole moventem,
 Pastorem Polyphemum, et litiora nota petentem,
 Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.
 Trunca manu pinus rēgit et vestigia firmit.
 Lanigeræ comitantur oves: ea sola voluptas,
 Solamenque mali.

4. In (4) parse *tenuere* and *dispersi*. In (6) parse *petentem*.

5. Translate into Latin—

Cæsar cut off the hands of all who had borne arms.
 Cæsar's coming was welcomed by all with great affection.
 He had made two bridges over the river, four miles apart from one another.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

1. Give the algebraic signs employed to denote equality, multiplication, addition, subtraction, division, and extraction of the root of quantities. Explain the expressions—term, factor, index, co-efficient, brackets.
2. If $a = 6$, $b = 4$, $c = 2$, $d = -5$, find the value of $a^2 + (a - b)^2 - (b + c)^2 - (c + d)^2 + d^2$.
3. Add together $ax - by$, $x + y$, and $(a - 1)x - (b + 1)y$.
 From $x - y$ take $\frac{1}{2}(x + y)$.
 Multiply $x^m - 2y^n$ by $x^m - y^n$.
 Divide $\frac{1}{3} - 6x^2 + 27x^4$ by $\frac{1}{3} + 2x + 3x^2$.
4. Find the G.C.M. of $3y^2 + 16y - 35$ and $5y^2 + 33y - 14$.
5. Reduce the fractional expression $2 \times \frac{y^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{2y + 1} + \frac{1}{2}$.
6. Find the square root of $9x^4 - 12x^3y + 34x^2y^2 - 20xy^3 + 25y^4$.
7. Solve the Equations—

$$(a) 7x - \frac{4x}{3} = \frac{5}{3}x + 24.$$

$$(b) \frac{4x - 4}{27} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(c) \frac{4x}{5 - x} - \frac{20 - 4x}{x} = \frac{15}{x}.$$

$$(d) \left. \begin{array}{l} x - y = 1 \\ 8y - 5x = 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(e) \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{8}x - \frac{1}{9}y = 3 \\ \frac{1}{6}y - \frac{1}{5}x = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$(f) \frac{x}{x + 1} + \frac{x + 1}{x} = 2\frac{1}{6}.$$

8. The ages of a father and his son together are 80 years; and if the age of the son be doubled, it will exceed the father's age by 10 years. Find the age of each.

English Language and Grammar.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872. *Three hours.*REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.**Passage for Dictation.*

1. The condition common to the serf population was, that they could acquire no right to property, and that they might be sold with the land, or separated from it, according to the will of their owners. Persons of this class were sometimes employed in domestic service, and were sometimes allowed to cultivate a few acres of ground for themselves. But these circumstances did not affect their condition as slaves. Before the Conquest, slaves consisted of persons born as slaves, or who had been made such from being captives taken in war. Often the chief, or the only, spoil to be realized in such enterprises was of this nature. So English slaves became common in the families of Scotland, and Scotch slaves in the families in England. So it was along the Welsh border. But the Conquest, by putting an end comparatively to those border wars, diminished the supply of slaves. We have no reason to think that any Englishman became a slave in England after the Conquest otherwise than by birth, or by his own act. Hard, no doubt, was the condition of this class of persons.
2. Give the exact meaning of the words—Serf, population, property, owner, domestic, cultivate, conquest, captive, spoil, enterprise, border, class. Point out the source from which the following are derived:—Common, serf, acquire, right, land, own, person, ground, service, few, such, nature.
3. Define Proper, Abstract, and Collective Nouns; also, Adjectives of Quality and Quantity, giving two examples in each case.
4. Explain the use of Personal Pronouns. Give each of them with its corresponding Possessive. How do you apply the words one, self, own, ever, in compound form?
5. State what is meant by inflexion. What is the general rule for forming the plural of nouns? mention exceptions. Give the plural forms of the following:—Half, hoof, staff, tooth, foot, brush, woman, church, child, potato, ox, sheep.
6. Distinguish between Transitive and Intransitive Verbs, illustrating your answer.
7. Give the Auxiliaries of tense. Write in interrogative form the second person singular indicative present of the verbs—do, have, go, say, know, be, run, flee.
8. Write the forms of the Past Tense and Complete Participle of—find, split, shear, hang, spring, cut, lend, slay, fall, hurt, strain, lie. How do you classify Irregular Verbs?
9. Explain the terms *prefix* and *affix*. Mention the sources whence we derive the following, and give one instance of a derivative formed with each:—a, n, mid, ling, meta, ster, mis, ana, ship, to, bi, icle, with, hypo, re, over, out, ence, ef, ist.
10. Parse and analyse the first sentence of the above Passage for Dictation.

History.FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872. *Three hours.*REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give a short account of each of the following persons:—Raleigh, Strafford, Prince Rupert, Titus Oates, Milton, Clarendon, Algernon Sidney, and the Duke of Monmouth.
 2. Relate briefly the restoration of Charles II.
 3. What were the Courts of Star Chamber, and High Commission? When and how were they abolished?
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4. Describe the gradation of public offices in the Constitution of the Roman Republic, and explain the phrase 'Curule Magistrates,' stating what magistrates were so called.
 5. Name the provinces which constituted the foreign dominions of Rome, after the acquisition of the Kingdom of Pergamus.
 6. Give a short account of the death of Hannibal, the close of the Third Punic War, the capture of Corinth, and the death of Tiberius Gracchus.
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7. How long was the period from the death of Moses to the accession of Saul, and from the latter event to the death of David?
8. Relate in few words the story of Ruth, and show its connection with the life of David.
9. Relate summarily the life of Saul, and give a short account of these events,—the death of Samson, and the death of Eli.

Arithmetic.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872. *Three hours.*

REV. F. HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

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

1. Write out the tables of Avoirdupois and Troy Weight, and of Long and Square Measure.
2. Twenty-seven persons have an equal interest in £8925 : what is the share of each of them?
3. A gentleman's gross income is £800 ; his rates and taxes amount to 3s. 6d. in the pound : find his net income.
4. Find the value of 6 chests of tea, each weighing 95 lbs., at 5s. 7½d. a pound.
5. Simplify $\frac{1\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{7}}{1\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{6}{11}}$. Reduce $\frac{4}{5}$ of 7 cwt. to the fraction of a ton.
6. By how much does 25 exceed the difference between 2·5 and ·25?
7. A bankrupt pays 12s. 10½d. in the pound : what will be lost on a debt of £3525?
8. What is meant by the term "*per cent.*?" The simple interest on £450 for 4 years amounts to £108 : how much is paid *per cent.*?
9. If 140 horses eat 560 bushels of oats in 16 days, how many horses may be kept for 24 days on 1200 bushels?
10. What is Discount? Find the present worth of £676 13s. 4d., due 6 months hence, at 3 per cent. *per annum.*