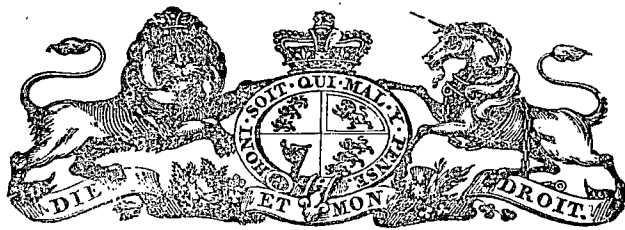


(No. 52.)



1875.

TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

EXHIBITIONS UNDER COUNCIL OF
EDUCATION :

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1875.

Laid upon the Table by the Attorney-General, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 11, 1875.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 17th June, 1875.*

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

EDWIN MAXEY, and
FRÉDÉRICK LODGE,

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 16th July, 1874.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 16th June, 1875.

WE have the honor of presenting to the Council of Education a Report of the Sixteenth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Fifteen boys—representing Horton College, four schools in Hobart Town, and the Church Grammar School, Launceston—submitted their names as competitors for the two Exhibitions to be awarded by the Council. One of them subsequently withdrew his name, four failed to pass the preliminary trial, and one was hindered by illness from attending the Examination. The last-mentioned boy distinguished himself three years ago in the annual competitive Examination conducted by the Board of Education, and received an Exhibition. We have reason to believe that he has ever since prosecuted his studies with great industry, and that he would have been very successful at the recent Examination if illness had not prevented his being examined in conformity with the necessarily strict regulations under which the Examination is conducted. We greatly regret his disappointment, and hope that the success of his future career will be some compensation for it.

We have to remark as follows on the work done by the boys who were examined.

ENGLISH. *Rev. Canon Hudspeth, Examiner.*—The general work in this subject was exceedingly good, only one boy having failed in securing two-thirds of full marks. Questions critical, grammatical, and analytical, were set on a paper in prose which the candidate first wrote from dictation. This passage could not have been previously studied by any of the competitors. Their answers bore witness to a very satisfactory grasp of the English language. The following, in order, especially distinguished themselves: Maxey, Boyes, Lodge, Prior. Haywood, Hoggins, and Peacock did very well. Webster and Cripps deserve favourable mention.

FRENCH. *Rev. Canon Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Lodge, Maxey, and Prior rendered this subject remarkably well. The following, in order, acquitted themselves creditably: Webster, Haywood, Peacock, Hoggins, Boyes.

LATIN. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Only four boys acquitted themselves well in this subject. Maxey was first, Prior next, and at no great distance. Lodge and Webster did creditably. Many of the translations written by others were good, but much ignorance of the grammar was shown, and the work of several was of scarcely any appreciable value.

GREEK. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—The work of four boys was of little or no value. Two showed some knowledge of the subject, and three answered very creditably. Maxey stands first, Lodge next, Prior third. Only these answered well the questions which tested an elementary knowledge of the language.

ARITHMETIC. *Rev. Canon Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Maxey and Lodge produced excellent papers. Boyes, Haywood, and Webster deserve great credit. Prior merits special mention. Peacock did fairly.

ALGEBRA. *Rev. Canon Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Lodge was the only candidate who rendered this subject really well. He failed in but one sub-question, and so fell short of full marks. Of the others, Prior alone deserves credit. Maxey's work, however, as far as it went, entitles him to mention.

EUCLID. *Rev. Canon Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Prior was a good first, Maxey and Webster following in close pursuit. These three acquitted themselves with credit. Boyes deserves favourable notice, and Lodge did, what he attempted, fairly. These two last were the youngest amongst the competitors. The work of the rest was very poor indeed.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Lodge answered admirably, and Haywood about equally well. All the others except Peacock obtained more than half the maximum of marks in this subject, and deserve mention in the following order,—Maxey, Webster and Hoggins, equal; Boyes, Cripps and Prior, equal.

HISTORY. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Haywood's answers were, on the whole, best in this subject. Maxey, Prior, Boyes, and Hoggins also deserve favourable mention.

The annexed Table will exhibit the results in detail with reference to the same numerical standards as heretofore. We have pleasure in recommending that the Exhibitions be awarded to Edwin Maxey and Frederick Lodge, who have obtained the highest number of marks.

Only one candidate failed in obtaining the number of marks (400) required for mention in the Table of Marks.

We are gratified to observe that four boys, besides the first two on the list, have reached the standard of qualification for an Exhibition. The highest number of marks is a little greater than last year. The work, however, on the whole, is inferior to that of last year, the average number of marks obtained by the candidates being less than at the preceding Examination. Nevertheless, we are of opinion that the attainments of the candidates generally, and especially of the two who have been recommended for Exhibitions, reflect great credit on their ability and industry, as well as on the masters of the schools at which they have been instructed.

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.	Mths.											
				[Maximum	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
1	Maxey, Edwin	13	11	Horton College	146	94	118	114	139	66	76	110	116	979
2	Lodge, Frederick	12	7	City School (Mr. Pike's)	133	95	95	100	135	94	45	136	64	897
3	Prior, Hugh Murray	13	11	High School	130	87	105	87	105	76	80	81	100	851
4	Haywood, Timothy	13	5	Collegiate School (Mr. Ireland's)	120	75	37	48	117	40	18	135	127	717
5	Webster, Charles Ernest	13	8	Hutchins School	100	78	88	3	114	45	74	106	51	659
6	Boyes, George Benson	12	11	High School	135	67	17	0	120	35	55	103	97	629
7	Peacock, John	13	0	Collegiate School (Mr. Ireland's)	110	69	26	42	89	32	19	54	59	500
8	Hoggins, Charles Davenport	13	1	Collegiate School (Mr. Ireland's)	112	68	18	17	59	11	9	106	96	496

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.MONDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1875.Rev. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide £335 17s. 6d. equally among eleven persons.
2. Reduce the above sum to half-pence, and write the result in words.
3. Find the value of nine dozen pairs of gloves at 5s. 6d. a pair.
4. Express in figures the half, the third, the fourth, and the seventh part of the number three.

ENGLISH.

1. Define an Adjective and a Pronoun.
2. Write out the Past and Past Perfect Tenses Indicative of the verbs to drink and to buy.
3. Give the meaning of the terms Etymology and Orthography.
4. Give the Possessive forms of I, she, you.

FRENCH.

1. What are the following—Tu, moi, qui, ma, une, j', qu'elles, vos?
2. Translate into English—Vous auriez, Que je fusse, Cet air est frais, Prenez de la peine.
3. Translate into French—Charles is a good boy. They would have been. Have you seen my sister? June 7th, 1875.

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

LATIN.

1. Write the genitive singular of *ego*, *is*, and *pons*; the dative plural of *carmen* and *quis*; and the degrees of comparison of *tristis* and *bonus*.
2. Write the 2nd pers. plur. imperf. subj. act. of *amo* and *fero*; 3rd pers. plur. fut. indic. pass. of *rego* and *moneo*; and 1st pers. plur. pluperf. indic. act. of *audio* and *confero*.
3. Translate into English—

Pueri mulieresque passis manibus pacem petierunt.

4. Translate into Latin—

Your brother sent me five books (*frater, mitto, liber*).The girl said she would do this (*puella, dico, facio*).

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by the words "coast," "longitude," "latitude," "geyser," "peninsula"?
2. What and where are Brisbane, The Balkan, The Irrawady, The Hague, Marseilles, Shanghae, California?
3. Describe the course of the rivers Missouri, St. Lawrence, Rhine, and Danube.

Geography.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give the boundaries of Europe, and name the most northerly, westerly, and southerly points.
2. Name the rivers which drain the southern slope of Europe.
3. Name five of the principal ports in England.
4. Name the four principal rivers in France, and describe the course of the most rapid one.
5. Name the principal lakes in Asia, and give some particulars of the largest.
6. Name five of the principal ports in the United States.
7. Describe the course of the rivers St. Lawrence, Columbia, and Volga.
8. Name the seat of Government in the United States, France, Italy, Belgium, Russia, and the British Empire. Also, mention the kind of government established in each, and the title of the Sovereign or chief Ruler.
9. How is the Tasmanian river Tamar formed? Describe the course of the Huon and the Derwent.

10. Name the seats of Government in the Australian Colonies and the Provinces of New Zealand.
11. Give some particulars respecting New Guinea, Philadelphia, Brindisi, the Rocky Mountains, Venice, Afghanistan, Iceland, the Bahamas, the Cordilleras, Brazil, Candia, Havanna, Genoa, and Dresden.

Euclid.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1875. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

- N.B.—No algebraic symbols permitted. Such abbreviations as the following may be used, with care:—Int., ext. opp. angles, paral. st. lines, paral^m., diam^r. Letters, not figures, must be used in the proof of propositions.
1. Define a plane superficies, the different angles, a circle, an acute-angled triangle, rhombus, coinciding magnitudes.
 2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal.
 3. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line, from a given point in the same.
 4. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.
 5. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side; and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.
 6. Define a parallelogram. Parallelograms upon equal bases, and between the same parallels, are equal to one another.
 7. The complements of the parallelograms which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another.
 8. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

French.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

1. Write the pluperfect subjunctive of être, the past conditional of avoir, the present subjunctive of résoudre, and the preterite indicative of conduire.
2. Translate—
L'ardeur était si grande que deux divisions d'avant-garde, se disputant l'honneur de passer les premières, furent près d'en venir aux mains; on eut quelque peine à les calmer. Napoléon se hâta de poser le pied sur les terres russes. Il fit, sans hésiter, ce premier pas vers sa perte. Il se tint d'abord près du pont, encourageant les soldats de ses regards. Tous le saluèrent de leur cri accoutumé. Ils parurent plus animés que lui, soit qu'il se sentit peser sur le cœur une si grande agression, soit que son corps affaibli ne pût supporter le poids d'une chaleur excessive, ou que déjà il fût étonné de ne rien trouver à vaincre.
Parse furent, hâta, fit, tint, parurent.
3. Translate—
Cette manière de faire la guerre paraîtra sans doute singulière, mais elle est appropriée au pays. D'ailleurs, il faut songer que les soldats ne savaient pas faire l'exercice, et qu'à peine distinguaient-ils leur main droite de leur main gauche. Les officiers n'étaient guère plus habiles. Les commandants et les généraux n'avaient aucune pratique de l'art militaire. C'étaient des jeunes gens, des abbés simples tonsurés, sortant du séminaire, des bourgeois, des paysans. Cependant, ce sont eux qui, d'abord avec leur courage et leur enthousiasme, puis avec des talents qu'une prompte expérience développa, firent trembler la république, conquirent une partie de la France, obtinrent une honorable paix, et défendirent leur cause avec plus de succès et de gloire, que toutes les puissances coalisées.
Explain the construction "n'étaient guère," "de ne rien trouver," "ce sont eux."
Give the singular form of généraux, eux; also state any peculiarity you may know about the word gens.
4. Translate—
L'armée n'était jamais assemblée plus de trois ou quatre jours. La bataille une fois gagnée ou perdue, l'expédition réussie ou manquée, rien ne pouvait retenir les paysans; ils retournaient dans leurs foyers. Les chefs restaient seuls, avec quelques centaines d'hommes, déserteurs et étrangers, qui n'avaient pas de famille à aller retrouver; mais dès qu'on voulait tenter une nouvelle entreprise, l'armée était bientôt reformée. On envoyait dans toutes les

paroisses ; le tocsin était sonné ; tous les paysans arrivaient. Alors on lisait une réquisition conçue en ces termes : “ Au saint nom de Dieu, de par le roi, telle paroisse est invitée à envoyer le plus d’hommes possible, en tel lieu, tel jour, à telle heure ; on apportera des vivres.” Le chef, dans le commandement duquel la paroisse était comprise, signait la réquisition.

Distinguish between *ou*, *où* ; *des*, *dès* ; *a*, *à* ; *fut*, *fût* ; *la*, *là*.

5. Translate—

Telle fut la déplorable déroute du Mans, où l’armée vendéenne reçut le coup mortel. Il était inévitable. Le jour que l’on quitta la rive gauche de la Loire, avec un peuple de femmes, d’enfants et de vieillards, pour aller chercher un asile dans un pays que l’on ne connaissait pas, sans savoir la route qu’on devait tenir, et au commencement de l’hiver, il était facile de prévoir que nous finirions par cette terrible catastrophe. Le plus beau titre de gloire pour les généraux et pour les soldats, c’est d’avoir pu la retarder si longtemps.

6. Give the gender of *maison*, *paix*, *village*, *faim*, *fatigue*, *monde*, *nuit*, *vie*, *jour*, *peuple*, *main*, *tête*.

7. Translate into French—

The castles were built and furnished without magnificence. One did not see in general either grand parks or beautiful gardens. The gentlemen lived there without show, and even in extreme simplicity.

Latin.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the dative singular of *quisquam*, *vir*, and *hic* ; the 2nd pers. plur. imperf. subj. pass. of *jubeo* ; and the 3rd pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of *cano*, *pereo*, and *tollo*.
2. Explain the phrases ‘sub corona vendere,’ ‘murales falces,’ ‘vineas agere,’ ‘aggerem jacere,’ ‘dies quindecim supplicatio,’ ‘sub pellibus.’
3. Name the gates of a Roman camp.
4. Give the locality and modern name for, or derived from, Noviodunum, Sabis, Remi, Bellovaci, Axona, Veneti.

Translate—

5. Quum ab his quæreret, quæ civitates quantæque in armis essent, et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat : plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis, Rhenumque antiquitus transductos, propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedissee ; Gallosque, qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse, solosque esse, qui, patrum nostrorum memoria, omni Gallia vexata, Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint ; qua ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiritus in re militari sumerent.
6. Quo proelio bellum Venetorum totiusque oræ maritimæ confectum est. Nam quum omnis juvenus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, eo conveniant, tum navium, quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coegerant ; quibus amissis, reliqui, neque quo se reciperent, neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Cæsari dederunt. In quos eo gravius Cæsar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius in reliquum tempus a barbaris jus legatorum conservaretur. Itaque, omni senatu necato, reliquos sub corona vendidit.
7. Ad quarum initium silvarum quum Cæsar pervenisset, castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris, subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolverunt, et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma ceperunt, eosque in silvas repulerunt, et, compluribus interfectis, longius impeditioribus locis secuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.
8. Principio pinguem tædis, et robore secto,
Ingentem struxere pyram : cui frondibus atris
Intexunt latera, et ferales ante cupressos
Constituunt, decorantque super fulgentibus armis.
Pars calidos latices, et æna undantia flammis,
Expediunt, corpusque lavant frigentis, et unguunt.
Fit gemitus. Tum membra toro defleta reponunt ;
Purpureasque super vestes, velamina nota,
Conjiciunt : pars ingenti subiere feretro,
Triste ministerium ! et subjectam, more parentum,
Aversi tenere facem.
9. Conspicit, ecce ! alios dextra lævaque per herbam
Vescentes, lætumque choro Pæana canentes,
Inter odoratum lauri nemus ; unde superne
Plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis.
Hic manus, ob patriam pugnando volnera passi,
Quique sacerdotes casti, dum vita manebat,

Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo :
 Omnibus his nivea cinguntur tempora vitta.

10. Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra,
 Credo equidem ; vivos ducent de marmore voltus ;
 Orabunt caussas melius, cœlique meatus
 Describent radio, et surgentia sidera dicent :
 Tu regere imperio populos, Romane, memento :
 Hæ tibi erunt artes ; pacisque imponere morem,
 Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos.

11. Pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, atque omnia tentantur : quæ minime visa pars firma est, huc concurritur. Romanorum manus tantis munitionibus distinctur, nec facile pluribus locis occurrit. Multum ad terrendos nostros valet clamor, qui post tergum pugnantibus existit, quod suum periculum in aliena vident virtute constare : omnia enim plerumque, quæ absunt, vehementius hominum mentes perturbant.

12. Translate into Latin—

Meanwhile ambassadors come from the town to Cæsar, asking and beseeching him to send them a garrison ; saying that they will supply very many things which are serviceable for war.

There are no passions so fierce that they cannot be tamed by discipline.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

- How do you usually represent *known* and *unknown* quantities in Algebra ? Give and explain the various *signs* employed in this science.
- Find the value of $\frac{a^2 + b^2}{a^3 - b^3}$ when $a = 3$, $b = -2$.
- Add together $1 - (1 - \overline{1 - x})$, $2x - (3 - 5x)$, and $2 - (-4 + 5x)$.
- Multiply $x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{1}{3}x + 2$.
- Divide $x^{m+n} + x^n y^n + x^m y^m + y^{m+n}$ by $x^n + y^m$.
- Find the G.C.M. of $3x^2 + 16x - 35$ and $5x^2 + 33x - 14$.
- Reduce the fractional expressions—

$$\frac{a + \frac{b-a}{1+ba}}{1 - a \cdot \frac{b-a}{1+ba}} ; \quad \frac{a + b + \frac{b^2}{a}}{a + b + \frac{a^2}{b}}$$

8. Solve the equations—

(a) $\frac{3x+1}{2} - \frac{2x}{3} = 10 + \frac{x-1}{6}$.

(b) $\frac{x-7\frac{1}{2}}{2} = \frac{3x-9}{4} + \frac{27-5x}{3}$.

(c) $\frac{1}{2}(\frac{2}{3}x + 4) - \frac{7\frac{1}{2}-x}{3} = \frac{x}{2}(\frac{6}{x} - 1)$

(d) $\left. \begin{aligned} 2\frac{1}{2}x + 3\frac{1}{2}y &= 48 \\ 4\frac{1}{2}x + 10y &= 126 \end{aligned} \right\}$

(e) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{z} - \frac{2}{y} &= 2 \\ \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z} &= \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned} \right\}$

(f) $x^2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 5} = 11$.

9. A certain party is composed of three times as many men as women ; and when four men have left together with their wives, there remain four times as many men as women. How many were there of each sex at first ?

History.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875. *Three hours.*REV. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give some account of Deborah, Gideon, and Joab.
2. Write some particulars respecting the death of Eli; the battle of Gilboa, and the rebellion of Absalom.
3. Of what race were the Gibeonites? Relate how they were treated by Joshua; what befel them in the reign of Saul, and what the family of Saul suffered in consequence.
4. Write a short account of the introduction of printing into England, of the fall of Wolsey, and of the death of Sir Thomas More.
5. Give the dates and some particulars of the Battles at Crecy, Hexham, Tewkesbury, and Bosworth Field.
6. Write some particulars about Wallace, John of Gaunt, Margaret of Anjou, Chaucer, and Roger Bacon.
7. Name the Kings of Rome in their order, and give some account of the elder Tarquin.
8. Explain the division of the Patricians into Tribes under Romulus, and the original formation of a 'legion.'
9. Name the first Consuls, and write a short account of Coriolanus, Cincinnatus, Camillus, and M. Manlius.

Greek.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875. *Three hours.*REV. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give the gen. plur. fem. of the participle λαβών; the acc. plur. of ἐγὼ and ἡγεμών; the fut. infin. of εἶμι; and the 3rd pers. sing. 2 aor. indic. act. of ἀποθνήσκω, τυγχάνω, and διαβαίνω.

Translate—

2. Ἀκούσασι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔδοξε τὸ στρατεύμα συναγαγεῖν καὶ εὐθὺς, φύλακας καταλιπόντες καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῖς μένουσι Σοφαίνετον Στυμφάλιον, ἐπορεύοντο, ἔχοντες ἡγεμόνα τὸν ἀλόντα ἄνθρωπον. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὑπερέβαλον τὰ ὄρη, οἱ πελτασταὶ προϊόντες καὶ κατιδόντες τὸ στρατόπεδον οὐκ ἔμειναν τοὺς ὀπίστας, ἀλλ' ἀνακραγόντες ἔθειον ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον.
3. Διὰ τὰς τοιαύτας οὖν ἀνάγκας ὑπελείποντο τινες τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ ἰδόντες μέλαν τι χωρίον διὰ τὸ ἐκλειοπέναι αὐτόθεν τὴν χιόνα εἵκαζον τετηκέναι καὶ ἐτετήκει διὰ κρήνην τινά, ἣ πλησίον ἦν ἀτμιζουσα ἐν νάπη. Ἐνταῦθ' ἐκτραπόμενοι ἐκάθηντο καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν πορεύεσθαι.
4. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἰδοὺς πάλιν διασκηνητέον εἶναι εἰς τὰς κόμας εἰς στέγας. Ἐνθα δὲ οἱ στρατιῶται σὺν πολλῇ κραυγῇ καὶ ἠδονῇ ἦσαν ἐπὶ τὰς στέγας καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ὅσοι δέ, ὅτε τὸ πρότερον ἀπήσαν, τὰς οἰκίας ἐνέπρησαν, ὑπὸ τῆς αἰθρίας δίκην ἐδίδοσαν, κακῶς σκηνοῦντες.
5. Ἐνθα δὲ Πολυκράτης Ἀθηναῖος, λοχαγός, ἐκέλευσεν ἀφίεναι ἑαυτὸν καὶ λαβὼν τοὺς εὐζώνους θέων ἐπὶ τὴν κόμην ἦν εἰλήχει Ξενοφῶν καταλαμβάνει πάντας ἔνδον τοὺς κωμήτας καὶ τὸν κωμάρχη; καὶ πώλους εἰς δασμὸν βασιλεῖ τρεφομένους ἑπτακαίδεκα καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα τοῦ κωμάρχου ἐνάτην ἡμέραν γεγαμημένην. ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ αὐτῆς λαγῶς ὤχετο θηράσων καὶ οὐχ ἦλω ἐν ταῖς κόμαις. Αἱ δ' οἰκίαι ἦσαν κατάγειοι, τὸ μὲν στόμα ὡσπερ φρέατος, κάτω δ' εὐρέϊαι αἰ δὲ εἴσοδοι τοῖς μὲν ὑποζυγίοις ὀρυκταί, οἱ δὲ ἄνθρωποι κατέβαινον κατὰ κλίμακος.
6. Κλέψαι δὲ οὐκ ἀδύνατόν μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ἐξὸν μὲν νυκτὸς ἵεναι, ὡς μὴ ὀρᾶσθαι, ἐξὸν δὲ ἀπελθεῖν τοσοῦτον ὡς μὴ αἰσθησιν παρέχειν. Δοκοῦμεν δ' ἂν μοι ταύτη προσποιούμενοι προσβαλεῖν ἐρημοτέρῳ ἂν τῷ ἄλλῳ ὄρει χρῆσθαι μένοιεν γὰρ αὐτοῦ μᾶλλον ἄθροοι οἱ πολέμοι. Ἄτὰρ τί ἐγὼ περὶ κλοπῆς συμβάλλομαι; ὑμᾶς γὰρ ἔγωγε, ὦ Χειρίσοφε, ἀκούω τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους ὅσοι ἐστὲ τῶν ὁμοίων εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων κλέπτειν μελετᾶν, καὶ οὐκ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαῖον κλέπτειν ὅσα μὴ κωλύει νόμος. Ὅπως δὲ ὡς κράτιστα κλέπτητε καὶ πειρᾶσθε λανθάνειν, νόμιμον ἄρα ὑμῖν ἐστίν, ἐὰν ληφθῆτε κλέπτοντες, μαστιγοῦσθαι. Νῦν οὖν μάλα σοι καιρὸς ἐστίν ἐπιδείξασθαι τὴν παιδείαν, καὶ φυλάξασθαι μέντοι μὴ ληφθῶμεν κλέπτοντες τοῦ ὄρου, ὡς μὴ πολλὰς πληγὰς λάβωμεν.
7. Ἐξελθὼν δ' εἶπεν αὐτοὺς τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀποκαλέσας. Ὡ ἄνδρες, οἱ πολέμοι ἡμῶν οὐκ ἴσασι πῶ τὴν ἡμετέραν συμμαχίαν ἦν οὖν ἔλθωμεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς πρὶν φυλάξασθαι ὥστε μὴ ληφθῆναι ἢ παρασκευάσασθαι ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι, μάλιστα ἂν λάβοιμεν καὶ ἀνθρώπους καὶ χρήματα. Συνεπήνουν ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἡγήσθαι ἐκέλευον.
8. Translate into Greek—

After this he went away with about forty horsemen (οἴχομαι). Cyrus led and the soldiers followed (ἡγέομαι, ἔπομαι). He answered him that none of these things was possible to be done (ἀποκρίνομαι, οἶός τε, γίγνομαι.)

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1875. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.**Passage for Dictation.*

1. Trade in those days, both foreign and domestic, was subject to many discouragements. One of the most formidable of these consisted in the prevalence of piracy. The governments of the period were all more or less irregular and insecure, especially in their influence on the more remote provinces nominally subjected to their authority. But if licence seemed to increase with distance on the land, much more was it thus with distance on the open sea. Trading vessels were always armed vessels—were as far as possible vessels of war: and the strong too often seized upon the weak, even in the time of peace, appropriating the ship and cargo, and despatching the crew. Depredations of this nature provoked reprisals, and large fleets sometimes took the quarrels thus originated into their own hands, without consulting their respective governments. Almost every state had at times its complaint to make of wrong in this shape, and often only to be reminded of similar outrages as perpetrated by its own subjects. The kings of England adopted some severe measures to repress these disorders, and not wholly without effect.
2. Give the meaning of the words—Trade, foreign, domestic, piracy, licence, cargo, crew, depredation, reprisal, fleet, wrong, outrage—pointing out the language from which each is derived.
3. To what part of speech do the following words belong:—Those, both, one, more, less, subject, thus, possible, ship, took, their, own, wrong, often, only, subjects, some, not, without, and?
4. Point out in the above passage six prefixes and six affixes, stating from what source they are taken.
5. Give three examples each of collective and abstract nouns, indefinite and distributive adjectives.
6. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of—Bad, good, beautiful, proper, fair, funny, holy, nice, little; and the positive degree of—Farthest, first, last, most, next, eldest, uppermost. Mention a few words that are *superlative* in themselves.
7. Distinguish between regular and irregular verbs. Show by the forms of the past tense and past participle how you would classify the following:—Abhor, abide, beg, begin, bend, bellow, bite, buy, beseech, call, catch, do, dye, earn, eat, fall, fill, gain, get, hit.
8. Analyse and parse the concluding sentence in the above "Passage for Dictation."

Arithmetic.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON HUDSPETH, *Examiner.*

N.B.—No marks will be given for answers only, even though correct. Processes properly worked, though the results may be slightly inaccurate, receive fair consideration.

1. Write out the following tables:—Avoirdupois, Long and Square measure, and measures of Time.
2. If a person step at an average $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet, how many steps will he take in walking from Hobart Town to Launceston, 120 miles?
3. Divide the *product* of 25 and 29 by their *difference*, and subtract their *sum* from the *quotient*.
4. What does the whole pay of a man-of-war's crew, consisting of 640 sailors, amount to for 32 months' service, each man's wages being 22s. 6d. per month?
5. A man divides £54 among three persons so that for every 10d. the first has, the second has 9d., and the third 8d.: how much does each receive?
6. If 300 men could do a piece of work in 2·4 days, how many would do one-third of the same work in 12 days?
7. I wish to empty a reservoir by means of three pipes, the first of which would run it dry in three weeks, the second in a fortnight, and the third in twelve days: how long would it take all three together to do the work?
8. Find by Practice the value of 2178 articles at 17s. 10½d. each.
9. Extract the square root of 9114·5209.
10. Explain the meaning of Discount.

What sum will discharge a debt of £720, due a year and a half hence, at 4 per cent?