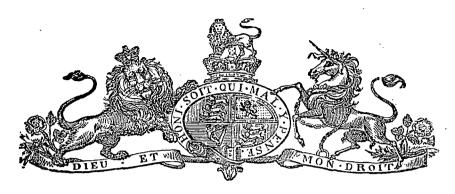1871.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

REPORT ON EXHIBITIONS FOR 1871.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Wilson, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
November 8, 1871.

Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 15th June, 1871.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

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

ALFRED DORAN, Hutchins School, and
MORTON JOHN CECIL ALLPORT, Horton College,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 7th July, 1870.

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 14th June, 1871.

WE have the honor of presenting to the Council of Education our Report of the Twelfth Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

Eleven boys offered themselves for the Preliminary Examination, all of whom passed.

The Examination embraced nine distinct subjects,—no one of the three Mathematical subjects being combined with any other, as in previous years. It consequently occupied three additional hours,—beginning on Tuesday, the 7th instant, and closing on the following Saturday. All the Candidates were examined in Hobart Town.

The following remarks of each Examiner express his estimate of the work done in the several subjects :—

ENGLISH. *Rev. F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—This subject was remarkably well rendered,—all the Candidates, except one, gaining more than two thirds of full marks. Doran all but reached full marks. Hull, Allport, and Barrett deserve commendation; and Johnston invites special mention. I must call attention to carelessness shown by several boys in omitting to dot the letter *i* and to cross the letter *t*. In writing from dictation, one Candidate presented the letter *i* without a dot 45 times; and, though his writing and spelling were good, lost marks through the omission.

FRENCH. *Rev. F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Most of the Candidates acquitted themselves well. Doran, Allport, and Barrett stood in the first rank. Grahame, Creswell, Hull, Smith, and Adams are worthy of special mention.

LATIN. *Rev. A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Doran and Allport are the only boys who acquitted themselves well in this subject. Two or three of the others answered some questions creditably.

GREEK. *Rev. A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Only five boys attempted this subject. Doran's work was very good throughout, and Allport's was creditably done.

ARITHMETIC. *Rev. F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Doran alone distinguished himself. Creswell and Grahame did very creditably, and Johnston very fairly.

ALGEBRA. *Rev. F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Doran's work was very good. Creswell and Allport produced highly creditable papers, and Johnston deserves favourable mention. Most of the Candidates showed great facility in solving Equations, but few had a clear perception of the rudiments of the science. The action of the *minus* sign was very imperfectly understood.

EUCLID. *Rev. F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Doran answered every question correctly. Allport was a good second, and Barrett a good third. Grahame, Smith, and Creswell deserve mention. The style of writing out propositions has much improved. I must, however, denounce the practice of using *numbers* instead of *letters,* as being especially tiresome to an Examiner.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The questions were generally answered well. Seven boys obtained considerably more than half the maximum of marks. Of these Hull answered nearly every question correctly. Doran is next in order of merit; and Creswell, Grahame, Adams, Barrett, and Allport did very creditably.

HISTORY. *Rev. A. Davenport, Examiner.*—All, with two exceptions, answered intelligently, and showed that they had read carefully the books prescribed. Doran's work was admirably done. Barrett's and Grahame's were very little inferior. Hull, Savage, Allport, and Johnston also deserve special mention.

The annexed Table of Marks shows the detailed results of the Examination. During the past year the Council has raised the standard of qualification for an Exhibition from 528 marks to 600, the latter number being the half of the maximum. This standard was reached by five boys, and the two foremost, Alfred Doran and Morton John Cecil Allport, obtained 1071 and 816 marks respectively. We recommend them for the two Exhibitions offered by the Council, and certify that they are, in our opinion, well deserving of the honor.

Besides those who have attained the highest standard, five others have obtained the number of marks qualifying them for the mention of their names in the Table.

The number of Candidates, which has very much fluctuated, was small as compared with the experience of several preceding years, but larger than at some former Examinations. The establishment of a Preliminary Examination has probably produced the effect which was intended in diminishing somewhat the number of Candidates. Few boys, or none, now offer themselves except those who are at least likely to acquit themselves creditably, though they may be outstripped by other competitors.

Alfred Doran, who has distinguished himself so highly at this Examination, has obtained a larger number of marks than has been reached at any former Examination. Three years ago he was awarded one of the Exhibitions conferred by the Board of Education, and last year gave proof of steady industry, as well as of great natural ability, by attaining the third place among the competitors for the Exhibitions of the Council. If he perseveres, there is every reason to hope that the highest honour which our System of Education provides,—the Tasmanian Scholarship,—succeeded by distinction at a British University, will be attained by him hereafter. We are of opinion that his career already reflects honor on the schools in which he has 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.
				[*Maximum No. of Marks*—	**150**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**150**	**100**	**100**	**150**	**150**	**1200**
		yrs.	*mts.*											
1	Doran, Alfred	13	7	Hutchins School.........	148	88	121	141	131	82	100	116	144	1071
2	Allport, Morton John Cecil..	13	2	Horton College..........	132	82	96	96	63	67	80	97	103	816
3	Barrett, Herbert Burgess ...	13	6	High School	130	80	69	15	55	40	74	103	135	701
4	Grahame, William Thomas..	13	7	Hutchins School	116	75	71	..	93	46	55	106	132	694
5	Creswell, Algernon Townsend	12	7	Hutchins School	115	70	49	..	94	72	50	108	97	655
6	Hull, Henry Tremlett	12	7	High School	135	69	47	17	23	25	15	134	119	584
7	Johnston, David...........	12	4	Mr. Ireland's	122	43	37	..	79	53	18	47	101	500
8	Adams, Robert Percival	12	2	Hutchins School	107	64	51	..	48	10	13	104	80	477
9	Smith, James Wm. Villeneuve	13	11	Hutchins School	112	69	50	25	47	35	53	32	42	465
10	Savage, Thomas	12	8	Mr. Ireland's...........	104	51	40	..	55	44	14	22	109	439

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, 5TH JUNE, 1870. *Four hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

LATIN.

1. Write the genitive plural of these words,—tu, mos, fons, res, homo, fluctus.
2. Write the 2nd pers. sing. pluperf. indic. act. of these verbs,—desum, do, fero, doceo, disco.
3. Translate into English—

 Barbaris consilium non defuit. Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesim exercitum duxit.

4. Translate into Latin—

 My father has given me two books, which I will read to-morrow.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain what is meant by the terms,—island, zone, equator, longitude.
2. Where and what are—Java, Dunedin, Castlemaine, Copenhagen, Odessa, Hecla, Ontario?
3. Write the names of the capitals of France, Belgium, Turkey, Spain, Greece, and Russia.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 7014596 by 72.
2. Multiply 639 by 708.
3. How many threepenny bits are there in £5 ?
4. Add $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$.
5. Find the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sugar at 5 pence per pound.

ENGLISH.

1. Name the Parts of Speech, giving an example of each.
2. What three principal parts does the science of Grammar comprehend ?
3. Point out the parts of speech under which the following words must be classed :—Do, very, after, but, oh ! thou, clever, boy.
4. Give the names of the various Genders, Numbers, and Cases of nouns : also, of the Moods and Tenses of verbs.

FRENCH.

Translate—

Lorsque je crus que l'air frais et piquant de la nuit avait assez rafraîchi mon sang, je revins auprès du feu ; je m'enveloppai soigneusement de mon manteau, et je fermai les yeux, espérant ne pas les ouvrir avant le jour. Mais le sommeil me tint rigueur. Insensiblement mes pensées prenaient une teinte lugubre. Je me disais que je n'avais pas un ami, parmi les cent mille hommes qui couvraient la plaine.

Give the infinitive forms of crus, avait, couvraient.

Translate—

Notre régiment était composé de trois bataillons. Le deuxième fut chargé de tourner la redoute, du côté de la gorge ; les deux autres devaient donner l'assaut. J'étais dans le troisième bataillon.

N.B.—To pass the Preliminary Examination, a Candidate must satisfy the Examiners with his answers in English, Arithmetic, and Geography. He must also answer sufficiently the questions in Latin or French.

French.

TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

1. Translate—

A ce carnage succéda un moment de stupeur. Le colonel, mettant son chapeau au bout de son épée, gravit le premier le parapet, en criant *Vive l'empereur !* il fut suivi aussitôt de tous les survivants. Je n'ai presque plus de souvenir net de ce qui suivit. Nous entrâmes dans la redoute, je ne sais comment. On se battit corps à corps, au milieu d'une fumée si épaisse que l'on ne pouvait se voir. Je crois que je frappai, car mon sabre se trouva tout sanglant. Enfin j'entendis crier victoire ! et la fumée diminuant, j'aperçus du sang et des morts, sous lesquels disparaissait la terre de la redoute. Les canons surtout étaient encombrés sous des tas de cadavres. Environ deux cent hommes debout, en uniforme français, étaient groupés sans ordre, les uns chargeant leurs fusils, les autres essuyant leurs baïonnettes. Onze prisonniers russes étaient avec eux.

Parse mettant, gravit, suivi, entrâmes, crois, aperçus, disparaissait, lesquels, leurs, eux.

Point out to what parts of speech the following words belong, giving the singular and plural forms of the substantives, and the masculine and feminine of the adjectives :—Chapeau, premier, tous, net, épaisse, mon, corps, debout, uns, onze.

2. Translate—

Cette haine était venue aux Grecs, dès les premiers temps, et leur était devenue comme naturelle. Une des choses qui faisaient aimer la poësie d'Homère, est qu'il chantait les victoires et les avantages de la Grèce sur l'Asie. Du côté de l'Asie était Vénus, c'est-à-dire les plaisirs, les folles amours, et la mollesse : du côté de la Grèce était Junon, c'est-à-dire la gravité avec l'amour conjugal, Mercure avec l'éloquence, Jupiter et la sagesse politique. Du côté de l'Asie était Mars, impetueux et brutal, c'est-à-dire la guerre fait avec fureur : du côté de la Grèce était Pallas, c'est à-dire l'art militaire et la valeur conduite par l'esprit. La Grèce, depuis ce temps, avait toujours cru que l'intelligence et le vrai courage était son

partage naturel ; elle ne pouvait souffrir que l'Asie pensât à la subjuguer ; et en subissant ce joug, elle eût cru assujettir la vertu à la volupté, l'esprit au corps, et le véritable courage à une force insensée, qui consistait seulement dans la multitude.

Distinguish between dès, des ; eut, eût ; 'où, ou. Point out to what conjugations the verbs in this passage belong.

What are the characteristic vowels of the fourth conjugation ? How do regular verbs of this conjugation form their past participles ?

3. Translate—

En effet, vous avez vu le partage de son empire, et la ruine affreuse de sa maison : son ancien royaume, la Macédoine, tenu par ses ancêtres depuis tant de siècles, fut envahi de tous côtés comme une succession vacante ; et après avoir été longtemps la proie du plus fort, il passa enfin à une autre famille. Ainsi ce grand conquérant, le plus renommé et le plus illustre qui fut jamais, a été le dernier roi de sa race. S'il fût demeuré paisable dans la Macédoine, la grandeur de son empire n'aurait pas tenté ses capitaines ; et il eût pu laisser à ses enfants le royaume de ses pères : mais parcequ'il avait été trop puissant, il fut cause de la perte de tous les siens : et voilà le fruit glorieux de tant de conquêtes.

To whom does this passage allude ?

Give the names and forms of the French accents.

Whence do you derive vu, tenu, envahi, été, fut, aurait ?

4. Translate—

La fortune redevint favorable aux Romains. Carthage demanda une seconde fois la paix ; elle envoya des ambassadeurs en Italie : Régulus les accompagnait. Ses maîtres lui firent donner sa parole qu'il reviendrait prendre ses chaînes, si les négociations n'avaient pas une heureuse issue : on espérait qu'il plaiderait fortement en faveur d'une paix qui lui devait rendre sa patrie.

Mention the site and modern name of Carthage. What was the end of Regulus ?

5. Prefix the article le, la, les to the following words :—Fortune, courage, ennemis, paix, maison, choix, chevaux, vertu, enfant, sort.

6. Write out any French expressions you may remember as being in common use in conversation.

7. Translate into French—

My uncle has written to the minister.
The eagle is the king of birds.
Come at nine o'clock.

Geography.

TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Explain the words—delta, oasis, water-shed, left bank of a river, cape, affluent ; giving examples.

2. Write where the following places are, and what historical event is connected with each of them :—Amiens, Sadowa, Trafalgar, Worcester, Jena, Acre, Leipsic, Navarino, Boston, Quebec, Orleans, Runnymede, Aboukir.

3. Draw an outline map of Tasmania, inserting five rivers, and five of the most important towns.

4. Describe the course of the Rhine, giving the names of five important towns on its banks.

5. Write the names of the Australian Colonies, and mention the town which is the seat of Govern- ment in each.

6. What are the principal manufactures in Belgium, and in what places are they carried on ?

7. Name the divisions of British North America and their chief towns.

8. What and where are Aden, Yucatan, Wisconsin, Luxemburg, The Theiss, Texel, Batavia, Patna, Singapore, Bankok, Tobolsk, Labuan, The Potomac, Belgrade, Bahia, Ardennes, Versailles, Alsace, Avignon, The Hague, Ascension ?

Euclid.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, *M.A., Examiner.*

N.B.—No symbols permitted.

1. Give Euclid's definitions of a right line, plane angle, right angles, circle, square, parallels; also the axioms concerning equal magnitudes and right angles.

2. From a given point to draw a right line equal to a given right line.

3. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to each other; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal.

4. To bisect a given rectilineal angle, that is, to divide it into two equal parts.

5. To make a triangle having its sides equal to three given right lines, of which any two whatever must be greater than the third.

6. 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 the one which has the greater base shall be greater than the angle contained by the sides, equal to them, of the other.

7. The right lines which join the extremities of two equal and parallel right lines towards the same parts, are also themselves equal and parallel.

8. Define a parallelogram. The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to each other, and the diameter bisects them; that is, divides them into two equal parts.

9. Equal triangles on equal bases in the same right line and towards the same parts, are between the same parallels.

10. To describe a square on a given right line.

Latin.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the ablative singular of rex, mare, jecur, and ego.

2. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of multus, audax, facilis, munificus.

3. Write the 3rd. pers. pl. imperf. subj. pass. of refero, jubeo, vincio. Also, the 2nd pers. pl. perf. indic. act. of desum, facio, mordeo, vinco.

4. Translate into English—

(1.) His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Q. Atrio ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nunciarent, superiore nocte, maximâ coörtâ tempestate, prope omnes naves afflictas, atque in litore ejectas esse; quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent. Itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

(2.) Materia cujusque generis ut in Galliâ est præter fagum atque abietem. Leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt animi voluptatisque causâ. Loca sunt temperatiora quam in Galliâ, remissioribus frigoribus.

(3.) Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: Sese pro Cæsaris in se beneficiis, plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod ejus operâ stipendio liberatus esset, quod Aduatucis, finitimis suis, pendere consuêsset; quodque ei et filius et fratris filius ab Cæsare remissi essent, quos Aduatuci, obsidum numero missos, apud se in servitute et catenis tenuissent: neque id quod fecerit de oppugnatione castrorum, aut judicio aut voluntate suâ fecisse, sed coactu civitatis; suaque esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo quam ipse in multitudinem.

(4.) Quibus literis circiter mediâ nocte allatis, Cæsar suos facit certiores, eosque ad dimicandum animo confirmat. Postero die luce primâ movet castra, et circiter millia passuum quatuor progressus trans vallem magnam et rivum multitudinem hostium conspicatur.

(5.) Post ipsum, auxilio subeuntem ac tela ferentem,
Corripiunt, spirisque ligant ingentibus; et jam
Bis medium amplexi, bis collo squamea circum
Terga dati, superant capite et cervicibus altis.
Ille simul manibus tendit divellere nodos,
Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno;
Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit:
Qualis mugitus, fugit quum saucius aram
Taurus, et incertam excussit cervice securim.

(6.) Me si cœlicolæ voluissent ducere vitam:
Has mihi servassent sedes. Satis una superque
Vidimus excidia, et captæ superavimus urbi.
Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.
Ipse manu mortem inveniam: miserebitur hostis,
Exuviasque petet. Facilis jactura sepulcri.
Jam pridem invisus divis et inutilis annos
Demoror, ex quo me divum pater atque hominum rex
Fulminis afflavit ventis, et contigit igni.

(7.)   Ferimur per opaca locorum.
Et me, quem dudum non ulla injecta movebant
Tela, neque adverso glomerati ex agmine Graii,
Nunc omnes terrent auræ, sonus excitat omnis,
Suspensum et pariter comitique onerique timentem.

5. In (4) parse allatis. In (7) parse movebant.

6. Translate into Latin—

A desire seized Romulus and Remus of founding a city on the spot where they had been exposed and brought up.

That commander cannot control an army who does not control himself.

A victory must cost the death of many brave men.

7. Arrange the following sentence as two hexameter lines:—sub ramis altæ arboris Æneas ducesque primi et Iulus pulcher deponunt corpora.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. Hudspeth, *M.A., Examiner.*

1. Explain the meaning and use of the following signs: $+$, $-$, $\times$, $\div$, $=$; also of the terms *index* and *co-efficient.* How do you describe in words the forms xy, $\dfrac{x}{y}$, $(x+y)^2$?

2. If $a = 2$, $b = 3$, $c = 4$, $d = 5$, find the value of $a^5 + b^4 + c^3 - d^2$; also of $2(a+d) - (5b - c)$.

Explain the meaning in Algebra of the words *terms* and *factors.*

3. Add together $1 - (1 - \overline{1 - x})$, $2x - (3 - 5x)$, and $2 - (-4 + 5x)$.

From $x + y$ take $\dfrac{x}{2} - \dfrac{y}{2}$.

Multiply $(a + b)^2$ by $a^2 - b^2$.

4. Divide $x^4 - 81$ by $x - 3$.

Simplify $\dfrac{x + \dfrac{y - x}{1 + xy}}{1 - x \cdot \dfrac{y - x}{1 + xy}}$

5. Simplify the following surds :—

$$\tfrac{11}{9}\sqrt{243} - \tfrac{12}{7}\sqrt{147}.$$

$$\frac{9\sqrt{2}}{3} - \tfrac{1}{3}\sqrt{18} + 3\sqrt{32} - 3\sqrt{\tfrac{2}{9}}.$$

6. Solve the Equations—

(1.) $7x + 40 = 16x - 5.$

(2.) $\dfrac{12}{x} + \dfrac{1}{3} = \dfrac{39}{9}.$

(3.) $\dfrac{3x - 2}{4} + \dfrac{7x - 2}{3} = 2x + \dfrac{4 - x}{2}.$

(4.) $\left.\begin{array}{l}\dfrac{x + 11}{10} + \dfrac{y - 4}{6} = x - 7 \\[2mm] \dfrac{x + 5}{7} - \dfrac{y - 7}{3} = 3y - x\end{array}\right\}$

(5.) $\dfrac{1}{x - 1} - \dfrac{1}{x + 3} = \dfrac{1}{35}.$

7. Of two persons whose ages differ by 20 years, one is as much above 25 as the other is below it. What is the age of each ?

8. Divide 56 into two such parts that one of them is the square of the other.

————————————

Greek.

THURSDAY, 8th JUNE, 1871. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

1. Write the genitive and dative plural of ἀνήρ, σῶμα, and σύ.

2. Write the 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. pass. of λέγω and γράφω, the nom. plur. masc. 2 aor. part. of προσέρχομαι, the fut. infin. act. of προδίδωμι, and the 1 aor. infin. mid. of ἀποκρίνω.

3. Translate into Greek—

We are not able to conquer the enemy.

They gave right hands to the barbarians.

4. Translate into English—

(1.) Σὺ οὖν, πρὸς θεῶν, συμβούλευσον ἡμῖν, ὅ τι σοι δοκεῖ κάλλιστον καὶ ἄριστον εἶναι, καὶ ὅ σοι τιμὴν οἴσει εἰς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον ἀναλεγόμενον, ὅτι Φαλῖνός ποτε πεμφθεὶς παρὰ βασιλέως κελεύσων τοὺς Ἕλληνας τὰ ὅπλα παραδοῦναι ξυμβουλευομένοις ξυνεβούλευσεν αὐτοῖς τάδε. Οἶσθα δὲ, ὅτι ἀνάγκη λέγεσθαι ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἃ ἂν συμβουλεύσῃς.

(2.) Ὅ τι δὲ ποιήσοι, οὐδὲ τούτοις εἶπε. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἤδη ἡλίου δύνοντος συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατηγοὺς καὶ λοχαγοὺς ἔλεξε τοιάδε· "Ἐμοὶ, ὦ ἄνδρες, θυομένῳ ἰέναι ἐπὶ βασιλέα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο τὰ ἱερά. Καὶ εἰκότως ἄρα οὐκ ἐγίγνετο· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ νῦν πυνθάνομαι, ἐν μέσῳ ἡμῶν καὶ βασιλέως ὁ Τίγρης ποταμός ἐστι ναυσίπορος, ὃν οὐκ ἂν δυναίμεθα ἄνευ πλοίων διαβῆναι· πλοῖα δὲ ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν. Οὐ μὲν δὴ αὐτοῦ γε μένειν οἷόν τε· τὰ γὰρ ἐπιτήδεια οὐκ ἔστιν ἔχειν· ἰέναι δὲ παρὰ τοὺς Κύρου φίλους πάνυ καλὰ ἡμῖν τὰ ἱερὰ ἦν.

(3.) Ἦν δὲ αὕτη ἡ στρατηγία οὐδὲν ἄλλο δυναμένη ἢ ἀποδρᾶναι ἢ ἀποφυγεῖν· ἡ δὲ τύχη ἐστρατήγησε κάλλιον. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐπορεύοντο ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸν ἥλιον, λογιζόμενοι ἥξειν ἅμα ἡλίῳ δύνοντι εἰς κώμας τῆς Βαβυλωνίας χώρας· καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἐψεύσθησαν. Ἔτι δὲ ἀμφὶ δείλην ἔδοξαν πολεμίους ὁρᾶν ἱππέας· καὶ τῶν τε Ἑλλήνων οἳ μὴ ἔτυχον ἐν ταῖς τάξεσιν ὄντες εἰς τὰς τάξεις ἔθεον, καὶ Ἀριαῖος, ἐτύγχανε γὰρ ἐφ' ἁμάξης πορευόμενος διότι ἐτέτρωτο, καταβὰς ἐθωρακίζετο καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ.

(4.) Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα εἶπον, μεταστησάμενος αὐτοὺς ὁ Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο· καὶ ἐδόκει τὰς σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι ταχύ τε καὶ καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἐλθεῖν τε ἐπὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια καὶ λαβεῖν. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπε. "Δοκεῖ μὲν κἀμοὶ ταῦτα· οὐ μέντοι ταχύ γε ἀπαγγελῶ, ἀλλὰ διατρίψω, ἔστ' ἂν ὀκνήσωσιν οἱ ἄγγελοι, μὴ ἀποδόξῃ ἡμῖν τὰς σπονδὰς ποιήσασθαι· οἶμαί γε μέντοι," ἔφη, "καὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις στρατιώταις τὸν αὐτὸν φόβον παρέσεσθαι."

(5.) Ἐπεὶ δὲ Κῦρος τέθνηκεν, οὔτε βασιλεῖ ἀντιποιούμεθα τῆς ἀρχῆς, οὔτ' ἔστιν ὅτου ἕνεκα βουλοίμεθ' ἂν τὴν βασιλέως χώραν κακῶς ποιεῖν, οὐδ' αὐτὸν ἀποκτεῖναι ἂν ἐθέλοιμεν, πορευοίμεθα δ' ἂν οἴκαδε, εἴ τις ἡμᾶς μὴ λυποίη· ἀδικοῦντα μέντοι πειρασόμεθα σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμύνασθαι· ἐὰν μέντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εὖ ποιῶν ὑπάρχῃ, καὶ τούτου εἴς γε δύναμιν οὐχ ἡττησόμεθα εὖ ποιοῦντες."

5. In (1.) parse συμβουλεύσῃς. In (3.) parse ἐψεύσθησαν. In (5.) parse ἀμύνασθαι.

English.

Passage for Dictation.

1. Richard the Second was also a youth on his accession; and this circumstance was again the occasion of disturbance. The peasantry of Normandy were grievously oppressed: They meditated an insurrection. But the leaders were seized, and their heads and hands were sent to be exposed in their respective villages. Some other dangers were also dealt with successfully. In his general policy Richard followed the steps of his father. He also kept up a friendly and prudent relation with his countrymen the Danes. His influence was great. The balance of affairs in France was in his hand. His military successes were considerable. But these were a natural result of the amount of military passion and ability at his disposal. Already the chivalry of Normandy had become much too formidable to be restricted to that province. It found outlets for itself, not only in every part of France, but in Spain, and in the south of Italy. One of Richard's vassals, Roger of Tosny, attacked the Moslems of Spain, and distinguished himself alike by his valour and his cruelties. The enterprises of the Normans in Italy and Sicily were more legitimate and honourable. Not only Sicily, but Apulia and Calabria fell into their hands. In fact, had the Normans been confined to France as a field of action at this juncture, France must have become Norman; and had not the crown of England become a tempting prize some years later, the crown of France would probably have been seized in its stead.

2. Give the meaning of the following words:—accession, peasantry, insurrection, policy, relation, passion, chivalry, vassals, Moslem, enterprise, juncture, stead: also point out their origin, and other form (if any).

3. Define Common, Collective, and Abstract Nouns, giving three examples of each.

4. Explain the general use of Adjectives and Pronouns. What are the Compound Pronouns? How are they used?

5. What is the general rule for the Plural of Nouns? Give the plural of church, lady, knife, grief, foot, woman, mouse, brother, ox, fish, sheep, quail, rabbit.

6. What name do you give to the words—may, can, have, shall, will? Distinguish between the first two and the latter three. Give the present and past tenses of may and have.

7. Mention the three classes of Irregular Verbs. Write the forms of the past tense and complete participle of the following:—cut, behold, bereave, thrust, keep, teach, lose, blow, choose, load, stride, weave.

8. To what sources do we owe the following affixes:—er, ster, ling, let, tor, trix. Give a noun to illustrate each of these terminations. Give instances of adjectives ending in ish, like, some, ant, fic, tory.

9. Write the feminine forms of bachelor, duke, lord, colt, earl, nephew; the masculine of hind, roe, witch, wife, heroine, heifer; the comparative and superlative degrees of little, good excellent, many, proper, far.

10. Analyse and parse the first three sentences of the above Passage for Dictation.

History.

1. Give a few particulars about the Battle of Flodden Field, the death of Sir Thomas More, the death of Lady Jane Grey, the death of Mary Queen of Scots, and the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

2. State who the following persons were ;—Perkin Warbeck, Thomas Cromwell, Cranmer, Pole, Raleigh, Shakspeare, Cecil, Sir Philip Sidney.

3. Name the wives of Henry VIII., and mention which was the mother of Edward VI., of Mary I., and Queen Elizabeth, respectively.

4. Describe briefly the disaster of Caudium, the battle of Heraclea, and the victory of Duilius.

5. Give a short account of the battles of Cannæ and Zama.

6. The population of Italy, at the time of the First Punic War, was divided into Cives Romani, Nomen Latinum, and Socii. Distinguish these three classes.

7. Name the sons of Jacob, mentioning which of them was the eldest, and which were the sons of Rachel.

8. Name the wives of Abraham ; also, the sons of Joseph, and the father, brother, and sister of Moses.

9. " Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his !" Give a short account of the person who uttered those words; also, of Korah and Esau.

10. State, in their order, what were the ten plagues of Egypt.

Arithmetic.

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 Long Measure, Square Measure, and Dry Measure, and state to what purposes they are adapted.

2. What is the difference between 8 square miles and 8 miles square? Express your answer in acres.

3. The fore and hind wheels of a carriage are respectively 9 and 15 feet in circumference ; how often will each revolve in 12 miles ?

4. How many pieces of paper (24 × 1¾ ft.) will be required for a room 12 ft. high, 20 ft. long, and 15 ft. broad ; allowance for door 7 × 4 ft., and for window 6 × 4 ft. ?

5. Explain clearly what is meant by a fraction. Reduce ⅝ of half-a-crown to the fraction of a shilling. Find the value of ⅐ of a cwt.

6. Divide 298·89 by ·1107. Find the value of ·6725 of a cwt.

7. How are circulating decimals produced? What is the least vulgar fraction equivalent to ·53 ?

8. What is meant by Gross Weight and Tare? A cart-load of wood weighs 26 cwt., weight of cart being 9 cwt. What will be the price of the wood at 10s. a ton ?

9. If 14 lbs. cost 3s. 4d., what will be the price of ¾ of 5 tons?

10. Find the interest for 6 years of £1500 at 6½ per cent.

11. Extract the square root of 366025.

12. If 24 horses will consume 14 bushels of oats in 6 days, how many horses would consume 70 bushels in 9 days at the same rate?