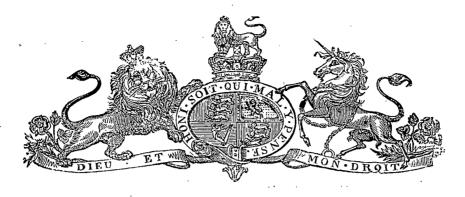1880.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1879.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Moore, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
August 10, 1880.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the name of the under-mentioned Candidate who has passed the Examination for a Tasmanian Scholarship to the satisfaction of the Examiners. A Scholarship has been awarded to him for four years, from the 1st June next, subject to the conditions of the Council's Regulations and the terms of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act":—

GEORGE ALEXANDER WEBSTER, aged 18 years and 11 months, Hobart Town, Tasmania, Associate of Arts, 1877, Pupil of the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., High School, Hobart Town.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 18th December, 1879.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

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

WE have the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships began on Monday, the 8th of December, and occupied the whole week.

Five Candidates presented themselves, of whom " A," " B," " D," and " E" failed to satisfy the prescribed conditions, which is the more to be regretted in the case of " E " as he secured the necessary number of marks in the Classical part of the Examination.

The sum total of the marks of " C," who was the only successful candidate, amounted to 2233. He reached the required standard in both Classics and Mathematics, for the former of which he obtained 1003, and for the latter 840.

On opening the sealed envelope marked " C " it was found that the Scholar for the year was—

GEORGE ALEXANDER WEBSTER, A.A., 1877.

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

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D.,*
J. C. WHALL, *M.A.,* } *Examiners.*

Hobart Town, 16th December, 1879.

EXAMINATION for TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, *December*, 1879.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	Motto.				
		A.	**B.**	**C.**	**D.**	**E.**
MATHEMATICS.						
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	255	250	205	189	127
II. Euclid, Geometrical Conics, and Trigonometry..	375	80	159	265	47	95
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics	375	100	150	210	145	90
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy....	400	0	100	160	15	25
Total	1500	435	659	840	396	337
CLASSICS.						
I. Greek Authors	275	199	96	218	186	195
II. Latin Authors	275	222	148	234	158	223
III. General Questions	300	153	110	175	134	165
IV. Greek Composition	250	144	44	103	35	75
V. Latin Composition	250	65	80	170	65	175
VI. Ancient History	150	45	46	103	86	112
Total	1500	828	524	1003	664	945
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.						
I. English	250	123	63	120	106	139
II. French	250	117	59	132	58	106
III. Constitutional and European History	250	90	0	138	123	87
Total	750	330	122	390	287	332
GRAND TOTAL	3750	1593	1305	2233	1347	1614

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D., for the Examiners.*

Hobart Town, 16th *December*, 1879.

Mathematics.—I.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

1. Find the least common multiple of 84, 85, 119, 60, 35, and 204.

2. Add together $1 + \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 3} + \frac{1}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$ + &c. so as to be accurate to seven places of decimals.

3. What decimal fraction diminished by ·037 of itself becomes ·6955?

4. A person's income is £896 13s. 4d. per annum; he gives to the poor quarterly £13 10s., and lays by 200 guineas at the year's end. How much does he spend in 6 days?

5. The sides of a rectangular parallelepiped are 2, 3, 4; find its diagonal.

6. A and B can do a piece of work alone in 12 and 16 days respectively; they work together at it for 3 days, when A leaves it, but B continues, and after 2 days is joined by C, and they finish it together in 3 days. In what time would C do it alone?

7. Reduce $b^2 - \left(\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2c}\right)^2$ to the factorial form.

8. What would be an equivalent expression for $\frac{21}{3 - 2\sqrt{-3}}$ with a rational denominator?

9. What is the value of $\left(\dfrac{a^2}{x} + b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\dfrac{a^2}{x} - b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ when $x = \dfrac{4a^2 c}{4b^2 + c^2}$.

10. Solve the equations—

(a) $\begin{cases} x + 4\sqrt{x} + 4y = 21 + 8\sqrt{y} + 4\sqrt{xy}. \\ \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 6. \end{cases}$

(b) $\begin{cases} \dfrac{1 + x}{1 - y} + \dfrac{1 + y}{1 - x} = \dfrac{9}{13}. \\ \dfrac{1 + x}{1 + y} + \dfrac{1 - y}{1 - x} = \dfrac{4}{13}. \end{cases}$

(c) $(x - c)\sqrt{ab} - (a - b)\sqrt{cx} = 0.$

11. A lb. of tea and 3 lbs. of sugar cost 6s.; but if sugar were to rise 50 per cent., and tea 10 per cent., they would cost 7s.: required the prices of tea and sugar.

12. The diagonal of a cube is one foot longer than each of its sides : find its length.

13. In the expansion of a binomial investigate the condition for the series to stop after a definite number of terms.

14. Prove that four times the product of the sums of the odd and even terms of the expansion of $(a + x)^{2m}$ is $(a + x)^{2m} - (a - x)^{2m}$.

15. If $a, b, c, d,$ &c..... be n quantities in geometrical progression; then will $\dfrac{1}{a^2 - b^2}$, $\dfrac{1}{b^2 - c^2}$, $\dfrac{1}{c^2 - d^2}$, &c. be in geometrical progression : and the sum of n terms will be

$\dfrac{1}{b^{2(n-1)}} \cdot \dfrac{a^{2n} - b^{2n}}{(a^2 - b^2)^2}.$

16. Find all the real values of x and y which satisfy the equation—

$\dfrac{3x + 2y\sqrt{-1}}{5\sqrt{-1} - 2} = \dfrac{15}{8x + 3y\sqrt{-1}}$

17. If the squares described on the sides of a right-angled triangle are in geometrical progression, show that the sides themselves are in the ratio of $\sqrt{\sqrt{5} - 1} : \sqrt{2} :: \sqrt{\sqrt{5} + 1}$.

18. Prove that the number of variations of n things taken r together is $n \cdot \overline{n - 1} \dots \overline{n - r + 1}$.

Mathematics.—II.

Euclid. Geometrical Conics. Mathematics.

1. All the interior angles of any rectilineal figure together with four right angles, are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.

2. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

3. A segment of a circle being given, to describe the circle of which it is the segment.

4. To describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

5. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles, be proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular ; and the equal angles shall be those which are opposite to the homologous sides.

6. If two straight lines meeting one another be parallel to two other straight lines which meet one another, but are not in the same plane with the first two ; the plane which passes through these is parallel to the plane passing through the others.

7. Prove that the circles which are described upon the sides of a right-angled triangle as diameters, meet the hypotenuse in the same point.

8. If the triangle ABC has the angle C a right angle, and from C a perpendicular be dropped on the opposite side intersecting in D, prove that $AD : DB :: AC^2 : BC^2$.

9. Prove that $a^x = 1 + Ax + \dfrac{A^2x^2}{1 \cdot 2} + \dfrac{A^3x^3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + $ &c., and exhibit the value of A.

10. In the common system of logarithms, given $\log 2 = \cdot30103$, find the logarithm of 50,000.

11. If PT be a tangent to the parabola, PN the principal ordinate of P, and A the vertex; prove that $AT = AN$.

12. Prove that in the ellipse the straight lines joining a vertex to the ends of a focal chord intercept on the directrix a length of line which subtends a right angle at the focus.

13. The sum of the focal radii to any point on the ellipse is constant.

14. Prove that, if two straight lines be drawn through the centre of a rectangular hyperbola, inclined at half a right angle to the axis, they will be asymptotes.

Mathematics.—III.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry.

1. The sum of two angles in the English scale is $75°$, and their difference in the foreign scale is $26\frac{1}{2}$ grades : express them in both scales.

2. Prove the formula $\cos (A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

3. If $\cot 2a = - \tan \beta$, prove that $\tan (a - \beta) = \cot a$.

4. If $\cos n\theta + \cos (n - 2)\theta = \cos \theta$; prove that $\theta = \dfrac{60°}{n - 1}$.

5. If lines be drawn from the angles of a triangle to any point, six angles will be formed with the sides : prove that the product of the sines of three of them taken alternately is the product of the sines of the other three.

6. The number of sides of a regular polygon exceeds the number of those of another by 1, and an angle of one exceeds an angle of the other by $4°$: find the number of sides in each.

7. Assuming the truth of Demoivre's theorem, find the value of $\cos a$ in terms of a.

8. If A, C, and B be three points situated in a right line at equal distances, and if the angles which the distances AC and CB subtend at a point O be a and β, and if ϕ be the angle at which the line CO is inclined to AB; it is required to express ϕ in terms of a and β.

9. St. Alban's Head is 18 miles from the Needles, and bears from them W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. Sailing from the Needles in a course S.W. by W. for three hours, I find St. Alban's Head due North. At what distance am I from the Head; and at what rate have I sailed from the Needles?

10. Show that the length of a perpendicular drawn from the origin upon a line, whose equation is
$by + ax = m (x + a)$, is $\dfrac{ma}{\sqrt{(a - m)^2 + b^2}}$.

11. Find the equation to the conic section which passes through the five points $1, -1$; $-2, 3$; $3, 2$; $-1, -3$; $2, 1$.

12. Find the equation to a line touching the curve $-\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at the point x', y'.

13. Find the polar equation to the hyperbola.

14. Find the condition that the line $\dfrac{x}{m} + \dfrac{y}{n} = 1$ should touch the hyperbola $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} - \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

15. A straight line touches a given circle; find locus of the centres of all the circles which touch them both.

𝕸𝖆𝖙𝖍𝖊𝖒𝖆𝖙𝖎𝖈𝖘.—IV.

Dr. Bromby, *Examiner.*

Four hours.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Investigate the differential coefficient of a^x, and e^x.

2. Differentiate the following expressions :—

$$\log \left(\frac{1 - \cos mx}{1 + \cos mx}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \quad \tan^{-1}\left\{(1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x\right\} ; \quad \frac{(x + 4)^2}{x + 2}; \quad \sin^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}};$$

$$e^{\log \sin x}.$$

3. If $y = 1 + xe^y$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ in terms of y.

4. Find the 4th differential coefficient of $x^4 . \log x$.

5. A weight of 5 lbs. is suspended freely from a fixed point by a string; find what horizontal force must be applied to this string so that the upper part shall be drawn 30° out of the perpendicular.

6. A triangular slab of uniform thickness is supported at its three angular points. Prove that whatever be the form of the triangle, the pressures on the props are all equal.

7 *ABCDEF* is a regular hexagon; forces represented in magnitude and direction by the lines *AB, AC, AD, AE, AF* act simultaneously at *A*. Estimate the value of the resultant in terms of one side *a*.

8. The height of a conical shell is 14 inches, and the external diameter of the base is double the internal diameter; what is the distance of the centre of gravity from the base?

9. Two equal spheres are strung on a thread, which is then suspended by its extremities so that its upper portions are parallel : show that the pressure between the spheres is equal to the weight of a sphere.

10. A rod *AB* is fixed at an inclination of 60° to a vertical wall; and a heavy ring of weight *W* slides along it. The ring is supported by a tight string attached to the top of the rod. Show that the tensions of this string, when the ring is respectively pulled up and pulled down the rod by a force $\frac{W}{4}$ acting along the rod, are as 1 : 3.

11. A body is dropped from a height of 16 feet, and at the same instant another is shot upwards, and they meet half way. Find the initial velocity of the latter body, assuming gravity = 32.

12. Two weights are attached to the extremities of a string which is hung over a smooth pulley, and the weights are observed to move through 6·4 feet in one second; the motion is then stopped, and a weight of 5 lbs. is added to the smaller weight, which then descends through the same space as it ascended before in the same time : determine the original weights.

13. If *A* be the volume of the receiver of an air-pump and *B* of each of the barrels, find the density of air in the receiver after *n* turns of the wheel; and show that the receiver can never be exhausted.

14. If the side of a vessel filled with fluid be a rectangle, and it be divided by a horizontal line drawn at $\frac{1}{n}$th of the depth, show that the pressure on the lower portion is to that on the upper as $n^2 - 1 : 1$.

𝕮𝖑𝖆𝖘𝖘𝖎𝖈𝖘.—I.

The Rev. J. C. Whall, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

GREEK AUTHORS.

Translate, with short notes—

DEMOSTHENES :

(A) Καὶ μὴν ἴστε γε τοῦθ᾽, ὅτι βουλόμενοι μηδέν᾽ ἀγωνίζεσθαι ξένον οὐκ ἐδώκατε ἁπλῶς τῶν χορηγῶν οὐδενὶ προσκαλέσαντι τοὺς χορευτὰς σκοπεῖν, ἀλλ᾽ ἐὰν μὲν καλέσῃ, πεντήκοντα δραχμὰς, ἐὰν δὲ καθίζεσθαι κελεύσῃ, χιλίας ἀποτίνειν ἐτάξατε.

(B) "Οὐδ' οὕτω πείθομαι· ἐπιβολὴν ἐπιβάλλειν, πάντα μᾶλλον πλὴν αὐτὸς ἅψασθαι τῇ χειρί· πολλὰ γὰρ πρὸ τοῦ μὴ τὸ σῶμα ἕκαστον ὑβρίζεσθαι πεποιήκασιν οἱ νόμοι." ταῦτ' ἔλεγε μὲν ἐκεῖνος, ἐχειροτονήσατε δ' ὑμεῖς· οὐ μὴν εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον οὗτος, ἀλλ' ἐτελεύτησε πρότερον. ἁπάντων τοίνυν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τούτων, ὧν ὁ μὲν ὢν εἷλεν ἀποστάς, ὁ δὲ καὶ θανάτῳ ζημιωθεὶς φαίνεται, πολλῷ δεινότερ' εὖ οἶδ' ὅτι πάντες ἂν εἶναι φήσειαν τὰ Μειδίᾳ πεπραγμένα· οὔτε γὰρ πομπεύων οὔτε δίκην ᾑρηκὼς οὔτε παρεδρεύων οὔτ' ἄλλην σκῆψιν οὐδεμίαν ἔχων, πλὴν ὕβριν, τοιαῦτα πεποίηκεν οἷα οὐδεὶς ἐκείνων. καὶ τούτους μὲν ἐάσω. ἀλλὰ Πύρρον, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν Ἐτεοβουτάδην, ἐνδειχθέντα δικάζειν ὀφείλοντα τῷ δημοσίῳ, θανάτῳ ζημιῶσαί τινες ὑμῶν ᾤοντο χρῆναι, καὶ τέθνηκεν ἁλοὺς παρ' ὑμῖν· καίτοι τοῦτο τὸ λῆμμα δι' ἔνδειαν, οὐ δι' ὕβριν λαμβάνειν ἐπεχείρησεν ἐκεῖνος. καὶ πολλοὺς ἂν ἑτέρους ἔχοιμι λέγειν, ὧν οἱ μὲν τεθνᾶσιν, οἱ δ' ἠτιμωμένοι διὰ πολλῷ τούτων εἰσὶν ἐλάττω πράγματα.

SOPHOCLES :

(A) ἦ ῥά σε Ταυροπόλα Διὸς Ἄρτεμις,
ὦ μεγάλα φάτις, ὦ
μᾶτερ αἰσχύνας ἐμᾶς,
ὥρμασε πανδάμους ἐπὶ βοῦς ἀγελαίας,
ἤ που τινὸς νίκας ἀκάρπωτον χάριν,
ἤ ῥα κλυτῶν ἐνάρων
ψευσθεῖσ', ἀδώροις εἴτ' ἐλαφηβολίαις,
ἢ χαλκοθώραξ ἔι τιν' Ἐννάλιος
μομφὰν ἔχων ξυνοῦ δορὸς ἐννυχίοις
μαχαναῖς ἐτίσατο λώβαν;
οὔ ποτε γὰρ φρενόθεν γ' ἐπ' ἀριστερά,
παῖ Τελαμῶνος, ἔβας
τόσσον ἐν ποίμναις πίτνων·
ἥκοι γὰρ ἂν θεία νόσος· ἀλλ' ἀπερύκοι
καὶ Ζεὺς κακὰν καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀργείων φάτιν.
εἰ δ' ὑποβαλλόμενοι
κλέπτουσι μύθους οἱ μεγάλοι βασιλῆς,
ἢ τᾶς ἀσώτου Σισυφιδᾶν γενεᾶς,
μὴ μή μ', ἄναξ, ἔθ' ὧδ' ἐφάλοις κλισίαις
ὄμμ' ἔχων, κακὰν φάτιν ἄρῃ.

(B) ΜΕ. ὁ τοξότης ἔοικεν οὐ σμικρὸν φρονεῖν.
ΤΕΥ. οὐ γὰρ βάναυσον τὴν τέχνην ἐκτησάμην.
ΜΕ. μέγ' ἄν τι κομπάσειας, ἀσπίδ' εἰ λάβοις.
ΤΕΥ. κἂν ψιλὸς ἀρκέσαιμι σοί γ' ὡπλισμένῳ.
ΜΕ. ἡ γλῶσσά σου τὸν θυμὸν ὡς δεινὸν τρέφει.
ΤΕΥ. ξὺν τῷ δικαίῳ γὰρ μέγ' ἔξεστιν φρονεῖν.
ΜΕ. δίκαια γὰρ τόνδ' εὐτυχεῖν κτείναντά με;
ΤΕΥ. κτείναντα; δεινόν γ' εἶπας, εἰ καὶ ζῇς θανών.
ΜΕ. θεὸς γὰρ ἐκσῴζει με, τῷδε δ' οἴχομαι.
ΤΕΥ. μή νυν ἀτίμα θεοὺς θεοῖς σεσωσμένος.
ΜΕ. ἐγὼ γὰρ ἂν ψέξαιμι δαιμόνων νόμους;
ΤΕΥ. εἰ τοὺς θανόντας οὐκ ἐᾷς θάπτειν παρών.
ΜΕ. τούς γ' αὐτὸς αὑτοῦ πολεμίους· οὐ γὰρ καλόν.
ΤΕΥ. ἦ σοὶ γὰρ Αἴας πολέμιος προὔστη ποτέ;
ΜΕ. μισοῦντ' ἐμίσει· καὶ σὺ τοῦτ' ἠπίστασο.
ΤΕΥ. κλέπτης γὰρ αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιὸς ηὑρέθης.

HERODOTUS :

(A) Ἔστι δὲ τῆς Ἀραβίης χώρης, Αἰγύπτου δὲ οὐ πρόσω, κόλπος θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐκ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς καλεομένης θαλάσσης, μακρὸς οὕτω δή τι καὶ στενὸς, ὡς ἔρχομαι φράσων. μῆκος μὲν πλόου, ἀρξαμένῳ ἐκ μυχοῦ διεκπλῶσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρέην θάλασσαν, ἡμέραι ἀναισιμοῦνται τεσσεράκοντα, εἰρεσίῃ χρεωμένῳ· εὖρος δὲ, τῇ εὐρύτατός ἐστι ὁ κόλπος, ἥμισυ ἡμέρης πλόου. ῥηχίη δ' ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἄμπωτις ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέρην γίνεται. ἕτερον τοιοῦτον κόλπον καὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον δοκέω γενέσθαι κου· τὸν μὲν, ἐκ τῆς βορηίης θαλάσσης κόλπον ἐσέχοντα ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίης· τὸν δὲ [Ἀράβιον, τὸν ἔρχομαι λέξων,] ἐκ τῆς νοτίης φέροντα ἐπὶ Συρίης· σχεδὸν μὲν ἀλλήλοισι συντετραίνοντας τοὺς μυχοὺς, ὀλίγον δέ τι παραλλάσσοντας τῆς χώρης.

(B) Οἱ δὲ ὑπολειπόμενοι ἐν οἰκήμασι, ὧδε τὰ σπουδαιότατα ταριχεύουσι. πρῶτα μὲν σκολιῷ σιδήρῳ διὰ τῶν μυξωτήρων ἐξάγουσι τὸν ἐγκέφαλον, τὰ μὲν αὐτοῦ οὕτω ἐξάγοντες, τὰ δὲ

ἐγχέοντες φάρμακα. μετὰ δὲ, λίθῳ Αἰθιοπικῷ ὀξέϊ παρασχίσαντες παρὰ τὴν λαπάρην, ἐξ ὧν εἶλον τὴν κοιλίην πᾶσαν· ἐκκαθήραντες δὲ αὐτὴν, καὶ διηθήσαντες οἴνῳ φοινικηΐῳ, αὖτις διηθέουσι θυμιήμασι τετριμμένοισι. ἔπειτα τὴν νηδὺν σμύρνης ἀκηράτου τετριμμένης, καὶ κασίης, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων θυωμάτων, πλὴν λιβανωτοῦ, πλήσαντες, συρράπτουσι ὀπίσω. ταῦτα δὲ ποιήσαντες, ταριχεύουσι λίτρῳ, κρύψαντες ἡμέρας ἑβδομήκοντα· πλεῦνας δὲ τουτέων οὐκ ἔξεστι ταριχεύειν. ἐπεὰν δὲ παρέλθωσι αἱ ἑβδομήκοντα, λούσαντες τὸν νεκρὸν, κατειλίσσουσι πᾶν αὐτοῦ τὸ σῶμα σινδόνος βυσσίνης τελαμῶσι κατατετμημένοισι, ὑποχρίοντες τῷ κόμμι, τῷ δὴ ἀντὶ κόλλης τὰ πολλὰ χρέωνται Αἰγύπτιοι.

HOMER :

(A) βῆ δ' ἴμεν ὥστε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς,
ὅς τ' εἶσ' ὑόμενος καὶ ἀήμενος, ἐν δέ οἱ ὄσσε
δαίεται· αὐτὰρ ὁ βουσὶ μετέρχεται ἢ οἴεσσιν
ἠὲ μετ' ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους· κέλεται δέ ἑ γαστήρ
μήλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκινὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν.
ὣς 'Οδυσεὺς κούρῃσιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισιν ἔμελλεν
μίξεσθαι γυμνός περ ἐών· χρειὼ γὰρ ἵκανεν.
σμερδαλέος δ' αὐτῇσι φάνη κεκακωμένος ἄλμῃ,
τρέσσαν δ' ἄλλυδις ἄλλη ἐπ' ἠϊόνας προὐχούσας.
οἴη δ' 'Αλκινόου θυγάτηρ μένε· τῇ γὰρ 'Αθήνη
θάρσος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε καὶ ἐκ δέος εἵλετο γυίων.

(B) ἔνθα δέ τέ σφ' ἀγορή, καλὸν Ποσιδήϊον ἀμφίς,
ῥυτοῖσιν λάεσσι κατωρυχέεσσ' ἀραρυῖα.
ἔνθα δὲ νηῶν ὅπλα μελαινάων ἀλέγουσιν,
πείσματα καὶ σπεῖρα, καὶ ἀποξύουσιν ἐρετμά.
οὐ γὰρ Φαιήκεσσι μέλει βιὸς οὐδὲ φαρέτρη,
ἀλλ' ἱστοὶ καὶ ἐρετμὰ νεῶν καὶ νῆες ἐῖσαι,
ᾗσιν ἀγαλλόμενοι πολιὴν περόωσι θάλασσαν.
τῶν ἀλεείνω φῆμιν ἀδευκέα, μή τις ὀπίσσω
μωμεύῃ· μάλα δ' εἰσὶν ὑπερφίαλοι κατὰ δῆμον.

Scan the 4th line, and explain any peculiarity.

THUCYDIDES :

ἀφικομένων δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ Σαλαίθου, οἱ 'Αθηναῖοι τὸν μὲν Σάλαιθον εὐθὺς ἀπέκτειναν, ἔστιν ἃ παρεχόμενον, τά τ' ἄλλα καὶ ἀπὸ Πλαταιῶν (ἔτι γὰρ ἐπολιορκοῦντο) ἀπάξειν Πελοποννησίους· περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν γνώμας ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὑπὸ ὀργῆς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας μόνον ἀποκτεῖναι ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἅπαντας Μυτιληναίους, ὅσοι ἡβῶσι, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἀνδραποδίσαι, ἐπικαλοῦντες τήν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν, ὅτι οὐκ ἀρχόμενοι ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ προσξυνεβάλετο οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τῆς ὁρμῆς αἱ Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐς 'Ιωνίαν ἐκείνοις βοηθοὶ τολμήσασαι παρακινδυνεῦσαι· οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν ποιήσασθαι. πέμπουσιν οὖν τριήρη ὡς Πάχητα ἄγγελον τῶν δεδογμένων, κατὰ τάχος κελεύοντες διαχρήσασθαι Μυτιληναίους. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετάνοιά τις εὐθὺς ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀναλογισμὸς, ὠμὸν τὸ βούλευμα καὶ μέγα ἐγνῶσθαι, πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους.

Explain the case of ἐπικαλοῦντες.

Classics.—II.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

Four hours.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

1. What was the point at issue between Demosthenes and Meidias ?

2. Explain the following terms :—λειτουργίαι. προβολή. παρανόμων τινὸς κατηγορεῖν. ἀτιμία. ὑπερημέρων λαμβάνειν τινά. ἐξούλης δίκη. κλητῆρα ἐπιγράφεσθαι. χορηγός. And distinguish between δίκη τιμητός and ἀτιμητός, and between δίκη βλάβης and ὕβρεως.

3. What is the position of Ajax at the opening of Sophocles' play?

4. Write a short account of Sophocles, and mention the alterations he introduced into the drama.

5. Translate and, where necessary, explain—

τί δῆτα ποίμναις τήνδ' ἐπεμπίπτει βάσιν — τὸυπίτριπτον κίναδος — ναὶ μεθεῖναι — λέγεις τὸν ἄνδρα διαπεφοιβάσθαι κακοῖς — εὔφημα φώνει — ἐν χρῷ ξυρεῖν — θρηνεῖν ἐπῳδὰς πρὸς τομῶντι πήματι — λόγους ἀνασπᾶν.

6. What was Herodotus' theory about (a) the rise of the Nile? (b) the events of the Iliad? What other theories on the former question does he discuss and reject?

7. Mention some of the chief peculiarities of the Ionic dialect, giving instances, with their Attic equivalents.

8. What was the Digamma? Were there any traces of it left in the Greek of Sophocles' time? Shew by a comparison between Greek and Latin kindred words that the latter language has retained it or its equivalent where the Greek has altogether lost it.

9. Resolve the word ἵστημι into its component parts. Has the Latin verb anything to correspond to the termination? Derive, giving the English, the following words:—ἀτρυγέτοιο. τηλε-δαπῶν. ζαμενής. ἀπρίξ. ἐρεμνός. οἰοβώτας.

10. Discuss the etymology of the following words:—Ambitus, lacrima, heres, clavis, prehendo, benignus, locuples, cliens, natus, profanus, sponsus, arbitrium, fatigatus.

11. Translate and make any necessary comments on the following:—Scriberis Vario fortis — Quæ Venus quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit — Si figit adamantinos summis verticibus dira necessitas clavos — Pæne occupatam seditionibus delevit urbem Dacus et Æthiops — Martiis cœlebs quid agam kalendis miraris — Fies nobilium tu quoque fontium — Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem fallere testa — Quid debeas, O Roma, Neronibus, testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal devictus.

12. Quem criminosis cunque, voles modum
pones iambis.

What grammatical figure is here illustrated? What is the history of the invention of Iambic verse, and what the supposed etymology of the word?

13. Give an account of Sp. Mœlius. Why was the Censorship instituted, and what were the Censor's functions?

14. What were "spolia opima," and how often were they won in the history of Rome? Who is mentioned as winning them in Livy, Book IV.

15. What are the events narrated in Virgil, Book VIII.? Are there any traces of Homeric influence in the two books?

16. Translate, with any necessary notes—

Perpetui terga bovis — angit inhærens elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur — non te rationis egentem Lernæus turba capitum circumstitit anguis — Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum — Unde hæc tam clara repente tempestas — Si fortuna permittitis uti, quæsitum Ænean et mœnia Pallantea.

17. What was the state of affairs at Rome at the time of Roscius' trial? What was the punishment for parricide?

Classics.—III.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner*.

Three hours.

LATIN AUTHORS.

Translate, with short notes—

HORACE :

(A)
Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis,
Qui feros cultus hominum. recentum
Voce formasti catus et decoræ
    More palæstræ,
Te canam, magni Jovis et Deorum
Nuntium curvæque lyræ parentem,
Callidum, quidquid placuit, jocoso
    Condere furto.
Te, boves olim nisi reddidisses
Per dolum amotas, puerum minaci
Voce dum terret, viduus pharetra
    Risit Apollo.
Quin et Atridas duce te superbos
Ilio dives Priamus relicto
Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ
    Castra fefellit.
Tu pias lætis animas reponis
Sedibus virgaque levem coërces
Aurea turbam, superis Deorum
    Gratus et imis.

(B)
Fertur Prometheus, addere principi
Limo coactus particulam undique
    Desectam, et insani leonis
        Vim stomacho apposuisse nostro.

(C)
Da lunæ propere novæ,
    Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ : tribus aut novem
    Miscentur cyathis pocula commodis.
Qui Musas amat impares,
    Ternos ter cyathos attonitus petet
Vates ; tres prohibet supra
    Rixarum metuens tangere Gratia
Nudis juncta sororibus.

LIVY :

Furere omnes tribuni plebis, ante omnes Pompilius Antistiusque, repulsa suorum accensi : " Quidnam id rei esset? non suis beneficiis, non Patrum injuriis, non denique usurpandi libidine, quum liceat quod antea non licuerit, si non tribunum militarem, ne quæstorem quidem quemquam ex plebe factum. non valuisse patris pro filio, fratris pro fratre preces, tribunorum plebis, potestatis sacrosanctæ ad auxilium libertatis creatæ. Fraudem profecto in re esse, et A. Sempronium comitiis plus artis adhibuisse quam fidei. Ejus injuria queri suos honore dejectos." Itaque quum in ipsum et innocentia tutum, et magistratu in quo tunc erat, impetus fieri non posset, flexere iras in C. Sempronium patruelem Atratini : eique, ob ignominiam Volsci belli, adjutore collega M. Canuleio, diem dixere. Subinde ab iisdem tribunis mentio in senatu de agris dividendis illata est, (cui actioni semper acerrime C. Sempronius restiterat), ratis, id quod erat, aut deposita causa leviorem futurum apud Patres reum, aut perseverantem sub judicii tempus plebem offensurum.

VIRGIL :

(A)
Una omnes ruere, ac totum spumare, reductis
Convulsum remis rostrisque tridentibus, æquor.
Alta petunt : pelago credas innare revulsas
Cycladas, aut montes concurrere montibus altos :
Tanta mole viri turritis puppibus instant.
Stuppea flamma manu telisque volatile ferrum
Spargitur ; arva nova Neptunia cæde rubescunt.
Regina in mediis patrio vocat agmina sistro ;
Necdum etiam geminos a tergo respicit angues.
Omnigenumque deûm monstra et latrator Anubis
Contra Neptunum et Venerem contraque Minervam
Tela tenent. Sævit medio in certamine Mavors
Cælatus ferro, tristesque ex æthere Diræ ;
Et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla :
Quam cum sanguineo sequitur Bellona flagello.

(B)
Tum Meropem atque Erymanta manu, tum sternit Aphidnum ;
Tum Bitian ardentem oculis, animisque frementem,
Non jaculo—neque enim jaculo vitam ille dedisset—
Sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit,
Fulminis acta modo : quam nec duo taurea terga,
Nec duplici squama lorica fidelis et auro

Sustinuit ; collapsa ruunt immania membra.
Dat tellus gemitum, et clipeum super intonat ingens :
Qualis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam
Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
Constructam ponto jaciunt; sic illa ruinam
Prona trahit, penitusque vadis illisa recumbit ;
Miscent se maria, et nigræ attolluntur arenæ.
Tum sonitu Prochyta alta tremit, durumque cubile
Inarime Jovis imperiis imposta Typhœo.

CICERO :

(A) Cum jam proscriptionis mentio nulla fieret, et cum, etiam qui antea metuerant, redirent, ac jam defunctos sese periculis arbitrarentur, nomen refertur in tabulas Sexti Roscii hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis; manceps fit Chrysogonus. Tria præedia vel nobilissima Capitoni propria traduntur, quæ hodie possidet: in reliquas omnes fortunas iste T. Roscius nomine Chrysogoni, quemadmodum ipse dicit, impetum facit. Hæc bona sexagies H-S emuntur duobus millibus nummûm. Hæc omnia, Judices, imprudente L. Sylla facta esse certe scio.

(B) In privatis rebus si qui rem mandatam non modo malitiosius gessisset sui quæstûs aut commodi causâ, verum etiam negligentius ; eum majores summum admisisse dedecus existimabant. Itaque mandati constitutum est judicium, non minus turpe, quam furti, Credo, propterea quod, quibus in rebus ipsi interesse non possumus, in his operæ nostræ vicaria fides amicorum supponitur; quam qui lædit, oppugnat omnium commune præsidium, et, quantum in ipso est, disturbat vitæ societatem. Non enim possumus omnia per nos agere. Alius in alia est re magis utilis.

Explain mandatum.

TACITUS :

Quibus paulum ægreque vitatis, postquam mutabat æstus eodemque, quo ventus, ferebat, non adhærere ancoris, non exhaurire irrumpentes undas poterant: equi, jumenta, sarcinæ, etiam arma præcipitantur, quo levarentur alvei manantes per latera, et fluctu superurgente. Quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, et truculentia cæli præstat Germania, tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, hostilibus circum litoribus, aut ita vasto et profundo, ut credatur novissimum ac sine terris mare. Pars navium haustæ sunt, plures apud insulas longius sitas ejectæ ; milesque, nullo illic hominum cultu, fame absumptus, nisi quos corpora equorum eodem elisa toleraverant. Sola Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit; quem per omnes illos dies noctesque apud scopulos et prominentes oras, cum se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, vix cohibuere amici quo minus eodem mari oppeteret. Tandem relabente æstu et secundante vento claudæ naves raro remigio aut intentis vestibus, et quædam a validioribus tractæ, revertere ; quas raptim refectas misit ut scrutarentur insulas. Collecti ea cura plerique : multos Angrivarii, nuper in fidem accepti, redemptos ab interioribus reddidere ; quidam in Britanniam rapti, et remissi a regulis.

Classics.—IV.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

Three hours.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Translate into Attic Greek—

It was very strange that upon such an accusation, maintained with so slender evidence, men that had deserved so well of their country should be overthrown. But their enemies had so incensed the rascally multitude that no man durst absolve them, save only Socrates, the wise and virtuous philosopher, whose voice in that judgment was not regarded. Six of them were put to death, of whom one had hardly escaped drowning, and was by much ado relieved by other vessels in the storm : but the captains which were absent escaped : for when the fury of the people was overpast, this judgment was reversed, and the accusers called into question for having deceived and perverted the citizens. Thus the Athenians went about to free themselves from the infamy of injustice : but the divine justice was not asleep, nor would be so deluded.—RALEIGH.

Translate into Greek Iambics—

> To thee unwilling most unwillingly
> I come, by the Great Father's will driven down
> To execute a doom of new revenge.
> Alas! I pity thee, and hate myself
> That I can do no more. Aye, from thy sight
> Returning for a season, heaven seems hell,
> So thy worn form pursues me night and day,
> Smiling reproach. Wise art thou, firm and good,
> But vainly could'st stand forth alone in fight
> Against the Omnipotent.
>
> *Prometheus Unbound.*

Restore to the original Iambics—

> I should never, Sirs, again marvel at a man,
> Who, being nothing by descent, consequently goes astray,
> When those, who seem to be nobly born,
> Use such erring words as these in their discourses.   next line.
> Come, tell (us) again from the beginning : Do you say then you (took) and brought
> The man hither as an ally to the Greeks?
> Did he not set sail of his own free will as being his own master?
> How art thou general over him, and how is it lawful for thee
> To rule the people, whom this man led from home?
> As Sparta's ruler thou camest, not as lord over us.

Classics.—V.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

Three hours.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The two greatest Captains of the age had at last met face to face. Each might be considered to be still in the prime of life : but Alexander, who was turned of forty-five, was already broken in health, whilst the vigorous Henry was eight years younger, and of an iron constitution. Both had passed their lives in the field, but the King from nature, education, and the force of circumstances, preferred pitched battles to scientific combinations, while the Duke, having studied and practised his art in the great Spanish and Italian schools of warfare, was rather a profound strategist than a professional fighter, although capable of great promptness and intense personal energy when his judgment dictated a battle. Both were born with that invaluable gift, which no human being can acquire, authority, and both were adored and willingly obeyed by their soldiers, so long as those soldiers were paid and fed.—FROUDE.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

> A little song I thought to send
>   On this your natal day :
> But, tho' my heart is very full,
>   Few words I find to say.
>
> The streamlet, breaking from the hills,
>   Babbles to rock and tree ;
> But, grown a river deep and wide,
>   Flows soundless to the sea.
>
> The birds in summer cease the song
>   They warbled in the spring,
> For silence seemeth best to them
>   Who have too much to sing.

Classics.—VI.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

One hour.

HISTORY OF GREECE TO THE YEAR B.C. 404.

1. What is the mythical, and what the true story of the origin of the Greeks?

2. Draw a sketch map of Greece, showing the position of the following places :—Sparta, Athens, Argos, Corinth, Mantinea, Salamis, Naupactus, Sphacteria, Thebes, Platæa, Messene, Elis, Tænarum, Delphi.

3. Give an outline of the legislation of Lycurgus, and contrast his political constitution with that of Solon.

4. Write a short account of the progress of events from the battle of Ægospotami to the restoration of democracy at Athens.

5. Give an account of the rise of Tragedy in Greece.

HISTORY OF ROME TO B.C. 202.

One hour,

1. What was the origin of the Plebs, and what the main causes leading to their degradation? Describe the law of debt at Rome.

2. Draw a rough map of Italy showing the position of Rome, Samnium, Etruria, Cisalpine Gaul, Latium, Apulia, Campania.

3. Write a *short* account of the first Punic War.

4. What was the history of the passing of the Licinian Rogations, and what their tenour.

5. Give an account of the two great assemblies of the Roman people; and distinguish the political position of the Latin, Italian, and Provincial subjects of Rome.

French.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

Three hours.

MOLIÈRE—L'Avare.   GUIZOT—Edouard III.   COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into English—

Jacques, dans le fond du théâtre, en se retournant du côté par lequel il est entré.—Je m'en vais revenir : qu'on me l'égorge tout-à-l'heure ; qu'on me lui fasse griller les pieds ; qu'on me le mette dans l'eau bouillante ; et qu'on me le pende au plancher.

Harpagon, à maître Jacques.—Qui ? celui qui m'a dérobé ?

Jacques.—Je parle d'un cochon de lait que votre intendant me vient d'envoyer, et je veux vous l'accommoder à ma fantaisie.

Harpagon.—Il n'est pas question de cela, et voilà monsieur à qui il faut parler d'autre chose.

Le Commissaire, à maître Jacques.—Ne vous épouvantez point ; je suis homme à ne vous point scandaliser, et les choses iront dans la douceur.

Jacques.—Monsieur est de votre souper ?

Le Commissaire.—Il faut ici, mon cher ami, ne rien cacher à votre maître.

Jacques.—Ma foi, monsieur, je montrerai tout ce que je sais faire, et je vous traiterai du mieux qu'il me sera possible.

Harpagon.—Ce n'est pas là l'affaire.

Jacques.—Si je ne vous fais pas aussi bonne chère que je voudrais, c'est la faute de monsieur notre intendant, qui m'a rogné les ailes avec les ciseaux de son économie.

2. What is the meaning of parler à mon bonnet; and of parler à ta barrette? To what particular thing is this last word now limited?

3. Translate the following :—L'on peut porter des cheveux de son cru — c'est un parti où il n'y a rien à redire — sur le pied du denier cinq — ébloui de ce leurre — faire un galimatias. What is the traditional derivation of the last word?

4. Derive the following words :—Derechef, avant, feu, valet, cheminée, puisque, jeûne, effroyable, cacher, noyer, souci, message, écouter, regret, ladre, jouir, souvent, croître, pré, tandis, or. Carefully give the English of all the words.

5. How did Ménage derive the word *rat* from the Latin *mus?* From what Greek root did the old etymologists derive *paresse?* What is its real root? Enunciate a canon against false etymology.

6. In writing such words as grand'mère, grand'chose, trace historically the reason for the introduction of the apostrophe.

7. Translate into English—

Bientôt le parfum de l'oie rôtie remplit la chambre du malade, dont l'estomac, appauvri par de longues privations, se sentit excité par ces succulents effluves. Il se ranima à l'espoir du festin sans frais, fit dresser la table près de son lit, et trouva dans l'arrière de ses appétits si longtemps inassouvis, un reste de soif et de faim pour cette bonne chère inattendue. Tricot rempli son verre, qu'il vida d'une main tremblante pour le faire remplir de nouveau. Le vin et la nourriture, loin d'accroître son mal, au premier instant, semblèrent exalter ses forces brisées : il se redressa plus ferme ; une demi-ivresse fit briller ses yeux ; il se mit à parler tout haut de ses projets, à serrer les mains du cousin et de la cousine, en répétant que c'étaient ses vrais parents et en leur donnant des conseils sur ce qu'ils devraient faire de son pauvre héritage. Tricot et sa femme pleuraient d'attendrissement. Enfin, lorsqu'ils laissèrent le vieil huissier pour quelques courses indispensables dans la ville, ce fut avec promesse de venir prendre congé de lui avant de repartir. Fournier arriva au moment où ils sortaient. Il vit le malade les suivre d'un regard narquois jusqu'au delà du seuil, achever son verre, puis faire claquer sa langue avec un rire moqueur.

8. Translate into French—

Endowed with rare intelligence, Hypatia had already, at an age when ordinarily serious studies are scarcely entered on, fathomed the depths of mathematics and philosophy. In the decline of heathen manners women had long ceased to be confined to the interior of the gyneceum. Hypatia mounted also the professional chair. A numerous audience soon pressed forward to the lectures of this young lady clothed in the garb of a philosopher. She eclipsed the most learned masters ; she could not go abroad without being surrounded with a crowd of admirers who acted as her retinue. More than once she was obliged to stop in the public square to explain Plato and Aristotle. The graces of her person must have added much to the attractions of her eloquence. How was it possible not to love wisdom proceeding from such a mouth !

9. Translate into English :—

" Les prélats et les barons, qui chefs et ordonneurs de la besogne avaient été, reçurent la noble dame moult doucement et joyeusement, et lui recordèrent assez ordonnément comment Dieu lui avait visités et retardés, puisqu'une poignée de gens comme ils étaient avaient déconfit le roi d'Écosse et toute sa puissance. Lors demanda la reine ce que le roi d'Écosse était devenu." Sur la réponse qu'on lui fit, elle envoya un de ses chevaliers ordonner à Jean Copeland de lui amener son prisonnier. L'entêté vainqueur déclara, comme il l'avait déjà fait en s'éloignant du champ de bataille, qu'il ne remettrait David II. qu'au roi d'Angleterre lui-même. " Madame d'Angleterre à cette fois n'en put avoir autre chose, et ne se tint pas pour bien contente de l'écuyer, et fit tantôt lettres écrire et sceller, et les envoya à son cher seigneur le roi d'Angleterre, qui séait devant Calais."

Modern History.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner.*

Two hours.

HALLAM'S Constitutional History, Chapters VII. VIII. IX. ; and FREEMAN'S General Sketch of European History.

1. " The battle of Chalons was one of the most important in the history of the world." Explain this statement.

2. What changes were made in the form of government by Diocletian ? When and under whom did Christianity first receive recognition from the State ?

3. Give a short account of the invasion of the Moguls. Who was their great leader ?

4. What is the history of the name Switzerland ?

5. Who were the Guelfs and Ghibelins, and whence did they get their names?

6. Give a short account of the rise of the British power in India.

7. What were the main clauses of the Petition of Right?

8. Discuss shortly the question of Ship Money.

9. What were Tonnage and Poundage, and what the question at issue with regard to them between King and Parliament?

10. How did the position of the Judges in the time of Charles I. greatly conduce to their venality?

11. What is Hallam's opinion of the trial of Strafford?

English.

Rev. J. C. WHALL, M.A., *Examiner*.

Three hours.

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

1. What are the six main branches of the Indo-European family, and what languages do they severally contain? To which does English belong? Give any cognate words showing the connexion of the various languages.

2. State and exemplify Grimm's law.

3. Refer the following words to their original languages:—Frail, caitiff, kecksy, landlubber, can (verb), calico, fetishism, thorpe, cargo, cause, yacht, tarn, crag.

4. How can you account for the use in English of pairs of words with the same signification: *e.g.,* "to aid and abet," "this is my act and deed," "mirth and jollity."

5. Give reasons for supposing that our "ea" had till lately the sound of "ay." What bearing will the fact, if established, have on the spelling of such words as believe, receive.

6. What is the history of the use of the word "grain" in the sense of "dye?"

7. Distinguish the terms presentive and symbolic, and exemplify the distinction by reference to the history of the Alphabet. Give instances to prove that the presentive verb is only a noun raised to verb power.

8. Distinguish strong, mixed, and weak verbs, giving examples. Give some of the suffixes and prefixes which are employed in verb-making. What is the meaning and history of the verb "worth?"

9. Give some of the Saxon, French, and Latin terminations used in the formation of English nouns, with the meaning, and instances of nouns so formed.

10. Decline the pronoun of the first person in Gothic and Anglo-Saxon, and the third in Saxon; and give instances from the Bible of the use of the latter in the genitive singular neuter and the dative singular masculine.

11. How does Earle define flat, flexional, and phrasal syntax? Discuss the origin and propriety of the sentence "It is me."

12. Mention some of the ways in which the English language has been affected by the art of printing.

13. State and examine the truth of Dr. Latham's paradox on the corruption of language.

14. Define Rhythm and Metre so as to distinguish them. What is Alliteration, and what the rule which used in old times to govern its employment?

15. What is Lipogrammatism? Mention any authors of note who employed it.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 17th April, 1878.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1879.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1879.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEME of Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS *for the Year* 1879.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Demosthenes, *Meidias;* Herodotus, *Book II.;* Homer's Odyssey, *Book VI.;* Sophocles, *Ajax.*

LATIN.—Virgil, *Æneid, Books VIII. & IX.;* Horace, *Odes,* not including *Epodes;* Livy, *Book IV.;* Cicero, *Pro Roscio.*

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

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

II.—MATHEMATICS.

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

III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, *Chapters VII. to IX.* inclusive, and Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

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

FRENCH.—Passages will be given from Molière, *L'Avare,* and Guizot, *Edouard III.,* for translation into English; also a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

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

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

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

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

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

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