(No. 19.)



1876.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1875.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Crowther, and ordered by the Council to be printed, September 12, 1876.



DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS-SEPTEMBER, 1875.

IN conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Tasmanian Council of Education, the Council has directed the publication of the names of the Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts to the satisfaction of the Examiners :---

FIRST CLASS.

NEIL ELLIOTT LEWIS, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Gold Medal as Senior Associate of the year, and the Council's First Prize of the value of £10 each for English, French, and Mathematics.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD MACMILLAN, High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize of the value of £10 each for Latin and Greek, and the Council's Second Prize of the value of £5 for Italian.

ALGERNON TOWNSEND CRESWELL, Hutchins School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize of the value of £5 each for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics.

BEATRICE MARY PIKE, the Ladies' Grammar School, Davey-street, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize of the value of £10 each for German and Italian, the Council's Second Prize of the value of £5 for English, and a Second Prize for French.

SECOND CLASS.

ROBERT GRANT M'DOWALL, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

JOHN GEORGE LINDSAY, Church Grammar School, Launceston. Awarded a Second Prize for French.

HENRY TREMLETT HULL, High School, Hobart Town.

ARTHUR LESLIE GIBLIN, Hutchins School, Hobart Town.

ISABEL AGNES GIBSON, Miss Giblin's School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize of the value of £5 for German.

The Council has further directed the publication of the names of the under-mentioned Candidates over the age of 19 years, who have passed the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and upon whom the Degree has been conferred accordingly :--

SECOND CLASS.

MARY THERESA SMYTH, Private Tuition.

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER FINLAY, Private Study.

Rose CAROLINE SANSOM, Private Tuition.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Hobart Town, 29th September, 1875.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

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

THE following Report will give a general idea of the manner in which the Candidates for the Degree of Associate of Arts acquitted themselves :----

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

The number of Candidates who presented themselves at the Preliminary Examination on Saturday, September the 11th, was sixteen; two who had previously registered their names having withdrawn at the last moment. It seems to the Examiner that a check ought to be put upon this kind of vacillation. The mischief of it was particularly evidenced at this Examination; inasmuch as one of the Candidates, who failed to come forward, was the only one who entered his name for Chemistry: so that an Examiner had been appointed, a paper drawn up and copies printed off for his sole benefit, and yet he never so much as indicated his wish that his name should be withdrawn.

Of the sixteen Candidates who came forward four were females and four were over the prescribed age: All succeeded in passing, although some little allowance was granted to one in Arithmetic, and to another in Analysis and Parsing, on the ground that the other subjects were very fairly done by them: indeed the one who failed the most in the Analysis and Parsing obtained the highest marks in the Preliminary History and Geography. Of the several parts of the Preliminary Examination the Examiner reports that in :--

(1.) ARITHMETIC.—Six Candidates obtained full marks, not only working their sums correctly, but exhibiting an intelligent appreciation of their work; eight did well; one indifferently; and one badly:

(2) ENGLISH.—The Reading, both in prose and verse, was uniformly correct, and in the case of two or three decidedly good. Only two examples occurred throughout of false spelling. Three candidates gained full marks in Analysis and Parsing, and seven more a closely approximate fumber; one seriously broke down. Several blundered over the compound relative "what."

(3.) HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—Uniformly good. Seven candidates gained close upon full marks.

Of the sixteen Candidates who passed the Preliminary Examination, four were over the age prescribed by the Regulations; and of their work, therefore, no account is taken in the reports on the several subjects of examination which are subjoined.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

I. ENGLISH SUBJECTS.—All the Candidates presented themselves in these subjects. Failed, none. Passed, 12; with credit, 7. Full marks, 1100. Highest obtained, 871. Average, 738. This result is very nearly the same as last year; the highest marks and the average marks are considerably above what they were then; but this may be due to a different distribution of the marks.

(a.) The English Language.—An enormous disparity of merit was apparent in the Candidates in this subject, the marks obtained varying from 57 to 344 out of a total of 450. The most meritorious candidates were MacMillan, Hull, and Lewis, the last two obtaining exactly the same number of marks, 325. Lewis was the only one who showed his complete mastery over the analysis of the language.

(b.) History and Geography — Answers on these subjects almost uniformly satisfactory, a higher average of marks being maintained throughout. Beatrice Pike is deserving of especial mention in History: Creswell, M'Dowall, Hull, and Lewis in Geography. Precise numbers in latitude and longitude were not asked for, the Examiner considering it far better that the relative position of places on the surface of the earth should be remembered by a map printed on the brain, which can be roughly sketched on paper in a few seconds, than that the memory should be overloaded with a multitude of numbers.

II. LATIN.—Presented by 10. Failed, 1. Passed, 9; with credit, 4. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained 618. Average, 481.

The Examiner observes that the number of marks gained this year in Latin contrasts $prim\hat{a}$ facie favourably with those of last year. But this may probably be due to a difference in the

Examiner's method of applying the standard: for the Examiner was not altogether satisfied that thescholarship of the Candidates was so mature as it should have been. He forms his opinion in great measure upon the composition, and upon the manner in which the unseen passage was translated; for while the general questions, and the translations from the prepared authors, were on the whole well done, these were very feebly managed. There was a great lack of appreciation of the force of the subjunctive mood, and other niceties of the language. Lindsay and M'Dowall were more promising in this respect than the others; but the first was sorely deficient in his copia verborum. MacMillan was the only one who at all succeeded at an attempt at Latin verse composition. As an examination exercise his performance was highly creditable.

III. GREEK.—Presented by 6. Failed, none. Passed, 6; with credit, 2. Full marks, 800. Highest obtained, 640. Average, $503\frac{1}{2}$. The average last year was 504—a rather singular coincidence, especially when the difference of Examiners is taken into account.

The manner in which the Greek examination exercises were rendered gave proof of careful preparation and an intelligent reading of the original authors. The Grammar questions were fairly answered, and even when mistakes were made evidence was afforded that the right information had been acquired, but had slipped through a treacherous memory. The papers of MacMillan were decidedly the best, those of Creswell the next best, but after a considerable interval. Those of Lewis were next in order of merit, and after a comparatively small interval, but falling below the prescribed line which marks the credit standard.

IV. FRENCH.—Presented by all. Failed, none. Passed, 12; with credit, 6. Full marks, 600. Highest obtained, 495. Average, 383. The translation from French into English was very well done in almost every instance, but the attempts to translate English into French were, as a rule, very weak.

The spelling of some of the Candidates was very unsatisfactory, but I have not allowed bad spelling to affect the number of marks obtained by the Candidate.

V. GERMAN.—Presented by 3. Failed, none. Passed, 3; with credit, 2. Full marks, 600. Highest obtained, 532. Average, 443. The answers sent in by Beatrice Pike are worthy of especial commendation; the translation by this Candidate of a piece of English into German is excellent.

VI. ITALIAN.—Presented by 3. All passed; 2 with credit. Full marks, 600. Highest obtained, 505. Average, 434.

VII. PURE MATHEMATICS.—Presented by 11. Failed, 4. Passed, 7; with credit, 3. Full marks, 800. Highest, 479. Average, 347.

(a.) Arithmetic.—Work unquestionably feeble; one Candidate only, M'Dowall, obtaining half the marks in the ordinary paper.

(b.) Algebra.—As in the Arithmetic, the general average of work was indifferent; Creswell and Beatrice Pike, however, deserve commendation.

(c.) Euclid.—One Candidate only, Creswell, deserves particular commendation in this subject. Six others, however, wrote out the majority of the propositions from Euclid correctly.

(d.) Higher Euclid and Trigonometry.—These subjects were attempted by seven only, and of these Lewis succeeded far the best; but MacMillan, Creswell, and M'Dowall acquitted themselves very creditably.

VIII. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Presented by 3. Failed, 1. Passed, 2; with credit, none. Full marks, 250. Highest, 113. Average, 97.

Lewis was the only Candidate who gave any token of having really mastered the subject, the rest failing to work correctly the simplest example. The Examiner is of opinion that the text book on this subject is too meagre to be of much use.

IX. GEOLOGY.—One Candidate only, who passed. The Text Book had been carefully read, but there was no proof that the Candidate could recognise a single mineral or organic fossil.

X. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—Presented by one Candidate only, who passed. The Candidate's attainments were not such as to deserve a high scale of marks, the answers being very unequal in merit. The Candidate was evidently much better acquainted with Zoology than Botany.

XI. DRAWING.—One Candidate, under nineteen, came forward in this subject, who passed. The work in perspective was very creditable, being correct throughout, except in one problem. The Drawing from the flat was only tolerably good, and the attempt at the plaster model was a failure. Finished drawings are not to be expected in the time allowed, but some degree of proficiency must be looked for in freedom, boldness, and correctness of mere outline.

27. On adding together the marks obtained by the Candidates in the several subjects presented by them, it appeared that of the twelve the following nine had passed :---

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An estimation of the second	$\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\mathrm{IRST}} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{LASS}} = \mathbf{I} \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{LL}} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{ISS}} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{LL}} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{L}} \mathbf{U}_{\mathrm{L}}$	2060	
	G. A. MacMillan	3208	
1.54.5	A. T. Creswell	2838	
hi v	Beatrice M. Pike	2623	
# 1	SECOND CLASS.—R. G. M'Dowall	2329	
· ·	J. G. Lindsay	2290	
	H. T. Hull.	2216	•
	A. L. Giblin	2115	
•••••	Isabel A. Gibson	1964	

The following Table shews how this Examination bears comparison with former years :									;;			
· · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<i>ii</i>	Pre-	A. A. ion.	· · ·		es.	s,	orks .	alt ed.	rks d.	age 1.
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	•	No. of di	Reject li	 Exc	Passed	First	Second	7 hird	Highe	Avera	Highe yet	Highe yet 1
, Y V											18	75.
- 18	360-1871	114	13	91	84	40	19	25	2637*	2095	3442	2565
L.e.	1872	11	. 0	11	9	3	1	õ	2821	2075		
	1873	14	2	12	10 .	4	. 1	5	3295	2228		
a. ,	1874	17	1	16	13	, 5	7	1	3082	2357		
an 1. 11	1875	12	0	12	9	4	5	0	3442	2565		•

* Average.

When the Examiners are changed, the comparison between one year and another cannot be so ÷ • • precise as when the same Examiners continue from year to year; but there is every reason to believe that the Candidates under 19 have this year acquitted themselves remarkably well. The examination is distinguished by one female attaining a position in the first class.

The Prizes which by the Council's Regulations must be awarded are-

•	Council's Gold Medal	N. E. Lewis:
,	First Prize for English	N. E. Lewis.
	First Prize for Latin	G. A. MacMillan.
e .	First Prize for Greek	G. A. MacMillan.
···· }	First Prize for French	N. E. Lewis.
	First Prize for German	Beatrice M. Pike.
*	First Prize for Italian	Beatrice M. Pike.
Y	First Prize for Mathematics	N. E. Lewis.

The Prizes, which by the Council's Regulations are left to the discretion of the Examiners, have thus been awarded :---. .

edu i e . Nastri e .	Second Prize for English	Beatrice Mary Pike. A. T. Creswell. A. T. Creswell	•
i.,	Second Prize for French	J. G. Lindsay. Beatrice M. Pike.	
na serie de la composición de la compos	Second Prize for German Second Prize for Italian Second Prize for Mathematics	Isabel A. Gibson. G. A. MacMillan. A. T. Creswell.	:

ni i. Of the four Candidates already mentioned as being over age, all succeeded in passing the Pre linary Examination; and three, one male and two females, attained the Degree, one in the Second and two in the Third class.

 $(\alpha'')_{i=1}^{\prime\prime}$ - Full Tables of the results will be found appended to the Report. 1940 Million Angela 2011 Alfred - Galacia

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For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—SEPTEMBER, 1875.

GENERAL CLASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

No,	NAME.	MARKS.	AGE.		SCHOOL.	TEACHER.
			yrs. ms.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1	Lewis, N. E.	3442	16 11	Council's Gold Medal. First Prize English £10 First Prize French £10 First Prize Mathematics . £10	}High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.
2	MacMillan, G. A.	3268	17 6	First Prize Latin £10 First Prize Greek £10 Second Prize Italian £5	}High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.
3	Creswell, A. T.	2838	16 10	Second Prize Latin £5 Second Prize Greek £5 Second Prize Mathematics £5	Hutchins	J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A.
4	Pike, Beatrice M.	2623	17 5	First Prize German £10 First Prize Italian £10 Second Prize English £5 * Second Prize French.	Ladies' Grammar	Miss Garrett.
	:			SECOND CLASS.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5	M'Dowall, R. G.	2329	16 11		Hutchins	J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A.
6	Lindsay, J. G.	2290 ·	15 11	* Second Prize French.	Church Grammar,	Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A.
7	Hull, H. T.	2216	16 10	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	High	Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris,
8	Giblin, A. L.	2115	18 10	· - · ·	Hutchins	J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A.
9	Gibson, Isabel A.	1964	18 11	Second Prize German £5	Private	Miss Giblin.

* Prize divided, marks being equal.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 24th September, 1875.

EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.-SEPTEMBER, 1875.

English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Italian.	Pure Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Zoology and Botany.	Geology.	Drawing.
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	; FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
Lewis Pike, Beatrice MacMillan Hull M'Dowall Creswell Gibson	MacMillan Creswell Lewis M'Dowall	Mac Millan Creswell	Lewis Lindsay Pike, Beatrice } M Dowall Creswell Hull	Pike, Beatrice Gibson, Isabel	Pike, Beatrice Mac Millan	Lewis Creswell M'Dowall			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_
SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SÉCOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Lindsay Giblin	Giblin Lindsay Hull	Lewis Lindsay Hull Giblin	MacMillan Gibson, Isabel Giblin	Lewis	Gibson, Isabel	MacMillan Giblin Pike, Beatrice Lindsay	Lewis Creswell	Hull	Gibson, Isabel	M'Dowall

SPECIAL CLASS LIST.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 24th September, 1875.

EXAMINATION for the Degree of Associate of Arts.—September, 1875.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	English.	Del Latin.	Greek.	French.	German.	Italian.	Mathematics.	6 Natural Philosophy.	5 Botany.	.Geology.	Drawing.	TOTAL.	CLASS
	i												<u></u>			·	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Lewis, Neil Elliott Mac Millan, George A Creswell, Algernon T Pike, Beatrice Mary M. Dowall, Robert Grant. Lindsay, John George Hull, Henry Tremlett Giblin, Arthur Leslie Gibson, Isabel Agnes	 27 Oct. 1858 7 Mar. 1858 2 Nov. 1858 6 Apr. 1858 18 Oct. 1858 1 Oct. 1859 22 Nov. 1858 8 Nov. 1856 26 Oct. 1856 	High High Hutchins Ladies' Grammar Hutchins Church Grammar, Launceston High Hutchins' Private	 Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A. Ditto J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A. Miss Garrett J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A. Rev. W. H. Savigny, M A. Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A. J. V. Buckland, Esq., B.A. Miss Giblin 	c 871 c 868 c 746 c 869 c 815 691 c 851 683 c 734	c 573 c 618 c 583 c 538 439 437 451	525 c 640 c 557 480 423 395 	c 495 382 c 412 c 456 c 452 c 456 c 456 c 400 321 .843	386 	c 425 c 505 	c 479 335 c 460 261 c 400 224 n. p. 265 	113 80 <i>n. p.</i> 	1,05		124	3442 3268 2838 2623 2329 2290 2216 2115 1964	First. First. First. Second. Second. Second. Second.
	Candidates over Nin	eteen ¥ea	rs of Age.					ŀ									ĺ
10 11 12	Smyth, Mary Theresa Finlay, William Alexander Sansom, Rose Caroline		Private Tuition Private Study Private Tuition	Mr. H. M. Pike. Mr. P. Lyons Messrs. Ireland & Cairnduff	713 654 666	424 n. p.		c 502 382 387	273	380 	166 235 n. p.				— 89	2034 1695 1477	Second. Third. Third.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NOTE.-c passed with credit. n. p. not passed.

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For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, D.D.

Hobart Town, 24th September, 1875.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.-SEPTEMBER, 1875.

Preliminary Examination.

All marks obtained by those who pass will be carried forward into the ordinary Examination.

ARITHMETIC.

Two hours.

1. Find the sum and difference of seven hundred and eighty-three millions five thousand three hundred and nine, and five hundred and four millions twenty-nine thousand and seven.

- 2. Divide 570326 by 63, by short division, explaining clearly the formation of the remainder.
- 3. Multiply-

4. Divide-

1

(a) $\pounds 250$ 13s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$ by 632.

(b) 19 miles 3 furlongs 105 yards by 17.

(b)

 \pounds £107,610 17s. 7d. by 4317.

500 dozen boxes of figs weigh 8 tons 17 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs.; what is the weight of one box?

ENGLISH.

Two hours,

- Analyse—John, who had stood in some awe of his chief justiciary, Fitz-Peter, exclaimed with joy when he heard of his death, "It is well."
 Parse—
 - "He showed on his return to England what he meant by true kingship."
- 3. Write from dictation—

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Three hours.

- 1. Name the locality and indicate the general direction of these mountain ranges-The Caucasus, the Carpathians, the Rocky Mountains, the Apennines, Atlas, Libanus.
- 2. Describe the general direction and the outflow of these rivers-Hudson, Rhine, Mackenzie, Orange, Burrampooter, Yarra.
- 3. Where are the following lakes to be found—Como, Huron, Tchad, Van, Torrens, Titicaca? Mention whether they are salt or fresh; or any other characteristic.
- 4. Sketch a very rough outline of the continents of the world, sufficient to indicate the positions of Dublin, Calcutta, Copenhagen, Natal, Lima, Quebec.
- 5. Name in order, with dates of accession, the sovereigns of the House of York and of the Brunswick dynasty.
- 6. In whose reign, and between whom, were fought the battle of the Standard, the two battles of Worcester, the battles of Hastings, Blenheim, Zutphen?
- 7. In whose reign and in connection with what events are found the names of Lord Clarendon, Lord Bacon, Simon de Montfort, Latimer, Joanna Southcote, Tyrrel?
- 8. In whose reign did the following events take place :-- The Conquest of Wales, the Conquest of Ireland, the Union with Scotland, the Irish Union, the Abolition of the Star Chamber, the Repeal of the Test Act ?

English.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

SHAKESPERE-Richard II. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

- 1. Frame short sentences in which (a) an infinitive phrase shall be the subject; (b) a noun sentence shall be the object; (c) copula with adverb shall be the predicate; (d) participial noun phrase shall be the object; (e) copula with noun sentence shall be the predicate.
- 2. Analyse by Morell's Second Scheme the following passage—Taking care in the second column to refer each sentence not only to another sentence, but to the particular word in that sentence upon which it depends; also in the object column to distinguish the particular kind of object, and in the extension column the particular order of the four orders of adverb. "The conclusion they arrived at was that it would not be safe for the metropolis to be dependent upon so distant a source of water, but that they had better seek a supply nearer home."
- 3. Derive the words-Miscreant, recreant, lewd, rancour, impeach, sue, atone, caitiff, treason, liege, advantage, attorney, surfeit, sovereign, puny, beadsman, redoubted, apricock, sterling.
- 4. Define the figures of speech named—Metaphor, zeugma, ellipsis, pleonasm, paranomasia, irony; and if any examples occur in the following sentences point them out—"Many have, and others must sit there." "This teeming womb of royal kings." To rouse his wrongs and chase them to the bay." "Pray God we may make haste and come too late." "I brought high Hereford, if you call him so, but to the next highway, and there I left him." "Give reins and spurs."
- 5. "Violent fires soon burn out themselves." Is this sentence equivalent to "Violent fires soon burn themselves out;" or in what lies the difference?
- 6. Paraphrase the following sentences so as fully to bring out their meaning—"Hold out my horse and I will first be there." "My wretchedness unto a row of pins." "Let them go to ear the land." "With mine own tears I wash away my balm." "Whilst that my wretchedness doth bait myself." "Conveyers are ye all." "Love to Richard is a strange brooch in this all-hating world."
- 7. Explain the meaning of these phrases—"A pelting farm." "To sue his livery." "By you unhappied and disfigured clean." "There is no boot." "To quit their griefs."
- 8. "Who live like venom where no venom else." What does King Richard mean by this?
- 9. "Like perspectives." Draw out the simile introduced by these words.
- 10. "From my own windows torn my household coat." What was this coat? and what connection have antiquarians traced between it and the SS decoration?"
- 11. In what different senses are the words "sooth" and "defend" employed?
- 12. "You make a leg and Bolingbroke say ay." Paraphrase this. What possible pun may be intended? What support does such a supposition obtain from another passage in Shake-spere? What pun is made on "Base court?"
- 13. "Better far off than near be ne'er the near." Explain the meaning of this, and account for the double sense of near by its derivation.
- 14.

"The time bath been

Would you have been so brief with him, he would

Have been so brief with you, to shorten you.

Explain this by the context.

15. Scan these two lines—

"And long live Henry, fourth of that name !"

"His eyes do drop no tears, his prayers are in jest."

How would you amend the second line to reduce it to the ordinary measure? What name do you give to it as it stands?

Mistory and Geography.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

STUDENT'S HUME-Chaps. 5-8. CORNWELL-School Geography.

1. What was the ancient name of Normandy? By whom was it ceded to the Northmen? At what date? Give the name of the Norman leader in its different forms, and his sobriquet. Describe the ceremony of homage on the occasion. Name the English Earls who held out longest against the Conqueror; and describe the manner in which they were eventually subdued.

- 2. Who was the Primate at the accession of William Rufus? By whom was he succeeded? Describe the state of things in the See of Canterbury during the interval. What service did this latter Primate render to Henry I.? Explain the nature of the dispute between Henry and the Pope, and the conditions on which it was ultimately settled.
- 3. What were the claims respectively of Stephen and Matilda to the crown? In what way did England particularly suffer during the civil struggle? Upon what condition was it compromised? Point out the absurdity of the phrase, " the demise of Stephen."
- 4. Describe A'Beckett's manner of life, both before and after his elevation to the primacy. Mention the particular incident which brought about a collision with the King, and the terms on which the dispute was settled. Add the remaining principal events in A'Beckett's life.
- 5. Give a complete history of Simon de Montfort.
- 6. In whose reign was the principle enunciated, that "a man should be tried by his peers." Discuss the difference between a modern and an ancient jury.
- 7. Make a rough map of Ireland. Mark down on it the towns of Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Limerick, Drogheda, and Maynooth. Mention any circumstance which distinguishes each. Trace the rivers Liffey, Boyne, Lee, and Shannon. Mark down the capes, Achil Head, Fair Head, Cape Clear, and Howth Head.
- 8. In what mountain does the Saône rise? At what town does it join the Rhone? What peculiar phenomenon is there witnessed, owning to the natural character of the rivers? Into what gulf are the waters ultimately discharged? What effect have they had on the coast at their mouth?
 - 9. Mention the principal exports of Liverpool, Odessa, Alicant, Stockholm, Senegambia, Honduras.
- 10. What is the meaning of the words Petropaulóvsk, Punjaub, Zolverein, Morea, Rio de la Plata, Dooab, Innspruck, Hong-Kong, Buenos Ayres, Jungfrau? Connect each word with its proper country.
- 11. Where and what are—Beeloochistan, Hebrides, New Hebrides, Pultowa, Ningpo, Pondicherry, Lugano, Batavia, Altona, Tana, Nebraska, Ushant?
- 12. Make a map of South America; subdivide it politically; mark down Coquimbo, Orinoco, Falkland Islands, Bahia, Truxillo, Caraccas, Cotopaxi, Parana, Maracaybo, S. Roque, Potosi.

Latin.—I.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

CÆSAR DE BELLO GALLICO, III. and IV. VIRGIL.-Æneid VI.

1. Translate—

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Atque, in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, alia ex parte oppidi Adcantuannus, qui summam imperii tenebat, cum sexcentis devotis, quos illi soldurios appellant, (quorum hæc est conditio, uti omnibus in vita commodis una cum his fruantur, quorum se amicitiæ dediderint; si quid iis per vin accidat, aut eundem casum una ferant, aut sibi mortem consciscant: neque adhuc hominum memoria repertus est quisquam, qui, eo interfecto, cujus se amicitiæ devovisset, mortem recusaret,) cum iis Adcantuannus, eruptionem facere conatus, clamore ab ea parte munitionis sublato, cum ad arma milites concurrissent, vehementerque ibi pugnatum esset, repulsus in oppidum, tamen uti eadem deditionis conditione uteretur, ab Crasso impetravit.

Rationem pontis hanc instituit. Tigna bina sesquipedalia, paulum ab imo præacuta, dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, intervallo pedum duorum inter se jungebat. Hæc quum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, *fistucis*-que adegerat, non sublicæ modo directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent; iis item contraria bina, ad eundem modum juncta, *intervallo* pedum quadragenum ab inferiore parte contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa statuebat.

2	Translate
۷.	Translate—

At Danaum proceres Agamemnoniæque phalanges, Ut videre virum fulgentiaque arma per umbras, Ingenti trepidare metu : pars vertere terga, Ceu quondam petiere rates ; pars tollere vocem Exiguam : inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes. Atque hic Priamiden laniatum corpore toto Deiphobum vidit, lacerum erudeliter ora, Ora manusque ambas, populataque tempora raptis Auribus, et truncas inhonesto vulnere nares. Vix adeo agnovit pavitantem, et dira tegentem Supplicia.; et notis compellat vocibus ultro; Deiphobe armipotens, genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Quis tam crudeles optavit sumere pœnas? Cui tantum de te licuit?

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- 3. Derive frustrari, vectigal, regio, facultas, aluta, sumo, rursus, cespes, frumentum, limen, numen, flamma, apricus.
- 4. Give Nominative, Genitive Singular, and Gender of vectigales, lingulis, pollicis, navibus, colles, acie, imbrium, vicis, moribus, ædificiis, ornos.
- 5. Give Perfect, Supine, and Infinitive of tollo, hiemo, gero, carpo, colligo, verto, provideo, arcesso, sentio, experior, expello, consisto, respondeo, cognosco, queror, dimetior, confluo, premo, ulciscor, audeo, desilio.
- 6. Decline throughout pedestria, uno, fissile, aries, fluctibus, isto.
- 7. Give the difference between pell's and cutis; oppugnare and expugnare; vestiga and vestigia; demessus and demensus.

According to conjugation appello, and according to quantity of any syllable venis.

- 8. Compare acriter, infra, liberaliter.
- 9. Account for all the subjunctives in questions 1 and 2.
- 10. Account for the cases of the italicised words.
- 11. "Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, Hoc opus, hic labor est." Do *hoc* and *hic* refer to the same thing? Enunciate the general rule in Latin in such cases.
- 12. Explain by brief notes Phœbi cortina; aperit ramum; latratu trifauci; loca senta situ; evantes orgia circum ducebat Phrygias; distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem; tu Marcellus eris.
- 13. Put into Latin (a) When the soldiers had been landed from the ships. (b) Cæsar sets out for the army earlier than he had been accustomed to do. (c) Disabled with wounds the enemy turned their backs. (d) Late at night they retreated to their camp. (e) They live in great measure upon milk and flesh. (f) The same night it happened that the moon was full.

Latin.—II.

Four hours.

Dr. BROMBY, Examiner.

TRANSLATION AT SIGHT AND COMPOSITION.

Translate into English-

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Senatum vero incitare adversus legem haud desistebat; ne aliter descenderent in forum, cum dies ferendæ legis venisset, quam ut qui meminissent, sibi pro aris focisque et Deûm templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore. Nam quod ad se privatim attineat, si suæ gloriæ sibi inter dimicationem patriæ meminisse sit fas, sibi amplum quoque esse, urbem ab se captam frequentari, quotidie se frui monimento gloriæ suæ, et ante oculos habere urbem latam in triumpho suo, insistere omnes vestigiis laudum suarum : sed nefas ducere, desertam ac relictam ab Diis immortalibus incoli urbem ; et in captivo solo habitare populum Romanum, et victrice patrià victam mutari. His adhortationibus principis concitati Patres, senes juvenesque, cum ferretur lex, agmine facto in forum venerunt : dissipatique per tribus, suos quisque tribules prensantes, orare cum lacrymis cœpêre, "Ne eam patriam, pro quâ fortissime felicissimeque ipsi ac patres eorum dimicâssent, desererent," Capitolium, ædem Vestæ, cætera circa templa Deorum ostentantes.

Translate into Latin prose-

It grieves me to make an exception to this rule; but Tully was one so remarkable, that the example can neither be concealed nor passed over. This great man, who had been the saviour of his country—who had feared, in the support of that cause, neither the insults of a desperate party, nor the daggers of assassins—when he came to suffer from the same cause, sank under the weight. He dishonoured that banish ment which indulgent providence meant to be the means of rendering his glory complete. Uncertain where he should go, what he should do—fearful as a woman, and froward as a child—he lamented the loss of his rank, of his riches, and of his splendid popularity. He wept over the ruins of his fine house, which Clodius had demolished; and his separation from Terentia, whom he repudiated not long afterwards, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time.

Translate in Latin verse-

Beneath thy roof, Argyle, are bred Such thoughts as prompt the brave to lie Stretch'd out in honour's nobler bed, Beneath a nobler roof—the sky.

Such flames as high in patriots burn, Yet stoop to bless a child or wife; And such as wicked kings may mourn, When freedom is more dear than life.

Latin,—III.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*. HORACE—Odes III. IV.

'1. Translate-

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Dis te minorem quod geris, imperas : Hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum; Dî multa neglecti dederunt Hesperiæ mala luctuosæ.
Jam bis Monæses et Pacori manus Non auspicatos contudit impetus Nostros, et adjecisse prædam

Delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, donec templa refeceris, Ædesque labentes Deorum, et Fæda nigro simulacra fumo.

Torquibus exiguis renidet.

Pæne occupatam seditionibus Delevit urbem Dacus et Æthiops : His classe formidatus ille

His classe formidatus, ille Missilibus melior sagittis.

Fecunda culpæ sæcula nuptias Primum inquinavere, et genus, et domos: Hoc fonte derivata clades

In patriam populumque fluxit.

2. Make a short commentary upon the italicised words; and distinguish between populus and patria. Name the metre.

3. Translate-

Dicunt in tenero gramine pinguium Custodes ovium carmina fistula, Delectantque *deum*, cui pecus et nigri

Colles Arcadiæ placent.

Adduxere sitim tempora, Virgili; Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum Si gestis, juvenum nobilium cliens,

Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum, Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis, Spes donare novas largus, amaraque Curarum eluere efficax.

Ad quæ si properas gaudia, cum tua Velox merce veni; non ego te meis

Immunem meditor tingere poculis Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri ; Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium, Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem ;

Dulce est desipere in loco.

4. Comment on the italicised words. Name the metre. Divide the last two lines into feet, and mark the quantity on every syllable.

5. Derive, giving English of all the words you introduce, supercilium, cæmenta, vipera, cesso, promo, robigo, pensum, irritus, fidicen, comtus, calleo, simplex, incolumis.

6. Explain the allusions in (a) Cui super impia cervice pendet. (b) Nec parcit poplitibus. (c) Qui Cereris sacrum vulgarit. (d) Destituit deos Laomedon. (e) Nec Sicula Palinurus unda. (f) Anciliorum oblitus. (g) Martiis cælebs quid agam Calendis. (h) Spartacum potuit fallere. (k) Porta fugiens eburna somnium. (l) Æolio carmine nobilem. (m) Ityn flebiliter gemens.

7. What is the difference in meaning between decem and deni; ferus and ferax; tutus and incolumis; alvus and alveus; incendo, uro, and ardeo; janua and porta; decipere and fallere; quotus and quantus; and according to the quantity of any syllable in labor, mensis, expertis, diffidit? Point out the difference in meaning between the adverbs alias and aliter; between merces when it is a singular and when a plural noun. Give also the perfect and supine of insero, according as it changes its meaning.

- 8. Whereabouts are the following—Patara, Thurium, Cythera, Hebrus, Gnidos, Metaurus? In what connection does Horace introduce each word?
- 9. How comes resigno to mean I resign? Give three other examples in which the prefix re has the same force.
- 10. What is the Latin for three, four, and five years old? also for three months old?

Greek.—I.

Three hours. Dr. BROMBY, *Examiner*. XENOPHON—Anabasis V.

1. Translate—

'Εποίησε δὲ καὶ βωμὸν καὶ ναὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀργυρίου, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν δὲ ἀεὶ δεκατεύων τὰ ἐκ τοῦ ἀγροῦ ὡραῖα, θυσίαν ἐποίει τῷ θεῷ, καὶ πάντες οἱ πολίται καὶ οἱ πρόσχωροι, ὁμοῦ ἀνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες, μετεῖχον τῆς ἑορτῆς. Παρεῖχε δὲ ἡ θεὸς τοῖς σκηνῶσιν ἀλφιτα, ἀρτους, οἶνον, τραγήματα, καὶ τῶν θυομένων ἀπὸ τῆς ἱερᾶς νομῆς λάχος, καὶ τῶν θηρευομένων δέ. Καὶ γὰρ θήραν ἐποιοῦντο εἰς τὴν ἑορτὴν οἱ τε Ξενοφῶντος παῖδες και οἱ τῶν ἀλλων πολιτῶν, οἱ δὲ βουλόμενοι καὶ ἀνδρες ξυνεθήρων· καὶ ἡλίσκετο τὰ μὲν ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἱεροῦ χώρου, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐκ τῆς Φολόης, σύες καὶ δορκάδες καὶ ἔλαφοι.

2. Translate—

Εἰ δὲ καὶ δυνηθεῖτε τά τε ὅρη κλέψαι ἡ φθάσαι λαβόντες καὶ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ κρατῆσαι μαχόμενοι τούς τε ἱππέας τούτων καὶ πεζῶν μυριάδας πλεῖον ἡ δώδεκα, ἥξετε ἐπὶ τοὺς ποταμοὺς, πρῶτον μὲν τὸν Θερμώδοντα, εῦρος τριῶν πλέθρων, ὃν χαλεπὸν οἶμαι διαβαίνειν, ἄλλως τε καὶ πολεμίων πολλῶν ἔμπροσθεν ὄντων, πολλῶν δὲ ὅπισθεν ἑπομένων. δεύτερον δ΄ Ἱριν, τρίπλεθρον ὡσαύτως· τρίτον δ΄ "Αλυν, οὐ μεῖον δυοῖν σταδίοιν, ὃν οὐκ ἂν δύναισθε ἀνευ πλοίων διαβῆναι· πλοῖα δὲ τίς ἔσται ὁ παρέχων; Ώς δ' αὐτως καὶ ὁ Παρθένιος ἄβατος· ἐφ' ὃν ἕλθοιτε ἂν, εἰ τὸν "Αλυν διαβαίητε. Ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὐ χαλεπὴν ὑμῖν εἶναι νομίζω τὴν πορείαν, ἀλλὰ παντάπασιν ἀδύνατον. "Αν δὲ πλέητε, ἔστιν ἐνθένδε μὲν εἰς Σινώπην παραπλεῦσαι, ἐκ Σινώπης εἰς Ἡρακλείαν· ἐξ Ἡρακλείας δὲ οὔτε πεζῷ οὐτε κατὰ θάλατταν ἀπορία· πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ πλοῖά ἐστιν ἐν Ἡρακλεία.

3. Translate-

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"'Αλλά γάρ," έφη, "θαυμάζω, ὅτι, εἰ μέν τινι ὑμῶν ἀπηχθόμην, μέμνησθε καὶ οὐ σιωπᾶτε, εἰ δέ τῷ ἢ χειμῶνα ἐπεκούρησα, ἢ πολέμιον ἀπήρυξα, ἢ ἀσθενοῦντι ἢ ἀποροῦντι συνεξευπόρησά τι, τούτων οὐδεὶς μέμνηται οὐδ εἰ τινα καλῶς ποιοῦντα ἐπήνεσα, οὐδ' εἰ τιν' ἄνδρα ὄντα ἀγαθὸν ἐτίμησα, ὡς ἐδυνάμην, οὐδὲν τούτων μέμνησθε. 'Αλλὰ μὴν καλόν τε καὶ δίκαιον καὶ ὅσιον καὶ ήδιον τῶν ἀγαθῶν μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν κακῶν μεμνῆσθαι."

Έκ τούτου μέν δη ανίσταντο και ανεμίμνησκον και περιεγένετο, ώστε καλώς έχειν.

- 4. Write down the Nominative, Genitive, and Vocative Singular, and the Dative Plural of $\pi \delta \lambda \nu$, $\eta \mu \tilde{a}_{S}$, $\pi \epsilon \delta (\delta \nu$, $\nu \delta \delta \tilde{\nu}_{S}$, $\delta \pi \iota \sigma \theta \circ \phi \delta \lambda \kappa \iota$.
- 5. Compare πολύς, ράδιος, ίκανος, μάλα, ἀλγεινός, ταχύς.
- 6. Give tense, mood, and voice of ἀφικέσθαι, ἀκούσαντες, ἐκπεπτωκότες, σημήνη, νενημένων, διασπασθέντες, πάρεισι, ξυλλέξαντες, φαίνωνται, ἀπεκτονώς. Also give for each the Present, Future, Perfect, and Aorist in use.
- 7. Write down a conspectus of all the moods of the 2 Aor. Mid. $\tau i\theta \eta \mu$; Perf. Pass. $\phi a i \nu \omega$; 1 Aor. Pass. $\delta i \delta \omega \mu$; 2 Aor. Pass. $\chi a i \rho \omega$; Perf. Act. $\pi \rho a \sigma \sigma \omega$; 1 Aor. Act. $\delta \epsilon i \kappa \nu \nu \mu$.
- 8. Write down throughout these tenses :—1 Aor. Imp. Pass. $\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$; 2 Aor. Subj. Act. $\tau\nu\gamma\chi\dot{a}\nu\omega$; Perf. Ind. Pass. $\sigma\eta\mu a\dot{i}\nu\omega$; Perf. Opt. Act. $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\nu\psi\eta\phi\dot{\zeta}\omega$; Fut. Ind. Act. $\pi\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\omega$; 2 Aor. Infin. Act. $\dot{\epsilon}\kappa\phi\dot{\epsilon}\rho\omega$.
- 9. Give the meaning and derivation of ἀκροβολίζεσθαι, μισθοφορά, ὡσαυτῶς, ὑπισχυοῦμαι, πλεονεκτεῖν, τιαροειδής, ἀμφορεύς, ἀγορανόμος.
- 10. Put into English---κιττοῦ πέταλον; χοροὶ ἀντιστοιχοῦντες; ὀνηθῆναί τι; παρακαταθήκη; διαγκυλοῦν; οὐκ εἶχον διαφυὴν οὐδεμίαν.
- 11. What are the Greek words for white, a head, a vow, hollow, a day, a stone, a sword, a vote.

12. Put into Greek—(a) They put the sick on board the boats. (b) The neighbours both men and women partook of the feast. (c) Xenophon was compelled to rise up and speak. (d) They pelted the barbarians with stones themselves and exhorted the others to do so. (e) I punished

him for his good. (f) If any one thinks that he has been deceived, let him speak. (g) The Greeks, after they had breakfasted, marched forward.

Greek.—II.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EURIPIDES-Hecuba. HOMER-Iliad IV.

- (a) XO. δεινός χαρακτήρ κἀπίσημος ἐν βροτοῖς ἐσθλῶν γενέσθαι, κἀπὶ μεῖζον ἔρχεται τῆς εὐγενείας ὄνομα τοῖσιν ἀξίοις.
 - ΕΚ. καλώς μέν είπας, θύγατερ· ἀλλὰ τῷ καλῷ λύπη πρόσεστιν. εἰ δὲ δεῖ τῷ Πηλέως χάριν γενέσθαι παιδὶ, καὶ ψόγον φυγεῖν ὑμᾶς 'Οδυσσεῦ, τήνδε μὲν μὴ κτείνετε, ἡμᾶς δ' ἄγοντες πρὸς πυρὰν 'Αχιλλέως κεντεῖτε, μὴ φείδεσθ'· ἐγὼ 'τεκον Πάριν ὃς παῖδα Θέτιδος ὠλεσεν τόξοις βαλών.
 - ΟΔ. οὐ σ', ὦ γεραιὰ, κατθανεῖν 'Αχιλλέως φάντασμ' 'Αχαιοὺς, ἀλλὰ τήνδ', ἠτήσατο.
 - ΕΚ. ὑμεῖς δέ μ' ἀλλὰ θυγατρὶ συμφονεύσατε, καὶ δὶς τόσον πῶμ' αὕματος γενήσεται γαία νεκρῷ τε τῷ τάδ' ἐξαιτουμένω.
 - ΟΔ. ἅλις κόρης σῆς θάνατος οὐ προσοιστέος ἄλλος πρὸς ἄλλψ μηδὲ τόνδ' ὠφείλομεν.
 - ΕΚ. πολλή γ' ἀνάγκη θυγατρί συνθανείν ἐμέ.
 - ΟΔ. πως; ου γαρ οίδα δεσπότας κεκτημένος.
 - ΕΚ. όποῖα κισσὸς δρυὸς ὅπως τῆσδ' ἕξομαι.
- (b) μεσονύκτιος ὦλλύμαν, ήμος ἐκ δείπνων ὕπνος ήδὺς ἐπ' ὅσσοις κίδναται, μολπάν δ' ἄπο καὶ χοροποιῶν θυσιᾶν καταπαύσας πόσις ἐν θαλάμοις ἐκειτο, ξυστὸν δ' ἐπὶ πασσάλῳ, ναύταν οὐκέθ' ὁρῶν ὅμιλον Τροίαν ἰλιάδ' ἐμβεβῶτα. ἐγῶ δὲ πλόκαμον ἀναδέτοις μίτραισιν ἐρρυθμιζόμαν χρυσέων ἐνόπτρων λεύσσουσ' ἀτέρμονας εἰς αὐγὰς, ἐπιδέμνιος ὡς πέσοιμ' ἐς εὐνάν.

2. Translate---

1. Translate-

" `Ατρείδη, μὴ ψεύδε' ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν. Ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι. Ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ἕδος εἵλομεν ἑπταπύλοιο, Παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἄρειον, Πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῷ Κεῖνοι δὲ σφετέρῃσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν ὅλοντο. Τῷ μή μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίῃ ἔνθεο τιμῷ."

Τον δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερος Διομήδης " Τέττα, σιωπῆ ῆσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ. Οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ ᾿Αγαμέμνονι ποιμένι λαὼν ᾿Οτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι ἐὒκνήμιδας ᾿Αχαιούς: Τούτψ μὲν γὰρ κῦδος ἅμ' ἕψεται, εἴ κεν ᾿Αχαιοὶ Τρῶας δηώσωσιν ἕλωσί τε ἕΙλιον ἱρὴν, Τούτψ δ' αὖ μέγα πένθος ᾿Αχαιῶν δηωθέντων.

- 3. Translate ταῦτα δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθα γείνατο εἶο χέρηα μάχη τὰ είμένοι ἐστιχόωντο βεβλήκει βουβώνα, νέκυν ἑτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα — πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός.
- 4. Derive, giving the meaning of every word you introduce, οὐλαμός, aἰπόλος, κερδαλεόφρων, τίπτε, μεληδής, μεταμώνιος, παραίσιος, οἶδμα, aἰωρούμενος, ἀντισηκώσας, προσφάγματα, ἁμιλλώμαι, πρευμενής, ἀτέρμων, μώνυξ.
- 5. Parse the Homeric verbs δέδεξο, ήρύκακε, κατηπιόωντο, κεκαφηότα, ζωννύσκετο: and point out peculiarities.

.

6. Parse these Attic verbs, συντεμών, ἀφείλετο, θανόντα, εἰσορῶ, κρύφθητον, ἐμβεβῶτα.

7. $\eta \nu o \rho \epsilon \eta \phi \iota \pi \epsilon \pi o \ell \theta \omega_{\mathcal{G}}$. Translate: discuss the termination of the first word: give two other examples: what other syllabic additions originally formed cases of nouns ?

8. What is the meaning of an anacoluthon? What is the derivation of the word?

9. Draw out a scheme of anapæstic dimeters; and explain the terms catalectic and synapheia.

10. What is the difference in the words $\omega_{\rm S}$, $\kappa_{\eta\rho}$ according to accent.

11. Restore to the original iambics-

But if it is necessary that any selected captive should die, And one excelling in beauty, that is not of us.

For the daughter of Tyndarus is the most conspicuous for beauty,

And she was found guilty no less than we.

12. Sketch out a plot of the Hecuba. Give the Greek word for plot and for any other constituent parts of a tragedy that occur to you.

"French.

Three hours

F. S. DOBSON, M.A., LL.D., Examiner.

RACINE-Athalie. BONNECHOSE-Lazare Hoche. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Translate-

JOAD.

O mon fils, de ce nom j'ose encore vous nommer, Souffrez cette tendresse, et pardonnez aux larmes Que m'arrachent pour vous de trop justes alarmes ; · Loin du thrône nourri, de ce fatal honneur, Hélas! vous ignorez le charme empoisonneur; De l'absolu pouvoir vous ignorez l'ivresse, Et des lâches flatteurs la voix enchanteresse. Bientôt ils vous diront que les plus saintes lois, Maîtresses du vil peuple, obéissent aux rois; Qu'un roi n'a d'autre frein que sa volonté même ; Qu'il doit immoler tout à sa grandeur suprême ; Qu'aux larmes, au travail, le peuple est condamné, Et d'un sceptre de fer veut être gouverné ; Que, s'il n'est opprimé, tôt ou tard il opprime.

-Act iv., Scene 4.

2. Translate into French-

It was after twelve o'clock on Tuesday night when Adam reached Treddleston; and, unwilling to disturb his mother and Seth, and also to encounter their questions at that hour, he threw himself, without undressing, on a bed at the "Waggon" inn, and slept hard from pure weariness. Not more than four hours, however; for before five o'clock he set out on his way home in the faint morning twilight. He always kept a key of the workshop door in his pocket, so that he could let himself in; and he wished to enter without awaking his mother, for he was anxious to avoid telling her the new trouble himself by seeing Seth first, and asking him to tell her when it should be necessary .- Adam Bede, Chapter 38.

- 3. Put into French-A friend of mine told me this. I saw the tree which you spoke to me about. It is very warm to-day. I was not very well yesterday. It cannot be helped.
- 4. Write out the present and preterite definite tenses of the Verb naître; the preterite definite of résoudre; the present subjunctive of falloir; the future of voir; the present and future indicative of mourir.

5. Give a short sketch of the plot of Racine's Athalie.

6. Give the rule for the formation of Adverbs in French.

7. In what cases does the past participle after the auxiliary avoir agree with its direct regimen.

8. Translate

1.1

Vous qui avez un peu couru le monde, vous n'êtes pas sans avoir remarqué que le voyageur se met toujours en marche sans aucun souci des vanités de la toilette ; mais que s'il vient à rencontrer des dames, fussent-elles plus vieilles que la colombe de l'arche, il sort brusquement de cette indifférence et jette un regard inquiet sur son enveloppe poudreuse. Avant même de distinguer la figure des deux amazones derrière leurs voiles de crêpe bleu, j'avais fait l'inspection de toute ma personne, et j'avais été assez satisfait. Je portais les vêtements que vous voyez, et qui sont encore présentables, quoiqu'ils me servent depuis bientôt deux ans. Je n'ai changé que ma coiffure : une casquette, fût-elle aussi belle et aussi bonne que celle-ci, ne protégerait pas un voyageur contre les coups de soleil. ĠĿ

-ED. ABOUT-Le Roi des Montagnes.

9. Give a short sketch of the life of General Hoche.

10. Translate—

"Les nombreux représentants en mission dans l'ouest, la plupart gens médiocres faibles et vaniteux, n'étaient d'accord que pour s'attribuer le merite d'avoir délivré la République d'un fléau exterminateur et pour se donner comme les principaux anteurs de la pacification; ils étaient divisés sur les moyens de la consolider : les uns voyaient ces moyens dans des mesures rigoureuses, les autres dans des concessions nouvelles. Ils agissaient en conséquence, et chacun à son point de vue particulier, donnant des ordres contraires et substituant partout leur autorité à celle des généraux, disposant des troupes à leur fantaisie, incapables d'organiser rien de durable, également impuissants à combattre l'anarchie et à contenir la rébellion."— Lazare Hoche, p. 127.

11. Translate—

"Quinze jours s'étaient écoulés depuis la première apparition de l'escadre à Quiberon. Hoche accourut de Rennes avec toutes ses forces disponibles et se montra supérieur aux périls de sa situation. Il était arrivé à Auray avec cinq mille hommes seulement, et les généraux des armées de Brest et de Cherbourg s'empressant de répondre à son appel, de toutes parts des détachements républicains étaient en marche pour le rejoindre. Vers le 6 juillet, dix on douze mille hommes ayant rejoint son quartier général, il se crut assez fort pour attaquer les chouans qui, sous le commandement de Vauban et de George Cadoudal, au nombre d'environ dix mille, occupaient, en avant de la presqu'île, toute la ligne entre Saint-Michel, Carnac et Sainte-Barbe. Hoche et Vauban avaient compris tous deux l'importance du poste de Sainte-Barbe qui maintenait ouvertes les communications de la presqu'île avec le littoral."—Lazare Hoche, p. 144.

12. What led up to the expedition to Quiberon, and what were the results?

13. What are the rules for the use of the word milles in the plural?

14. Give the rules for the position of the Adverb in French.

German.

F. S. DOBSON, M.A., LL.D., Examiner.

Three hours. SCHILLER-Wilhelm Tell.

1. Translate-

Auf dieser Bank von Stein will ich mich setzen, Dem Wanderer zur kurzen Ruh bereitet. Denn hier ist keine Heimath. Jeder treibt Sich an dem andern rasch und fremd vorüber Und fraget nicht nach seinem Schmerz. Hier geht Der sorgenvolle Kaufmann und der leicht Geschürzte Pilger, der andächt'ger Mönch, Der düstre Raüber und der heitre Spielmann, Der Saümer mit dem schwer beladnen Ross Der ferne herkommt von der Menschen Ländern, Denn jede Strasse führt aus End der Welt— Sie alle ziehen ihres Weges fort An ihr Geschäft—und meines ist der Mord !

Act 4, Scene 3.

- 2. When is the preposition *auf* used with the dative and when with the accusative case? Give two other prepositions which are similarly used.
- 3. What is the meaning of the words and expressions—Senne, kommt gelaufen, wenn's Feierabend ist, Eidgenossen, das gelobte Land?
- 4. Give the first person singular of the imperfect indicative, and the past participle of the following verbs-schiessen, kommen, kennen, graben, fahren, brechen, bringen, ziehen.
- 5. Give the nominative plural of the following words-Student, Neffe, Maler, Tropfen, Blume, Sohn, Hund, Schwester.
- 6. Express in German the following :--If he had more time, that house is not to be bought.
- 7. Explain the meaning of the expressions 'separable' and 'inseparable' verbs. Give an example each kind.
- 8. The conjunctions da and als may both be translated by the English word as; what is the distinction between them in German?
- 9. What is the force of denn in such expressions as—was ist denn die Ursache; and of *wohl* in wollen Sie wohl die Güte haben?

10. Translate into German-

EGMONT—" No, Orange, it is not possible. Who would dare to lay nands on us? To imprison us would be a lost and fruitless enterprise. They dare not raise the standard of tyranny so high. The breath of wind which wafted the news of this over the land would cause a mighty conflagration. And what could be their object? The King alone cannot judge and condemn; and would they attempt to take our lives by assassination? They cannot mean to do that. A dangerous alliance would unite the people in a moment. Hatred, and eternal separation from the Spanish name, would be powerfully manifested."

11. Translate—

ORANIEN.—Egmont, ich trage viele Jahre her alle unsre Verhältnisse am Herzen, ich stehe immer wie über einem Schachspiele und halte keinen Zug des Gegners für unbedeutend; und wie müssige Menschen mit der grössten Sorgfalt sich um die Geheimnisse der Natur bekümmern, so halt' ich es für Pflicht, für Beruf eines Fürsten, die Gesinnungen, die Rathschläge aller Parteien zu kennen. Ich habe Ursach, einen Ausbruch zu befürchten. Der König hat lange nach gewissen grundsätzen gehandelt; er sieht, dass er damit nicht auskommt; was ist wahrscheinlicher, als dass er es auf einem andern Wege versucht? Goethe, Egmont, Act 2.

12. Translate—

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BERTHA.

Nein, nein, das Edle ist nicht ganz erstickt In euch! Es schlummert nur; ich will es wecken. Ihr müsst Gewalt ausüben an euch selbst, Die angestammte Tugend zu erfödten; Doch wohl euch, sie ist mächtiger als ihr, Und trotz euch selber seid ihr gut und edel!

RUDENZ.

Ihr glaubt an mich? O Bertha, alles lässt Mich eure Liebe sein und werden!

BERTHA.

Wozu die herrliche Natur euch machte ! Erfült den Platz, wohin sie euch gestellt, Zu eurem Volke steht und eurem Lande Und kampft für euer heilig Recht.

RUDENZ.

Weh mir !

Seid

Egmont, Act 2.

Wie kann ich euch erringen, euch besitzen, Wenn ich der Macht des Kaisers widerstrebe? Ist's der Verwandten mächt'ger Wille nicht, Der über eure Hand tyrannisch waltet?

BERTHA.

In den Waldstätten liegen meine Güter, Und ist der Schweizer frei, so bin auch ich's.

Etalian.

CHARLES H. PEARSON, Esq., M.A., Examiner. SILVIO PELLICO-Le Mie Prigioni.

Three hours.

Translate into English-

- 1. Siccome l'ottenere che mi si rinnovasse il quinternetto quand' era finito, non era sempre cosa facile e pronta, io faceva il primo getto d'ogni componimento sul tavolino o su cartaccia in cui mi faceva portare fichi secchi o altri frutti. Talvolta dando il mio pranzo ad uno dei secondini, e facendogli credere ch'io non aveva punto appetito, io l'induceva a regalarmi qualche foglio di carta. Ciò avveniva solo in certi casi, che il tavolino era già ingombro di scrittura, e non poteva ancora decidermi a raschiarla. Allora io pativa la fame; e sebbene il custode avesse in deposito denari miei, non gli chiedeva in tutto il giorno da mangiare, parte perchè non sospettasse ch'io aveva dato via il pranza, parte perchè il secondino non s' accorgesse ch'io aveva mentito, assicurandolo della mia inappetenza. A sera mi sosteneva con un potente caffè.
- 2. Il medico vedendo che nessuno di noi poteva mangiare quella qualità di cibi che ci avevano dato ne' primi giorni, ci mise tutti a quello che chiamano "quarto di porzione," cioè al vitto dell' ospedale. Erano tre minestrine leggerissime al giorno, un pezzettino d' arrosto d' agnello da ingojarsi in un boccone, e forse tre once di pan bianco. Per più d' un anno conobbi quanto sia il tormento della fame.
- 3. Parse "rinnovasse," "finito," "facendogli," "aveva," "sebbene," "mise," "minestrine," "boccone."
- 4. Give instances of the way in which the meaning of nouns can be varied by terminations.

- 5. Give the rules for forming the superlative in Italian.
- 6. When the pronoun "ne" is used with the personal pronouns, where is it placed?
- 7. Give the Present Indicative of the verbs redire and rescire; and the Preterite Tenses of Conoscere, Nascere.
- 8. What cases does the preposition "dopo" govern?
- 9. Translate into Italian-

Have you had any books? I have had some. (ne)

Explain the rules for the concord of the past participle.

10. Translate into Italian-

He is going on well. What is the matter with him? It was a day of great adventures. If I had dared I would have asked the doctor to change my room. I went to bed. Next morning I heard from T. of what nature the fire had been, and laughed at the fright which he told me he had had. I beg you earnestly. Walk on in your usual pace; I shall soon catch you up. This day week I shall be in Rome. Perhaps he does not wish it to be known.

11. Compare the Italian language with French, Latin, or English.

Pure Mathematics.-I.

Three hours.

Dr. BROMBY, Examiner.

ALGEBRA.

- 1. The number x is divided by the number a, and from the quotient is subtracted the product of a and its excess over b. Write down the result algebraically.
- 2. Divide 1 + 2x by 1 3x to 5 terms in the quotient.
- 3. Divide $a b^2$ by $a^{\frac{3}{4}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}} b^{\frac{1}{2}} + a^{\frac{1}{4}} b + b^{\frac{3}{2}}$
- 4. Simplify $\left\{ \left(\frac{a^{-2n}}{b^{-2n}}\right)^{\frac{p}{m}} \right\}^{\frac{q}{2n}}$

5. S

olve the equations (1)
$$\frac{4x - 17}{9} - \frac{3\frac{2}{3} - 22x}{33} = x - \frac{6}{x} \left\{ 1 - \frac{x^2}{54} \right\}$$

(2) $4x - 34\frac{1}{3} - \frac{4y + 13x}{27 - 6y} = \frac{12x + 8}{3}$
 $3x + \frac{21 - 4y}{4x - 10} = \frac{18x + 13}{6} - 2\frac{1}{9}$
(3) $\frac{1}{x^2 + 11x - 8} + \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x - 8} + \frac{1}{x^2 - 13x - 8} = a$

- 6. A composition of copper and tin containing 100 cubic inches weighed 505 ounces. How many ounces of each metal did it contain, supposing a cubic inch of copper to weigh $5\frac{1}{4}$ ounces, and a cubic inch of tin to weigh $4\frac{1}{4}$ ounces?
- 7. Investigate the formula for the number of permutations of n different things, taken r at a time.
- 8. If the sixth, seventh, and eighth terms in the expansion of $(x + y)^n$ be respectively 112, 7 & $\frac{1}{2}$, find x, y & n.
- 9. The *n*th term of an Arithmetic series is $\frac{1}{6}$ (3*n* 1). Find the first term, common difference, and the sum of *n* terms.
- 10. Insert three harmonical means between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{21}$
- 11. If a:b::c:d, show that $a:b::\sqrt[p]{ma^{p}+nc^{p}}:\sqrt[p]{mb^{p}+nd^{p}}$
- 12. Expand $\frac{3+2x}{5+7x}$ to four terms by means of indeterminate coefficients in ascending powers of x.
- 13. Extract the square root of EETOOL, in the duodenary scale.
- 14. If $x^2 = a^2 + b^2 \& y^2 = c^2 + d^2$; show that xy is > ac + bd.

Pure Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EUCLID-Books I.-IV. inclusive. ARITHMETIC.

1. At a given point in a given straight line, make an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

2. Work the above proposition without taking the preceding proposition for granted.

- 3. If the squares described on two sides of a triangle be together equal the square described on the third side, the angle contained by the first two sides of the triangle shall be a right angle.
- 4. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.
- 5. Bisect a given arc.
- 6. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it, the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.
- 7. Enunciate the corollary of the above proposition; and make two figures, lettering them so that the truth the corollary contains may be expressed in the same letters as that established in the previous proposition.
- 8. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
- 9. Inscribe a circle in a given regular pentagon.
- 10. Draw a straight line which shall touch a given circle and make with a given straight line an angle equal to a given angle.

[N.B.—The full working of the following questions must be sent up.]-

1. Find by practice, the rent of a farm containing 480 acres 3 roods 17 poles at £3 8s. 4d. per acre.

2. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{12}{19}\left(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{9} - \frac{11}{12}\right) - \left(\frac{13}{1\frac{1}{3}} \text{ of } \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{5} \div \frac{3}{2\frac{3}{3}}\right)$

- 3. Find the value of 384 of £1 7s. 9d. + 384 of £1 7s. 6d. + 384 of £1 17s. 6d., and express the result as a decimal of £10.
- 4. Assuming that a pound Avoirdupois contains 7000 grains, find the per-centage of error in the statement that one ounce Troy is equivalent to 1.1 ounce Avoirdupois.
- 5. A silver tankard is sold at the rate of £2 5s per oz. Troy. No Troy weights being accessible, it is weighed and found to weigh 44 oz. Avoirdupois, and its Troy weight is calculated by the above rule. How much does the purchaser gain or lose by this mode of estimating its weight?
- 6. A square field contains 22 acres 2 roods. How long will it take a person to ride round the boundary of it, riding at the rate of 12 miles an hour? If the field be increased by 9 acres, so as to form a rectangle whose breadth is the side of the square, at what rate is a person riding who rides round its boundary in 1 minute 39 seconds more than was occupied in riding round the square field?
- 7. A grocer has two kinds of tea. By selling the first at 3s. 9d. per pound, he gains 25 per cent., and by selling the second at 3s. 6d. per pound, he gains 40 per cent. If he mix them in equal quantities and sell the mixture at 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$, find his gain per cent.
- 8. A person derives an income of £253 10s. from an investment in the 3 per cent. consols. He sells out when they are at $93\frac{7}{5}$ and invests the proceeds in Brazilian 5 per cents. at $97\frac{1}{2}$. Find the increase of his income.

Mathematics.—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

EUCLID, VI. & XI. TRIGONOMETRY. LOGARITHMS.

- 1. Triangles of the same altitude are to one another as their bases.
- 2. From a given straight line cut off any part required. Explain what the word part means here, and illustrate by an example.
- 3. Similar polygons may be divided into the same number of similar triangles, having the same ratio to one another that the polygons have.
- 4. Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

5. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point above it.

- 6. If two planes which cut one another be each of them perpendicular to a third plane, their common section shall be perpendicular to the same plane.
- 7. If two circles touch each other internally, and any two parallel diameters be drawn, the straight line joining their extremities towards the same parts shall pass through the point of contact.
- 8. Draw a plane through a given straight line parallel to a given straight line.
- 9. Given the formulæ of expansion for sine and cosine of $(A \pm B)$: prove that $\cos A + \cos A$ $B = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2} (A + B) \cos \frac{1}{2} (A - B).$
- 10. Investigate the numerical values of sin 45° and tan 45°, and prove that $\tan A + \sec A = \tan A$ $\left(45+\frac{A}{2}\right)$

11. Prove the following equations to be true for all values of a

(a)
$$\frac{\cos 2a}{1 + \sin 2a} = \frac{1 - \tan a}{1 + \tan a}$$
.
(b) $\frac{2\sin a + \sin 2a}{2\sin a - \sin 2a} = \cot^2 \frac{a}{2}$.

 $\frac{b \sin a}{a + b \cos a}$, prove that $\tan (a - \theta) = \frac{a \sin a}{b + a \cos a}$ 12. If $\tan \theta =$

- 13. The pyramid of Cheops is 490 feet in perpendicular height, from a distant point of the plain on which it stands the elevation of its apex is observed to be 13° 49'; calculate the horizontal distance.
- 14. If A, C, B be three points situated in a right line at equal distances, and if the angles which the distance 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; prove that $2 \cot \phi = \frac{\sin (a - \beta)}{\sin a \sin \beta}$.

15. A yacht is 5.8 miles from the mouth of a harbour bearing S. by W.; in order to reach the harbour she is obliged by reason of a southerly wind to make two courses, the first E.S.E., the other S.W. by W.; calculate the distance run on each course, and the whole time, the rate of sailing being 7 knots.

Matural Philosophy.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

- 1. ABC is an isosceles triangle, C being a right angle, and three equal forces act in the lines AB, BC, CA. Show that their resultant is to one of the forces as $\sqrt{2} - 1$: 1.
- 2. Two spheres rest upon two smooth inclined planes, and press against each other; determine the inclination to the horizon of the line joining their centres. Given W, W¹ the weight of the spheres, and a, a^1 the inclination of the planes.
- 3. A right-angled triangle, whose sides are 3, 4 and 5 without weight rests horizontally on three props placed at its angular points. Find the distances of a point in its plane from the sides containing the right angle, on which point if a weight be placed the pressure at each prop may be proportional to the opposite side.
- 4. When two weights balance each other on a straight lever on opposite sides of the fulcrum, show that the lengths of the two arms are inversely as the weights.
- 5. Describe the steelyard and show how it must be graduated.
- 6. In a system of pulleys where the same string passes round all the pulleys, of which there are five at the lower block; find what power will support a weight of 1000 lbs.
- 7. If a be the inclination of a plane to the horizon, and ϵ the inclination of the power to the plane, show that $P \cos \varepsilon = W \sin \alpha$. Find what the equation becomes where the power acts parallel to the base.
- 8. There are 5 inelastic bodies whose weights are 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 lbs.; the first impinges directly on the second at rest with the velocity of 4 fect in a second; the second on the third, and so on; find the velocity communicated to the last.
- 9. Two bodies start from the top of an inclined plane, one falling down the length of the plane, and the other down its height; it is observed that the former is three times as long as the latter in reaching the base. Required the inclination of the plane in terms of its cosine.
- 10. A weight of 14 lbs. draws a weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. over a fixed pulley; find the space described from rest in 5".
- 11. Prove that the centre of gravity of a triangle is distant from the vertex two-thirds of the line drawn from the vertex to the bisection of the base.

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12. The weights of two globes are as 11:3, and their specific gravities as 3:2; compare their diameters.

13. Describe an air-pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after n descents of the piston. Given R, b as the content of receiver and barrel respectively, and d the density of common air.

14. Some air being left in the tube of a barometer 33 inches long, it is found that the mercury in it stands at 29 inches, when in a perfect barometer it is at 30; find the altitude in the imperfect instrument when that in the perfect is 25 inch. Carry the answer to 3 places of decimals.

- N.B.—The resistance of the same amount of air varies inversely as the space it occupies.
- r. * •

Zoology and Botany

Three hours.

W. W. SPICER, M.A., F.R.S., Examiner.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Name the Primary Divisions of the Animal Kingdom, according to Milne Edwards' Arrange ment.

(e) The Snail.

(f) The Starfish.

2. To which Class and Order should you refer-

- (c) The Parrot. (a) The Rabbit.
 - (b) The Whale. (d) The Butterfly.

3. Place each of the animals just named under their respective Primary Divisions.

4. Which Order of the Mammalia is most largely represented in Tasmania?

5. Name the members of the Monotrematous Family, and state their geographical limits.

- 6. How many cavities are there in the heart of (a) the Horse, (b) the Eagle, (c) the Frog,
- (d) the Shark. 7. In which Class are the two forms of respiration—the Branchial and the Pulmonary--combined in the same animal at different periods of its life?
- 8. From what peculiarities of structure are the terms Vertebrate, Annulate, and Molluse derived?

BOTANY.

- 1. Name the most striking characteristics of the Dicotyledonous and Monocotyledonous Classes; and give examples of each.
- 2. From which of these characteristics are the terms Endogenous and Exogenous derived; and to which of the above-named Classes may they be applied?
- 3. To what Natural Orders do the following plants belong ?-
 - (d) The Sedge (Carex).
 (e) Wheat (Triticum). (a) The Gum (Eucalyptus).
 (b) The Wattle (Acacia).

 - (c) The Apple (Pyrus).

4. To which of the Natural Orders are we indebted for

(a) Tea. (b) Coffee. (d) Cotton. (c) Opium. (e) Rice.

- 5. Name the parts of which the corolla of a Leguminous plant is composed; and describe their relative positions.
- 6. Name the male and female organs (the Androcceum and Gynœcium) of a complete plant; the separate parts into which each of these organs is divisible; together with the function of each part.

7. When are stamens said to be Hypogynous, and when Perigynous?

8. In what essential point does Vascular, differ from Cellular, Tissue? Which of these two forms of tissue exist in every plant?

Geology.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

1. Explain clearly what the following geological terms denote :--Geode, coprolite, anthracite, breccia, travertine, nacreous, hæmatite, gault, geyser, debris, culm, tarass, grit, talus, moraine, fauna, trap, atoll, muschelkalk.

2. Give a good example of each of the following agencies affecting the crust of the earth :---Atmospheric, aqueous, organic, chemical, igneous.

- 3. Enumerate the twelve systems into which the earth's crust has been divided. Bracket them into periods; and subdivide the Tertiary, the Carboniferous, and the Cretaceous into groups. At what point does the greatest change suddenly occur Zoologically?
- 4. What are the three constituents of granite? to what economic uses is it applied? Mention the head-quarters where the stone is worked.
- 5. What is the amount of coal raised every year in England? Where are other large beds found?
- 6. How do you recognise the following minerals :--Hornblende, serpentine, diamond, steatite, chiastolite, quartz-crystal, colite, lias, tuff.
- 7. To what industrial uses are the following applied :---Gypsum, baryta, graphite, petroleum, phosphatic nodules? State also in what geological system each is found.
- 8. Account for the occurrence of rock salt in beds of great thickness: and mention some of the principal sites of these beds.
- 9. What is hydraulic cement? name the ingredients out of which it is usually made.
- 10. What is bergmahl? where found?
- 11. Where is the island of Sombrero? Describe its structure.
- 12. What example have we had in modern times of a suddenly raised beach? Give dimensions.
- 13. Mention the localities where the earliest traces of man have been found. How are they placed geologically?
- 14. Describe (and sketch) a sigillaria, productus, goniaster, nautilus, pecten, planorbis, cerithium, stigmaria, crioceras, lepidodendron, nodosaria, and the skulls of the deinotherium and diprotodon.

Brawing.

No. 1.-FROM THE FLAT.

One hour and a half.

Copy, with clear outline, and shade as much as time will allow, the subject given.

No. 2.-FROM THE CAST OR MODEL.

Two hours.

Sketch the plaster cast given, to the same size, but without using any means of measurement.

The object desired is not so much a *finished* drawing, as to test the Candidate's proficiency in freedom and boldness of outline, and correctness of contour.

No. 3.—Perspective.

Three hours.

The Problems are to be worked out to a scale of half an inch to one foot.

- 1. Draw in parallel perspective a pavement of tiles in a corridor 15 feet long and 5 feet wide. The tiles one foot square each; the spectator supposed to be standing exactly opposite the centre; height of the eye above floor, 6 feet; distance, 7 feet.
- 2. A horizontal square of 4 feet, one of its *angles* touching the transparent plane 4 feet, below the eye, and 1 foot to the right of the centre; the two nearest sides to be at equal angles to the transparent plane; distance 8 feet. In the centre of the square show a smaller one of 2 feet, the sides parallel to those of the outer square.
- 3. Put in perspective a circle 4 feet diameter lying on the ground plane, 4 feet below the eye, and touching the picture plane, 2 feet to the left of the centre; distance 9 feet.
 - On the circle as a base, place a cone 5 feet high.
- 4. Draw a vertical line of 6 feet, as it would appear at a distance of 5 feet; 3 feet to the left of the spectator, and 2 feet beyond the transparent plane. The eye to be three feet above lower extremity of the vertical line.
 - Put a similar line in 6 feet beyond the transparent plane.
- 5. The diagram of a cube given, drawn to scale of half inch to a foot. State its actual size, its distance within the plane, and its position with regard to the spectator and the horizontal line.

On the surface marked A show a circle touching all its sides.

On the upper surface of the cube, as a base, erect a pyramid 8 feet high.

- 6. What is meant by the "horizontal line," and what effect has it upon the apparent direction of the *receding* horizontal lines in a picture?
- 7. What are "vanishing points," and where are they ordinarily placed ?-
- 8. A square tower 100 feet high, having a uniform width, should the top be drawn the same size as the base?

TASMANIAN COUNCEL EDUCATION. OF

Hobart Town, 22nd April, 1874.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1875.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts for the year 1875.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Secretary.

REGULATIONS.

The Degree of Associate of Arts shall be open to persons of any age: but Candidates for that Degree above the age of nineteen years, who may take honors, shall be placed in separate class lists; and shall not be eligible for any Prizes that may be awarded by the Council.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination, including the Preliminary Examination; but no credit will be given for knowledge in any subject unless the Candidates pass in that subject, attaining the standard of marks to be fixed by the Council.

Every successful Candidate for the Degree of Associate of Arts shall receive a Certificate of having obtained such Degree; and such Certificate shall be under the Seal, and signed by the President of the Council. The Certificate shall specify the subjects in which the Candidate has passed, and the Class attained.

The examination of those Students who have satisfactorily passed the preliminary examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following sections, in four of which, at least, the Candidate must pass :---

> 1. English. 2. Latin. 3. Greek. 4. French.

German.

6. Italian.

5.

- 8. The Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics.
- The Elements of Chemistry.
- 10. Zoology and Botany.
- 11. Geology.
- 12. Drawing.
- 13. Music.

7. Pure Mathematics.

SCHEME of Examination for the Year 1875.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Previously to the Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts, every Candidate will be required to satisfy the Examiners in-.

- 1. Reading aloud a passage from some English prose author.
- Writing from dictation.
 The Analysis and Parsing of a passage from some standard English author.
- The Analysis and Farshig of a passage from some standard English author.
 The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound:
 Geography. Under this head a competent knowledge will be required of the chief ranges of mountains, the principal rivers, the principal towns, and the coast-line of England, Scotland, Ireland, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia.
 The outlines of English History since the Conquest; that is to say, the succession of Sovereigns, the objection and succession of sovereigns.
- the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

ORDINARY EXAMINATION.

1. ENGLISH.—Language.—The Candidate will be examined in Shakespere's Richard II., with Ques-tions on the Etymology and Grammatical construction of the Language; and will be required to write a short original Composition, or a Report founded upon some abstract of facts furnished to him. Books recommended: Richard II., (Cambridge text); Morell's Grammar and Analysis with the Exercises, (Con-stable). History.—History of England, from William the Conqueror to end of King John's reign, chps. 5 to 8 inclusive. Book recommended: Smith's Student's Hume, (Murray), 7s. 6d. Geography.—Phy-sical, Commercial, and Political Geography. Book recommended: Cornwell's School Geography, (Simplin & Co.) 3s. 6d (Simpkin & Co.), 3s. 6d.

2. LATIN.—Virgil, *Eneid*, Book VI., Horace, Odes, Books III. and IV.; Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Books III. and IV. Questions will also be given on the Language, and the historical and geographical allusions. A passage for translation from some other Latin author; and passages of English tor translation into Latin Prose and Verse. Candidates to pass in Latin need not present Horace, but must present it as well as the other books to obtain a *First Class in Latin*.

3. GREEK.—Xenophon, Anabasis, Book V.; Euripides, Hecuba. Homer's Iliad, Book IV. Questions on the Language, and the historical and geographical allusions. A passage for translation from some other Greek author. Candidates to pass in Greek need not present Euripides, but must present it as well as the other books to obtain a First Class in Greek.

4. FRENCH.—Bonnechose, Lazare Hoche (Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer); Racine, Athalie. Questions on the Language, and the historical and geographical allusions; a passage from some other French author for translation into English, and from some English author into French.

5. GERMAN.—Schiller, William Tell. Questions on the Language, and the historical and geographical allusions; a passage from some other German author for translation into English, and from an English author into German.

6. ITALIAN.—Silvio Pellico, Le Mie Prigioni, with questions on the Language, a passage from some other Italian author for translation into English, and from an English author into Italian.

7. PURE MATHEMATICS.—Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI., to the end of Proposition 21, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms. Books recommended: Colenso's Trigonometry, 1st Part, (Longman), 3s. 6d., or J. Hamblin Smith's Elementary Trigonometry, (Rivingtons), 4s. 6d. Candidates to pass in Mathematics need not present Euclid, Books VI. and XI., Plane Trigonometry, and the use of Logarithms, but must present them as well as the other subjects to obtain a First Class in Mathematics.

8. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Newth's First Book of Natural Philosophy,—not including the Eighth and Ninth Chapters.

9. CHEMISTRY.—Inorganic Chemistry. Book recommended—Wilson's Chemistry, by Madan, (Chambers), 4s.

10. ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.—Elementary questions will be set on the description and classification of animals, their habits and geographical distribution; and on the mercantile and industrial uses of animal products. Also, the description and classification of plants, their uses, and geographical distribution. Plants, and parts of plants, will be given for description. Books recommended : Milne Edwards's Zoology, (Renshaw), 8s. 6d., and Lindley's Elements of Botany, (Bradbury), 9s.

11. GEOLOGY.—Book recommended—Page's Advanced Text Book of Geology, (Blackwood), 5s.

12. DRAWING.—Drawing from the Flat, from Models, and in Perspective. A fair degree of skill in freehand Drawing will be required in order that a Student may pass in this section. Books recommended: J. R. Dicksee's Linear Perspective for use of Schools, 8vo., (Virtue), 5s., and R. S. Burn's Illustrated Drawing Book, 8vo., (Ward & Lock), 2s.

13. MUSIC.—A knowledge of the Elements of Harmony and Musical Composition will be required; questions will also be set upon the history and principles of the Art. Books recommended: Currie's Elements of Musical Analysis, (Simpkin & Co.), Parts I. and II., 2s. each, and Sir F. A. G. Ouseley's Treatise on Harmony, (Macmillan), 10s.

SCALE OF MARKS.

		Full	Marks obtainable.
	(Language		600
1.	English { History	• • •	250
	Geography		250
2.	Latin		800
3.	Greek		800
4.	French		600
5.	German		600
6.	Italian		600
7.	Pure Mathematics		800
8.	Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics		250
9.	Chemistry		250
10.	Zoology and Botany		250
11.	Geology		250
12.	Drawing		200
13.	Music		200
	Mar	·hs.	
	Standard for First Class	50	

Standard for First Class	2350
Standard for Second Class	1900
Standard for Third Class	1350
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