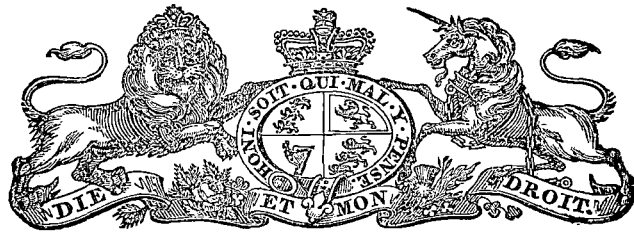


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1878.

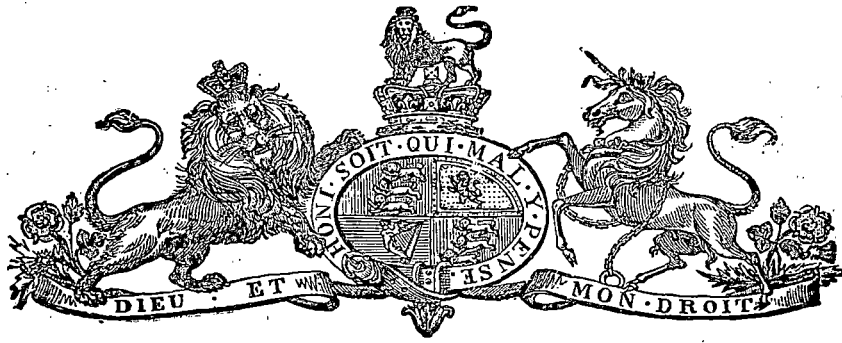
T A S M A N I A.

H O U S E O F A S S E M B L Y.

**EXHIBITIONS UNDER COUNCIL OF
EDUCATION :**

REPORT, 1878.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 16, 1878.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 19th June, 1878.*

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

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

The Council has decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award to

THOMAS GEORGE STANTON CROUCH, and
JAMES HARCOURT SMITH,

each an Exhibition of the value of £20 per annum, tenable for four years from the 1st proximo, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 18th July, 1878.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 17th June, 1878.

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

Seven boys submitted their names as competitors for the two Exhibitions offered by the Council; viz.—One from the Church Grammar School, Launceston, four from the Hutchins School, one from the High School, and one from Mr. Ireland's School. All passed the preliminary trial. The time occupied by the Examination, the nine subjects, the maximum of marks assigned to each subject, and the standards of qualification were the same as in former years, 600 marks being the standard for the Exhibition, and 400 qualifying a candidate for mention in the Table of Marks.

ENGLISH. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—The work was on the whole satisfactory, but in some points not so accurate as could be wished. Morriss wrote by far the best composition. Punctuation evidently requires more attention than it receives. One of the candidates occupied sixteen lines with his composition, which consisted of one long sentence, containing, as may be supposed, a considerable number of conjunctions, but without a single stop from beginning to end.

FRENCH. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—The translations were generally good, and some had sufficient knowledge of the language to translate a piece set from a book which had not been prescribed. None, however, showed much knowledge of the grammar, and the translations from English into French were done badly with few exceptions. Smith answered best, and the next, in order of merit, deserving mention, are Crouch, Morriss, Webster, and Macnamara.

LATIN. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Crouch acquitted himself best in this subject. Morriss and Smith answered very well. Some of Webster's work was good, though he failed to obtain quite half the maximum of marks.

GREEK. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—One boy declined this subject. The work of the rest was pretty good as a whole. Morriss answered best; and Smith and Crouch very creditably.

ARITHMETIC. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject the answering was unsatisfactory. Four of the candidates failed to gain one-third of the possible number of marks. The work of Macnamara was by far the best, and would have showed a still higher result but for a

remarkable failure in three of the simplest of the questions. Crouch and Smith deserve credit for their work. The neatness of Morriss's papers was very creditable, but he failed most singularly in working out correct results. It will be seen by a reference to the Table of Marks that if he had obtained in this subject anything like his average number of marks in the others, he would have been one of the successful exhibitioners.

ALGEBRA. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—The answering of Crouch, Smith, Webster, and Macnamara was very creditable, especially in the first eight questions; in the higher portion of the paper Macnamara and Morriss gained the highest number of marks, but they were pretty closely followed by Smith and Webster. The neatness of all the papers was deserving of special notice.

EUCLID. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In this subject Morriss, Smith, and Webster answered extremely well; the rest not at all satisfactorily.

GEOGRAPHY. *Rev. Canon Bailey, Examiner.*—In the first half of the paper the work was tolerably satisfactory; but the answers to the rest of the questions were very meagre. Not one of the candidates gave the names of the primary planets, or had anything like a correct notion of the line of telegraphic communication between London and Hobart Town. Walker, Macnamara, and Smith were the only candidates who at all showed a correct acquaintance with the geography of their native island.

HISTORY. *Rev. Canon Davenport, Examiner.*—Morriss answered remarkably well. Crouch's work was nearly equal, and the work of all the rest was creditably done; viz.—in order of merit, by Smith, Webster, Maxwell, Macnamara, and Walker.

The annexed Table shows the results in detail. Five boys reached the standard for an Exhibition, and one other obtained the number of marks qualifying him for a place in the Table. Only one failed to reach the latter standard.

We have pleasure in recommending that the Exhibitions be awarded to Thomas George Stanton Crouch and James Harcourt Smith.

The results of the Examination do not compare favourably with those of last year, and of some previous years. The number of candidates was smaller than usual, and the attainments of the foremost are not so high as on some former occasions. The number of competitors, however, has fluctuated, and few boys now offer themselves for examination except those who are likely to acquit themselves creditably, and who have at least some chance of winning an Exhibition. The boys who have been examined this year have, on the whole, done very well; and we notice with satisfaction that the boy who obtained only the lowest place at the last year's Examination, has won for himself the highest place in the competition of the present year. His industry and perseverance are, in our opinion, very commendable and exemplary.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.
J. BROOKE H. BAILEY.

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	English.	French.	Latin.	Greek.	Arithmetic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Geography.	History.	TOTAL.
			[Maximum..	150	100	150	150	150	100	100	150	150	1200
1.	Thomas George Stanton Crouch	7 July, 1865	Collegiate School (Mr. Ireland's), Hobart Town	112	76	111	77	85	67	35	69	125	757
2	James Harcourt Smith	7 Nov., 1864	Church Grammar School, Launceston	92	80	83	79	88	61	76	48	113	720
3.	Ernest Aston Morriss	6 Dec., 1864	Hutchins School	104	69	94	85	32	47	82	60	133	706
4	John Joseph Macnamara	17 June, 1864	High School	63	65	63	62	102	69	28	70	92	614
5.	Edwin Herbert Webster.	20 June, 1864	Hutchins School	72	66	74	64	40	53	72	64	108	613
6	Kenneth Maxwell.	23 Sept., 1865	Hutchins School	68	24	42	43	30	29	34	43	94	407

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1878. *Four hours.*

ARITHMETIC.

Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. If the sum of 250 and 173 be multiplied by their difference, and the product divided by 47, what will be the quotient?
2. In 6300 fourpences, how many half-crowns are there, and how many half-guineas?
3. Write down the Table of Time. How does the length of the common year differ from that of leap year? How would you determine whether any particular year be a leap year?
4. How often is 5s. 3½d. contained in £15 8s. 9d.?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name the five Colonies into which Australia is divided, and the Capital of each.
2. Where are the Straits of Bab-el-mandeb, Messina, Magellan, and Foveaux?
3. Name the six longest rivers in the World, stating the Quarter in which each is, and where it empties itself?
4. What parts of the World are included in the term Oceania.

ENGLISH.

1. Give the plural of the following nouns:—Lady, boy, apple, box, child, mouse.
2. Distinguish between common and proper nouns, regular and irregular verbs, active and passive voice.
3. Parse the sentence, "The second boat struck a rock."
4. Write a sentence containing an adverb, a preposition, and a conjunction.

FRENCH.

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the nouns *livre, oiseau, cheval* in the plural number.
2. Give the meaning and the feminine forms of *blanc, doux, faux, vieux, neuf, public*.
3. Write the present and past participles of the verbs *avoir* and *aimer*.
4. Translate into English—
J'ai vu de belles maisons. Je suis bien aise de vous voir.
5. Translate into French—
Go away quickly. His father is a Frenchman.

LATIN.

1. Write the dative plural of *ego, qui, res, homo*.
2. Write the 3rd pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of *amo, fero, and desum*; the 2nd pers. sing. fut. indic. pass. of *monéo* and *audio*; and the future active participle of *rego*.
3. Translate into English—
Eum locum vallo fossaque munit.
His initis consiliis, naves cogunt.
4. Translate into Latin—
The same day ambassadors sent by the enemy came to Cæsar.

Arithmetic.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

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

1. A dealer bought 9 oxen at £11 17s. 8d. each; one died, and the others he sold at a profit on each of £2 2s. 2½d. Find his gain.

2. A bankrupt's effects being worth £3548 6s. 8d.; what will his creditors lose if he pays 12s. 10½d. in the £?
3. A boy trundles his hoop, the outer rim of which is 5 ft. 6 in., a distance of 1½ miles, without letting it fall; how many turns did the hoop take?
4. A can do a piece of work in 20 days; B, in 24 days; C, in 30 days: in what time will they do it when they all work together? How much longer time will it take B and C than A and C to do it?
5. A lady having spent ½ of her money in one shop, and ¼ of it in another, had £3 17s. left; what money did she start with?
6. Express ⅔ of ⅙ of £1 14s. + ⅕ of ⅓ of £1 10s. + 8¼ of ⅙ of 5s. as the fraction of £20; and reduce ⅔ of 16s. 4½d. to the decimal of £1 9s. 10½d.
7. A room is 15 ft. 6 in. long, by 13 ft. 4 in. wide, and 10 ft. 6 in. high. Find the expense of papering the walls with paper 2 ft. 6 in. wide, at 7½d. a yard, and also of covering the floor with carpet, ⅔ yard wide, at £.225 a yard.
8. If 27 men can perform a piece of work in 15 days; how many men must be added to the number, that the work may be finished in three-fifths of the time?
9. If the wages of 13 men, for 7½ days, amount to £13 7s. 0½d.; how many men ought to work for 4 weeks for £173 8s.?
10. A borrows £612 10s. for 3 years at 3½ per cent. simple interest, and immediately lends it on the same terms at compound interest. How much more will he receive for interest than he will have to pay?
11. At what price must a yard of cloth be sold, which cost 4s. 8d., so as to gain 12½ per cent.?
12. Find the square root of 282475249, and the cube root of 219·365327791.

Latin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878. *Three hours.*Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

Translate—

1. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, nobilissimos civitatis, (cujus legationis Nameius et Verudoctius principem locum obtinebant), qui dicerent: Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio iter per Provinciam facere, propterea quod aliud iter haberent nullum; rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat.
2. Quod ubi Cæsar rescit, quorum per fines ierant, his uti conquirerent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit; reductos in hostium numero habuit; reliquos omnes obsidibus, armis, per fugis traditis, in deditionem accepit. Helvetios, Tulingos, Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, et quod omnibus fructibus amissis domi nihil erat, quo famem tolerarent, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut his frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit.
3. Id ne accideret magno opere sibi præcavendum Cæsar existimabat; namque omnium rerum, quæ ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas; idque naturâ loci sic muniebatur, ut magnam ad ducendum bellum daret facultatem, propterea quod flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pæne totum oppidum cingit; reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum DC, qua flumen intermittit, mons continet magnâ altitudine, ita ut radices montis ex utrâque parte ripæ fluminis contingant. Hunc murus circumdatus arcem efficit et cum oppido conjungit.
4. Cæsar, quod neque colloquium interpositâ causâ tolli volebat, neque salutem suam Gallorum equitatu committere audebat, commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, eo legionarios milites legionis decimæ, cui quam maxime confidebat, imponere, ut præsidium quam amicissimum, si quid facto opus esset, haberet.
5. Bis quinos silet ille dies, tectusque recusat
Prodere voce sua quemquam aut opponere morti.
Vix tandem magnis Ithaci clamoribus actus,
Composito rumpit vocem, et me destinat aræ.
Assensere omnes; et, quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Unius in miseri exitium conversa tulere.
6. Quis cladem illius noctis, quis funera fando
Explicet, aut possit lacrimis æquare labores?
Urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominata per annos:
Plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim
Corpora, perque domos et religiosa deorum
Limina. Nec soli pœnas dant sanguine Teuceri;
Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus,
Victoresque cadunt Danaï. Crudelis ubique
Luctus, ubique pavor, et plurima mortis imago.

Occiderit ferro Priamus? Troja arserit igni?
 Dardanum toties sudarit sanguine litus?
 Non ita. Namque, etsi nullum memorabile nomen
 Feminea in pœna est nec habet victoria laudem,
 Exstinxisse nefas tamen et sumsisse merentes
 Laudabor pœnas; animumque explesse juvabit
 Ultricis flammæ, et cineres satiasset meorum.

8. Ecce levis summo de vertice visus Iuli
 Fundere lumen apex, tactuque innoxia molles
 Lambere flamma comas, et circum tempora pasci.
 Nos pavidi trépídare metu, crinemque flagrantem
 Excutere, et sanctos restinguere fontibus ignes.

9. Turnus, ut Ænean cedentem ex agmine vidit
 Turbatosque duces, subita spe fervidus ardet;
 Poscit equos atque arma simul, saltuque superbus
 Emicat in currum, et manibus molitur habenas.
 Multa virum volitans dat fortia corpora leto;
 Semineces volvit multos, aut agmina curru
 Proterit, aut raptas fugientibus ingerit hastas.

10. Write the modern names of Matrona, Arar, Lemannus, Bibracte, Provincia, Vesontio.

11. Translate into Latin—

When the weather is fair and settled, I wish you would come to me.
 The lust of empire goads to arms two neighbouring nations.
 These things, sought long and earnestly and with much labour, one hour has taken away.

Geography.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. What is the population of the Earth? Give the number for each of the divisions.
2. Name the chief Peninsulas of Asia, and describe the position of each.
3. Where are the following Capes:—Agulhas, Comorin, Farewell, Froward, Lopatka, Matapan, Naze, Race, Romania, St. Mary, Tarifa, Verde?
4. Give any particulars you remember of the following rivers:—Amazon, Danube, Ganges, Mississippi, Nile, Rhine.
5. Describe the position of the following bays, gulfs, and seas:—Azof, Baffin's, Bengal, Biscay, Carpentaria, Carribean, Hobson's, Marmora, Mexico, Okhotsk, Red, Spencer.
6. Where are the following Straits:—Banks's, Behring's, Cook's, Dardanelles, Davis's, Malacca, Mozambique, Ormus, Palk's, Sunda, Torres, Yenikale?
7. In what different countries of the world are the following minerals and metals found:—Diamonds, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, coal?
8. In what countries are the following articles produced:—Tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, rice, cinnamon, nutmeg, tobacco?
9. Name the five Zones, and give their boundaries.
10. Name the Primary Planets in the order in which they go round the Sun. Which is the largest? What is the distance of the Earth from the Sun?
11. Name the Counties of Tasmania. In what Counties are Hobart Town, Launceston, Campbell Town, Swansea, Longford, George Town, Brighton, Falmouth, Torquay, Sorell?
12. Describe the route of a telegraphic message from Hobart Town to London.

History.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1878. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Give some account of Caractacus, Simon de Montfort, Hereward, and Thomas à Becket.
2. Name the first Bretwalda and the first Saxon King of all England; and write a short account of the reign of Alfred.
3. Give the dates, and some particulars, of the Battle of Hastings, and the grant of Magna Charta.
4. Who were the Cimbri and the Teutones? Describe their invasion of Italy, and its results.
5. What were the *Leges Corneliæ*? Mention the most important of Sulla's reforms.

6. Give a short account of the Conspiracy of Catiline, and some particulars of the Third Mithridatic War.
7. How long did Saul reign? Give a short account of his accession and death.
8. Write some particulars about Eli, Gideon, Ruth, and Absalom.
9. What great crimes were committed by David? How was he made to confess them? Mention the punishments which he endured in consequence of them.

Algebra.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878. *Three hours.*

REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. Distinguish between *terms* and *factors*, a *simple* and a *compound* expression, *like* and *unlike* quantities. Give examples.
 2. If $a = 1$, $b = 2$, $c = 3$, $d = 4$, find the numerical values of—
 $d^2 - (2d - c)c + \{2(d - c) + b\}b - \{2(d - c + b) - a\}a$, and of $\{(d - a) - (c - b)\}^2$.
 3. Reduce to its simplest form—
 $1 - \{1 - (1 - 4x)\} + \{2x - (3 - 5x)\} - \{2 - (-4 + 5x)\}$.
 4. Add together, $2(a + b)x + 3(b + c)y$, $-3(a - b)x + 2(a - c)y$, $-(2b + c)x + (a - 2b)y$, and $(a - 2b)x - (b + 2c)y$.
 5. Multiply—
 - (i) $a^2 + 4b^2 + 9c^2 + 2ab + 3ac - 6bc$ by $a - 2b - 3c$.
 - (ii) $x^2 + (a + b)x + ab$ by $x + c$.
 - (iii) $x^3 - ax^2 + bx - c$ by $x^2 - mx + n$.
 6. Divide—
 - (i) $a^5 - 4a^3b^2 - 8a^2b^3 - 17ab^4 - 12b^5$ by $a^2 - 2ab - 3b^2$.
 - (ii) $a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc$ by $a + b + c$.
 7. Resolve into elementary factors—
 $x^2 + 2x - 15$, $4x^2 - 4x - 3$, $12x^2 - 5x - 2$, and $12a^4 + a^2x^2 - x^4$.
 8. Find the square root of $16x^4 - 16abx^2 + 16b^2x^2 + 4a^2b^2 - 8ab^3 + 4b^4$; and the cube root of $8a^3 - 36a^2b + 54ab^2 - 27b^3$.
 9. Solve the Equations—
 - (i) $\frac{7(4x - 1)}{15} - \frac{5(2x + 1)}{24} = 5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{32}$.
 - (ii) $\frac{10x + 17}{18} - \frac{12x + 2}{13x - 16} = \frac{5x - 4}{9}$.
 - (iii) $\frac{3(a - 2x)}{4} - \frac{2(2a - x)}{3} + \frac{x - a}{8} = \frac{15(a + x)}{32}$.
 - (iv) $\frac{17}{6x + 17} - \frac{10}{3x - 10} = \frac{1}{1 - 2x}$.
 - (v) $\left. \begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{y + 3}{4} &= 7 + \frac{3y - 2x}{5} \\ 4y - \frac{8 - x}{3} &= 24\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2y + 1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$
 - (vi) $\frac{x + 22}{3} - \frac{4}{x} = \frac{9x - 6}{2}$.
 10. Divide 150 into two parts, such that if one be divided by 23 and the other by 27, the sum of the two quotients may be 6.
 11. What fraction is that, to the numerator of which if 7 be added, its value will be $\frac{2}{3}$; but if 7 be taken from the denominator, its value will be $\frac{3}{4}$?
 12. What two numbers are those, whose difference is 5, and their sum multiplied by the greater is 228.
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French

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878. *Three hours.*REV. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the present and past participles, and the first person singular of the present and imperfect tenses, subjunctive mood, of the verbs *sentir, mettre, dire, faire*.

Translate—

2. Les Stuarts auraient-ils pu régner après la restauration? Très-facilement, en faisant ce que fit Guillaume en Angleterre, ce qu'a fait Louis XVIII. en France, en donnant une charte, en acceptant de la révolution ce qu'elle avait de bon, d'invincible, ce qui était accompli dans les esprits et dans le siècle, ce qui était terminé dans les mœurs, ce qu'on ne pouvait essayer de détruire, sans remonter violemment les âges, sans imprimer à la société un mouvement rétrograde, sans bouleverser de nouveau la nation.
3. Cependant on mettait dans Londres sa tête à prix. Des seigneurs de la régence, pendant l'absence du roi Georges, firent proclamer qu'on donnerait trente mille livres sterling à celui qui le livrerait. Cette proscription était une suite de l'acte du parlement fait la dix-septième année du règne du roi, et d'autres actes du même parlement: la reine Anne elle-même avait été forcée de proscrire son propre frère, à qui, dans les derniers temps, elle aurait voulu laisser sa couronne, si elle n'avait consulté que ses sentiments.
4. Les dragons anglais commencèrent la fuite, et toute l'armée anglaise suivit, sans que les généraux et les officiers pussent arrêter les soldats. Ils regagnèrent leur camp, à l'entrée de la nuit. Ce camp était retranché, et presque entouré de marais.
5. Il n'y avait plus de salut qu'en échouant entre des rochers, sur le rivage d'une petite île déserte et presque inabordable. Ce qui, en d'autres temps, eût été regardé comme une des plus cruelles infortunes, fut pour eux leur unique ressource; ils cachèrent leur barque derrière un rocher, et attendirent dans ce désert que les vaisseaux anglais fussent éloignés, ou que la mort vînt finir tant de désastres.
6. Après la bataille d'Issus, il laisse fuir Darius, et ne s'occupe qu'à affermir et à régler ses conquêtes; après la bataille d'Arbelles, il le suit de si près qu'il ne lui laisse aucune retraite dans sans empire. Darius n'entre dans ses villes et dans ses provinces que pour en sortir: les marches d'Alexandre sont si rapides, que vous croyez voir l'empire de l'univers plutôt le prix de la course, comme dans les jeux de la Grèce, que le prix de la victoire.
7. Les Romains conquièrent tout, pour tout détruire; il voulut tout conquérir, pour tout conserver; et, quelque pays qu'il parcourût, ses premières idées, ses premiers desseins furent toujours de faire quelque chose qui pût en augmenter la prospérité et la puissance. Il en trouva les premiers moyens dans la grandeur de son génie; les seconds, dans sa frugalité et son économie particulière; les troisièmes, dans son immense prodigalité pour les grandes choses.
8. A la bataille de Chollet (16 octobre 1793) il fut mortellement blessé. Sur son lit de mort, il apprit que l'armée vendéenne, dans l'excès de sa fureur, voulait exterminer près de cinq mille prisonniers qu'on avait déposés dans une église. Bonchamp, qui conservait à peine un souffle de vie, demanda, comme une dernière preuve d'obéissance, aux généraux, aux officiers, aux soldats qui l'environnaient, d'épargner les jours des prisonniers.
9. Translate these phrases:—Un brave homme, un homme brave. Un grand homme, un homme grand. Un honnête homme, un homme honnête.
10. Translate into French:—

Whose house is this? My head aches. That is the road by which we travelled. I do not like this, give me that.

English.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878. *Three hours.*REV. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

1. How many ways are there of distinguishing the genders of nouns? Name them, and give examples.
2. When are the comparative and the superlative degrees respectively used? Give examples. Name four adjectives that are irregularly compared.
3. Decline the personal pronouns.
4. Name the relative pronouns, and state how they are used. Why are they called "Relative"?
5. Name six active, six passive, and six neuter verbs.
6. Write out the following tenses of the verb *to bring*, both active and passive:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Indicative mood—Present perfect. | Potential mood—Present indefinite. |
| " " Future indefinite. | " " Past perfect. |
| | Imperative mood—Present indefinite. |

7. Give the past tense and past participle of the verbs—Break, speak, begin, give, know, fall, sink, feel, ride, slay, work, win.
8. Write three sentences, each containing a different adverb of motion.
9. 'The boy threw a stone.' Name the different *parts* of this sentence. Enlarge each part with an adjunct.
10. Write a short account of 'A walk into the country.'

Greek.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write throughout the plural number of οὔτος, the 1 aor. indic. pass. of λέγω, and the pres. indic. act. of δίδωμι.
Translate—
2. Τοῦτο καταμαθὼν Κλέαρχος ὁ λοχαγὸς, ὅτι καὶ μικρὸν εἶη καὶ ἀφύλακτον διὰ τὸ φίλιον νομίζων εἶναι, ἔρχεται ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τῆς νυκτὸς ὡς πορθήσων, οὐδενὶ ἡμῶν εἰπὼν. Διενεόητο δὲ, εἰ λάβοι τόδε τὸ χωρίον, εἰς μὲν τὸ στρατεύμα μηκέτι ἔλθειν, εἰς βὰς δ' εἰς πλοῖον, ἐν ᾧ ἐτύγγανον οἱ Ξύσκηνοι αὐτοῦ παραπλέοντες, καὶ ἐνθήμενος, εἴ τι λάβοι, ἀποπλέων οἴχεσθαι ἔξω τοῦ Πόντου.
3. Ζήλαρχος μὲν ὁ ἀγορανόμος, εἰ μὲν ἀδικεῖ ἡμᾶς, οἴχεται ἀποπλέων οὐ δοῦς ὑμῖν δίκην· εἰ δὲ μὴ ἀδικεῖ, φεύγει ἐκ τοῦ στρατεύματος, δείσας, μὴ ἀδίκως ἄκριτος ἀποθάνῃ. Οἱ δὲ καταλείψαντες τοὺς πρέσβεις διεπράξαντο ἡμῖν μόνοις μὲν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς Κερασσοῦντα μὴ ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, ἂν μὴ σὺν ἰσχύϊ, ἀφικνεῖσθαι· τοὺς δὲ νεκροὺς, οὓς πρόσθεν αὐτοὶ οἱ κατακαυόντες ἐκέλευον θάπτειν, τούτους διεπράξαντο μὴδὲ ξὺν κηρυκίῳ ἔτι ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι ἀνελεῖσθαι.
4. Ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες, ὁμολογῶ παῖσαι δὴ ἄνδρας ἔνεκεν ἀταξίας, ὅσοις σώζεσθαι μὲν ἤρκει δι' ἡμᾶς, ἐν τάξει τε ἰόντων καὶ μαχομένων ὅπου δέοι, αὐτοὶ δὲ λιπόντες τὰς τάξεις προθέουτες ἀρπάζειν ἠθελον καὶ ἡμῶν πλεονεκτεῖν. Εἰ δὲ τοῦτο πάντες ἐποιούμεν, ἅπαντες ἂν ἀπωλόμεθα.
5. Ὁ δὲ τρόπος τῆς ὀρχήσεως ἦν· ὁ μὲν παραθέμενος τὰ ὄπλα σπείρει καὶ ζευγηλατεῖ, πυκνὰ δὲ στρεφόμενος ὡς φοβούμενος· ληστῆς δὲ προσέρχεται· ὁ δ' ἐπειδὴν προΐδηται, ἅπαντ' ἀρπάζας τὰ ὄπλα καὶ μάχεται πρὸ τοῦ ζεύγους· καὶ οὗτοι ταῦτ' ἐποιοῦν ἐν ῥυθμῷ πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν· καὶ τέλος ὁ ληστῆς δῆσας τὸν ἄνδρα καὶ τὸ ζεύγος ἀπάγει· ἐνίοτε δὲ καὶ ὁ ζευγηλάτης τὸν ληστήν· εἶτα παρὰ τοὺς βοῦς ζεύξας ὀπίσω τῷ χεῖρε δεδεμένον ἐλαύνει.
6. Ὁ δὲ Ξενοφῶν πῆ μὲν ἐβούλετο ταῦτα, νομίζων καὶ τὴν τιμὴν μείζω οὕτως ἑαυτῷ γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, καὶ εἰς τὴν πόλιν τοῦνομα μείζον ἀφίξεσθαι αὐτοῦ· τυχόν δὲ καὶ ἀγαθοῦ τινος ἂν αἴτιος τῇ στρατιᾷ γενέσθαι.
7. Ἐπεὶ δὲ τοῦτο ὁμολόγησαν, εὐθὺς ἐπαύσαντο πολεμοῦντες καὶ οὐκέτι πέρα ἐπολιόρκησαν τὴν πόλιν. Εἰ σὺν ταῦτα ὄρων ἐγὼ δοκοίην, ὅπου δυναίμην, ἐνταῦθ' ἄκυρον ποιεῖν τὸ ἐκείνων ἀξίωμα, ἐκεῖνο ἐννοῶ, μὴ λίαν ἂν ταχὺ σωφρονησθῆιν.
8. Ἐν τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἤκε καὶ ἠρώτησεν, εἰ ἤδη ἀποκεκριμένοι εἶεν. Φαλίνοσ δὲ ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν, "Οὔτοι μὲν, ὦ Κλέαρχε, ἄλλος ἄλλα λέγει· σὺ δ' ἡμῖν εἶπε, τί λέγεις." Ὁ δ' εἶπεν, "Ἐγὼ σε, ὦ Φάλινε, ἄσμενος ἐώρακα, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πάντες· σὺ τε γὰρ Ἑλλήν εἶ καὶ ἡμεῖς τοσοῦτοι ὄντες, ὅσους σὺ ὄρας· ἐν τοιούτοις δὲ ὄντες πράγμασι συμβουλευόμεθά σοι, τί χρὴ ποιεῖν περὶ ὧν λέγεις."
9. Give the etymology of the following words:—Practice, hypocrite, idiot, ornithology, physis, telephone, phylactery.
10. Translate into Greek—
The soldier stood up and said many words.
They stayed there ten months.
Do not wonder that I am distressed at the present doings.

Euclid.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1878. *Three hours.*

Rev. CANON BAILEY, *Examiner.*

N.B.—No symbols permitted. Letters, not figures, to be used.

1. Define a right angle, a semicircle, a scalene triangle, an oblong, a parallelogram. Distinguish between a problem and a theorem.

2. From the greater of two given straight lines to cut off a part equal to the less.
3. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line from a given point in the same.
4. To draw a straight line through a given point, parallel to a given straight line.
5. To describe a square upon a given straight line.
6. The angles, which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it, are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.
7. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two straight lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
8. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.
9. If a parallelogram and a triangle be upon the same base and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.
10. The straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the point of bisection of the base, bisects the vertical angle and is perpendicular to the base.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 18th July, 1877.

COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

It is hereby notified, that two Exhibitions of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years from the 1st July, 1878, will be open for competition in the second week of June next to every boy under the age of fourteen years on the 1st June, 1878, not at present holding one of such Exhibitions, and who has not been a pupil of a Government School within six months of the date of the Examination.

II. Every Candidate must produce certificates of his having conducted himself well during the nine months preceding the Examination, and of having been a resident in the Colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June, 1878.

III. No Candidate for an Exhibition will be admitted to the Examination unless he shall have first passed a short preliminary Examination in the following subjects; viz.—English, French or Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography.

IV. The Examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. English Language and Grammar.
2. Geography. (Cornwell's School Geography recommended.)
3. History.
 - A. English History. (Smith's smaller History of England, chapters 1—9 inclusive.)
 - B. Roman History. (Smith's smaller History of Rome, chapters 22—31 inclusive.)
 - C. Sacred History. (From the death of Moses to the accession of Solomon.)
4. Arithmetic.
5. French. (Vinet's Chrestomathie Française, "Jacques II." to the end of "Charles XII. et Alexandre.")
6. Latin. (Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. and Virg. Æn. Book II.)
7. Greek. (Xenophon's Anabasis, Book V. chaps. 7 and 8, and Book VI. chap. 1.)
8. Algebra, to include Quadratic Equations.
9. Euclid, First Book.

V. The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of Examination:—

	<i>No. of Marks.</i>
English	150
French	100
Latin	150
Greek	150
Arithmetic	150
Algebra	100
Euclid	100
Geography	150
History	150
TOTAL	1200

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain half the total number of marks.

VI. The Exhibitions will be tenable at such Schools as shall be named by the Parent or Guardian and be approved by the Council.

VII. The Council will direct the Secretary to pay to each Exhibitioner the amount of his Exhibition for the quarter on receipt of a certificate from the authorities of the school to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

VIII. In the event of an Exhibitioner not being able to produce such a certificate for any three months, his Exhibition shall be declared vacant: provided always that this rule shall not apply to Exhibitioners when they have been incapacitated from attending school by illness or other sufficient cause to be determined by the Council.

IX. Arrangements may be made for the local Examination of Candidates who reside at a distance from Hobart Town.

X. Candidates desirous of offering themselves for Examination must notify in writing* their intention to the Secretary on or before the 1st May, 1878, transmitting at the same time the certificates above required, and a certificate from the Parent or Guardian that the Candidate will not be fourteen years of age on the 1st June, 1878.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

* Printed Forms of Application will be furnished by the Secretary on application.