

(No. 17.)



1871.

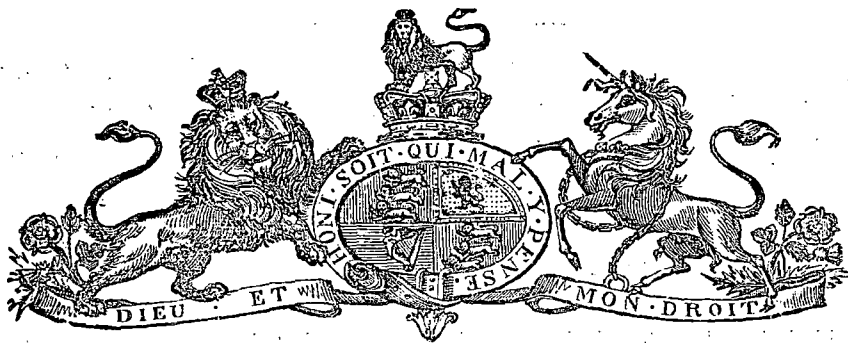
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

REPORT FOR 1870.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, November 8, 1871.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—SEPTEMBER, 1870.

IN conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Tasmanian Council of Education, the Council have 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, and upon whom that Degree has been conferred accordingly :—

FIRST CLASS.

JAMES WILKINSON WHYTE, Pupil of the High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Gold Medal as the Senior Associate of the year, First Prize of Books of the value of £10 for Latin, First Prize of Books of the value of £5 for Natural Philosophy, and Second Prize of Books of the value of £5 for French.

ERNEST JAMES GATENBY, Pupil of the Horton College, Ross, and Church Grammar School, Launceston. Awarded the Council's First Prize of Books of the value of £10 for Greek.

WILLIAM DENISON HULL, Pupil of the High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's First Prize of Books of the value of £10 for French.

EDWARD HENRY ROBINSON, Pupil of the High School, Hobart Town. Awarded the Council's Second Prize of Books of the value of £5 for Greek.

SECOND CLASS.—None.

THIRD CLASS.

GEORGE PERCY CLERK, Pupil of the High School, Hobart Town.

The Report of the Examiners, together with the General and Special Class Lists, and the Tabulated results of the Examination, are subjoined.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

Hobart Town, 6th October, 1870.

EXAMINER'S REPORT.

30th September, 1870.

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

THE Preliminary Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts was commenced on Friday, the 23rd September.

As one quarter of the Candidates, two out of eight, failed to pass, it may be well to comment upon the character of the Preliminary Examination, and the defects observed, somewhat more fully than has been usual.

It is provided by the Regulations of the Council that before proceeding to the Degree Examination every Candidate must satisfy the Examiners in each of six subjects; viz.—1. Reading aloud. 2. Writing from Dictation. 3. Analysis and Parsing. 4. The first four rules of Arithmetic. 5. General Geography. And 6. The Outlines of English History.

On each of these it is proposed to offer a few remarks.

1. THE READING was not, as a whole, good. No single Candidate possessed the whole of the four essentials of good Reading, namely—to speak out, to enunciate clearly, to read the exact words of the book, and to use intelligent emphasis. This part of the Examination is the only portion which, in conformity with the Regulations, must be conducted in public; but ever since the first Examination for the Degree it has been the custom of the Examiners to add a few simple questions in the Analysis of Sentences, History, and Geography. This practice cannot, however, injure, though it may help a Candidate, for the following Rule was adopted in the beginning and has since been invariably maintained:—"A bad *vivâ voce* Examination shall not count against any Candidate whose answering on paper is satisfactory, but a good *vivâ voce* shall be allowed to compensate for deficiencies in the paper work."

2. DICTATION.—The passage given from the *Spectator* was well transcribed by all Candidates, save one. There were very few errors in spelling, and these due, it would appear, to carelessness in writing and in revising rather than to ignorance.

3. ANALYSIS AND PARSING.—In this subject both the Candidates who were rejected failed. They appeared to have no notion of the relation of sentences one to another, but to have learned certain names which they affixed at random; in fact, they were not always able to separate the sentences. This ignorance was inexcusable, for the passage given was taken from the *Deserted Village*, which all should have prepared for the ordinary Examination.

4. ARITHMETIC.—The answering was, on the whole, better than it has been, though no single Candidate succeeded in doing correctly all the six easy sums set. Three did five right, three managed to work out four without error, two just achieved the three necessary for passing, but one had only one answer right out of the five questions he attempted. Almost every mistake made was due to sheer inattention. Thus in no less than three instances 20 from 32 was made to leave a remainder of 2; in another a division by 3000 was left as finished with a remainder of more than 11,000; and most astonishing of all, a Candidate being asked to calculate the inches traversed in a second by a runner who runs a mile in 4 min. 26 sec., went through sundry processes of multiplication and division, and finally announced the extraordinary speed of 396 yards in every second. It may be safely averred that of all the mistakes occurring in the papers of all the Candidates there was not one which might not have been detected on a single thoughtful reperusal of the papers for which ample time was given.

5. GEOGRAPHY.—The answering was very satisfactory.

6. HISTORY.—All the Candidates who passed did fairly in this subject, but one of those who failed did extremely badly in it. Strangely enough the smallest amount of knowledge was displayed about events and persons near to our own days. Nearly all knew the date and the objects of the Treaty of Troyes in the 15th century, but scarce one could tell anything about the Peace of Amiens in the 19th. Chaucer was generally referred to the period at which he lived; but the dates assigned to Scott varied from the reign of Elizabeth to that of Victoria; the date of 1815, which it might be supposed every Englishman would at once assign to Waterloo, was given to the Crimean War; and most wonderful of all, the Duke of Wellington was declared by one Candidate to have commenced life as Lord Cobham, and to have been afterwards created Earl St. Vincent before attaining his Dukedom.

With regard to the History, it would almost appear that Candidates in some instances confine their attention to preparing thoroughly the period prescribed for the ordinary Examination, and totally neglect the general outlines of the History of England required for the Preliminary. This might perhaps be met by prescribing a short Text Book.

It will appear from the foregoing remarks that the two rejected Candidates failed each in two subjects, one in English and in History, the other in English and in Arithmetic.

Their failure left only six competitors for the Degree Examination.

This was commenced on Saturday, the 24th, and continued for five days with about seven hours paper work each day.

Five subjects in all were presented by the Candidates; viz., English, Latin, Greek, French, Pure Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy. A separate Report on the answering in each follows:—

ENGLISH.—Six Candidates: none passed with credit; five passed, one failed.

The original compositions were fair so far as spelling and grammar were concerned, but totally devoid of method or perspicuity of arrangement. Only one could be commended, that of Hull. Robinson and Whyte did capital Analysis, the rest indifferent. The knowledge of Grammar, perhaps, shewed some improvement; but the derivations were thoughtless and wild in the extreme. It seems a pity that while a boy is able to pick to pieces words like *incompatibility* and *mathematics*, borrowings from Greek and Latin, he should know nothing of the history of such home-grown words as *a* and *every*, *or* and *not*: and should imagine it possible that words so absolutely indispensable could have been borrowed from foreign sources. Faults of thoughtlessness as well as of ignorance were too often observed; thus, in answer to a question as to the import of the common English termination *-ment*, one Candidate stated that it indicated the agent, another that it marked an abstract idea, as *implement*.

The History and the Geography questions were better answered than the English. Whyte and Robinson did extremely well in History; and Hull even better in Geography.

LATIN.—Six Candidates: Whyte passed with credit; four passed, one failed.

The translations from the books prescribed were fair; the elementary work not so good; and the derivations often as silly as those given in English. Whyte, Hull, and Gatenby sent up fair translations from English into Latin Prose, but no praise can be accorded to the attempts made at rendering English Poetry into Latin Verse. The translation at sight of a piece of Latin into English was disappointing, only one Candidate, Hull, shewing power over the language.

GREEK.—Five Candidates: three—Gatenby, Robinson, and Hull—passed with credit; one passed, one failed.

The work of all who passed was satisfactory, better on the whole than that which was done in Latin. The contest between the three placed in the First Class was extremely close, and the difference between them is very small; and, singularly enough, their order on the second paper was exactly the opposite of that in which they stood at the end of the first.

FRENCH.—Six Candidates: three—Hull, Whyte, and Gatenby—passed with credit; one passed, two failed.

The translations from French, both of passages prepared beforehand, and of a passage at sight, were very good; and the translation of English into French very fair. The Grammar had been well prepared by all who passed.

MATHEMATICS.—Six Candidates: none passed with credit; five passed, one failed.

Of the Arithmetic it is impossible to report favourably, with the solitary exception of Whyte's work, for most of the Candidates seemed unable to take down the questions correctly, or to give the amount of thought necessary for working them out. Nor was the Algebra much better; mistakes were frequent in the simplest questions, though occasionally a question which required no thinking, but could be worked exactly by some got-up formula, was done right. Whyte's paper was the only tolerable one, and even he made some very bad mistakes.

The Euclid, with one exception, was better, so far as the writing out of propositions previously learnt; but easy deductions were scarcely attempted.

Whyte and Gatenby alone attempted any portions of the higher Paper on Euclid and Trigonometry. Both did the Euclid fairly, and Whyte shewed thorough knowledge of the earlier parts of the Trigonometry.

It is a pity that his lower work in Euclid and Algebra was so defective, or he certainly would have obtained a First Class in Mathematics.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY was presented by Whyte only. He passed with credit, doing very fairly throughout the Paper.

On putting together the returns in the several subjects, it appeared that of the six Candidates one had failed to attain the standard for the Degree, four had obtained marks sufficient for a First Class, and one had exceeded the minimum fixed for a Third.

The following Class List was accordingly published :—

	Marks.
First Class.—Whyte	2354
Gatenby	2291
Hull	2247
Robinson	2232
Third Class.—Clerk	1462

A comparison with former years gives the following result :—

YEAR.	Total No. of Candidates.	Rejected at Preliminary Examination.	Admitted to Examination.	Passed for A. A.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Highest obtained.	Average of all who passed.
1860	12	3	9	4	3	1	0	2247	2132
1861	12	2	10	8	2	2	4	2722	2013
1862	10	2	8	4	0	1	3	2028	1788
1863	6	1	5	3	0	3	0	2003	1921
1864	6	0	6	6	2	2	2	3295	2228
1865	15	1	14	14	6	2	6	2955	2028
1866	7	0	7	7	2	2	3	2836	1932
1867	10	1	9	9	4	3	2	2530	2095
1868	5	0	5	5	3	0	2	2999	2205
1869	10	1	9	8	6	1	1	3041	2362
1870	8	2	6	5	4	0	1	2354	2117
TOTAL ..	101	13	88	73	32	17	24	2637*	2075*

* Average of previous years.

It will be seen from the foregoing Table that while the proportion of First Classes, four out of six Candidates, is far above the average, the standard of marks attained is below that which might be expected from a Class List containing only four firsts and one third. This indicates steady work rather than remarkable ability on the part of the Candidates. The marks of the Senior Associate are somewhat below the average; but it is only due to him to point out that this year, for the first time in the history of the Examination, not only a First Class, but the position of Senior Associate has been gained without Greek.

The Prizes which by the Council's Regulations must be awarded are these :—

Council's Gold Medal	J. W. Whyte.
First Prize for Latin	J. W. Whyte.
First Prize for Greek	E. J. Gatenby.
First Prize for French	W. D. Hull.

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

First Prize for Natural Philosophy	J. W. Whyte.
Second Prize for French	J. W. Whyte.
Second Prize for Greek	E. H. Robinson.

The Secretary to the Council has given most valuable help throughout the Examination; and the Government Printer has furnished the Papers, despite a heavy press of work, with his usual accuracy and punctuality.

Full Tables of Results are appended.

M. H. IRVING.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS—SEPTEMBER, 1870.

GENERAL CLASS LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

NAME.	MARKS.	AGE.	PRIZES.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.
		<i>yrs. mths.</i>			
1. Whyte, James W.	2354	17 10	Council's Gold Medal. 1st Prizes— Latin, £10. Natural Philosophy, £5. 2nd Prize— French, £5.	High School, Hobart Town.	Rev. R. D. Poulett Harris, M.A.
2. Gatenby, Ernest J.	2291	17 1	1st Prize— Greek, £10.	Church Grammar School, Launceston, and Horton College, Ross.	Rev. W. A. Brooke, B.A., and W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A.
3. Hull, William D.	2247	15 7	1st Prize— French, £10.	High School, Hobart Town.	Rev. R. D. Poulett Harris, M.A.
4. Robinson, Ed. H.	2232	17 11	2nd Prize— Greek, £5.	ditto.	ditto.

SECOND CLASS.

None.

THIRD CLASS.

5. Clerk, G. P.	1462	17 11	—	ditto.	ditto.
-----------------	------	-------	---	--------	--------

M. H. IRVING, M.A., *Examiner.*

29th September, 1870.

SPECIAL CLASS LIST.

<i>English.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>	<i>Natural Philosophy.</i>
FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.	FIRST CLASS.
None.	Whyte.	Gatenby.	Hull.	None.	Whyte.
—	—	Robinson.	Whyte.	—	—
—	—	Hull.	Gatenby.	—	—
SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Whyte.	Hull.	Clerk.	Robinson.	Whyte.	None.
Hull.	Gatenby.	—	—	Gatenby.	—
Robinson.	Robinson.	—	—	Robinson.	—
Gatenby.	Clerk.	—	—	Clerk.	—
Clerk.	—	—	—	—	—

M. H. IRVING, M.A., *Examiner.*

29th September, 1870.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION for the Degree of ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—September, 1870.

TABULATED RESULTS.

No.	NAME.	DATE OF BIRTH.	SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	English.	Latin.	Greek.	French.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	TOTAL.	CLASS.
					Maximum Number of Marks.							
					1000	800	800	600	800	300		
1	Whyte, James Wilkinson	19 Nov. 1852	High School	Rev. R. D. Poulett Harris, M.A.	733	553 <i>c</i>	—	428 <i>c</i>	438	202 <i>c</i>	2354	First.
2	Gatenby, Ernest James	29 Aug. 1853	Horton College and Ch. Grammar School	W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A., & Rev. W. A. Brooke, B.A.	600	529	531 <i>c</i>	412 <i>c</i>	219	—	2291	First.
3	Hull, William Denison	18 Feb. 1855	High School	Rev. R. D. Poulett Harris, M.A.	725	535	527 <i>c</i>	460 <i>c</i>	<i>n. p.</i>	—	2247	First.
4	Robinson, Edward Henry	7 Oct. 1852	Ditto	Ditto	656	488	528 <i>c</i>	368	192	—	2232	First.
5	Clerk, George Percy	30 Oct. 1852	Ditto	Ditto	590	321	390	<i>n. p.</i>	161	—	1462	Third

NOTE.—*c.* passed with credit. *n.p.* not passed. — subject not taken up.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., *Examiner.*

29th September, 1870.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.—SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Preliminary Examination.

Four Hours.

N.B.—The working of every Arithmetic question must be sent up in full. Three questions must be done correctly.

1. Multiply three hundred and twenty-one millions six hundred and fifty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven by four hundred and fifty-six thousand nine hundred and seven. Write down the product in words as well as in figures.
 2. Divide two hundred and seven thousand one hundred and forty millions by 3457618. Write down the remainder in words as well as in figures.
 3. A mile was run lately in 4 minutes 26 seconds. How many inches did the runner go in every second?
 4. Find the cost of 167 articles at 4s. 10½d. each.
 5. If five millions sterling are divided among 20,783 persons, calculate the share of each to the nearest farthing.
 6. A clock is set right at noon on September 1st. If it loses eight seconds and a half daily, find its error at noon on 1st January following.
-
7. Name the countries through which a man would pass, and the principal rivers which he would have to cross, in following the coast line of Europe from the Crimea to Calais.
 8. Whereabouts and on what rivers are the following towns of Great Britain or Ireland situated :—Bristol, Chester, Cork, Dundee, Glasgow, Londonderry, Newcastle, Waterford?
 9. Name the principal divisions of Asia, with their Capitals.
 10. Name four chief seaports of South America, and the province in which each is situated; also, four of its principal rivers, and the provinces through which they flow.
 11. Indicate the position on the map of Australia of the following :—Capes Howe, Northumberland, and York, King's Island, Kangaroo Island, King George's Sound, Shark Bay, and the Darling.
-
12. Name, with the date of accession, the monarchs reigning in England in the years 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600.
 13. What wars and about what date were ended by the following peaces :—Peace of Amiens, Treaty of Troyes, Peace of Utrecht?
 14. What do you know of the following persons in connection with the History of England :—De Montford, Marlborough, Wellington?
 15. What remarkable events in English History took place in the following years :—1215, 1415, 1815?
 16. During whose reigns and about what dates did the following authors flourish :—Chaucer, Wiclif, Scott?
-

Preliminary Examination.

One Hour and a half.

1. Analyse carefully, indicating clearly the mutual relations of the sentences, the following passage :—

Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared, how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too:
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge.—GOLDSMITH.

2. Parse, according to Morell's scheme, every word in the following :—

Shew me now, I beseech thee, the secrets that lie hid under those dark clouds.

ADDISON.

3. Passage for Dictation—

It happened at Athens, during a public representation of some play represented in honour of the Commonwealth, that an old gentleman came too late for a place suitable to his age and quality. Many of the young gentlemen who observed the difficulty and confusion he was in made signs to him that they would accommodate him if he came where they sat; the good man bustled through the crowd accordingly, but when he came to the seats to which he was invited the jest was to sit close and expose him, as he stood out of countenance, to the whole audience. The frolic went round all the Athenian benches. But on these occasions there were also particular places assigned for foreigners. When the good man then skulked towards the boxes appointed for the Lacedæmonians, that honest people, more virtuous than polite, rose up all to a man, and with the greatest respect received him among them. The Athenians being suddenly touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue and of their own degeneracy gave a thunder of applause; and the old man cried out, "The Athenians understand what is good, but the Spartans practise it."

Ordinary Examination.**English.—I.**

One Hour and a half.

4. Explain and correct the errors which occur in the following :—
- You will never live to my age without you keep yourself in health by exercise.
 - That shew of gentleness as I was wont to have.
 - I crave no other nor no better man.
 - Thanks good friend for thy much goodness.
5. Whence came and what mean the suffixes in Florid, Health, Lovely, Plenty, Universal; and the prefixes in Around, Befriend, Forget, Innocence, Prevail, Sympathy.
6. Name the auxiliary verbs employed in English, and state fully for what purpose each is used.
7. Give some explanation of the meaning, the origin, and the grammatical construction of the words italicised in the following :—
- The more, *the* merrier.
 - Better *than* he.
 - If* one only knew.
8. Give the general rule for forming the Possessive Case in English, and the exceptions thereto.
9. Write down the past tense of Abide, Chide, Freeze, Lead, Shoe, Thrive; and the complete participle of Awake, Beseech, Bid, Hew, Swell, Weave.
10. Quote or construct an example of every kind of adverbial sentence given by Morell.
11. What are *verbal prepositions*, and from what language are they derived? Give examples.
12. Name and exemplify the various kinds of Co-ordination of sentences.

English.—II.

Three Hours and a half.

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION. MORELL—Grammar and Analysis. GOLDSMITH—The Deserted Village.

1. You have shewn to a savage a bound book: he enquires how it came to its present form. Set forth in the simplest language at your command the processes of paper-making, printing, and binding involved.
 2. "And if it were possible to express that easy grandeur, which did at once persuade and command, it would appear as clearly to those to come as it does to his contemporaries, that all the great events, which were brought to pass under the conduct of so well-governed a spirit, were the blessings of Heaven upon wisdom and valour; and all which seem adverse fell out by Divine permission which we are not to search into."—ADDISON, *to the Duke of Marlborough*.
Analyse the preceding fully and exactly.
 3. Point out and derive fully all the words in the foregoing which are wholly or in part of Latin origin.
 4. Morell says that most technical terms in Science and Philosophy have been borrowed from Greek sources. Prove by a few examples that this is the case, and give the reason why it is so.
 5. Explain fully the grammar of the italicised words in the following :—
 - (1.) When toil, *remitting*, lent its turn to play.
 - (2.) *Passing* rich with forty pounds a year.
 - (3.) ————— who survey
The rich man's joys *increase*, the poor's decay.
 - (4.) What sorrows *gloomed* that *parting* day.
 - (5.) Till, *sapped* their strength and every part unsound,
Down, down they sink and spread a ruin round.
 - (6.) Even now, *methinks*,
I see the rural virtues leave the land.
 6. What do you mean by Alliteration? Can you quote any instance of it from the *Deserted Village*?
 7. State what you know of the origin of these common English words,—A, every, first, not, or, there.
 8. What do you consider the precise import of the termination in—Hamlet, lowly, ornament, royal, silken, strength? Quote other words in support of your view.
 9. Explain the relation of each part of the compound to the other in these words,—Blissful, downward, forget, hawthorn, new-fledged, teacup, welfare, whitewash. Give one word similarly compounded to each.
 10. Give the etymology of these words,—Age, annoy, covert, desert, destroy, feat, female, plaint, pray, preach, repose, savage, soldier, tyrant, usurp.
 11. (a) I was given a book. A book was given me. Which of these is right, and why?
(b) I can go, I may go: I shall go, I will go. If he go he will suffer: if he goes he will suffer. What is the distinction of meaning between the first and the second part in each phrase?
 12. Explain briefly the mode of building up a complex sentence.
-

History and Geography.

Three Hours and a half.

1. Give with dates a concise account of the reign of King John.
 2. Who were in Edward the First's reign the competitors for the crown of Scotland? On what grounds were their pretensions based, and on what principle was the question decided?
 3. Under what circumstances, between whom, and about what dates, were fought the battles of Chevy Chase, Crecy, Evesham, Falkirk, Najara, and Shrewsbury?
 4. State briefly with dates what you know of these persons,—John Ball, Richard of Cornwall, Gascoigne, Llewellyn, Walter Manny, and Wiclif.
 5. What were the Statute of Mortmain, the Statute of Provisors, the Provisions of Oxford? When were they severally enacted?
 6. Give a brief account of Wat Tyler's rebellion.
 7. Explain clearly the rival claims of the houses of York and Lancaster to the crown of England.
 8. Give an account of the Wars of the Roses from 1460 to 1471.
-
9. Explain clearly what you mean by the Latitude and the Longitude of a place.
 Shew that no place can have more than 90° of Latitude, or 180° of Longitude.
 Give approximately the Latitude and the Longitude of Sydney, Honolulu, Gibraltar, Suez, Ceylon, Cape Leuwin, Cape of Good Hope, Launceston.
 10. Draw a rough outline of North America S. of 50° North Latitude, marking upon it these towns,—Mexico, New Orleans, New York, Quebec, San Francisco, St. Louis, Toronto, Washington: the gulfs of Mexico, Honduras, California, and St. Lawrence: these islands,—Bermuda, Cuba, Newfoundland, Vancouver: these rivers,—Colorado, Grande, Mississippi, Oregon: and these lakes,—Champlain, Erie, Huron, Ontario.
 11. Describe the course of the principal rivers of Germany.
 12. Where are the following towns and what do you learn about them in your Geography:—Birmingham, Edinburgh, Liège, Marseilles, St. Petersburg, Venice?
 13. Why is Africa unfavourably circumstanced for Commerce? Mention some particulars regarding its climate, soil, and natural productions.
 14. Where and what are the following:—The Gulf Stream, Monsoons, Llanos, Geysers?
 15. Name, define, and derive the geographical terms applied to running water.
 16. Where and what are the following:—Ava, Bearn, Courland, Diarbekr, Eylau, Funen, Gross Glockner, Hawaii, Iona, Jassy, Khyber, Luzon, Morea, Nepaul, Ozark, Pentadactylon, Rochelle, Sunda, Ticinò, Weald?
-

Latin.—I.

Three Hours and a half.

VIRGIL—Æneid, Book IX. LIVY—Book II.

In parsing a word, if a Noun give case, number, gender, together with nominative and genitive singular; if a Verb give person, number, tense, mood, voice, together with the first person singular present and perfect indicative, the supine in -um, and the infinitive; wherever practicable explain the construction fully.

1. Decline throughout acer (adj.), duplex, is, iusjurandum, latus (subst.), letalis, solus, testudo.
2. Write down throughout, imperative active of duco, future indicative active of eripio, imperfect subjunctive of prosum, future perfect indicative active of sentio, present subjunctive active of volo.
3. Give the principal parts of acuo, cædo, cedo, domo, fallo, necto, possideo, pergo, sæpio, traho, vendo, video.
4. Translate literally—
Tum Cocles 'Tiberine pater' inquit, 'te sancte precor, hæc arma et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias.' Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit, rem ausus plus famæ habituram ad posteros quam fidei. Grata erga tantam virtutem civitas fuit: statua in comitio posita, agri quantum uno die circumaravit, datum. Privata quoque inter publicos honores studia eminebant: nam in magna inopia pro domesticis copiis unusquisque ei aliquid, fraudans se ipse victu suo, contulit.
5. In the foregoing in what cases, and why, are fidei and ei? Parse ausus, copiis, victu.
6. Translate literally—

Unum oro: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta
Est mihi, quam miseram tenuit non Ilia tellus
Mecum excedentem, non mœnia regis Acestæ.
Hanc ego nunc ignaram hujus quodcumque pericli est
Inque salutatam linquo; Nox et tua testis
Dextera, quod nequeam lacrimas perferre parentis.
At tu, oro, solare inopem, et succurre relictæ.
Hanc sine me spem ferre tui: audentior ibo
In casus omnes.

7. Translate these phrases and explain the grammar of each,—qui oneri ferendo essent, me dius fidius, res proxime formam latrocinii venit, pacis impetratæ pœnituit, dives opum, multa deos orans, insidiatus ovili, vobis desidia cordi est, sciens pugnae, perlucidior vitro.
8. Give fully the meaning, derivation, and formation of avunculus, crater, deinceps, discrimen, immanis, inopia, paullum, præmium, propugnaculum, sollennis, videlicet, vindico.
9. Give the Latin for the following:—(a) It was reported that he was building an impregnable citadel on a lofty and strong position. (b) These things were done at home and abroad in the first year after the expulsion of the kings. (c) It is not so easy to say whether this would have happened or not. (d) The tribune said he would suffer the lands to be allotted, provided they were allotted to no one but a Roman citizen.
10. Draw a rough map of Italy marking the principal divisions, and the following:—Adria, Algidus, Antium, Athesis, Circei, Clusium, Massicus, Ostia, Padus, Prochyta, Tiber, Tibur, Veii.
11. Translate into Oratio Recta—
'Veteres populi Romani injurias cladesque gentis Volscorum, ut omnia,' inquit, 'obliviscamini alia, hodiernam hanc contumeliam quo tandem animo fertis, qua per nostram ignominiam ludos commiserere? An non sensistis triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? vos omnibus, civibus, peregrinis, tot finitimis populis, spectaculo abeuntes fuisse? vestras conjuges, vestros liberos tractos per ora hominum? Quid eos, qui audire vocem præconis, quid qui vos videre abeuntes, quid eos qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimasse putatis nisi aliquod profecto nefas esse, quo, si intersimus spectaculo, violaturi simus ludos piaculumque meritori: ideo nos ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi. Quid deinde? illud non succurrit, vivere nos, quod maturarimus proficisci? si hoc profectio et non fuga est. Et hanc urbem vos non hostium ducitis, ubi si unum diem morati essetis, moriendum omnibus fuit? Bellum vobis indictum est, magno eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis.'

12. Translate—

“ Hunc ego te, Euryale, aspicio ? tune illa senectæ
 Sera meæ requies, potuisti linquere solam,
 Crudelis ? nec te, sub tanta pericula missum,
 Affari extremum miseræ data copia matri ?
 Heu, terra ignota canibus date præda Latinis
 Alitibusque jaces ! nec te tua funera mater
 Produxì, pressive oculos, aut vulnera lavi,
 Veste tegens ; tibi quam noctes festina diesque
 Urgebam, et tela curas solabar aniles.
 Quo sequar ? aut quæ nunc artus, avulsaque membra,
 Et funus lacerum tellus habet ? hoc mihi de te,
 Nate, refers ? hoc sum terraque marique secuta ?
 Fugite me, si qua est pietas ; in me omnia tela
 Conjicite, o Rutuli ; me primam absumite ferro ;
 Aut tu, magne pater divum, miserere, tuoque
 Invisum hoc detrude caput sub Tartara telo :
 Quando aliter nequeo crudelem abrumpere vitam.”

13. Translate—

Videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit, uniusque vitio genus reipublicæ ex bono in deterrimum conversum sit ? Hic est enim dominus populi quem Græci tyrannum vocant : nam regem illum volunt esse, qui consulit, ut parens, populo, conservatque eos quibus est præpositus quam optima in conditione vivendi. Sane bonum ut dixi reipublicæ genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi proutum ad perniciosissimum statum. Simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, quo neque tætrius neque fædius neque dis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest ; qui quanquam figura est hominis, morum tamen immanitate vastissimas vincit belluas.—CICERO.

 Latin.—II.

Three Hours and a half.

HORACE—Odes, Books I. and II. GENERAL QUESTIONS. COMPOSITION.

1. Explain clearly the meaning of the termination in the following, and give for each one similarly formed word :—acer-nus, equ-es, gene-trix, liber-tas, nu-tus, parum-per, tut-ela, undi-que.
2. Distinguish according to quantity the meanings of ara, comes, fides, latus, liquor, misere, oris, veni. (Mark the quantity of all vowels.)
3. Name the following lines, mark their scansion, and point out anything unusual :—
 - (a) Cum refluit campis et jam se condidit alveo.
 - (b) Teucer et Sthenelus sciens.
 - (c) Premant Calena falce quibus dedit.
 - (d) Evolat infelix et femineo ululatu.
 - (e) Obire Mæcenæ mearum.
 - (f) Mugiunt vaccæ tibi tollit hinnitum.
4. Quote any unusual or old-fashioned forms of words occurring in your Virgil or Horace.
5. Translate and explain—
 - (1). At non viderunt mœnia Trojæ
 Neptuni fabricata manu considerare in ignes.
 - (2). Talis in Euboico Baiarum litore quondam
 Saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante
 Constructam ponto jaciunt.
 - (3). Absolve beneficium tuum. Aufer hinc regium nomen.
 - (4). In multa temperarunt tribuni ; quum capitis anquisissent, duo millia æris damnato
 multam dixerunt.
 - (5). Quin et Prometheus et Pelopis parens
 Dulci laborum decipitur sono.
 - (6). Jam Dædaleo ocior Icaro
 Visam gementis litora Bospori.

6. Who are known by the following names, and why?—Erycina, Pythius, Thaumantias, Tydides.
 7. Write brief notes explaining—interiore nota Falerni, relictæ non bene parmula, fabulæ manes, sæva Pelopis domus, Caniculæ æstus, Lesbium plectrum.
 8. Where and what were Acroceraunia, Babylon, Colchis, Dindymus, Ida, Lycæus, Mareotis, Mycenæ, Olympia, Paros, Tempe, Thebæ?

9. Translate—

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
 Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.
 Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni;
 Nec prata canis albicant pruinis.
 Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente Luna,
 Junctæque Nymphis Gratia decentes
 Alternò terram quatunt pede, dum graves Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinas.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ.
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agna sive malit hædo.
 Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas
 Regumque turres. O beate Sesti,
 Vitæ summa brevis spes nos vetat inchoare longam.

Name the Graces and the Cyclopes.

10. Translate—

Tu semper urges flebilibus modis
 Mysteriis ademptum, nec tibi Vespero
 Surgente decedunt amores
 Nec rapidum fugiente Solem.
 At non ter ævo functus amabilem
 Ploravit omnes Antiochum senex
 Annos, nec impubem parentes
 Troilon aut Phrygiæ sorores
 Flevere semper. Desine mollium
 Tandem querelarum, et potius nova
 Cantemus Augusti tropæa
 Cæsaris et rigidum Niphaten,
 Medumque flumen gentibus additum
 Victis minores volvere vertices,
 Intraque præscriptum Gelonos
 Exiguus equitare campis.

Who were Antiochus and Troilus?

11. Translate into Latin—

Great was now the joy in Rome, and the Senate decreed that Lucius should enter the city in triumph, in the order in which the army was returning from Algidus, and he rode in his chariot, while Gracchus and the chiefs of the Æquians were led bound before him, and the standards were borne before him; and the soldiers laden with their spoil followed behind, and tables were set out at the door of every house with meat and drink for the soldiers, and they and the people feasted together and followed the chariot of Lucius with singing and great rejoicings. Thus the Gods took vengeance upon Gracchus and the Equians, and thus Lucius delivered the consul and his army, and it was all done so quickly that he went out one evening and came home the next day at evening victorious and triumphant.

12. Translate into Latin Verse—

Midnight was come, and every vital thing
 With sweet sound sleep their weary limbs did rest.
 The beasts were still, the little birds that sing
 Now sweetly slept beside their mother's breast,
 The old and young well shrouded in their nest:
 The waters calm, the cruel seas did rest,
 The woods and fields and all things held their peace.

Greek.—I.

Three Hours and a half.

XENOPHON—Anabasis, Book VI. DEMOSTHENES—First Speech against Philip.

The principal parts of a verb are the 1st person singular of its present, future, and perfect active, of its perfect passive and 2nd aorist active. In parsing a noun give gender, number, case, and nominative and genitive singular; in parsing a verb, tense, mood, voice, and principal parts.

1. Decline αὐτός, ἔτος, πόλις, στάς, χρῆμα, χώρα.
2. Write down throughout the 2nd Aor. Ind. Act. of ἀλίσκομαι, Imperf. Ind. Act. of δίδωμι, Imperf. Ind. Act. of κρατέω (all forms), Plup. Ind. Pass. of λείπω, Imperative of οἶδα, Imperf. Ind. Mid. of χράομαι.
3. Write down the second person plural of these tenses,—1 Fut. Ind. Pass. of ἀναγκάζω, Fut. Opt. Mid. of βουλεύω, 1 Aor. Subj. Mid. of θεάομαι, Perf. Ind. Pass. of καταστρέφω, Fut. Ind. Act. of μένω, 2 Aor. Ind. Pass. of ξυλλέγω; and give the principal parts of ἀγγέλλω, ἀκούω, εὐρίσκω, θαυμάζω, πάσχω, παύω, τάσσω, φαίνω.
4. Translate literally—
 'Ἄλλ' εἶδεν, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοῦτο καλῶς ἐκεῖνος, ὅτι ταῦτα μὲν ἐστὶν ἅπαντα τὰ χωρία ἄθλα τοῦ πολέμου κείμενα ἐν μέσῳ, φύσει δ' ὑπάρχει τοῖς παροῦσι τὰ τῶν ἀπόντων καὶ τοῖς ἐθέλουσι πονεῖν καὶ κινδυνεύειν τὰ τῶν ἀμελούντων. καὶ γὰρ τοὶ ταύτῃ χρησάμενος τῇ γνώμῃ, πάντα κατέστραπται καὶ ἔχει, τὰ μὲν ὡς ἂν ἐλὼν τις ἔχοι πολέμῳ, τὰ δὲ σύμμαχα καὶ φίλα ποιησάμενος.
5. In the foregoing why is (a) ὑπάρχει singular, (b) φύσει dative, (c) τοῖς παροῦσι dative, (d) ποιησάμενος middle? Parse πολέμῳ, κινδυνεύειν, ἐλὼν.
6. Translate literally—
 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναστὰς εἶπε Ξενοφῶν. “ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὴν μὲν πορείαν, ὡς ἔοικε, δηλὸν ὅτι περὶ ποιητέον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι πλοῖα· ἀνάγκη δὲ πορεύεσθαι ἥδη· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι μένουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια. Ἡμεῖς οὖν,” ἔφη, “θυσόμεθα· ὑμᾶς δὲ δεῖ παρασκευάζεσθαι ὡς μαχομένους, εἴ ποτε καὶ ἄλλοτε· οἱ γὰρ πολέμοι ἀνατεθαρρήκασιν.”
7. In the foregoing why is (a) πορείαν accusative, (b) μένουσι dative, (c) ταῦτα accusative, (d) μαχομένους accusative? Parse πλοῖα, ἀναστάς, θυσόμεθα.
8. Parse these words,—ἀπολομένων, διεσπάρη, ἐγνωκότων, ἐλάχιστον, ἱππεῖς, κατέπτηχε, κατερραθυμημένα, πρανοῦς, προῆγον, τριηρεῖς.
9. Give fully the meaning, the formation, and the derivation, and the meaning of every part in these words,—ἀνδραποδιστής, ἀπλῶς, ἐπιτείχισμα, ζευγηλάτης, κεράτιος, ὄρχησις, πετροβολία, πυκτεύειν, συμποσίαρχος, φιλοπραγμοσύνη.
10. Translate into idiomatic English—
 Καὶ ὁ Ξενοφῶν σπουδῇ ὑπολαβὼν ἔλεξεν· “Ἄλλ' ἴστε μὲν με, ὃ ἄνδρες, οὐδένα πω· κίνδυνον προξενήσαντα ὑμῖν ἐθελοῦσιον· οὐ γὰρ δόξης ὀρῶ δεομένους ὑμᾶς εἰς ἀνδρειότητα, ἀλλὰ σωτηρίας. Νῦν δὲ οὕτως ἔχει· ἀμαχεῖ μὲν ἐνθένδε οὐκ ἔστιν ἀπελθεῖν· ἦν γὰρ μὴ ἡμεῖς ἴωμεν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, οὗτοι ἡμῖν, ὅποταν ἀπίωμεν, ἔφονται καὶ ἐπιπεσοῦνται. Ὅρατε δὴ, πότερον κρεῖττον ἵεναι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας προβαλλομένους τὰ ὅπλα, ἢ μεταβαλλομένους ὑπισθεν· ἡμῶν ἐπιόντας τοὺς πολεμίους θεάσασθαι. Ἰστε μέντοι, ὅτι τὸ μὲν ἀπιέναι ἀπὸ πολεμίων οὐδενὶ καλῶ ἔοικε, τὸ δὲ ἐφέπεσθαι καὶ τοῖς κακίοσι θάρσος ἐμποιεῖ. Ἐγὼ γοῦν ἥδιον ἂν σὺν ἡμίσεσιν ἐποίμην, ἢ σὺν διπλασίοις ἀποχωροίην. Καὶ τούτους οἶδ' ὅτι, ἐπιόντων μὲν ἡμῶν, οὐδ' ὑμεῖς ἐλπίζετε αὐτοὺς δέξασθαι ἡμᾶς, ἀπίοντων δὲ, πάντες ἐπιστάμεθα, ὅτι τολμήσουσιν ἐφέπεσθαι.
11. Translate into idiomatic English—
 Πῶς οὖν ταῦτα παύσεται; ὅταν ὑμεῖς, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἀποδείξητε στρατιώτας καὶ μάρτυρας τῶν στρατηγούμενων καὶ δικαστὰς οἵκαδ' ἐλθόντας τῶν εὐθυνῶν, ὥστε μὴ ἀκούειν μόνον ὑμᾶς τὰ ὑμέτερά αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρόντας ὁρᾶν. νῦν δ' εἰς τοῦθ' ἦκει τὰ πράγματα αἰσχύνης ὥστε τῶν στρατηγῶν ἕκαστος δις καὶ τρίς κρίνεται παρ' ὑμῖν περὶ θανάτου, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς οὐδεὶς οὐδ' ἅπαξ αὐτῶν ἀγωνίσασθαι περὶ θανάτου τολμᾷ, ἀλλὰ τὸν ἀνδραποδιστῶν καὶ λωποδυτῶν θάνατον μᾶλλον αἰροῦνται τοῦ προσήκοντος· κακούργου μὲν γὰρ ἔστι κριθῆναι ἀποθανεῖν, στρατηγοῦ δὲ μαχόμενον τοῖς πολεμίοις.

12. Give the Greek for the following :—Yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. To get the better of one's enemies. How many came? As many as went away. They breakfasted by fours. Whoever he may be. No land bears all things. I see that we want much.

13. Translate into English—

Χρόνον μὲν οὖν πολλὸν ἀντεῖχον οὐκ ἐνδιδόντες ἀλλήλοις· ἔπειτα, ἦσαν γὰρ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οἱ ἱππῆς ὠφέλιμοι ξυμμαχόμενοι, τῶν ἐτέρων οὐκ ἐχόντων ἵππους, ἐτράποντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι καὶ ὑπεχώρησαν πρὸς τὸν λόφον, καὶ ἔθεντο τὰ ὄπλα καὶ οὐκέτι κατέβαινον, ἀλλ' ἡσύχαζον. ἐν δὲ τῇ τροπῇ ταύτῃ κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας οἱ πλεῖστοί τε αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον καὶ Λυκόφρων ὁ στρατηγός. ἡ δὲ ἄλλη στρατιὰ τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ οὐ κατὰ δίωξιν πολλὴν οὐδὲ ταχείας φυγῆς γενομένης, ἐπεὶ ἐβιάσθη, ἐπαναχωρήσασα πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἰδρύθη. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὥς οὐκέτι αὐτοῖς ἐπῆσαν ἐς μάχην, τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἐσκύλευον καὶ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν ἀνηροῦντο.

Greek.—II.

Three Hours and a Half.

HOMER—Iliad, Book I. GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate—

“Ὡς φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς,
 Ἄλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θέτις δ' ὥς ἠψατο γούνων,
 “Ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυῖα, καὶ εἶρετο δεῦτερον αὖτις.
 “Νημερτὲς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,
 “Ἡ ἀπόειπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὄφρ' εὖ εἰδῶ
 “Ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτῃ θεός εἰμι.”
 Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 “Ἥ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ', ὅτε μ' ἐχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις
 “Ἡρῃ, ὅτ' ἂν μ' ἐρέθῃσιν ὄνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.
 “Ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ' αἰὲν ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν
 Νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
 Ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὖτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ
 “Ἡρῃ· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὄφρα τελέσσω.
 Εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλῇ κατανεύσομαι, ὄφρα πεποίθῃς·
 Τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον
 Τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ' ἀπατηλὸν
 Οὐδ' ἀτελεύτητον, ὃ τι κεν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσω.”

2. Explain the metre of Homer, and scan these lines,—

- (1.) χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντα Ἀχαιοὺς.
- (2.) ἔρχομαι ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας ἐπεὶ κε κάμω πολεμίζων.
- (3.) οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας, οὔτε ἴδωμαι.
- (4.) ἦσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἶσα μίνυνθά περ οὔτι μάλα δὴν.

Note and explain any peculiarity in each.

3. Translate and explain the construction in ξανθῆς κόμης ἔλε Πηλείωνα, ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρί, βίῃ οὐ πατρὸς ἀμείνων, ἐμεῦ ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο.
4. Mention with their meanings any Homeric words you know relating to navigation.
5. Parse γείνατο, εἰρύαται, κιχείω, κοίλῃς, ξυνέηκε, ὁμοιωθήμεναι, πίμπλαντο, τράφεν.
6. Derive ἀμφηρεφής, ἀγάννιφος, ἀτρύγετος, ἐκηβόλος, ἐκνήμιδες, ἡδυεπής, καλλιπάρῃος, ὀρεσκιῶς.
7. Point out and explain any peculiarity in the form of these words,—εἶχον, ἔσσι, ἑώρα, θᾶσσον, μείζους, νυνί, ὄλωλα, οὐλομένην, πεπίθουμιν, προὔτιθετο.
8. Put into Greek—(a) If aught of what was said by them pleased me, I should be keeping silence. (b) You having great abundance of all good things never yet used any one of them for any good purpose. (c) About sunset they set up a trophy where the first engagement took place.

9. What are the English equivalents for a stadium, a medimnus, a talent.
10. Draw a rough map of Greece and of the coast of Asia Minor, indicating the positions of Achaia, Athens, Ephesus, Lacedæmon, Lemnus, Macedonia, Miletus, Pydna, Pylæ, Pylos, Tenedos, Troy.
11. What are the Greek accents called? What are words called according to their accents? What is the difference between *ταῦτα*, *ταὐτά*. *ἄλλα*, *ἀλλὰ*. *ὁ*, *ὅ*. *ἐξ*, *ἐξ*. *ἐι*, *εἷ*. Write down with their proper accents the 1 Aor. Inf. Act. of *ποιεῖν*, the genitive plural of *χώρα*, nom. sing. perfect participle passive of *λύω*, genitive singular and accusative plural of *φρῆν*.
12. What is the meaning of the following Greek Roots?—*δι- ζωο- ἰσο- μετρο- πολι- τεμ-*. Give with their meanings two or three English words containing each.

French.

Three Hours and a half.

VOLTAIRE—Charles XII., Books 7 & 8. MOLIÈRE—L'Avare.

To pass, Questions 1—6 inclusive must be answered satisfactorily.

1. Give the meaning and the feminine of these words,—*affreux*, *amer*, *empereur*, *faux*, *favori*, *lequel*, *nouveau*, *pareil*, *trompeur*, *vengeur*.
2. Write down throughout the imperative of *aller*, the conditional of *avoir*, the imperfect of *craindre*, the present indicative of *dire*, the past subjunctive of *pouvoir*, and the present indicative of *renvoyer*.
3. Write down the 1st singular present imperfect and preterite definite, and the past participle of *apercevoir*, *boire*, *coudre*, *croire*, *mettre*, *plaire*, *prendre*, *suivre*, *tenir*, *voir*.
4. Translate literally—
Villelongue savait cet ordre, et n'ignorait pas qu'il y allait de sa tête. Il quitta son habit franc, prit un vêtement à la grecque; et, ayant caché dans son sein la lettre qu'il voulait présenter, il se promena de bonne heure près de la mosquée où le grand-seigneur devait aller. Il contrefit l'insensé, s'avança en dansant au milieu de deux haies de janissaires, entre lesquelles le grand-seigneur allait passer: il laissait tomber exprès quelques pièces d'argent de ses poches pour amuser les gardes.
5. Put into French—
 (1.) The King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French began fighting.
 (2.) What do you want or whom do you seek?
 (3.) There are few things which one really needs.
 (4.) If your brother has any money, let him give me some.
 (5.) They asked one another, Is it true that the King is here?
 (6.) Within and without the kingdom, his credit is exhausted.
6. Give the English of *amorce*, *boiteux*, *damier*, *débris*, *emprunter*, *fauteuil*, *flouet*, *fourrer*, *inouï*, *naissance*, *pendard*, *sceau*.
7. Give the French for each of the following nouns, prefixing *this* in the proper gender:—burden, dryness, eyebrow, island, linen, ransom, robbery, step, testimony, treason, wound, wrong.
8. Put into French—
 (1.) The greater part of these unfortunate wretches died thus, taking heaven to witness against the barbarity of the men of Hamburg which seemed no less inhuman than that of the Swedes.
 (2.) He wrote to them that if they claimed to govern he would send them one of his boots, and it should be from this that they would have to take their orders.
 (3.) Having resolved to die, he thought only of obeying his master's letter and selling his life as dearly as he could.

9. What is the meaning of *écu*, *feu*, *gré*, *souppçon*? From what Latin word is each derived? Give if you can for each an example of a similarly formed word.

10. Translate and explain—

- (1.) Je parle à mon bonnet—Et moi je pourrais bien parler à ta barette.
- (2.) Le prêteur pour ne charger sa conscience d'aucun scrupule prétend ne donner son argent qu'au dénier dixhuit.
- (3.) Vous ne pouvez pas que vous n'ayez raison.
- (4.) Ces grands hauts-de-chausses sont propres à devenir les recéleurs des choses qu'on a dérobé.

11. Translate—

Le baron de Gortz donna alors une libre étendue à un projet qu'il avait déjà essayé avant d'aller en France et en Hollande, c'était de donner au cuivre la même valeur qu'à l'argent; de sorte qu'une pièce de cuivre dont la valeur intrinsèque est un demi-sou, passait pour quarante sous avec la marque du prince; à peu près comme, dans une ville assiégée, les gouverneurs ont souvent payé les soldats et les bourgeois avec de la monnaie de cuir, en attendant qu'on pût avoir des espèces réelles. Ces monnaies fictives, inventées par la nécessité, et auxquelles la bonne foi seule peut donner un crédit durable, sont comme des billets de change, dont la valeur imaginaire peut excéder aisément les fonds qui sont dans un état. Ces ressources sont d'un excellent usage dans un pays libre: elles ont quelquefois sauvé une république, mais elles ruinent presque sûrement une monarchie; car les peuples manquant bientôt de confiance, le ministre est réduit à manquer de bonne foi: les monnaies idéales se multiplient avec excès, les particuliers enfouissent leur argent, et la machine se détruit avec une confusion accompagnée souvent des plus grands malheurs. C'est ce qui arriva au royaume de Suède.

12. Translate—

Monsieur, puisque vous le voulez je vous dirai franchement qu'on se moque par-tout de vous; qu'on nous jette de tous côtés cent brocards à votre sujet, et que l'on n'est point plus ravi que de vous tenir au cul et aux chausses, et de faire sans cesse des contes de votre lésine. L'un dit que vous faites imprimer des almanachs particuliers, où vous faites doubler les quatre-temps et les vigiles, afin de profiter des jeûnes où vous obligez votre monde; l'autre, que vous avez toujours une querelle toute prête à faire à vos valets dans le temps des étrennes, ou de leur sortie d'avec vous, pour vous trouver une raison de ne leur donner rien: celui-là conte qu'une fois vous fîtes assigner le chat d'un de vos voisins, pour vous avoir mangé un reste de gigot de mouton; celui-ci, que l'on vous surprit une nuit en venant dérober vous-même l'avoine de vos chevaux, et que votre cocher, qui était celui d'avant moi, vous donna dans l'obscurité je ne sais combien de coups de bâton, dont vous ne voulûtes rien dire. Enfin, voulez-vous que je vous dise? on ne saurait aller nulle part où l'on ne vous entende accommoder de toutes pièces: vous êtes la fable et la risée de tout le monde, et jamais on ne parle de vous que sous les noms d'avare, de ladre, de vilain, et de fesse-Matthieu.

13. Translate—

La situation géographique de Rome ne concourut pas moins à l'accroissement rapide de sa puissance. Située au milieu de la seule grande plaine fertile de Latium, au bords du seul fleuve important de l'Italie centrale qui l'unissait à la mer, elle pouvait être à la fois agricole et maritime, conditions indispensables alors à la capitale d'un nouvel empire. Les riches contrées qui bordent les rivages de la Méditerranée devaient tomber facilement sous sa domination; et quant aux pays de montagnes qui l'environnaient, il lui fut possible de s'en rendre maîtresse en occupant peu à peu le débouché de toutes les vallées. La ville aux sept collines favorisée par sa situation naturelle comme par sa constitution politique, portait donc en elle les germes de sa grandeur future.

14. Translate into French—

I had a friend; Death took him from me: seized him at the beginning of his career at the moment when his friendship had become a pressing need for my heart. Mutually we sustained each other in the hard toils of war: we had but one pipe between us, we drank of the same cup, and in the unfortunate circumstances in which we are, the place where we lived together was for us a new country. I have seen him exposed to all the perils of war, and of a disastrous war. Death seemed to spare us for one another; a thousand times did Death exhaust his shafts around him without reaching him; but 'twas only to make his loss more felt by me.

Euclid and Arithmetic.

Four Hours.

1. Bisect a given rectilineal angle.
State the Theorem involved in your proof.
 2. 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 is greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other. State and prove the resulting proposition about the bases.
 3. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described on the other two sides of it, the angle contained by these sides is a right angle.
 4. Prove that the difference between any two sides of a triangle is less than the third side.
 5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, four times the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts, together with the square of the other part, is equal to the square of the straight line which is made up of the whole and that part.
 6. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, of what will the square of the whole line thus produced and the square of the produced part be together double? Prove your answer.
 7. Equal straight lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre.
 8. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle the rectangle contained by the segments of one is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.
 9. If from a point without a circle two lines be drawn one cutting and the other meeting the circle: if the rectangle contained by the whole cutting line and its part outside the circle be equal to the square of the line which meets the circle, this line shall touch the circle.
 10. Divide an equilateral triangle into four equal triangles.
 11. About a given circle describe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.
 12. Describe an isosceles triangle having each of its base angles double of the third angle.
-
13. One thousand pounds is lent at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. At the end of each year the interest on the amount due is paid, and one-seventh of the principal is paid off. What will be the total amount of interest paid on the loan?
 14. Find the number of gallons which could be contained in a cylindrical tank 8 ft. 9 in. deep, and of 5 ft. 3 in. radius. (Take π $3\frac{1}{7}$, and the gallon at 277 cubic inches.)
 15. An 18 gallon cask of wine costs £15, and one-fourth of the wine was lost by leakage. At what rate per gallon must the rest be sold to make 12 per cent. on the prime cost?
 16. Calculate the cost of 2 tons 15 cwt. 3 q. 17 lbs. at £14 6s. $10\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cwt.
 17. Which is the greater, $\frac{5}{8}$ of 3·792 of £2·643 or $\frac{3}{4}$ of 2·8752 of £3·479?
Find the difference in decimals of a pound and reduce it to English money.
 18. A man left of his property $\frac{2}{7}$ to one charity, $\frac{3}{8}$ to a second, $\frac{2}{11}$ to a third, $\frac{1}{4}$ to a fourth, and the remainder of the property was £3014 7s. How much did each charity receive?

Algebra.

Four Hours.

1. Four times b is deducted from nine times a , and the remainder is divided by twice the sum of three times the square root of a and twice the square root of b . Write down the algebraical expression for this. Simplify it.
Find its value when $a = 16$ and $b = 9$.

2. In the expression $x^3 - x^2y + xy^2 - y^3$ substitute a^{2a} for x , and $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for y . Arrange the resulting expression in factors.

3. Multiply together $1 + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^3}{4}$ and $1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x^3}{4}$.

4. Reduce to their simplest forms—

$$\frac{a+x}{a-x} + \frac{a-x}{a+x} - 2 \frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2+x^2}$$

$$\frac{x + \frac{1}{x}}{x^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x+1}$$

5. Find the value of $(1+x)^2 + 2(1-x)^3 + 3(1-x^2)^2$.

6. Extract the square root of $a^8 - 6a^6 + 11a^4 - 6a^2 + 1$.

7. A circular running course is c yards, and two runners A and B start from the same point to run round it in the same direction. A runs a mile in a minutes, B in b minutes. Calculate a formula for the number of minutes before A the faster runner comes abreast of B again.

Ex. : Let $a = 5$, $b = 5\frac{1}{2}$, $c = 440$.

8. A watch set right on Monday at noon is found on the following Thursday at noon to have gained p minutes. The regulator is then moved, but the hands left unaltered, and by noon on the following Monday it is q minutes slow. Give an algebraical expression for its loss in seconds every hour from the Thursday to the Monday.

9. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x - 21$ and $2x^4 + 19x^2 + 35$.

10. Solve the Equations—

$$(1). \quad \frac{2}{x-7} - \frac{1}{x-5} = \frac{2}{x-6} - \frac{1}{x-3} \quad (2). \quad x = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{x^2}{12}$$

$$(3). \quad \left. \begin{aligned} 2x - \frac{y-3}{5} &= 4 \\ 3y + \frac{x-2}{3} &= 9 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4). \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= a^2 \\ xy &= b \end{aligned} \right\}$$

11. The Geometric mean between two numbers is 13 less than the Arithmetic and 12 greater than the Harmonic: find the two numbers.

12. A and B can reap a field in 10 hours, A and C in 12, B and C in 15. How long would they take to do it together, and how long would each take by himself?

13. Calculate a formula for the sum of a series of terms in Geometrical progression.

Apply this to find the value of $\cdot 2934$.

14. A sum of money is paid in sovereigns, shillings, and sixpences. The value of the sovereigns is one guinea more, and that of the sixpences one guinea and a half less, than that of the shillings. Had there been three times as many sixpences and one added, the amount would have increased one-third. Find the sum paid and the number of each sort of coins.

15. Solve these Equations—

$$(1). \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x - y &= 2 \\ \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x} &= 1\frac{1}{15} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2). \quad \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} &= \frac{27}{4} \\ x - y &= 2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

16. The sum of a series in Arithmetic Progression is 465, the last term 78, and the common difference 7. Find the number of terms.

17. State and prove a formula for the Number of Permutations of n letters, of which p are a 's, q b 's, and r c 's.

Apply this to the words London, eccentricities.

18. Write down by the Binomial Theorem $(1 - 3x)^8$.

Mathematics. HIGHER PAPER.

Three Hours and a half.

1. Two sides of a triangle are produced. Prove that the lines severally bisecting the angle between these sides and the two exterior angles meet in a point.
 2. Prove that in any triangle if a line be drawn from the vertex bisecting the base the sum of the squares of the two sides is double the sum of the squares of the bisecting line and of half the base.
 3. Bisect the exterior angle of a triangle by a line cutting the base produced. State and prove the resulting proportion.
 4. Prove that if four straight lines be proportionals the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means.
 5. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.
 6. Given lines containing a and b linear units, construct the lines containing $a\sqrt{b}$, $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}$, \sqrt{ab} .
 7. Define the inclination of a straight line to a plane.
Prove that if two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they are parallel.
 8. Define a solid angle.
Prove that if a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, the sum of any two is greater than the third.
-
9. Convert $12^\circ 34' 56''$ into Foreign measure.
 10. Construct a figure and state the six principal Trigonometrical Ratios.
Express the other five in terms of the sine.
 11. Determine the values of the Trigonometrical Ratios for an angle of 60° and for one of 30° .
Hence write down $\tan 150^\circ$, $\cos 120^\circ$, $\cot 270^\circ$, $\sin 210^\circ$, $\sec 300^\circ$, $\operatorname{cosec} 240^\circ$.
 12. Investigate a formula for $\cos (A \pm B)$ in terms of the sines and the cosines of A and B .
 13. Assuming these and similar expressions for $\sin (A \pm B)$ calculate $\sin 15^\circ$ and $\cos 15^\circ$ to three places of decimals.
 14. Prove these equalities—

$$(1.) \sin A = \frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} = \frac{2}{\cot \frac{A}{2} + \tan \frac{A}{2}} = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{A}{2} \right).$$

$$(2.) \tan^4 A = \frac{\sin^2 2A - 4 \sin^2 A}{\sin^2 2A + 4 \sin^2 A - 4} = \frac{\cos^2 2A - 4 \cos^2 A + 3}{\cos^2 2A + 4 \cos^2 A - 1}.$$
 15. Prove that $2 \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} = \tan^{-1} 1\frac{1}{3}$.
 16. Given $\cot A = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, shew that $\sec A = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}$.
 17. Out of an equilateral triangle with sides one foot long the inscribed circle is cut. Calculate the area of the remainder in square inches to four places of decimals.
 18. Calculate a formula for the sine of half any angle of a triangle in terms of the sides (assuming Euclid only). Hence find by the tables the greatest angle of a triangle whose sides are 7, 8, 12.
-

Natural Philosophy.

Three Hours and a half.

1. Three forces act on a particle in the corner of a room, along the three edges formed by the junction of the walls and the floor. These forces are severally proportional to the height the length and the breadth of the room, which are respectively 30, 80, and 40 feet. Determine the magnitude and the direction of the resultant.
2. A weight of 1000 lbs. rests on a table which is in the form of an isosceles triangle. The length of each side is 6 feet and the length of the base 5 feet, and the weight is placed on a point in the perpendicular from the vertex on the base, distant from the vertex $\frac{1}{3}$ of the perpendicular. Find the pressure on each of the three legs.
3. AB, BC, two sides of the square ABCD are bisected in E and F, and the triangle EBF is cut off. Find the centre of gravity of the remaining figure EADCF.
4. A beam AB 10 feet long rests horizontally on two vertical props at A and B; a beam CD 20 feet long rests horizontally on two vertical props at C and D; a third beam EF 30 feet long rests on the two so that E is 4 feet from A and F 6 feet from D. A weight of 50 lbs. rests on EF, 12 feet from F. Find the pressures on A, B, C, and D, every foot length of each beam weighing 1 lb.
5. Define a false balance. Investigate a formula for determining the true weight of a body by a false balance.
6. Prove that if two weights balance each other at the extremities of a lever in any one position of the lever inclined to the vertical, they will balance in every other position of the lever.
7. A lever ACB is bent at C the fulcrum, and $AC = 2 CB$. A weight x hangs from B. When a weight of 4 pounds is hung at A, CB rests horizontal, but when a weight of 1 pound is hung at A, AC is horizontal. Find the weight x .
8. You have four pulleys weighing 4, 4, 8, and 10 lbs. respectively. Arrange them in the most advantageous mode for the third system, and find the power which will sustain 1000 lbs.
9. What is meant by g ? State its value as accurately as you can. Would you expect g to be greater at the equator or at the North pole? Give reasons for your answer.
10. Explain the meaning of every letter employed in the following formula and prove it :—

$$s = Vt \pm \frac{1}{2}ft^2.$$
11. Two particles are let fall the one from a height of 200 and the other from a height of 300 feet. They reach the ground together. Which was let fall first and how long before the other?
12. You fling a ball straight up with a velocity of 192 feet per second. In how many seconds will it return to you?
 [In qq. 11 and 12 take the nearest integral value of g .]
13. A cylinder of wood one foot in diameter and two feet long floats in water with 16 inches immersed. Find its weight.
14. What is the mechanical advantage in a Bramah press if the diameter of the large piston is 20 inches, that of the small $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, the lever 24 inches long, and attached to the small piston rod at 2 inches from the fulcrum?
15. A cubical vessel, edge 12 inches, is filled with a liquid of specific gravity 2.368: find the pressure on each side and on the bottom.
16. Explain the action of a siphon. If the barometer stands at 29.75 how long may the shorter leg be?

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 4th March, 1869.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS, 1870.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Scheme of Examination for the Degree of Associate of Arts for the year 1870.

The Conditions upon which the Degree is granted, and Honours and Prizes are awarded, are also published for general information.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary*.

SKETCH of the Examination for the Degree of ASSOCIATE OF ARTS for the Year 1870.

ENGLISH.—The Candidate will be examined in *Goldsmith's Deserted Village*, with Questions on the Etymology and Grammatical construction of the Language; in History of England, *Student's Hume, Book III.*; and will be required to write a short original Composition, or a Report founded upon some abstract of facts furnished to him. He will also be examined in Physical, Commercial, and Political Geography. Books recommended: Poetical Reading Book with Aids for Grammatical Analysis, &c., by Morell and Ihne, (2s. 6d., Gordon); Morell's Grammar and Analysis with the Exercises, (3s. 6d., Constable); Smith's Student's Hume, (7s. 6d., Murray); Cornwell's School Geography, (3s. 6d., Simpkin & Co.)

LATIN.—Virgil, *Æneid, Book IX.*, Horace, *Odes, Books I. and II.*; Livy, *Book II.* 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 for translation into Latin Prose and Verse.

GREEK.—Xenophon, *Anabasis, Book VI.*; Homer, *Iliad, Book I.*; Demosthenes, *First Oration against Philip*. Questions on the Language, and the historical and geographical allusions. A passage for translation from some other Greek author.

FRENCH.—Voltaire, *Charles XII., Books VII. and VIII.*; Molière, *L'Avare*. 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.

GERMAN.—Schiller, *Maria Stuart*. 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.

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

PURE MATHEMATICS.—Euclid, *Books I. II. III. IV.*, Arithmetic, and Algebra. Candidates for Honours will be required to satisfy the Examiners in Euclid, *Book VI. and Book XI. to the 21st proposition inclusive*, Plane Trigonometry, (Text Books—Colenso's Trigonometry, 1st Part, or Todhunter's Trigonometry for Beginners), and the use of Logarithms.

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

CHEMISTRY.—Inorganic Chemistry. Books recommended—Wilson's Chemistry, (3s., Chambers' Educational Course.)

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. Text Books: Milne Edwards's Zoology, 7s. 6d., (Renshaw) and Lindley's Elements of Botany, 12s., (Bradbury).

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

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. Text Books:—J. R. Dicksee's Linear Perspective for use of Schools, 8vo., (5s., Virtue), and R. S. Burn's Illustrated Drawing Book, 8vo., (2s., Ward & Lock.)

SCALE OF MARKS.

	<i>Full Marks obtainable.</i>
English	1000
Latin	800
Greek	800
French, German, or Italian	600
Pure Mathematics	800
Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics	300
Chemistry	300
Zoology and Botany	300
Geology	300
Drawing	300
	<i>Marks.</i>
Standard for First Class	2150
Standard for Second Class	1750
Standard for Third Class	1350

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 Tasmanian Council of Education.

In determining the Classes, account will be taken of every part of the Examination; but no credit will be given for knowledge in any subject unless the Candidates show enough to satisfy the Examiners in that subject.

Every successful Candidate for the Degree of Associate of Arts shall receive a Certificate of his having obtained such Degree; and such Certificate shall be on parchment, 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, if any, that he has attained.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

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.
2. Writing from dictation.
3. The Analysis and Parsing of a passage from some standard English author.
4. The first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound.
5. 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 one or more of the countries in the following list:—England, Scotland, Ireland, Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australasia.
6. The outlines of English History since the Conquest; that is to say, the succession of Sovereigns, the chief events, and some account of the leading men in each reign.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE OF ARTS.

The examination for those Students who have satisfactorily passed the preliminary examination will comprise the subjects mentioned in the following ten sections, in four of which at least, Latin being one, the Candidate must satisfy the Examiners:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. English. | 6. The Elementary Principles of Hydrostatics and Mechanics. |
| 2. Latin. | 7. The Elements of Chemistry. |
| 3. Greek. | 8. Zoology and Botany. |
| 4. French, German, or Italian. | 9. Drawing. |
| 5. Pure Mathematics. | 10. Geology. |

PRIZES.

1. The Council's Gold Medal, of the value of Ten Pounds, will be awarded to the Senior Associate, provided he be placed by the Examiners in the First Class of Associate of Arts.

2. Books to the value of Ten Pounds will be awarded as the First Prize in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, to the Candidate who most distinguishes himself in each of those subjects, provided he be placed by the Examiners in the First Class of the Associates of Arts.

3. Books to the value of Five Pounds will be awarded as the Second Prize for each of the above-named Subjects, at the discretion of the Examiners.

4. Prizes of the value of Five Pounds each will, at the discretion of the Examiners, be awarded to the Candidates who most distinguish themselves in Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, provided their names appear in the Class List of those recommended for the Degree.