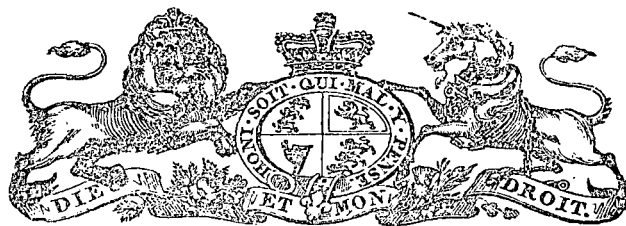


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1882.

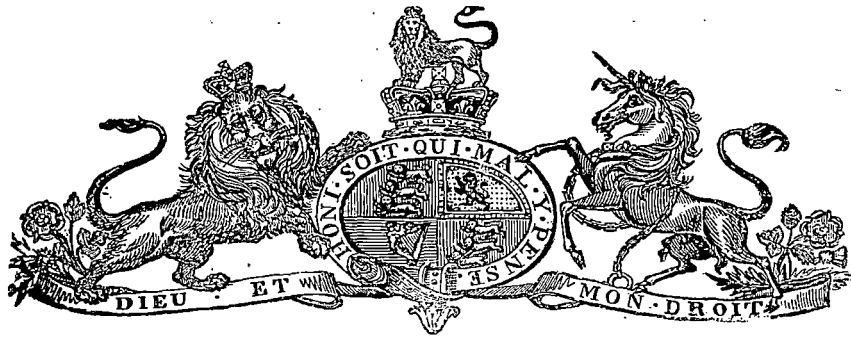
TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT FOR 1881.

Laid upon the Table by the Attorney-General, and ordered by the House to be printed, July 12, 1882.



TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the names of the under-mentioned Candidates who have passed the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships to the satisfaction of the Examiners. A Scholarship has been awarded to each, tenable for four years from the 1st June next, subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations:—

CLAUDE WILLIAM ROCK, aged 18 years and 2 months, Associate of Arts, 1879. Pupil of the Rev. W. H. Savigny, M.A., Church Grammar School, Launceston.

FREDERICK LODGE, aged 18 years and 9 months, Associate of Arts, 1878. Pupil of the High School, Hobart, Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., Rector.

The Report of the Examiners is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart, 12th December, 1881.

EXAMINERS' REPORT.

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

WE have the honor to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships began on Monday, the 28th November, and continued during the week.

Three Candidates only presented themselves, under the mottoes of "V," "L," "X;" of these "X" proved himself the best mathematical, but "L" had made greater advances in the subject, and had he been able to deal with the lower branches with ordinary dexterity, would have proved an equal match. The Greek and Latin compositions of both "V" and "X" were remarkably good, and "V's" general knowledge of the languages, especially Latin, very extensive. In French and English, too, "V" showed his superiority, but his Mathematics were somewhat feeble.

The sum total of "X's" marks were 2669; of "V's" 2328; and of "L's" 2162; all three, therefore, very decidedly above the prescribed standard of 1650. "X's" Classical marks were 1118, and "V's" 1123, both of them satisfying the required conditions. "X" and "L" obtained for their Mathematical papers 1218 and 1111 respectively, which exceeded the requisite number of 750.

On opening the sealed envelopes it was found that the Scholars for the year were—

CLAUDE WILLIAM ROCK, A.A., 1879.

FREDERICK LODGE, A.A., 1878.

It also appeared that Charles Seymour Dowdell had come within the limits of eligibility to a Scholarship.

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

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

Hobart, 6th December, 1881.

EXAMINATION for TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, December, 1881.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	Motto.		
		V.	X.	L.
MATHEMATICS.				
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	223	345	186
II. Euclid, Geometrical Conics, and Trigonometry ..	400	140	378	354
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics.....	350	145	260	270
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	400	211	235	301
<i>Total</i>	1500	719	1218	1111
CLASSICS.				
I. Greek Authors	250	211	191	152
II. Latin Authors.....	350	239	275	187
III. General Questions	250	280	177	164
IV. Greek Composition	250	190	194	89
V. Latin Composition.....	250	186	202	86
VI. Ancient History.....	150	67	79	58
<i>Total</i>	1500	1123	1118	736
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.				
I. English	250	166	136	109
II. French.....	250	171	134	141
III. Constitutional and European History.....	250	149	63	65
<i>Total</i>	750	486	333	315
GRAND TOTAL	3750	2328	2669	2162

J. E. BROMBY, for the Examiners.

Council of Education, Hobart, 6th December, 1881.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Mathematics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

- As a basis of specific gravities some authorities give the weight of a cubic foot of water as 1000 ounces; others give the weight of a cubic inch as 252.5 grains. Are these data identical? if not, what should the last number be?
- Resolve each of the numbers 105, 120, 280, 168 into its simplest factors, and from them calculate the least common multiple of the four numbers.
- Find the value of $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{27}{85} + \left(2\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3 + \frac{1}{4}}\right) \times \frac{30}{103}$.
- A ship 40 miles from land springs a leak which admits $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of water in 12 minutes: 60 tons would suffice to sink her, but the ship's pumps can throw out 12 tons of water in an hour. Find the average rate of sailing so that she may reach the shore just as she begins to sink.
- At what rate per cent. simple interest will $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ produce three shillings and sixpence interest in $33\frac{1}{3}$ years?

6. A piece of work has to be finished in 36 days, and 15 men are set to do it, working 9 hours a day; but after 24 days it is found that only $\frac{2}{3}$ of the work is done; if 3 additional men be then put on, how many hours a day will they all have to labor to finish the work in time?
7. Reduce to its simplest form $\frac{x}{y^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \frac{y \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{z^{\frac{1}{2}}} \times \left(\frac{xz^2}{y^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
8. Find the greatest common measure of—
 $221x^5y^5 - 247y^{10} + 285x^3y^7 - 255x^2y^2$ and $187x^7y^3 - 209x^2y^3 - 171xy^9 + 153x^6y^4$.
9. Find the continued product of $x - 1$, $x + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{-3})$, and $x + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{-3})$.
10. Solve the equations—
- (a) $\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{x-a} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{x+a}}$.
- (b) $\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{x-y} - \frac{x-y}{x+y} &= 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{\frac{x-y}{x^4}} + \frac{1}{x} &= \frac{4}{9\sqrt{x-y}} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{four values each to } x \text{ and } y.$
- (c) $(x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 3a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2a^{\frac{1}{2}}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}$.
11. The edges of a rectangular solid which contains 25515 cubic feet are in the ratio of 1, 7, 5: find the actual length of each edge.
12. The amount of a certain sum with simple interest for 20 years is £395 9s.; and with simple interest for ten years more is £461 7s. 2d.: find the sum, and the rate of interest.
13. In the expansion of $(a+b)^n$, if any two consecutive coefficients be added together, and the sum divided by the first of the two, and multiplied by the number denoting its place, that sum will be invariable, whatever the place may be.
14. If S_1 represent the sum of an infinite geometrical progression, S_2 the sum of the squares, S_3 the sum of the cubes, &c. of the terms; then will $\frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{1}{S_2} + \frac{1}{S_3} \dots$ in infinitum = $\frac{1}{a-1} - \frac{r}{a-r}$. Prove this.
15. If $\frac{A}{a} = \frac{B}{b} = \frac{C}{c} = \dots$, prove that $\frac{A^{\frac{3}{2}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}}}{A^{\frac{1}{2}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{B^{\frac{3}{2}} - b^{\frac{3}{2}}}{B^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{C^{\frac{3}{2}} - c^{\frac{3}{2}}}{C^{\frac{1}{2}} - c^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \dots$
 $= \frac{(A+B+C+\dots)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (a+b+c+\dots)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{(A+B+C+\dots)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (a+b+c+\dots)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$.
16. Find y in a series of powers of x to 4 terms, when $y^2 - 2y - x = 0$.

Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

EUCLID. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. LOGARITHMS.

1. Upon the same base, and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles that have their sides which are terminated in one extremity of the base, equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated in the other extremity.
2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the rectangles contained by the whole and each of the parts are together equal to the square on the whole line.
3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two angles.

4. To describe a circle about a given triangle.
5. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or circumferences, have the same ratio which the circumferences on which they stand have to one another : so also have the sectors.
6. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular, are parallel to one another.
7. Given the base, the vertical angle, and the ratio of the sides ; construct the triangle.
8. If the diameter of a circle be one of the equal sides of an isosceles triangle, the base will be bisected by the circumference. Prove this.
9. Prove that $\log \frac{(2x + 1)^2}{(2x + 1)^2 - 1} + 2 \log \frac{2x + 2}{2x + 1} + \log x = \log (x + 1)$.
10. Solve the exponential equation $5^x - 8 \times 5^{-x} = 2$.
11. The normal at any point of a conic meets the axis at a distance from the focus which is to the focal distance of the point in a constant ratio equal to the eccentricity. Prove this.
12. The semi-latus rectum of any conic is a harmonic mean between the segments of any focal chord.
13. The conjugate parallelogram of an ellipse is of constant area.
14. The rectangle contained by the distances of any point on a hyperbola from its two asymptotes is of constant magnitude.

Mathematics.—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Taking for granted the formulæ for the sines and cosines of the sum and difference of two angles in terms of the sines and cosines of the simple angles, prove that—

$$\sin a + \sin \beta = 2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(a + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(a - \beta).$$
2. Investigate the numerical values of $\sin 30^\circ$, $\sin 45^\circ$, and $\sin 60^\circ$; and thence deduce the value of $\sin 15^\circ$.
3. Find two values of θ from the equation $\frac{1 - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \theta} = 2 \cos 2\theta$.
4. If a, b, c, d be the sides of a quadrilateral circumscribing a circle, prove that $a + c = b + d$.
5. In any triangle prove that $\text{vers } (A + B) : \text{vers } C :: s(s - c) : (s - a)(s - b)$; where a, b, c are the sides opposite to A, B, C , and $s = \frac{a + b + c}{2}$.
6. Prove that all the angles, whose sines are equal to $\sin \theta$, are comprised in the two formulæ, $\pm \{2r\pi \pm \theta\}$, and $\pm \{(2r + 1)\pi \mp \theta\}$.
7. Prove that in all cases $\frac{\tan a - \sin a}{\sin^3 a} = \frac{1}{\cos a(1 + \cos a)}$; and that if a, β, γ be the angles of a triangle inscribed in a circle, $\sin a + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma = 4 \cos \frac{1}{2}a \cos \frac{1}{2}\beta \cos \frac{1}{2}\gamma$.
8. I stand on the bank of a river and take the elevation of a tree growing on the opposite bank, $51^\circ 30'$; I then measure off 75 feet by walking back at right angles to the river, when I take a second elevation of the same tree, $26^\circ 30'$. Calculate the breadth of the river.
9. A ship and a steamer leave the same harbour together; the course of the steamer is S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., and her rate $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots; that of the ship S.E. by E., and her rate 6 knots: what will be their distance at the end of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours?

10. Find the distance of the point (3, 5) from the line $4y - 3x - 36 = 0$.
11. Prove that from any external point two tangents can be drawn to a parabola.
12. Prove that the locus of the intersection of a perpendicular upon the tangent from the focus of a parabola, and the straight line joining the focus to the point of contact, is an ellipse.
13. $y^2 - xy + x^2 + y + x - 1 = 0$. What kind of curve is this? Find its centre, and the length of the axes. Also the highest point of the curve above the axis of x .
14. What does the following equation represent? $y^2 - 6xy + 8x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0$.
15. Find equation to the hyperbola referred to the asymptotes as axes.

Mathematics.—IV.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Differentiate the following expressions:—

$$\sin^{-1} \frac{x^2}{a^2}; \quad \frac{x^n}{(1+x)^n}; \quad e^{ax} \sin rx; \quad e^{x^n}.$$

2. If $\tan y = 1 + x \sin y$, prove that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\cos y)^2 \sin y}{1 - x (\cos y)^3}$; also if $u = \frac{1}{x}$,

$$\text{that } \frac{d^r u}{(dx)^r} = (-1)^r r(r-1)(r-2)\dots\dots\dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \frac{1}{x^{r+1}}.$$

3. Find the value of $\frac{x^x - x}{1 - x + \log x}$ when $x = 1$.
4. ABC is a vertical line, of which A is the highest point. DC is a horizontal line, and B a point in AC . Determine the point D at which AB to the eye of the observer shall subtend the greatest angle. Take for granted that if the angle is a maximum the tangent of the angle will be a maximum; and assume that $AB = 10$, and $BC = 90$.
5. Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces, prove that if two forces meet in a point, their moments with respect to any point situated on their resultant are equal and opposite.
6. Two weights P and Q support each other on two inclined planes, making angles with the horizon A and B respectively by means of a string passing over a pulley at the vertex of the planes. Find the ratio of P to Q ; and the tension of the string.
7. The arms of an imperfectly adjusted balance are to each other as 7 to 8, and the weight is put into one scale as often as into the other. What will be the gain or loss per cwt. to the seller?
8. Find the power that will support a weight of 250 lbs. by means of a system of 5 pulleys, the strings being all parallel and all attached to the weight, each pulley weighing 1 lb.
9. A man 6 ft. high, and on an average 2 ft. broad, and weighing 18 stone, encounters a high wind, which presses with a force of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. on every square inch it meets perpendicularly. At what angle must the man lean against it so as just to balance himself?
10. A body is impelled down an inclined plane with an initial velocity of $\frac{2}{3}$ of that due to falling down the height; and simultaneously another body is let fall down the height; and both reach the ground at the same time. Find the inclination of the plane.
11. ABC is a bent tube of which the longer arm is AB open at the top A , and BC the shorter, 10 inches in height, is closed at the top C . The communication between the two branches is closed by a drop of mercury at B . Mercury is now poured in at A till it stands 6.4 inches in height in the shorter arm: find the height at which it stands in the longer arm, the tube being uniform throughout.

12. The specific gravity of sea-water being 1.026, what tonnage could a vessel carry in sea-water, which can carry 200 tons in fresh ?
13. A pump lifting water from a well has a suction pipe 18 feet long, and 2 inches in diameter. The play of the piston is 3 feet, and its diameter 4 inches. Find the force necessary to work the pump.
14. How is the density of air in the receiver of an air-pump ascertained ?

Classics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

GREEK AUTHORS.

1. Translate—

(A) Καθ' ὅλου μὲν οὐκ ἔμοιγε φαίνεσθε ἐν μεγάλῃ εὐηθείᾳ ἔσεσθαι, εἰ οἴεσθ' ἐμὲ λανθάνειν ὅτι ἐξαπεστάλη ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα πρόφασιν μὲν ὡς τὸν σῖτον παραπέμποντα ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου εἰς Δῆμον, βοηθήσουσα δὲ Σηλυβριανοῖς τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μὲν πολιορκουμένοις, οὐ συμπεριειλημμένοις δὲ ἐν ταῖς τῆς φιλίας κοινῇ κειμέναις ἡμῖν συνθήκαις. καὶ ταῦτα συνετάχθη τῷ ναυάρχῳ ἄνευ μὲν τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Ἀθηναίων, ὑπὸ δὲ τινῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ ἐτέρων ἰδιωτῶν μὲν νῦν ὄντων, ἐκ παντὸς δὲ τρόπου βουλομένων τὸν δῆμον ἀντὶ τῆς νῦν ὑπαρχούσης πρὸς ἐμὲ φιλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἀναλαβεῖν, πολλῶ μᾶλλον φιλοτιμουμένων τοῦτο συντελεῖσθαι ἢ τοῖς Σηλυβριανοῖς βοηθῆσαι. καὶ ὑπολαμβάνουσιν αὐτοῖς τὸ τοιοῦτο πρόσδοτον ἔσεσθαι.

(B) Ἐπειδὴ δ' εἰς τοὺς δημότας ἐνεγράφησιν ὅπως οὐδέποτε ἐγὼ γὰρ τοῦτό γε, ἐπειδὴ δ' οὐκ ἐνεγράφησιν, εὐθέως τὸ κάλλιστον ἐξελέξω τῶν ἔργων, γραμματεῦν καὶ ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς ἀρχιδίοις. ὡς δ' ἀπὸ ἀπληθείας ποτὲ καὶ τούτου, πάνθ' ἂ ἄλλων κατηγορεῖς αὐτὸς ποιήσας, οὐ κατήσχυνας μὰ Δί' οὐδὲν τῶν προὔπηργμένων τῷ μετὰ ταῦτα βίῳ ἀλλὰ μισθώσας σταντὸν τοῖς βαρυστόνοις ἐπικαλουμένοις ἐκείνοις ὑποκριταῖς, Σιμύλῳ καὶ Σωκράτει, ἔτριταγωνισταῖς, σῦκα καὶ βότρυν καὶ ἐλάας συλλέγων ὡσπερ ὀπωρώνης ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτριῶν χωρίων, πλείω λαμβάνων ἀπὸ τούτων τραύματα ἢ τῶν ἀγώνων, οὓς ὑμεῖς περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἠγωνίζεσθε· ἦν γὰρ ἄσπονδος καὶ ἀκήρυκτος ὑμῖν πρὸς τοὺς θεατὰς πόλεμος, ὑφ' ὧν πολλὰ τραύματ' εἰληφῶς εἰκότως τοὺς ἀπείρους τῶν τοιούτων κινδύνων ὡς δειλοὺς σκώπτεις.

2. Translate—

- (A) ΩΚ. οὐκ οὐκ, Προμηθεῦ, τοῦτο γινώσκεις ὅτι ὄργῃς Ζεοῦσης εἰσὶν ἰατροὶ λόγοι ;
- ΠΡ. εἴαν τις ἐν καιρῷ γε μαλθάσῃ κέαρ καὶ μὴ σφριγῶντα θυμὸν ἰσχυαίνῃ βία.
- ΩΚ. ἐν τῷ προμηθεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ τολμᾶν τίνα ὄργῃς ἐνοῦσαν ζῆμιαν ; δίδασκέ με.
- ΠΡ. μόχθον περισσὸν κουφόνοον τ' εὐηθίαν.
- ΩΚ. εἶα με τήνδε τὴν νόσον νοσεῖν, ἐπεὶ κέρδιστον εὔφρονοντα μὴ δοκεῖν φρονεῖν.
- ΠΡ. ἐμὸν δοκῆσει τὰμπλάκημ' εἶναι τόδε.
- ΩΚ. σαφῶς μ' ἐς οἶκον σὺς λόγος στέλλει πάλιν.
- ΠΡ. μὴ γὰρ σε θρηῆνος οὐμὸς εἰς ἐχθραν βάλῃ.
- ΩΚ. ἢ τῷ νέον θακοῦντι παγκρατεῖς ἔδρας ;
- ΠΡ. τούτου φυλάσσου μὴ ποτ' ἀχθεσθῇ κέαρ.
- ΩΚ. ἢ σὴ, Προμηθεῦ, ξυμφορὰ διδάσκαλος.
- ΠΡ. στέλλου, κομίζου, σῶζε τὸν παρόντα νοῦν.
- ΩΚ. ὀρμωμένῳ μοι τόνδ' ἐθῶυξας λόγον. λευρὸν γὰρ οἶμον αἰθέρος ψαίρει πτεροῖς τετρασκελῆς οἰωνός· ἄσμενος δὲ τᾶν σταθμοῖς ἐν οἰκείοισι κάμψειεν γόνυ.
- (B) ΠΡ. ὀχλεῖς μάτην με κῦμ' ὅπως παρηγορῶν. εἰσελθέτω σε μήποθ' ὡς ἐγὼ Διὸς γνώμην φοβηθεῖς θηλύνοους γενήσομαι καὶ λιπαρήσω τὸν μέγα στυγούμενον

γυναυκομίμοις ὑπτιάσμασιν χερῶν
 λῦσαι με δεσμῶν τῶνδε· τοῦ παντὸς δέω.

EP. λέγων ἔοικα πολλὰ καὶ μάτην ἐρεῖν·
 τέγγει γὰρ οὐδὲν οὐδὲ μαλθάσσει κέαρ
 λιταῖς· δακῶν δὲ στόμιον ὡς νεοζυγῆς
 πῶλος βιάζει καὶ πρὸς ἠνίας μάχει.

3. Translate—

(A) Καὶ οἱ μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὑποτελεῖς ἔχοντες φόρου τοὺς ζυμμάχους ἠγοῦντο, κατ' ὀλιγαρχίαν δὲ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς μόνον ἐπιτηδείως ὅπως πολιτεύσωσι θεραπεύοντες· Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ναῦς τε τῶν πόλεων τῷ χρόνῳ παραλαβόντες πλὴν Χίων καὶ Λεσβίων καὶ χρήματα τοῖς πᾶσι τάξαντες φέριεν. καὶ ἐγένετο αὐτοῖς ἐς τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον ἡ ἰδία παρασκευὴ μείζων ἢ ὡς τὰ κράτιστά ποτε μετὰ ἀκραιφνοῦς τῆς ζυμμαχίας ἠνθησαν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν παλαιὰ τοιαῦτα εὔρον, χαλεπὰ ὄντα παντὶ ἐξῆς τεκμηρίῳ πιστεῦσαι. οἱ γὰρ ἄνθρωποι τὰς ἀκοὰς τῶν πραγγενημένων, καὶ ἦν ἐπιχώρια σφίσιν ἦ, ὁμοίως ἀβασανίστως παρ' ἀλλήλων δέχονται. Ἀθηναίων γοῦν τὸ πλῆθος Ἰππαρχον οἶονται ὑφ' Ἀρμοδίου καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος τύραννον ὄντα ἀποθανεῖν.

To what vulgar error does Thucydides allude ?

(B) Τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους, ὧ ἄνδρες ζύμμαχοι, οὐκ ἂν ἔτι αἰτιασαίμεθα ὡς οὐ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐψηφισμένοι τὸν πόλεμον εἰσι καὶ ἡμᾶς ἐς τοῦτο νῦν ζυνήγαγον. χρὴ γὰρ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας τὰ ἴδια ἐξ ἴσου νέμοντας τὰ κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐκ πάντων προτιμῶνται. ἡμῶν δὲ ὅσοι μὲν Ἀθηναίους ἤδη ἐνηλλάγησαν, οὐχὶ διδαχῆς δέονται ὥστε φυλάξασθαι αὐτούς· τοὺς δὲ τὴν μεσόγειαν μᾶλλον καὶ μὴ ἐν πόρῳ κατακημένους εἰδέναι χρὴ ὅτι, τοῖς κάτω ἦν μὴ ἀμύνωσι, χαλεπωτέραν ἔξουσι τὴν κατακομιδὴν τῶν ὠραίων καὶ πάλιν ἀντίληψιν ὣν ἡ θάλασσα τῇ ἠπειρῷ δίδωσι, τῶν νῦν λεγομένων μὴ κακοὺς κριτὰς ὡς μὴ προσηκόντων εἶναι, προσδέχεσθαι δὲ ποτε, εἰ τὰ κάτω πρόοιτο, κἂν μέχρι σφῶν τὸ δευδὸν προελθεῖν, καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν οὐχ ἦσσαν νῦν βουλευέσθαι. διόπερ καὶ μὴ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ αὐτοὺς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτ' εἰρήνης μεταλαμβάνειν. ἀνδρῶν γὰρ σωφρόνων μὲν ἔστιν, εἰ μὴ ἀδικοῖντο, ἡσυχάζειν, ἀγαθῶν δὲ ἀδικουμένους ἐκ μὲν εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, εὖ δὲ παρασχὸν ἐκ πολέμου πάλιν ζυμβῆναι, καὶ μήτε τῇ κατὰ πόλεμον εὐτυχίᾳ ἐπαίρεσθαι μήτε τῷ ἡσυχίῳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἠδόμενον ἀδικεῖσθαι.

4. Translate—

Ἄλλ' οὐδὲ μέντοι, ὅτι ἀδίκως ἀποθνήσκω, διὰ τοῦτο μείον φρονητέον. Οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ, ἀλλὰ τοῖς καταγνοῦσι τοῦτο αἰσχρὸν ἔστι. Παραμυθῆται δ' ἔτι με καὶ Παλαμῆδης, ὁ παραπλησίως ἐμοὶ τελευτήσας· ἔτι γὰρ καὶ νῦν πολλὸν καλλίους ὕμνους παρέχεται Ὀδυσσέως τοῦ ἀδίκως ἀποκτείναντος αὐτόν. Οἶδ' ὅτι καὶ ἐμοὶ μαρτυρήσεται ὑπὸ τε τοῦ ἐπιόντος καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ παρελελυθότος χρόνου, ὅτι ἠδίκησα, μὲν οὐδένα πῶποτε οὐδὲ πονηρότερον ἐποίησα, εὐεργέτου δὲ τοὺς ἐμοὶ διαλεγόμενους, προῖκα διδάσκων ὅτι ἐδυνάμην ἀγαθόν. Εἰπῶν δὲ ταῦτα, μάλα ὁμολογουμένως δὴ τοῖς εἰρημένοις ἀπῆει καὶ ὄμμασι καὶ σχήματι καὶ βαδίσματι φαιδρός. Ὡς δὲ ἦσθετο ἄρα τοὺς παρεπομένους δακρύοντας, Τί τοῦτο; εἰπέιν αὐτόν, ἦ ἄρτι δακρύετε; οὐ γὰρ πάλα ἴστε, ὅτι ἐξ ὅτου περ ἐγενόμην, κατεψηφισμένος ἦν μου ὑπὸ τῆς φύσεως ὁ θάνατος; Ἀλλὰ μέντοι, εἰ μὲν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιρρεόντων προαπόλλυμαι, δηλον ὅτι ἐμοὶ καὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς εὖνοις λυπητέον· εἰ δὲ χαλεπῶν προσδοκωμένων καταλύω τὸν βίον, ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, ὡς εὐπραγοῦντος ἐμοῦ, πᾶσιν ὑμῖν εὐθυμητέον εἶναι.

5. Translate—

Καλλιγένης ἀγροΐκος, ὅτε σπόρον ἔμβαλε γαίῃ,
 οἶκον Ἀριστοφάνους ἦλθεν ἐς ἀστρολόγου,
 ἦπτε δ' ἐξερέειν, εἶπερ θέρος αἴσιον αὐτῷ
 ἔσται, καὶ σταχύων ἄφθονος εὐπορίῃ.
 ὃς δὲ λαβῶν ψηφίδας, ὑπὲρ πίνακός τε πυκάζων,
 δάκτυλά τε γνάμπτων, φθέγγετο Καλλιγένει·
 εἶπερ ἐπομβρηθῆ τὸ ἀρούριον, ὅσσον ἀπόχρη,
 μηδὲ τιν' ὑλαίην τέξεται ἀνθοσύνην,
 μηδὲ πάγος ρήξη τὴν αὐλακά, μηδὲ χαλάζη
 ἄκρον ἀποδρυφθῆ δράγματος ὀρυνμένου,
 μηδὲ νεβροὶ κείρωσι τὰ λήια, μηδὲ τιν' ἄλλην
 ἠέρος ἢ γαίης ὄψεται ἀμπλακίην,
 ἐσθλὸν σοι τὸ θέρος μαντεύομαι, εὖ δ' ἀποκόψεις
 τοὺς στάχνας· μούνας δείδιθι τὰς ἀκρίδας.

Classics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

1. Translate, and where necessary explain, the following :—

ἐκ περιουσίας μου κατηγορεῖ. — ἐν ἐπηρείας τάξει τι ποιεῖν. — τὴν Μυσῶν λείαν. — τὴν εἰς Πελοπόννησον πρεσβείαν ἔγραψα, ὅτε πρῶτον ἐκεῖνος εἰς Πελοπόννησον παρεδύετο. — παρὰ σοὶ κατέλυον, καὶ σὺ προξένεις αὐτῶν. — ἐν τῇ ἀλίᾳ ἔλεξεν, ἐκ τῆς βωλᾶς λαβὼν ῥήτραν. — φιλόδωρος. — ὡσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης. — σπερμόλογος. — ἰμβειοφάγος. — ἐρρῶσθαι φράσας πολλά. — καὶ γὰρ νῦν οὐ κέκρικε βοηθεῖν ἐν οὐδενὶ τῶν μετρίων. — τὰ γέγραφα ἐνεπίμπρασαν. — ἅμα τῇ βακτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ συμβόλῳ τὸ φρόνημα τὸ τῆς πόλεως παραλαμβάνειν δεῖ. — πάνυ γὰρ παρὰ τοῦτο (οὐχ ὄρας;) γέγονε τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πράγματα, εἰ τοῦτὶ τὸ ῥῆμα, ἀλλὰ μὴ τοῦτὶ διελέχθην ἐγὼ, ἢ δευρὶ τὴν χεῖρα, ἀλλὰ μὴ δευρὶ παρήνευκα.

2. (a) ἅπαντ' ἐπαχθῆ πλὴν θεοῖσι κοιρανεῖν.
Translate. Derive *κοίρανος*, and mention any European peoples who similarly designate their governor.
- (b) αὐτὸν γὰρ σὲ δεῖ Προμηθέως
ὅτῳ τρόπῳ τῆσδ' ἐκκυλισθήσει τέχνης.
Translate. What *τέχνη* was this? What other readings have been suggested for *Προμηθέως τέχνη*?
- (c) τὰ πρὶν πελώρια νῦν ἄιστοῖ.
Translate, and name the subject to the verb.
- (d) πὰ ποτε τῶνδε πόνων χρὴ σε τέρμα κέλσαντ'
ἔσιδεῖν.
Translate. What is the full form of *κέλλω*? Give three other examples of similar abbreviation. Name the figure of speech in the passage.
- (e) ζηλῶ σ' ὅθ' οὐνεκ' ἐκτὸς αἰτίας κυρεῖς,
πάντων μετασχῶν καὶ τετολμηκῶς ἐμοί.
Translate. How is *ἐμοί* governed? Is there anything exceptional in the accentuation of *πάντων*?
- (f) σὸν ἔργον, Ἰοῖ, ταῖσδ' ὑπουργῆσαι χάριν
ἄλλῳς τε πάντως καὶ κασιγνήταις πατρός.
Translate. Who was this father? and who the sisters?
- (g) δυοῖν δὲ θάτερον βουλήσεται,
κλύειν ἀναλκίς μᾶλλον ἢ μαιφόνος.
Translate, and name the person who is the subject to the verb. How does Horace describe her?
- (h) τόπων
μετά ποι χωρεῖτ' ἐκ τῶνδε θοῶς
μὴ φρένας ὑμῶν ἠλιθιώση
βροντῆς μύκημ' ἀτέραμνον.
Translate. Name the metre of the last three lines; and write down a scheme of admissible feet. What is meant by *συνάφεια*?
3. (a) Τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων εἴ τινές που διασταίεν.
Translate. What is an atonic word? give three examples. Account for the accents upon *εἴ* and *τινές*. What part of the verb is *διασταίεν*?
- (b) Εἰσὶ δὲ αἶ καὶ οἰκίτορας μετέβαλον ἀλισκόμεναι.
Translate. Need *εἰσὶ* be necessarily in the plural? Name two cities which suffered in this way.
- (c) Οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι αἰσθόμενοι οὐκ ἐκάλυον πρὶν δὴ ἡ δύναμις τῶν Αθηναίων σαφῶς ἤρετο, καὶ τῆς συμμαχίας αὐτῶν ἤπτοντο.
Translate. State why *πρὶν* could not in this sentence take an infinitive after it.
- (d) κατὰ πύστιν ἢ χωροίη.
Translate. What is the force of the optative here? What particle would you have expected in the place of *ἢ*?

4. Derive the following words, giving the English for both word and root :—
ἑωλοκρασία, μισθαρνεῖν, εὐωριάζειν, ἀπαντῆσαι, ἔτυμος, παρήγορος, ἀκίχητα, μηδάμα, μήδεσι, διαμφίδιος, πρόσπλαστος, ψελλός, Ἀδράστεια, πεδάρσιος, ἀφνειός, ἀκραιφνής.
5. What is the Greek for a plaintiff, a defendant, an indictment, a witness called to prove that a legal summons has been served, the examination of a public officer before he enters on his duties, the examination of the same man at the close?
6. What is the difference between *θεα*, oxytone, and paroxytone? between *καθαίρω* and *καθαίρω*? between *ἀμύνειν* governing a dative, and governing an accusative?
7. Where were triremes first built? Give the date. Name the man who built four ships for the Samians. Between whom was the earliest sea-fight on record fought?
8. How came the Pelopids to rule at Argos? In whose person? Name the previous dynasty, and its last king. By whom were the Pelopids deposed, and what dialect did their supplanters speak?
9. What, and where, were the following :—Colchis, Mæotis, Thermodon, Ithome, Seriphus, Chaonia, Lycæus, Abydos, Pelusium?
10. (a) *Conviviumque vicinorum quotidie compleo.*
 Translate. How would the Greeks have named a convivium? Give both the Latin and Greek terms for their presidents.
- (b) *At illud quanti est, animum, tamquam emeritis stipendiis cupiditatum omnium, secum vivere!*
 Translate. Derive stipendium.
- (c) *Ut se erigat claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur.*
 Translate. What is the gender of claviculis? What is the general rule for the gender of diminutives? Give an example of each gender?
11. (a) *Atque illi medio in spatio, chorus ecce suarum Occurrit comitum.*
 Who were these comites? why called suæ?
- (b) *Una eademque via sanguisque animusque sequuntur.*
 What case is eadem? What is the peculiarity in the scanning?
- (c) *Dextra mihi deus et telum quod missile libro Nunc adsint.*
 Translate. Whose words are these? Point out their appropriateness.
12. (a) *Juxta periculoso ficta seu vera promeret.*
 Translate. Derive the first two words, and account for the case of the second.
- (b) *In suum cognomentum adscisci imperatores.*
 Who say this? To what do they allude?
- (c) *Mulcant sexageni singulos ut numerum centurionum adæquarent.*
 Translate and explain.
13. (a) *Aut dulcis musti Vulcano decoquit humorem, Et foliis undam tepidi despumat aheni.*
 Translate and scan. Name the figure of speech in Vulcano.
- (b) *Apparet liquido sublimis in aere Nisus, Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo.*
 What birds are these? Narrate the fable.
- (c) *Nec fuit indignum superis bis sanguine nostro Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.*
 Explain the *bis*.
14. Who were the following persons :—Tartessorum Rex, Magna Mater, Monstrator aratri, Italici philosophi, Erigone, Percennius, Chærea, Varus, Segestes?
15. Write down the obsolete forms of parts of the verb *sum*, occasionally met with in the Latin poets.
16. CCCCXXXV. Expand this into Latin words. What is its approximate value in English money?
17. Translate and explain the following :—
Comicos senes; vernacula multitudo; latera concædibus munit; incessit itineri et prælio; civile rebatur misceri voluptatibus vulgi; quod illi moris, quotiens astu magis quam per formidinem cessit.

18. Derive the following words, giving the English both of the words themselves and of the roots:—Cominus, petulantia, deliratio, esca, repastinatio, gemma, villa, recidivus, uligo, lucar, bruma.

19. What is the difference between—suadeo and persuadeo? sed, at, autem? tributum, vectigal? insitio, consitio? justitium, justitia?

What difference in meaning would the change of a quantity make in the following words:—Profugi, conditus, freta, canis, parent, pedes, morere, avia, sola, lepores, tribulo?

To which of the Greek dialects is the Latin language most nearly allied?

Classics.—III.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

LATIN AUTHORS.

1. Translate—

Sed in omni oratione, mementote, eam me senectutem laudare, quæ fundamentis adolescentiæ constituta sit. Ex quo efficitur id, quod ego magno quondam cum assensu omnium dixi: Miseram esse senectutem, quæ se oratione defenderet. Non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt; sed honeste acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos. Hæc enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quæ videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgere, deduci, reduci, consuli: quæ et apud nos et in aliis civitatibus, quæque optime morata, ita diligentissime observantur.

2. Translate—

(A) Hæc ait, et secum versat, quos ducere contra,
Vel quibus obsessos possit concredere muros.
Interea Æneas socios de puppibus altis
Pontibus exponit. Multi servare recursus
Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu;
Per remos alii. Speculatus litora Tarchon,
Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda,
Sed mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu,
Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur:
“Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis:
Tollite, ferte rates: inimicam findite rostris
Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina.”

(B) Ac velut, effusa si quando grandine nimbi
Præcipitant, omnis campis diffugit arator,
Omnis et agricola, et tuta latet arce viator
Aut amnis ripis aut alti fornice saxi,
Dum pluit in terris; ut possint, sole reducto,
Exercere diem: sic obrutus undique telis
Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem
Sustinet, et Lausum increpitat, Lausoque minatur:
“Quo moriture ruis, majoraque viribus audes?
Fallit te incautum pietas tua.” Nec minus ille
Exsultat demens: sævæ jamque altius iræ
Dardanio surgunt ductori, extremaque Lauso
Parcæ fila legunt: validum namque exigit ense
Per medium Æneas juvenem, totumque recondit.

3. Translate—

(A) Cur paucis centurionibus, paucioribus tribunis in modum servorum obedirent? quando ausuros exposcere remedia, nisi novum et nutantem adhuc principem precibus vel armis adirent? satis per tot annos ignavia peccatum, quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes, et plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore, tolerent. Ne dimissis quidem finem esse militiæ, sed apud vexillum tendentes alio vocabulo eosdem labores perferre. Ac si quos tot casus vita superaverit, trahi adhuc diversas in terras, ubi per nomen agrorum uligines paludum vel inculca montium accipiant. Enimvero militiam ipsam gravem, infructuosam: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari: hinc vestem, arma, tentoria, hinc sævitiam centurionum et vacationes munerum redimi.

(B) Igitur Romanus qui aderat exercitus, sextum post cladis annum, trium legionum ossa, nullo noscente alienas reliquias an suorum humo tegetet, omnes ut conjunctos, ut consanguineos, aucta in hostem ira, mæsti simul et infensi condebant. Primum exstruendo tumulo cespitem Cæsar posuit, gratissimo munere in defunctos et præsentibus doloris socius. Quod Tiberio haud probatum, seu cuncta Germanici in deterius trahenti, sive exercitum imagine cæsorum insepuitorumque tardatum ad prælia et formidolosiore hostium credebat, neque imperatorem, auguratu et vetustissimis cærimoniis præditum, attractare feralia debuisset.

4. Translate—

- (A) Semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes,
 Et nitro prius et nigra perfundere amurca,
 Grandior ut fetus siliquis fallacibus esset,
 Et quamvis igni exiguo properata maderent.
 Vidi lecta diu et multo spectata labore
 Degenerare tamen, ni vis humana quotannis
 Maxima quæque manu legeret; sic omnia fatis
 In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri;
 Non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
 Remigiis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
 Atque illum in præceps pronò rapit alveus amni.
- (B) Jam pridem nobis cœli te regia, Cæsar,
 Invidet, atque hominum queritur curare triumphos:
 Quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas: tot bella per orbem,
 Tam multæ scelerum facies; non ullus aratro
 Dignus honos; squalent abductis arva colonis,
 Et curvæ rigidum falces conflantur in ensem.
 Hinc movet Euphrates, illinc Germania bellum;
 Vicinæ ruptis inter se legibus urbes
 Arma ferunt; sævit toto Mars impius orbe:
 Ut quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ,
 Addunt in spatia, et frustra retinacula tendens
 Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas.

5. Translate—

T. Flavius Vespasianus Claudio principe Narissi gratia legatus legionis in Germaniam missus est: inde in Britanniam translatus tricies cum hoste conflixit. Exin sortitus Africam, integerrime nec sine magna dignatione administravit, nisi quod Adrumeti seditione quâdam rapa in eum jacta sunt. Rediit certe nihilo opulentior, ut qui prope labefacta jam fide omnia prædia fratri obligarit, necessarioque ad mangonicos quæstus sustinendæ dignitatis causa descenderit, propter quod vulgo mulio vocabatur. Convictus quoque dicitur ducenta H.S. expressisse juveni, cui latum clavum adversus patris voluntatem impetraret, eoque nomine graviter increpitus. Peregrinatione Achaica inter comites Neronis, cum cantante eo aut discederet sæpius aut præsens obdormisceret, gravissimam contraxit offensam; prohibitusque non contubernio modo, sed etiam publica salutatione, secessit in parvam ac deviam civitatem, quoad latenti, etiam extrema metuenti, provincia cum exercitu oblata est.

6. Translate—

Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
 Di faciles: nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
 Militia, et torrens dicendi copia; multis
 Et sua mortifera est facundia. Viribus ille
 Confusus periit, admirandisque lacertis.
 Sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
 Strangulat, et cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census
 Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.
 Temporibus diris igitur, jussuque Neronis
 Longinum, et magnos Senecæ prædivitis hortos
 Clausit, et egregios Lateranorum obsidet ædes
 Tota cohors; rarus venit in cœnacula miles.
 Pauca licet portes argenti vascula puri,
 Nocte iter ingressus, gladium contumque timebis,
 Et motæ ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbram.
 Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

Classics.—IV.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Examiner*.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

Translate into Greek Prose—

He reminded them of the many reasons they had to be confident of victory: of the victories which they had already gained over the same enemy: of the infatuation by which Darius had been led to pen up his army in a narrow space, where, though it was large enough for the evolutions of the phalanx, the greater part of the host would be utterly useless: of the difference between the Medes and Persians, who were enervated by inveterate habits of luxury, and the hardy Macedonians, who had long been inured to martial toils: between slaves and freemen: between the Greeks, who fought for a wretched hire on the side of the barbarians, and those who had willingly lent their aid to the national cause: between the warlike races on the north frontier of Macedonia, and the herds of feeble and timid barbarians, whom the Persian king collected from the provinces which acknowledged his authority: in fine, between Alexander himself and Darius. He also pointed out the greatness of the prize now at stake: that they were not now to encounter the satraps of Darius with a small body of cavalry and mercenaries, but Darius himself with an army composed of the choicest troops; so that nothing less than the dominion of Asia depended on the issue of the conflict. He added grateful recollections of their past exploits, with modest allusions to the share he himself had taken in all their dangers, and he appealed to the example of the 10,000 who had trodden the ground where they were now standing, and under circumstances so much less favourable had successfully defied the whole power of Asia.

Translate into Greek Iambics—

Not fashioned out of gold, like Hera's throne,
 Nor forged of iron like the thunderbolts
 Of Zeus omnipotent, or other works
 Wrought by my hands at Lemnos or Olympus,
 But moulded in soft clay, that unresisting
 Yields itself to the touch, this lovely form
 Before me stands perfect in every part.
 Not Aphrodite's self appeared more fair,
 When first upwafted by caressing winds,
 She came to high Olympus, and the Gods
 Paid homage to her beauty. Thus her hair
 Was cinctured; thus her floating drapery
 Was like a cloud about her, and her face
 Was radiant with the sunshine and the sea.

Classics.—V.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Examiner*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

Translate into Latin Prose—

The Protector before he opened the campaign published a manifesto in which he exposed all the arguments for that measure. He said that nature seemed originally to have intended the island for one empire, and having cut it off from all communication with foreign states, and guarded it by the ocean, she had pointed out to the inhabitants the road to happiness and to security. That the education and customs of the people concurred with nature; and by giving them the same language, and laws, and manners, had invited them to a thorough union and coalition. That fortune had at last removed its obstacles and had prepared an expedient by which they might become one people without leaving any place for that jealousy, either of honour or interests, to which rival nations are naturally exposed. That the Crown of Scotland had devolved on a female, that of England on a male: and happily, the two Sovereigns, as of one rank, were also of an age the most suitable to each other. That the hostile dispositions which prevailed between the two nations, and which arose from past injuries would soon be extinguished after a long and secure peace had established confidence

between them. That the memory of former miseries, which at present inflamed their mutual animosity, would thus serve only to make them cherish with more passion, a state of happiness and tranquility so long unknown to their ancestors.

Translate into Latin Hexameters—

Thou Royal River, born of sun and shower
 In chambers purple with the Alpine glow,
 Wrapped in the spotless ermine of the snow,
 And rocked by tempests! at the appointed hour,
 Forth, like a steel-clad horseman from a tower,
 With clank and clink of harness dost thou go
 To meet thy vassal torrents, that below
 Rush to receive thee, and obey thy power.
 And now thou movest in triumphal march,
 A king among the rivers: on thy way
 A hundred towns await and welcome thee:
 Bridges uplift for thee the stately arch,
 Vineyards encircle thee with garlands gay,
 And fleets attend thy progress to the sea.

Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

What though for him no Hybla sweets distil,
 Nor blooming vines wave purple on the hill;
 Tell that, when silent years have passed away,
 That, when his eye grows dim, his tresses grey,
 These busy hands a lovelier cot shall build,
 And deck with fairer flowers his little field,
 And call from Heaven propitious dews to breathe
 Arcadian beauty o'er the barren heath.

Classics.—VI.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Examiner.*

HISTORY OF GREECE.

One hour,

[*Dates are in all cases expected where necessary.*]

1. State the different theories of the authorship of the Iliad and Odyssey.
2. Give a concise account of the "Ionic Revolt."
3. What were the chief causes of the Peloponnesian War? Contrast the resources of Athens and Sparta at the outbreak of the war.
4. Give an account of the battle of Leuktra. What effect did it produce throughout Greece?
5. Write a short life of Demosthenes.
6. Give a brief sketch of the Constitution and History of the Achæan League. Compare it with the Etolian League.

HISTORY OF ROME.

One hour.

1. Give an account of the events which led to the establishment of the Tribune at Rome.
 2. What were the main provisions of the Leges Publiliæ, Lex Hortensia, Lex Ogulnia, Lex Mænia?
 3. Give a summary of the constitution and powers of the Senate, Comitia Centuriata, and Comitia Tributa at the end of the Hannibalic War.
 4. Write a short history of the third Punic War.
 5. Give a brief sketch of the lives of Tiberius and Caius Gracchus, with a summary of their reforms.
 6. Give a description of the battles of Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium, and state their effect on parties at Rome.
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French.

Three hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Examiner.*

1. Translate into English—

Je n'irais pas me bâtir une ville en campagne, et mettre au fond d'une province les Tuileries devant mon appartement. Sur le penchant de quelque agréable colline bien ombragée, j'aurais une petite maison rustique, une maison blanche avec des contrevents verts, et quoiqu'une couverture de chaume soit en toute saison la meilleure, je préférerais magnifiquement, non la triste ardoise, mais la tuile, parcequ'elle a l'air plus propre et plus gaie que la chaume, qu'on ne couvre pas autrement les maisons dans mon pays, et que cela me rappellerait un peu l'heureux temps de ma jeunesse. J'aurais pour cour une basse-cour, et pour écurie une étable avec des vaches, pour avoir du laitage que j'aime beaucoup. J'aurais un potager pour jardin, et pour parc un joli verger. Les fruits, à la discretion des promeneurs, ne seraient ni comptés ni cueillis par mon jardinier, et mon avare magnificence n'étalerait point aux yeux des espaliers superbes auxquels à peine on osât toucher. Or, cette petite prodigalité serait peu coûteuse, parceque j'aurais choisi mon asile dans quelque province éloignée où l'on voit peu d'argent et beaucoup de denrées, et où règnent l'abondance et la pauvreté.

2. Translate into English—

Ah! si vous aviez vu comme j'en fis rencontre,
 Vous auriez pris pour lui l'amitié que je montre.
 Chaque jour à l'église il venait, d'un air si doux,
 Tout vis-à-vis de moi se mettre à deux genoux,
 Il attirait les yeux de l'assemblée entière,
 Par l'ardeur dont au ciel il poussait sa prière;
 Il faisait des soupirs, de grands élancemens,
 Et baisait humblement la terre à tous momens:
 Et lorsque je sortais, il me devançait vite
 Pour m'aller, à la porte, offrir de l'eau bénite.
 Instruit par son garçon, qui dans tout l'imitait,
 Et de son indigence, et de tout ce qu'il était,
 Je lui faisais des dons; mais, avec modestie,
 Il me voulait toujours en rendre une partie.
 C'est trop, me disait-il, c'est trop de la moitié;
 Je ne mérite pas de vous faire pitié.
 Et quand je refusais de le vouloir reprendre,
 Aux pauvres, à mes yeux il allait le repandre.
 Enfin le ciel chez moi me le fit retirer.
 Et depuis ce temps-là tout semble y prospérer.
 Je vois qu'il reprend tout, et qu'à ma femme même
 Il prend, pour mon honneur, un intérêt extrême;
 Il m'avertit des gens qui lui font des yeux doux,
 Et plus que six mois il s'en montre jaloux.
 Mais vous ne croiriez point jusqu'où monte son zèle:
 Il s'impute à péché la moindre bagatelle;
 Un rien presque suffit pour le scandaliser;
 Jusque-là qu'il se vint, l'autre jour, accuser
 D'avoir pris une puce en faisant sa prière,
 Et de l'avoir tuée avec trop de colère.

3. Translate into French—

Such was a picture of the Court of Berlin at the time Voltaire accepted His Majesty's invitation. When the king was apprised of his arrival in his dominions, he went to meet him, attended only by one domestic, some miles out of town, and gave him the most cordial reception. He found Voltaire even more than his hopes or his works had described him. An easy fluency of animated observation generally composed his conversation; he had for some time thrown aside the man of wit, for the more substantial character of the man of wisdom; he had refined by study all that paradox of which he was once so fond; he assumed neither the character of a misanthrope, like Polnitz, nor of an undistinguishing admirer of the human species, like D'Argens. The King perceived he was possessed of more historical learning than Maupertius, and more sprightly sallies of imagination than himself, even in his gayest moments. But while I thus describe Voltaire's superiority, his faults must not be concealed. He was perfectly conscious of his own excellence, and demanded a deference from his brother poets which they did not choose to indulge. This at first raised some jealousies, and the King perceived them; but such was his address, so nicely did he divide his favours and his marks of esteem among these rival wits, that each thought himself the favourite, and all contributed to render the Court of Berlin the most polite in Europe.

4. When is the negative particle *ne* used in French and not in English?
5. When is the preposition *à*, and when *de*, placed before a verb in the infinitive mood? When do the following verbs take *à*, and when *de*, with the infinitive:—*Manquer, tâcher, tarder, venir*?
6. Derive *meuble, semble, royal*. Discuss their formation, and explain the principles they illustrate.
7. Derive fully *orphelin, étang, lanterne, enfer*. Illustrate by other examples.
8. Account for the suppression of the neuter gender in French.
9. Classify verbs of 2nd conjugation (*-ir*) according to their etymology.
10. Derive the following words, and illustrate their formation by other examples:—*Fier, avoine, fer, chambre, pis, aujourd'hui, braire, choir, rien, naguères, désormais*.

Modern History.

Two hours.

A. DORAN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Examiner*.

[Dates are in all cases expected where necessary.]

1. When did the Long Parliament meet, and by whom was it dissolved? What were its principal measures of reform?
2. What restrictions upon the Press existed before, and after, the Restoration? When, and by what means, did the Press finally become free?
3. State briefly the causes of the Reformation in Europe. Trace its progress in England.
4. What important changes in Europe were made by the Peace of Westphalia?
5. By whom was the Court of High Commission established, and what were its functions?
6. Give the main provisions of the Act of Settlement.
7. Give a brief summary of the events which led to the war of the Spanish Succession. What was the "Grand Alliance?"
8. Write a life of Lord Clive.
9. What were the principal articles of the Treaty of Utrecht? Give arguments for and against the Treaty.
10. Trace the progress of events in America till the Declaration of Independence.
11. What effect had the French Revolution on public opinion in England as shown in the literature of the time?
12. Give the chief Articles of the Treaty of the Union of England and Scotland, and discuss their expediency.

English.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

1. Give three examples of words, originally the same in the Latin, which in modern English assume different forms with somewhat different meanings according as they have come through the Norman, or direct from the Latin.
2. All words have a tendency to acquire, in addition to their primary meaning, a derived or figurative sense. In English the tendency has been to retain the Teutonic words for the simplest meanings, and to employ words derived from the Latin to express the secondary idea; e.g., "to fall into a heap" would be said of physical things, "to collapse," of the devices of man.
Adduce any other examples you may remember.
3. If at the end of a line you had occasion to divide the following words, after what letter would you place the hyphen?—*descent, familiar, episode, disperse, dispel, atmosphere, abstract, covenant*. Give your reasons.

How would you deal with "gospel" and "expect" in similar circumstances?

4. To what languages would you refer the following words for their roots?—(*N.B.*: state the primary meaning of the word in each case)—Interest; tenter, in tenter-hook; heaven; halt; garter; to cull; -by, as in Derby; phrase; mileage; tight; hypothesis; wont; spinster; basket.
5. What do you understand by a Celtic language? What by a Romance language? What by a Scandinavian language? In what countries is each now spoken?
6. By what initial letters, and by what terminal syllables, may an Anglo-Saxon word be generally detected? Give two examples in each case.
7. Turn the following opening lines of the *Ormulum* into modern English:—

Nu, brotherr Waltterr, brotherr min
 Affterr the flæshess kinde;
 & brotherr min i Crisstenndom
 Thurrh fulluhht & thurrh trowwthe;
 & brotherr min i Godess hus
 Yet o the thride wise.

By what symbol would the *th* be represented in this passage? What relic of this symbol do we meet with in MSS. of very recent date? What symbol was employed for the other sound of *th*? What is the *Ormulum*? By whom, and when, written?

8. What letters in the English alphabet are superfluous? What artifices are resorted to when the alphabet is defective? Give an example of a vowel-diphthong and of a consonant-diphthong represented by a single letter; and three examples of a digraph.
9. Turn the following lines from Chaucer into modern English—

A *knight* ther was, and that a worthy man,
 That fro the time that he firste began
 To riden out, he loved *chevalrie*,
 Trouthe and honour, fredom and curtesie.
 Ful worthy was he in his lordes werre,
 And thereto had he ridden, no man ferre.
 A *yeman* hadde he, and servantes no mo
 At that time, for him luste to ride so;
 And he was cladde in cote and hode of green.
 A shefe of *peacock* arwes bright and kene
 Under his belt he bare ful thriftily.
 Well coude he dresse his takel yemanly.

When did Chaucer live?

10. In the foregoing passage point out the redundancy in the phrase "to riden." Comment on the spelling of "coude." Derive all the italicised words.
11. What was euphuism? At what era prevalent? Give an example. In which of his characters has Sir Walter Scott satirised this style?
12. Name the authors of the following—
- (a) He will give the Devil his due.
- (b) I used to think their slender tops
 Were close against the sky.
- (c) The child is father of the man.
- (d) Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
 Where'er his stages may have been,
 May sigh to think he still has found
 The warmest welcome at an inn.
- (e) Those who in quarrels interpose
 Must often wipe a bloody nose.
- (f) Britons never shall be slaves.
- (g) Three removes are as bad as a fire.
- (h) Lives of great men all remind us
 We can make our lives sublime.
- (k) Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.
- (l) Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,
 And Mammon wins his way, where Seraphs might despair.
- (m) O what a tangled web we weave,
 When first we practise to deceive.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart Town, 19th May, 1880.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1881.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1881.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SCHEME of Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1881.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Demosthenes, *De Corona*; Thucydides, *Book I.*; Æschylus, *Prometheus Vincetus*.

LATIN.—Cicero, *De Senectute*; Tacitus, *Annals, Book I.*; Virgil, *Æneid, Book X.*; and *Georgics, Book I.*

Questions will be set upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Books, and in the grammar and history of the Greek and Latin languages.

Passages will be set for translation from other Greek and Latin authors, and from English into Greek and Latin Prose, and from English Verse into Greek and Latin Verse.

ANCIENT HISTORY.—History of Greece and Rome.

II.—MATHEMATICS.

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

III.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

IV.—MODERN HISTORY.

The History of England, with that of foreign nations, so far as connected therewith.

V.—MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.—The history and philology of the English Language.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.

FRENCH.—Grammar and Composition. Passages will be set for translation from French into English and from English into French prose.

GERMAN.—Grammar and Composition. Passages will be set for translation from German into English and from English into German prose.

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

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

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