

(No. 30.)



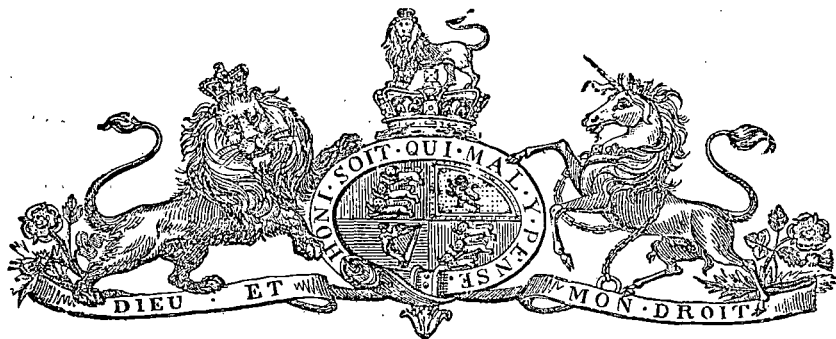
1862.

TASMANIA.

**COUNCIL OF EDUCATION—EXHIBITIONS TO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

REPORT OF EXAMINERS.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be
printed, 30 July, 1862.



*Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 14th June, 1862.*

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

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

In accordance with the recommendation of the Examiners, the Council have awarded two Exhibitions, of the value of £50 each, to

JOHN WATSON CANAWAY, and
HENRY PERKINS,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations of the *Gazette* Notice of the 8th February, 1862.

By Order of the Council,

MURRAY BURGESS, *Secretary.*

Hobart Town, 14th June, 1862.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Examination for two Exhibitions to Superior Schools, which commenced on Monday, the 9th instant, having closed yesterday (Friday, the 13th), we have now the honor to lay before you a Report of its results.

The Examination embraced, as last year, nine subjects, which the Examiners divided among them.

The Motto system was adopted, and every care taken to ensure strict fairness in the progress of the Examination; and, as the Examiners continued in perfect ignorance as to the identity of the writers of the various Papers until the Mark List had been completed and the mottoes opened by your Secretary this day, the result which we now submit has been attained with the strictest impartiality.

It is our painful duty to report that one Candidate was dismissed from the Examination, having been detected in the act of copying from a book (Simson's Euclid); but however much we may regret such a circumstance, there can, we apprehend, be no doubt as to the expediency of giving publicity to the fact that the Rules laid down, and carefully announced in the preliminary directions to Candidates, with a view to the observance of equal justice to all, are and will be in every case stringently observed.

The total value of the Papers was fixed, as before, at 1200 ; their respective values being assigned as follow :—

	<i>Maximum No. of Marks.</i>
I. English Language.	200
II. Geography	150
III. Arithmetic	150
IV. Latin	150
V. History	150
VI. Greek	100
VII. Euclid	100
VIII. Algebra	100
IX. French	100
TOTAL	<u>1200</u>

The detailed results are as follows :—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

[REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

The paper on this subject was attempted by all the Candidates. Four—viz., Perkins, Canaway, Dobson, and Sprent,—attained more than half the total number of marks assigned. All of these answered very creditably, and Perkins with a degree of accuracy deserving high praise. Five obtained less than a quarter of the marks, and have yet to learn the subject. The remaining ten showed a degree of attainment creditable in some particulars, but failed more or less, some in accuracy, others in the extent of their knowledge.

LATIN.

[REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

This paper was attempted by eighteen. Three—viz., Perkins, Bedford, and Canaway,—receive more than half the marks assigned. The work done by Perkins is considerably better than that done by the rest, though blemished by several inaccuracies. Nine showed very little knowledge, some of them almost an entire ignorance of the subject. The remaining six acquitted themselves fairly in dealing with the more elementary questions.

ARITHMETIC.

[REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

Only two boys entirely failed in this subject, which was attempted by all. Nine attained more than half of the marks, and the work done by some of the remaining eight was pretty good. Anderson, Davies, Canaway, and Snowden deserve special mention. Their work was complete and accurate. The paper was designedly an easy one, consisting chiefly of very elementary questions.

HISTORY.

[REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*]

The paper was not one that was likely to be answered fully and accurately by any boy under fourteen years of age. There were, however, very few particulars which were not correctly stated by some one at least of the Candidates, though none of them attempted to answer all the questions. Such a result will always follow an examination in a subject of which the limits are not defined and of which different branches have been studied by means of different books. Hence more satisfactory results will probably be obtained at future Examinations if they embrace a defined portion of historical knowledge, and if certain books have been prescribed or recommended to students.

Fourteen boys obtained less than a quarter of the marks, and some of them betrayed remarkable ignorance alike of sacred and profane history. In contrast with these Canaway and Perkins answered a large portion of the questions in a highly creditable manner; three others very fairly.

GEOGRAPHY.

[T. J. KNIGHT, ESQUIRE, *Examiner.*]

But few of the Candidates appear to have passed mediocrity in their knowledge of this subject; and some fall far short of it: several, however, especially Davies, Snowden, and Anderson, have answered most of the questions with care and accuracy.

GREEK.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQUIRE, *Examiner.*]

Twelve Candidates presented themselves. But although the paper set was of the most elementary character, two only were successful in attaining one-half of the maximum amount of marks—Sprent and Canaway. Referring, however, to the Reports of previous Examinations, it would appear that some little progress has been made in this subject.

EUCLID.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQUIRE, *Examiner.*]

In this subject there was a very marked improvement; for whereas in last year's Examination two Candidates only succeeded in attaining more than half the maximum of marks, in the present Examination six out of the nineteen Candidates exceeded that proportion, and almost all proved themselves to have made some progress in the subject. It was especially gratifying to find that the fundamental defect pointed out last year, of an ignorance of the definitions and axioms, was no longer conspicuous.

The two Candidates who most distinguished themselves were Canaway and Reynolds, closely followed by Giblin, Snowden, Roope, and Sprent.

ALGEBRA.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQUIRE, *Examiner.*]

Seventeen Candidates presented themselves. By Canaway every question, with one exception, was answered; and, judging from the highly satisfactory style of his work, there can be little doubt that that exception was due to want of time. The precision, accuracy, and neatness exhibited in this Candidate's papers were highly commendable. Snowden, though inferior to the former in his method of working, answered the questions in a very satisfactory manner; and the papers of Sprent and Reynolds were very creditable.

FRENCH.

[F. H. HENSLOWE, ESQUIRE, *Examiner.*]

Seventeen Candidates presented themselves, of whom five obtained more than half marks, showing a decided improvement upon the former Examination. Perkins' and Roope's papers were done exceedingly well. It may be useful to future Candidates to take this opportunity of impressing upon them the necessity of industry in the study of the Verbs, the Syntax, and those peculiarities of idiom which are in common use and may easily be learned.

The following Table exhibits the marks which each of those Candidates obtained whose aggregate exceeded 250. While it will be seen from the Table, and from our observations upon the particular subjects, that most of the Candidates have exerted themselves in a very praiseworthy manner, still the decided superiority of two of the Candidates over their competitors relieves us of any difficulty in forming a clear judgment upon the main question to which our labours have been directed. The successful Candidates whom it is our duty to recommend to the Council for the two Exhibitions are—

CANAWAY, JOHN WATSON, and
PERKINS, HENRY,

Pupils of Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins' School, Hobart Town.

TABLE OF MARKS.

NAME.	AGE.	SCHOOL.	English Language.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Latin.	History.	Greek.	Euclid.	Algebra.	French.	TOTAL.
		[Maximum No. of Marks	200.	150.	150.	150.	150.	100.	100.	100.	100.	200.
Canaway, John	13	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School.....	135	43	110	77	75	51	66	90	51	698
Watson		Ditto	174	47	61	104	75	19	49	48	78	655
Perkins, Henry A.	13	Ditto										
Sprent, Charles....	13	Rev. R. D. Harris, High School.....	116	34	64	51	57	59	56	63	59	559
Bedford, Alfred P..	13	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School.....	93	54	84	80	32	23	21	55	55	497
Davies, Charles....	13	Rev. R. D. Harris, High School.....	93	62	111	60	14	35	30	33	32	470
Snowden, John....	12	Ditto.....	74	61	107	9	34	—	60	76	19	440
Roope, Charles	12	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School.....	89	48	47	52	35	—	56	30	69	426
Hunt.....		Mr. Cairnduff.....	82	57	116	5	49	—	40	50	11	410
Anderson, Thomas J.	13	Ditto.....	93	48	79	18	26	42	31	34	10	381
Conolan, George	12	Ditto.....										
James.....		Rev. R. D. Harris, High School.....	62	31	81	16	18	—	64	62	17	351
Reynolds, Philip...	13	Ditto.....	95	35	36	41	11	6	61	23	35	343
Giblin, Edward....	12	Ditto.....										
Dobson, Alfred....	13	Rev. J. R. Buckland, Hutchins School....	123	23	44	51	18	20	3	—	35	317
Staples, James....	13	A. Ireland, Chalmers School.....	67	28	85	12	13	15	26	29	5	280
Shoobridge, George	13	Mr. R. Giblin, Hobart Town.....	75	38	39	14	38	—	40	4	20	268
Wood.....												

Before concluding this Report we deem one or two general observations desirable. The result of the week's work has satisfied us that the practical effect upon Education of offering Exhibitions for competition continues to be beneficial here, and that the advantage of the system is appreciated.

We arrive at this conclusion, both by observing that the number of Candidates continues to be considerable (twenty having presented themselves upon the present occasion), and that a gradual but steady improvement seems to be taking place in the acquirements of Candidates from year to year. This annual competition appears to afford not only a strong incentive to emulation, but an excellent exercise of the mental powers, calculated to be of considerable advantage to many who yet may feel that they cannot entertain any reasonable hope of winning the prize.

But we venture to suggest that these advantages might be more fully developed were the attention of intending Candidates, and of their Instructors, concentrated, in respect to some of the subjects proposed, upon a narrower sphere of study. We refer more particularly to History, Latin, and Greek, and submit for consideration whether it might not be desirable to fix and announce for each Examination certain periods of History to be studied, recommending at the same time particular books for use.

This course would relieve Examiners from some of the difficulties under which they labour in preparing Papers which shall afford to Candidates generally the best and fairest opportunities of displaying the real state of their proficiency.

One inconvenience of which the Examiners complained last year has been obviated; viz.—the want of printed papers. On the present occasion, every facility has been afforded to the Examiners by the accuracy and punctuality of the Government Printing Department, as well as by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Murray Burgess.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,

ARTHUR DAVENPORT.
FR. HARTWELL HENSLOWE
THOS. J. KNIGHT.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE. *Wednesday Afternoon, 11th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours.]

1. From what languages is the Modern English Language derived? Which of them supplies the largest number of words? Give examples of words derived from each language.
2. Analyze the following sentence:—George the Third died after a long reign.
Define the terms—subject, predicate, sentence, phrase.
3. Parse the words in the following sentence:—The English Language may with all right be called a World Language, and, like the English People, appears destined hereafter to prevail with a sway more extensive even than its present over all the portions of the Globe.
4. Give examples—1. Of verbs which have only one form for the Present Tense, the Past Tense, and the Complete Participle. 2. Of verbs which have two forms for these parts. 3. Of verbs which have three distinct forms for the same.
5. “Many a youth and many a maid.” Show in what respects the words “many” and “a” are here employed contrary to usage, and explain how they have come to be so employed.
6. Write short sentences, each containing one of the following words, with a preposition:—differ, devolve, concur, angry, avert, adequate, conversant, militate.
7. Correct the errors in the following sentences, stating in few words the reason of each correction:—
You was always good to my brother and I. He played pretty fair, and his bowling was splendidly. He don't know who to write to, and don't think nothing about it. He as broke is horses knees, and so as began is journey bad.
8. In the following words give the meaning of each affix or prefix, stating the language from which it is derived:—Misuse, amphibious, kindness, manhood, epigram, accede, forewarn.
9. Give the derivation of the following words:—Desultory, plague, miscreant, tawdry, Wednesday, gossip, parsley, biscuit, anonymous, chivalry, infantry.

LATIN. *Monday Afternoon, 9th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours.]

1. Write out the plural number of the following adjectives:—*acer, niger, vetus*.
2. Write in full the following tenses; viz.—the future of *possum*, the imperative mood of *facio*, the pluperfect indicative of *cano*, and the present indicative of *nolo*.
3. Translate into English—

Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægrè, transiri potest. Eo quum venisset, animum advertit, ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas; ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub aquâ defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis à captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed eâ celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent.

In what case is a Latin noun put when it is absolute? Show instances of nouns absolute which occur in the foregoing passage.

4. Translate into English—

Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
 Castra inimica petunt : multis tamen ante futuri
 Exitio. Passim vino somnoque per herbam
 Corpora fusa vident.

Describe the metre and divide the first line into feet, marking the quantity of each syllable. Give the rule for the construction '*multis futuri exitio.*'

5. Translate the following sentences into Latin:—

I have a little brother at home and two sisters. My father promised to give me a horse. You ought to have written me a letter about the voyage. While these things are going on the King orders his son to collect all his forces and attack the enemy.

6. Write an English derivative from each of the following words:—*pes, rus, qualis, rideo, peto pasco, verus, scindo.*

ARITHMETIC. *Tuesday Afternoon, 10th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours.]

1. Multiply twenty thousand and seventy by eight hundred and one, and divide the product by ninety.
2. Reduce 64598 seconds to hours.
3. If 420 lbs. cost £64 15s., what is the price per lb.?
4. Find the value of 114 cwt. 2 qrs. 6 lbs., at £2 14s. 3d. per cwt.
5. A penny loaf weighs 10 ounces when wheat is at 5s. a bushel : how much will it weigh when wheat is at 6s. 4d.?
6. Find the amount of £175 for 3 years and 135 days, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., reckoning Simple Interest.
7. Add together $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{15}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, and multiply the sum by 4.
8. Goods bought for £57 were sold for £59 17s. : what was the gain per cent.?
9. Three-fifths of a property are worth £441 : what is the value of two-sevenths of the same property?
10. A can do a piece of work in $13\frac{1}{2}$ days which B can do in 8 days : in what time will A and B working together do it?
11. Divide 100 by 0.001.
12. Find the square root of 205209.

HISTORY. *Thursday Afternoon, 12th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours.]

1. Relate a few particulars respecting the following persons, specifying in the case of each the time at which he lived; viz.—Sennacherib, Cyrus, Belshazzar, Nehemiah, Judas Maccabæus, Herod the Great.
2. Describe briefly the Exodus; the separation of the Tribes of Israel into two Kingdoms; the restoration of the Jews from Babylon; and the final destruction of Jerusalem.
3. Name the Greek Historians prior to the Christian Era whose works are extant. Which of them wrote the History of the Peloponnesian War? Who wrote the History of the events preceding it? And who wrote the History of the subsequent events?

4. What was the result of the Peloponnesian War? How long did it last?
5. Write a few particulars about the Battles at the following places:—Thermopylæ, the River Metaurus, Arbela, Pharsalia, Cressy, Blenheim.
6. Who formed the Second Triumvirate, and under what circumstances?
7. Give the dates of the following events:—The Mission of Augustine to the Anglo-Saxons; the death of Alfred; the Hejirâ, or Flight of Mahomet; the Norman Conquest; the Accession of the House of Tudor; the death of Charles the First; the Battle of Culloden.
8. At what period did the following writers live, in what languages did they write, and in what branch of literature are they severally famous:—Xenophon, Cicero, Chaucer, Voltaire, Polybius, the Younger Pliny, Josephus, Milton, Tacitus, Dryden, Southey, Pope, Molière?

GEOGRAPHY. *Thursday, 12th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Give the Latitude and Longitude of Melbourne, Point de Galle, Aden, Cairo, Marseilles, Dover.
2. Draw a Map of Europe. Give its boundaries on the North, South, East, and West.
3. Which is the highest Mountain in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in America? What is the height of each?
4. Describe the Gulf Stream.
5. Draw a rough Map of India, indicating the Ganges, Calcutta, Madras, Seringapatam, Bombay, the Indus, Cawnpore, Lucknow, the Himaleh Mountains. Where are the Khyber Pass and the Bolan Pass?
6. In what Towns and Districts in England are Cotton and Iron Manufactures principally carried on?
7. Where, in the Northern Hemisphere, are Launceston, Perth, Longford, Bagdad, Brighton, Westbury, Jerusalem, Richmond, Ross, and Falmouth?
8. Having regard to the derivation of the word "Meridian," why cannot places East or West of each other be under the same Meridian?
9. Which are the principal Lakes in North America? Which of them is below the Falls of Niagara? Give the average length, breadth, and area of each.
10. What is a Continent, an Island, a Peninsula, an Isthmus, a Cape, a Coast, a Mountain, an Ocean, a Sea, a Gulf, a Strait, a Lake, a River?

GREEK. *Friday Morning, 13th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. How are the colon, semicolon, and interrogation marked in Greek?
2. Decline the following substantives with their proper articles:—

<i>τιμή</i> honor.	<i>παῖς</i> boy.	<i>γόνυ</i> knee.
<i>ξύλον</i> wood.	<i>ἄγγελος</i> messenger.	<i>ἰχθύς</i> fish.

3. Give the comparatives and superlatives of the following adjectives:—

<i>ἐνδοξος</i> glorious.	<i>φρόνιμος</i> prudent.	<i>μέλας</i> black.	<i>κακος</i> bad.
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4. Decline the adjectives μέλας, ὄξυς, πολλός.
5. What are in Greek the numerals one, two, three, four, five, six, seven? Decline the first.
6. Write out the Future, First Aorist, and Perfect Tenses of τέρω, γράφω, φιλέω.
7. Translate the following sentences:—

Ἡ χεὶρ γράφει.
 Σφῶϊ λέγεται.
 Τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ βλέπεται.
 Ἡμεῖς πέμπομεν.
 Ἀληθῆ λέγεις.
 Ἡλῖος νύξ τε δουλεύει βροτοῖς.

Parse the first and last of the above sentences.

8. Translate into Greek the following sentences:—

Thou sayest.	What are you doing?
We send thee this crown.	Wisdom alone remains immortal.
The boys remain.	

9. Give examples of English words derived from the following Greek words, or formed by combinations of them:—

γῆ, Ἄσῆρ, λόγος, βίβλος, νόμος, θεός, μέτρον, τῆλε, ἄνθρωπος,
 γράφω, φιλέω, μῦθος, μισέω, ἄνεμος, φύσις.

10. Translate the following:—

Ἡ γῆ μέλαινα πίνει
 Πίνει δὲ δένδρε' αὐτήν.
 Πίνει θάλασσα δ' αὔρας,
 Ὅ δ' ἥλιος θάλασσαν,
 Τὸν δ' ἥλιον σελήνη.

EUCLID. *Tuesday Morning, 10th June, 1862.*

[Three Hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Define a *point*, a *superficies*, a *plane rectilinear angle*, an *obtuse angle*, the *diameter of a circle*.
2. What are the extremities of a line, the extremities of a superficies? What is the segment of a circle? an acute-angled triangle? a rhombus?
3. What are the first seven axioms?
4. Describe an equilateral triangle upon a given finite straight line.
5. Prove that upon the same base and on the same side of it there cannot be two triangles having their sides terminated in one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those terminated in the other extremity.
6. Prove that any two angles of a triangle are together less than two right angles.
7. Prove that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.
8. Make a rectilinear figure equal to a given rectilinear figure.
9. Through a given point draw a straight line parallel to a given straight line.
10. What is a parallelogram?
11. Prove that the opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and that the diagonal bisects it, that is, divides it into two equal parts.
12. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given triangle, and having one of its angles equal to given rectilinear angle.

ALGEBRA. *Wednesday Morning, 11th June, 1862.*

[Three hours allowed for this Paper.]

N.B.—Let the work in each case be clearly shown.

- What are the following signs? And what do they mean?
+, =, \sphericalangle, \times , \div , \dots ?
 - What are brackets, and for what purpose are they used?
 - What is the *square root* of a quantity, the *cube root*, the *first power*, the *third power*, and what is that figure called which denotes the power to which a quantity is raised?
 - Add together the following quantities:—

$$a^3 - 2ab^2 - ac^2 + a^2b + 2a^2c + 2abc,$$

$$b^3 - a^2b - 2bc^2 + 2ab^2 + 2abc + b^2c,$$

$$c^3 - 2a^2c - b^2c + 2abc + ac^2 + 2bc^2.$$
 - What is the difference between—
 $ax + 2by - cz$ and $5ax - 7by + cz$?
 between $a^2 + a + 2b^2 + 2ab + 3c^2 + 3bc + 2$ and $8a^2 - 2a + 6b^2 - 5ab + 5c^2 - 3bc + 2$?
 between $3x^2 + 4xy - 5y^2 - (x^2 + 3xy - 3y^2)$ and $3x^2 + 2xy - y^2$?
 - Reduce to their simplest forms—
 $1 - \{1 - (1 - 4x)\} + \{2x - (3 - 5x)\} - \{2 - (-4 + 5x)\}$
 and $\{x^3 + y^3 - (3x^2y + 3xy^2)\} - \{(x^2 - 3x^2y) - (3xy^2 - y^3)\}$
 - What is the square of $a^2 - 3ax$, the cube of $3 - 2x$, the fourth power of $1 + 2x^2$?
 - Resolve into elementary factors—
 (1.) $4x^2 - y^2$. (3.) $12x^2 - x - 1$.
 (2.) $x^6 - a^6$. (4.) $a^2x^2 - 3a^3x + 2a^4$.
 - Reduce the following fractions to their lowest terms:—
 (1.) $\frac{x^2 - 4x + 3}{x^2 - 2x - 3}$ (2.) $\frac{7x^2 - 23xy + 6y^2}{5x^3 - 18x^2y + 11xy^2 - 6y^3}$ (3.) $\frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^3 - 1}$
 - Find the value of x in the following equations:—
 (1.) $4x - 2 = 3x + 3$. (3.) $(2 + x)(a - 3) = -4 - 2ax$.
 (2.) $mx + a = nx + d$. (4.) $(5 - 3)(4 - x) + 4(3 - 2x) = 0$.
 - What is the square root of $4x^2 + 4xy + y^2$?
 - A post is a fourth of its length in the mud, a third of its length in the water, and 10 feet above the water. What is its length?
 - A is twice as old as B ; twenty-two years ago he was three times as old as B was. What is A 's present age?
 - A and B have together 8s., A and C have 10s., B and C have 12s. What have they each?
 - Find a number such that if 10 be taken from its double and 20 from the double of the remainder there may be 40 left.
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FRENCH. *Monday Morning, 9th June, 1862.*

[Three hours allowed for this Paper.]

1. Translate into English the following passage:—

J'ai *servi* pendant cinq *mois* le *roi* et son auguste famille dans la tour du Temple; et malgré la surveillance des officiers *municipaux* qui en étaient les gardiens, j'ai pu cependant, *soit* par écrit, *soit* par d'autres moyens, *prendre* quelques notes sur les principaux événements qui se sont passés dans l'intérieur de cette prison.

Seul témoin continuel des traitements *injurieux* qu'on a fait souffrir au roi et à sa famille, je *puis* seul les *écrire* et en attester l'exacte vérité. Je me bornerai donc à *présenter* les faits dans tous leurs détails, avec simplicité, sans aucune réflexion, et sans partialité.

2. Conjugate the verbs *servir*, *prendre*, *écrire*, *pouvoir*, *présenter*, which occur in the above passage.

Also, give the singular of *mois* and the plural of *roi*, the singular of *municipaux* and *injurieux*, and the feminine plural of *injurieux*.

Conjugate *être*, and explain the peculiar use of *soit* in that passage.

3. How is the feminine of adjectives generally formed? Give the feminine of the following:—

Bon, aimable, vrai, poli, favori, grand, voisin, petit, ouvert, sec, public, bref, long, cruel, ancien, mauvais, beau.

4. Give the feminine form of the following substantives:—*Roi, traître, Ambassadeur, bienfaiteur.*

5. What are the rules for the formation of the plural in substantives, and give the plurals of the following words:—

Livre, chien, l'eau, lieu, mal, cheval, travail, ciel.

6. Translate into French the following sentences:—

Have you been in America? Is it cold in that country? Did you see many rivers there? How long is it since you returned from thence? When do you expect to return thither? While I was there I used to hunt a great deal, and I had several fine horses which I have left there; but I must go thither again to sell those which I no longer want, because I have been told (or it has been told me) that horses are very dear in America at present.

Explain the use of *en*, *y*, *dont*; to what parts of speech do they belong?

7. Give the preterite definite, the imperfect subjunctive, and the participles of the following verbs:—

Aller, venir, courir, partir, savoir, s'asseoir, voir, boire, battre, craindre.

8. Translate into French the following sentences:—

Have you seen Louis Napoleon? Yes, I have seen him several times, but I have never spoken to him. Tell me the truth. I will write to you, and send you a book. Keep it, because I shall want it. Do not forget it; bring it to me when you come. My books are new, yours are old. Give this one to my son, and that one to yours.

9. How are the comparative and superlative of adjectives generally formed? What is the comparative form of the following adjectives:—Bon, mauvais, petit?

10. Show how *on* is used in the following sentences:—

I have been told. Some one is speaking. It has been said. There are faults which are concealed. He will go away if he is allowed. That which is given to the wicked is always regretted. This room has been swept. These books have been torn. Black coats are worn now. In this town the houses are no longer built of wood.