(No. 15.)

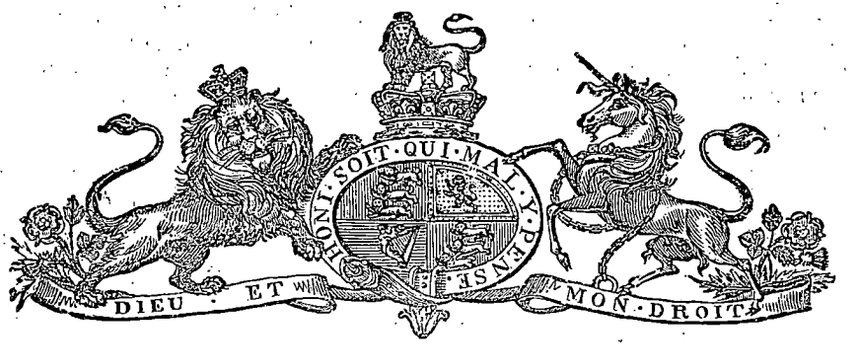
1870.

TASMANIA.

EXHIBITIONS TO SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

REPORT FOR 1870.

Laid upon the Table by the Colonial Treasurer, and ordered by the House to be printed, August 23, 1870.



Tasmanian Council of Education,
Hobart Town, 23rd June, 1870.

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.

The Council have decided, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to award two Exhibitions, each of the value of £20, to

ARTHUR PITCAIRN CANAWAY and
WILLIAM HARVEY BUCKLAND,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 5th August, 1869.

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

Hobart Town, 22nd June, 1870.

WE have the honor to present to the Tasmanian Council of Education a Report of the Eleventh Annual Examination for Exhibitions.

The Examination embraced the same nine subjects as in former years, but some alteration was made by the Council during the past year in the values assigned to the several Mathematical subjects. At the Examination of 1869 the number of marks assigned to Arithmetic and Algebra together was 200, to Euclid 150. The number assigned to Arithmetic at this Examination was 150, and to Euclid, with Algebra, 200.

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Examiners in their last Report, the Council directed that every Candidate admitted to the Examination should first pass a short Examination in four subjects; viz., English, French or Latin, Arithmetic, and Geography. Twenty-four boys offered themselves for the Preliminary Examination, which consisted of elementary questions in the above-named subjects. Three failed under this test, a few barely passed, but the generality of the Candidates passed creditably. One day was occupied by the Preliminary Examination.

The rest of the Examination extended as formerly over four days, each of six hours, the time allowed for the Paper in every subject being three hours. Some additional time was allowed for the Euclid and Algebra paper.

The following remarks of each Examiner express his estimate of the answers examined by him in the several subjects:—

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—With very few exceptions, the answers in this subject were given with remarkable correctness and care. Canaway, Buckland, and Haywood passed with great credit. After them the following, in order, showed considerable merit:—Doran, Mackay, Barrett, Tarleton, Peacock, Lovett, Dobbie.

FRENCH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner*—One boy declined this subject. With a few exceptions those who undertook it acquitted themselves well. The following seven were the most meritorious:—Buckland, Doran, equal; Tarleton, Canaway, Lovett, Prior, Haywood.

LATIN. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Buckland's work in this subject was very good, Doran's nearly as good, and Canaway answered very well. No others showed sufficient knowledge of the grammar and vocabulary of the language to enable them to translate a little English into Latin creditably. Tarleton, Peacock, and Lovett obtained half the maximum marks, four others did pretty well, the rest badly.

GREEK. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—All except three attempted this subject, but the work of many was of very little value. Buckland's work was very good, and that of Canaway and Doran little inferior to it. Of the rest Lovett deserves mention as having done creditably.

ARITHMETIC. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Most of the competitors acquitted themselves well in this subject. Haywood and Canaway highly distinguished themselves. Dobbie, Richardson, Doran, and Peacock deserve special mention.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Hitherto, Algebra and Arithmetic were included in one paper. The Council having this year allotted an increase of 50 marks to the latter subject, and appointed a corresponding decrease in the value of Euclid, it became desirable to dissociate Algebra and Arithmetic, and combine Algebra and Euclid. This arrangement necessarily rendered this a long paper: however, an extra quarter of an hour was allowed to the candidates. One boy, Canaway, produced an admirable paper. Dobbie answered very well, and Doran was a good third. Dobbie, Doran, Lovett, and Buckland deserve special mention for Euclid. Canaway far outstripped his rivals in Algebra. Johnston distinguished himself, gaining all but two of his marks in this subject. Read did very creditably.

It is my opinion that more boys would have distinguished themselves had they attended to the printed directions *to do first that part of the work with which they felt themselves most familiar.*

GEOGRAPHY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The paper on this subject was easy, and was generally very fairly done. Canaway's work was the best, and several others deserve mention; viz., in order of merit—Buckland, Doran, Haywood, Richardson, Read, Kellaway, Peacock, and Dobbie.

HISTORY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Buckland answered best in this subject; next, in order of merit, Haywood, Richardson, Peacock, Prior, Doran, Canaway, and Barrett. The work of these was creditably done. Three others answered pretty well, and the rest for the most part very badly.

The annexed Table shows in detail the results of the Examination. Ten of the twenty-one boys, who had passed the preliminary Examination, reached the highest standard of 528 marks qualifying them for an Exhibition. The two foremost of these, Arthur P. Canaway and William H. Buckland, obtained 984 and 955 marks respectively. We have much pleasure in recommending them for Exhibitions, and certify that, in our opinion, they are highly deserving.

Besides the ten who reached the highest standard, four others obtained each more than 400 marks, a standard qualifying them for the mention of their names in the Table of Marks.

We remark with satisfaction that several boys, who have acquitted themselves so well at this Examination, have won distinction at former examinations, and that four of them have gained the Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education; viz.—Canaway, Doran, Dobbie, and Richardson. The first-named was at the head of the list of Exhibitioners in 1868, and has now achieved a like success under the test of an examination embracing a wider and more difficult range of subjects. Doran was then sixth on the same list with Canaway, and now holds the third place at the recent Examination. We are glad to know that he is still so young that he will be able to compete for an Exhibition next year.

ARTHUR DAVENPORT, *B.A.*
FRANCIS HUDSPETH, *M.A.*

TABLE OF MARKS.

No.	NAME.	SCHOOL.	AGE.		*English.*	*French.*	*Latin.*	*Greek.*	*Arithmetic*	*Algebra and Euclid.*	*Geography.*	*History.*	TOTAL.
		[*Maximum No. of*	*Marks*—		150	100	150	150	150	200	150	150	1200
			yrs.	*mts.*									
1	Canaway, Arthur P.	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	13	2	140	84	111	116	139	150	141	103	984
2	Buckland, William H.	Ditto, ditto	12	3	131	88	143	138	89	98	139	129	955
3	Doran, Alfred	Ditto, ditto	12	7	115	88	126	109	102	123	136	104	903
4	Haywood, Alfred	Mr. Ireland's School, ditto..	13	3	125	74	60	69	141	92	129	116	806
5	Peacock, George	High School, ditto	13	6	109	69	82	15	99	58	107	110	649
6	Dobbie, Edward D.....	Hutchins School, ditto	13	4	105	62	55	..	118	133	107	67	647
7	Lovett, Frank	Ditto, ditto	12	9	108	82	75	85	73	77	91	41	632
8	Tarleton, William	Ditto, ditto	13	10	111	87	86	70	56	43	98	56	607
9	Prior, Hervey M. M.	High School, ditto	13	9	98	78	70	17	30	80	66	105	544
10	Read, Frederick	Mr. Ireland's School, ditto..	13	5	88	50	44	33	96	64	113	45	533
11	Richardson, Charles H.	High School, ditto	13	3	97	14	5	8	110	49	128	114	525
12	Mackay, George S.	Mr. Cox's School, New Town	13	10	113	..	72	74	56	34	93	48	490
13	Perkins, Ernest W.	Hutchins School, Hobart Town	13	7	84	45	48	13	64	33	90	59	436
14	Johnston, John R.	Mr. Ireland's ditto	13	2	61	40	30	8	91	77	64	31	402

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Preliminary Examination.

TUESDAY, 14TH JUNE, 1870. *Two hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

LATIN.

1. Write the ablative plural of these words,—homo, virga, dies, ego, qui.

2. Write the 2nd pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of prosum, laudo, vinco.

3. In what particulars does a verb agree with its subject, an adjective with its substantive, and a relative pronoun with its antecedent?

4. Translate into English—

   His rebus administratis, Cæsar, quum primum per anni tempus potuit, ad exercitum contendit.

5. Translate into Latin, using the words *soror* meaning *sister*, and *dego* meaning *I live*,—

   My sisters live at Rome, I live in Tasmania.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Explain what is meant by the words,—latitude, peninsula, degree, confluence, delta.

2. What and where are Washington, Etna, California, Copenhagen, Glasgow, Ballarat, Hoogly, Vistula?

3. Name the seats of Government in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria respectively: also, the capitals of Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Prussia, and France.

Rev. F. Hudspeth, M.A., *Examiner.*

Two hours.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide the sum of four millions two thousand and seventy, and twenty thousand and ten, by the difference between one thousand and nine hundred and eighty-nine.

2. How many inches are there in 35 poles?
   Reduce £397 19*s.* to guineas.

3. The front wheel of a carriage is 8 feet, and the hinder wheel 12 feet, in circumference. How often will each of them go round in 2 miles?

4. Find the value of 526 yards of cloth at 3*s.* 10½*d.* per yard.

5. Reduce $\frac{4}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of $10\frac{1}{2}$ to a simple fraction.

6. If 10 workmen can finish a piece of work in 12 days, how many can do the same in 3 days?

ENGLISH.

1. Give the singular and plural numbers and cases of the Personal Pronouns.

2. Give the past tense and participles of the following Verbs: go, see, be, speak, feel, dig, eat.

3. Give the names of the moods and tenses of Verbs, with their several uses.

4. Write out some words similar in sound, but different in spelling from, the following,—die, so, to, blue, due, key, deer, tear.

5. Parse—Doing his duty is the delight of a good man.

FRENCH.

1. Translate—Il n'est point d'âge, point de condition, qui ne puisse tirer de l'histoire les mêmes avantages; et ce que j'ai dit des princes et des conquérants comprend aussi, en gardant de justes proportions, toutes les personnes constituées en dignité: ministres d'état, généraux d'armées, officiers, magistrats, intendants, prélats, supérieurs ecclésiastiques, tant séculieurs que réguliers, les pères et mères dans leurs familles, les maîtres et maîtresses dans leur domestique, en un mot tous ceux qui ont quelque autorité sur les autres.

2. Le serment des prêtres vint accroître encore le mécontentement. Quand les gens du Bocage virent qu'on leur ôtait des curés auxquels ils étaient accoutumés, qui connaissaient leurs mœurs et leur patois, qui presque tous étaient tirés du pays même, qui s'étaient fait vénérer par leur charité, et qu'on les remplaçait par des étrangers, ils ne voulurent plus aller à la messe de la paroisse. Les prêtres sermentés furent insultés ou abandonnés.

   Whence do you derive vint, connaissaient, virent, voulurent?

English Language and Grammar.

FRIDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1870. 9·30 A.M. *to* 12·30 P.M.

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

Passage for Dictation.

1. In place of the court pageants usual on an accession, the scenes awaiting the new king were such as menaced everything most valued by himself and his subjects. The strife before them was deadly, its issue to the last degree doubtful. Soon after the battle of Merton, strong reinforcements joined the army at Reading. Bolder incursions were made into the neighbouring country. Weeks passed, and Alfred found it impossible to raise an army capable of meeting such an enemy. His loss from the odds opposed to him at Wilton added to the discouragement of his subjects, and to the sense of weakness which weighed at this time on his own spirits. In twelve months, eight regular engagements had taken place, besides almost incessant skirmishing. Great had been the losses of the Northmen, but great also had been the losses of the king. In the meanwhile Alfred's supplies of men, expert in the use of the weapons of war, did not keep pace with those of his enemies; nor was he at liberty to resort to plunder to replenish his exchequer. The issue was, that in the first year of his reign he consented, along with his thanes, to buy off the invaders. But it soon became known that all such compacts with that people were worse than useless. The Mercians had tried the expedient. It impoverished them without giving them the promised security.

2. Point out from internal evidence the scene of the above passage. Who were the Northmen? Give the meaning of the words,—pageant, skirmish, exchequer, thane, compact. Point out the sources from which our language has derived the following words:—Court, scene, menaced, everything, degree, soon, neighbour, enemy, courage, expert, weapon, reign, people.

3. What is meant by a synonym? Give the exact meaning of the words:—Arrogant, presumptuous; enthusiasm, ecstasy; authentic, genuine; invention, discovery; telegraph, telegram. Would you use the word "invention" or "discovery" in describing the origin of the following:—Electricity, steam-power, glass, clock, machinery, gunpowder, physic, surgery, gas?

4. Give the masculine forms of duchess, countess, damsel, filly, hind, roe, heifer, lady, bride;—the feminine of marquis, emperor, testator, author, priest, fisherman. Name the young of eagle, horse, swan, hare, salmon, whale.

5. Define language. What three principal parts does the science of Grammar comprehend? Give four instances each of common, collective, and abstract nouns, describing the class to which they belong.

6. Give the form and use of Compound Pronouns. What is the general rule for forming the possessive case? Mention exceptions.

7. Mention and explain the auxiliaries of mood. How may you classify Irregular Verbs?

8. Give the past tense and complete participle of shred, bind, beseech, split, begin, bereave, lie, chide: the comparative and superlative forms of old, many, late, noble, near, amiable, stupid, big. Mention any words that do not admit of degrees of comparison.

9. Write out four examples each of secondary derivatives and compound words; and of the various affixes which mark derivatives, giving the source of each.

10. Analyze the following—

The state of the world is such, and so much depends on action, that everything seems to say aloud to every man, "Do something, do it, do it!"

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

Who wrote these lines, and of whom?

8

French.

THURSDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1870. 9·30 A.M. *to* 12·30 P.M.

Rev. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

1. Translate—

Dès que la nuit fut venue, il se rapprocha du fleuve. Ce furent quelques sapeurs, dans une nacelle, qui le traversèrent d'abord. Etonnés, ils abordent et descendent sans obstacle sur la rive russe. Là ils trouvent la paix; c'est de leur côté qu'est la guerre; tout est calme sur cette terre étrangère qu'on leur a dépeinte si menaçante. Cependant, un simple officier de Cosaques, commandant une patrouille, se présente bientôt à eux. Il est seul, il semble se croire en pleine paix et ignorer que l'Europe entière en armes est devant lui. Il demande à ses étrangers, qui ils sont. Français, lui répondirent-ils. Que voulez-vous, reprit cet officier, et pourquoi venez-vous en Russie? Un sapeur lui répondit brusquement: Vous faire la guerre! prendre Wilna! délivrer la Pologne! et le Cosaque se retire; il disparaît dans les bois, sur lesquels trois de nos soldats, emportés d'ardeur, et pour sonder la forêt, déchargent leur armes.

Parse fut, venue, leur, eux, sont, reprit, répondit, disparaît, lesquels, nos.

Point out the effect of accents on words similarly spelt in the above passage: also the use of the cedilla.

2. Translate—

Les chateaux étaient bâtis et meublés sans magnificence; on ne voyait en général ni grands parcs, ni beaux jardins. Les gentilshommes y vivaient sans faste, et même avec une simplicité extrême. Quand leur rang ou leur fortune les avait, pour un peu de temps, appelés hors de leur province, ils ne rapportaient pas dans le Bocage les mœurs et le ton de Paris. Leur plus grand luxe était la bonne chère, et leur seul amusement était la chasse. De tout temps, les gentilshommes poitevins ont été de célèbres chasseurs: cet exercice et le genre de vie qu'ils menaient, les accoutumaient à supporter la fatigue, et à se passer facilement de toutes les recherches auxquelles les gens riches attachent communément du goût et même de l'importance. Les femmes voyageaient à cheval, en litière ou dans des voitures à bœufs. Les rapports mutuels des seigneurs et de leur paysans, ne ressemblaient pas non plus à ce qu'on voyait dans le reste de la France. Il régnait entre eux une sorte d'union inconnue ailleurs.

Point out the difference from our grammatical rule in the clause, on ne voyait ni grands parcs. Give some other similar usages in French.

Write the feminine form of grands, beaux, appelés, tout, cet, ils, bœufs, gentilshommes.

3. Translate—

Beaucoup d'officiers, et même de ceux qui montraient quelques talents, n'avaient pas une place ni une autorité bien déterminée. Ils combattaient aux postes où ils étaient les plus nécessaires, et faisaient ce dont on les chargeait. Tout ancien militaire, tout gentilhomme, ou tout homme un peu instruit, toute personne à qui les paysans montraient de la confiance, tout soldat qui faisait voir de la bravoure et de l'intelligence, se trouvait officier comme de droit. Les généraux le chargeaient de commander, et il faisait de son mieux.

Whence do you derive ceux, avaient, étaient, les plus, instruit, faisait, généraux, mieux?

4. Translate—

Mme. de Bonchamp se réfugia dans la même maison que moi. Une grande partie de l'armée s'arrêta à ce village. Il n'y avait que peu de place dans les chaumières. La route était couverte de pauvres gens, qui, accablés de lassitude, s'endormaient dans la boue, sans songer même à se garantir de la pluie.

Write the first word of the above in full. Point out in this passage words (1) identical, (2) nearly identical, with words in our language.

5. Write out the first fifteen cardinal and ordinal numbers.

6. Prefix a possessive pronoun (mon, ma, mes) to the following words:—état, femme, village, père, maison, lieu, régiment, filles, œil, tête, route, catastrophe, genoux.

Latin.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1870. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Write the 2 pers. sing. pluperf. subj. act. of do and obsum, the 3rd pers. plur. perf. indic. act. of vinco and refero, and the ablative case sing. of mare, flos, and iter.

2. Translate into English—

(1.) At hostes, etiam in extrema spe salutis, tantam virtutem præstiterunt, ut, quum primi eorum cecidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, atque ex eorum corporibus pugnarent; his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumulo, tela in nostros conjicerent, et pila intercepta remitterent: ut non nequidquam tantæ virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascendere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum: quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

(2.) Itaque quum intelligeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere, et ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, omnes autem homines natura libertati studere et conditionem servitutis odisse, priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit.

(3.) Una erat magno usui res præparata a nostris, falces præacutæ, insertæ affixæque longuriis, non absimili forma muralium falcium. His quum funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, comprehensi adductique erant, navigio remis incitato prærumpebantur. Quibus abscisis, antemnæ necessario concidebant, ut, quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, his ereptis, omnis usus navium uno tempore eriperetur.

(4.) Reliquis deinceps diebus Cæsar silvas cædere instituit, et ne quis inermibus imprudentibusque militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, omnem eam materiam, quæ erat cæsa, conversam ad hostem collocabat, et pro vallo ad utrumque latus exstruebat.

(5.) Æolus hæc contra: "Tuus, o regina, quid optes,
Explorare labor; mihi jussa capessere fas est.
Tu mihi, quodcunque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque
Concilias; tu das epulis accumbere divum,
Nimborumque facis tempestatumque potentem."

(6.) At pius Æneas per noctem plurima volvens,
Ut primum lux alma data est, exire locosque
Explorare novos, quas vento accesserit oras,
Qui teneant, nam inculta videt, hominesne feræne,
Quærere constituit, sociisque exacta referre.

(7.) At Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit,
Et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu,
Cernere ne quis eos, neu quis contingere posset,
Molirive moram, aut veniendi poscere causas.

(8.) Quum venit, aulæis jam se regina superbis
Aurea composuit sponda, mediamque locavit:
Jam pater Æneas, et jam Trojana juventus
Conveniunt, stratoque super discumbitur ostro.
Dant famuli manibus lymphas, Cereremque canistris
Expediunt, tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis.
Quinquaginta intus famulæ, quibus ordine longo
Cura penum struere, et flammis adolere penates;
Centum aliæ, totidemque pares ætate ministri,
Qui dapibus mensas onerant, et pocula ponunt.
Nec non et Tyrii per limina læta frequentes
Convenere, toris jussi discumbere pictis.

3. In (2) parse *partiendum*. In (3) parse *insertæ*. In (5) parse *jussa*. In (6) parse *accesserit*. In (7) parse *veniendi*.

4. Translate into Latin—

Avaricious men are not only tormented with the passion of acquiring, but also with the fear of losing.

As Nature has thrown open light and day to all mankind, so she has opened all lands to brave men.

The Helvetii had left their dwellings with the intention of choosing that place for their abode which they should judge the most convenient.

Greek.

SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1870. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. Decline ἀνήρ, and χώρα.

2. Write the dative plural of νόμος, Ἕλλην, γυνή, φυγάς, and ἐγώ.

3. Write the 3rd pers. plur. 1st aor. indic. act. of ἀπαγγέλλω, the 1st pers. plur. 1st aor. subj. act. of νικάω, and the 2nd aor. act. participle of δίδωμι in the acc. sing. masc.

4. Translate into English—

(1.) Εὖ γὰρ ἴστε, ὅτι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἑλοίμην ἂν ἀντὶ ὧν ἔχω πάντων καὶ ἄλλων πολλαπλασίων. Ὅπως δὲ καὶ εἰδῆτε, εἰς οἷον ἔρχεσθε ἀγῶνα, ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. Τὸ μὲν γάρ πλῆθος πολὺ καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπίασιν· ἂν δὲ ταῦτα ἀνάσχησθε, τὰ ἄλλα καὶ αἰσχύνεσθαί μοι δοκῶ, οἵους ἡμῖν γνώσεσθε τοὺς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ ὄντας ἀνθρώπους. Ὑμῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν ὄντων καὶ εὐτόλμων γενομένων, ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἰκαδε βουλόμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελθεῖν, πολλοὺς δὲ οἶμαι ποιήσειν τὰ παρ' ἐμοὶ ἑλέσθαι ἀντὶ τῶν οἴκοι.

(2.) Ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν Ἀμπρακιώτην, μάντιν, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς δισχιλίους ὅτι τῇ ἑνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας πρότερον θυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ, ὅτι βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν, Κῦρος δ' εἶπεν· "Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ μαχεῖται ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθεύσῃς, ὑπισχνοῦμαί σοι δέκα τάλαντα." Τοῦτο τὸ χρυσίον τότε ἀπέδωκεν, ἐπεὶ παρῆλθον αἱ δέκα ἡμεραι. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπὶ τῇ τάφρῳ οὐκ ἐκώλυε βασιλεὺς τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα διαβαίνειν, ἔδοξε καὶ Κυρῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἀπεγνωκέναι τοῦ μάχεσθαι· ὥστε τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ Κῦρος ἐπορεύετο ἠμελημένως μᾶλλον.

(3.) Πάντες δ' οὗτοι κατὰ ἔθνη ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. Πρὸ δ' αὐτῶν ἅρματα διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὰ δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα· εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέπανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. Ἡ δὲ γυώμη ἦν ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλῶντα καὶ διακόψοντα.

(4.) Ὡς δ' ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, διασπείρονται καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὁρμήσαντες, πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν, σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι. Σὺν τούτοις δὲ ὢν καθορᾷ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκεῖνον στῖφος· καὶ εὐθὺς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν, "Τὸν ἄνδρα ὁρῶ," ἵετο ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ὥς φησι Κτησίας ὁ ἰατρὸς, καὶ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι.

(5.) Ἀλλὰ μὴν εἴ τίς γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσειεν, οὐδενὶ πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἴασε τὴν προθυμίαν. Τοιγαροῦν κράτιστοι δὴ ὑπηρέται παντὸς ἔργου Κύρῳ ἐλέχθησαν γενέσθαι.

5. In (1) parse ἑλοίμην. In (4) parse κατελείφθησαν. In (5) parse προστάξαντι.

6. Translate into Greek—

The woman has three sons.
Clearchus, when he heard it, was afraid.
We ought to do whatever the king commanded.

Arithmetic.

SATURDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1870. 9·30 A.M. *to* 12·30 P.M.

REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

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

1. Write out the tables of Troy, Avordupois, and Apothecaries' Weights, and state the substances usually measured by each.

2. How many acres are there in a paddock 1000 yards by 968? What would be the cost of fencing it at 1*s.* 6*d.* per rod?

3. How many bricks would be required for a wall 50 feet long, 6 feet high, and 14 inches thick? (dimensions of a brick 9 × 4½ × 3 inches.) What would be the cost of material at 25*s.* per 1000?

4. What is a quarter's rent of 500 acres of land, which is let for £1 15*s.* 6*d.* an acre per annum?

5. A and B ride on bicycles from Hobart Town to Launceston (120 miles). A travels at the rate of 8, B of 7 miles an hour. What start, in time and distance, must A give to B in order that they may arrive together?

6. What is a fraction? Describe and give examples of the various forms of fractions. Find the value of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cwt. at $\frac{4}{5}$ of £25 per ton.

7. An empty reservoir is supplied by two mountain streams, A and B, which would separately fill it in 12 and 10 days respectively. A pipe empties at the rate of one-eleventh of the supply. How long will it take to just fill the reservoir?

8. Point out the effect of ciphers on the right and left hand of decimals. Give the quotient of $\frac{17{\cdot}084597}{{\cdot}024}$ to three decimal places.

9. Define a mixed circulate. Express $\cdot\dot{5}\dot{9}2\dot{5}$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms.

10. If 50 men can throw up an intrenchment in 10 days, working 8 hours a day; in what time will 120 men do it, working 6 hours a day?

11. Find the value of £425 in 5 years at 5½ per cent. compound interest, payable yearly.

12. Extract the square root of ·00368449.

Euclid and Algebra.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JUNE, 1870. 9·30 A.M. *to* 12·45 P.M.

REV. F. HUDSPETH, M.A., *Examiner.*

N.B.—No symbols permitted in Euclid.

1. Give Euclid's definitions of right angles, a circle, a segment, and a trapezium; also the axioms concerning the addition and subtraction of quantities.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each; and have likewise the angles contained by those sides equal to each other; they shall likewise have their bases, or third sides, equal; and the two triangles shall be equal; and their other angles shall be equal, each to each, namely, those to which the equal sides are opposite.

3. To draw a right line perpendicular to a given right line of unlimited length from a given point without it.

4. If from the ends of a side of a triangle there be drawn two right lines to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.

5. If a right line fall on two parallel right lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to each other; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite angle upon the same side; and likewise the two interior angles on the same side together equal to two right angles.

6. If the side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

7. To describe a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

8. Enunciate the 47th Prop. *What is the distance from corner to opposite corner of a rectangular lawn, 40 yards long and 30 broad?*

9. If a square described on 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 two sides is a right angle.

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10. Explain the terms co-efficient, index, plus and minus signs. Shew the form and use of brackets, and the effect of the minus sign preceding them. Why is $a - (b - c)$ not the same as $a - b - c$?

11. Reduce to their simplest form—

$$\{2a - (3b + c - 2d)\} - \{(2a - 3b) + (c - 2d)\} + \{2a - (3b + c) - 2d\} - \{(2a - 3b + c) - 2d\}.$$

What is the value of the above if $a = 4$, $b = 3$, $c = 2$?

12. Divide $(a + b)^2 - c^2$ by $a + b - c$; $\frac{1}{8}x^3 + y^3$ by $\frac{1}{2}x + y$.

13. Find the G.C.M. of $a^3 - 8a + 3$, and $a^6 + 3a^5 + a + 3$.

14. Extract the square root of $4x^4 - 12x^3 + 25x^2 - 24x + 16$.

Simplify the expression $\sqrt[3]{8x^3 - 36x^2y + 54xy^2 - 27y^3}$.

15. Solve the Equations—

(1.) $2x - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}(3 - 2x) + \frac{1}{2}x$.

(2.) $\frac{7}{15}(4x - 1) - \frac{5}{24}(2x + 1) = 5\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{2}x$.

(3.) $\dfrac{x}{a + x} = \dfrac{a + x}{x} - \dfrac{2a - b}{2x}$.

(4.) $\left.\begin{aligned} \tfrac{1}{2}x + \tfrac{1}{3}y &= 13 \\ \tfrac{1}{3}x + \tfrac{1}{6}y &= 5 \end{aligned}\right\}$

(5.) $4(x - 1) - \dfrac{x - 1}{2x} = 3\frac{3}{4}$.

16. The product of two numbers is 180, but if the lesser of the two be increased by 1, the product is increased by 20. Required the numbers.

Geography.

FRIDAY, 17TH JUNE, 1870. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. In what direction do the great peninsulas run? Give five instances, and two remarkable exceptions.

2. Explain, giving instances, what is meant by the words—basin, affluent, disembogue, strait, estuary.

3. Where and what are Adige, Suez, Galle, Geelong, Paramatta, Queensland, Wellington, the Hague, Honolulu, Tahiti, Fiji, Pesth, Antigua, Natal, Aden, Kurrachee, Nepaul, Lassa, Kiakhta, Levant?

4. Describe the chain of lakes in North America, giving their names.

5. Name the chief foreign possessions of Great Britain in Europe, Africa, the West Indies, and Oceania respectively.

History.

THURSDAY, 16TH JUNE, 1870. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. How was the feudal system introduced into England? Give the meaning of the terms—suzerain, investiture, and knight-service.

2. By whom, at what date, under what circumstances was Magna Charta granted? Mention its chief provisions, or state what principles were established by it.

3. Write some particulars about the Battle of Bannockburn, and the Siege of Orleans.

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4. Name in their order the kings of Rome.

5. Which of the kings founded the early political institutions of Rome, and who was the author of its religious institutions? Describe the reform made by Servius.

6. Give a short account of the Battle of the Lake Regillus, the appointment of the Decemviri, and the capture of Rome by the Gauls.

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7. Jeroboam sinned, and "made Israel to sin." Give the particulars of his sin, and relate how it was punished.

8. Give some account of the reigns of Ahab, Jehu, Hezekiah, Josiah, and Manasseh.

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