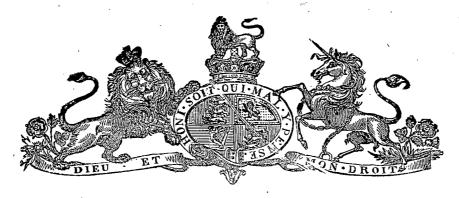1873.

TASMANIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

# EXHIBITIONS UNDER COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

## EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1873.

Laid upon the Table by Mr. Scott, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
July 17, 1873.

*Tasmanian Council of Education,*
*Hobart Town,* 19th *June,* 1873.

## COUNCIL OF EDUCATION EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

> FRANCIS WILLIAM STREANSHALH ALLISON, and
> JOHN GEORGE LINDSAY,

subject to the conditions laid down in the Council's Regulations, dated 4th July, 1872.

By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

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# REPORT OF THE EXAMINERS.

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

Seventeen boys, from four Schools in Hobart Town and two Schools at Launceston, submitted their names as Candidates for the two Exhibitions offered by the Council. Three of them did not attend the Examination, and all the rest passed the preliminary trial. The Examination occupied twenty-seven hours, extended over five days, and ended on the 14th instant. Two boys were examined at Launceston at the same time with the other competitors, and by means of the same Papers, under the supervision of Canon Hales, who forwarded their answers to us from day to day.

We have to remark as follows on the work done in the several subjects :—

ENGLISH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—This subject was very creditably rendered by most of the Candidates. The following boys passed with distinction :—Allison, Molloy, Butler, Smith, Taylor, Lindsay, Roberts, Lodge ; and the following deserve special mention : Crisp, Hughes, Perkins, Webster, Buscombe.

FRENCH. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Allison was easily first in this subject, and Molloy was an excellent second. The following deserve favourable mention :—Webster, Lodge, Smith, Lindsay, Roberts, Taylor, Butler, Crisp, Hughes, Tarleton.

LATIN. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—I have put in the Latin and Greek papers of this year an additional test of the attainments of the Candidates by giving for translation a passage not likely to have been read, as well as pieces chosen from the books prepared. Nine attempted to translate the Latin passage, and six of them rendered it with fair success. Somewhat fewer marks were assigned than formerly to the translation of the other pieces selected, the work being sometimes the result only of learning by rote, with scarcely any knowledge of the language. Good answers to the questions by which such knowledge is really tested have been valued much higher than any others. The boys who acquitted themselves best, showing a fair knowledge of the grammar, and some mastery of the vocabulary, are Allison, Lindsay, Smith, Roberts, and Molloy.

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GREEK. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Four boys declined this subject, and the work of several was of very little value. Five showed a fair elementary knowledge of the grammar, and had prepared carefully the passage prescribed. Four of them deserve mention as having obtained more than half the full number of marks; viz.—Allison first, and next in order Roberts, Smith, and Lindsay.

ARITHMETIC. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—The answers in this subject in many cases gave evidence of great correctness and care. The work of the following boys, in order, was admirable:— Roberts, Molloy, Allison, and Lindsay. Taylor, Hughes, Lodge, Smith, and Tarleton deserve special mention; Webster did very fairly.

ALGEBRA. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—In this subject Roberts gained all but full marks, and is worthy of high commendation. Lindsay produced a very good paper; Molloy and Allison acquitted themselves with credit: Smith, Hughes, and Taylor, fairly. Many of the competitors failed from want of care in simplifying questions in their earlier stages, thus falling into confusion amongst a mass of superfluous quantities.

EUCLID. *F. Hudspeth, Examiner.*—Allison, Roberts, Molloy, and Lindsay showed that they had carefully prepared this subject, and sent in excellent work. Smith was not far behind the last of these, and is worthy of special mention.

GEOGRAPHY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—Most of the boys answered well, nine deserving mention in the following order; viz.—Allison, Taylor, Lindsay, Molloy, Webster, Perkins, Roberts, Crisp, Lodge.

HISTORY. *A. Davenport, Examiner.*—The questions were answered very accurately and intelligently by Allison and Lindsay, whose work is of equal merit. Four others did very well; viz.—Molloy, Taylor, Hughes, and Roberts. Some of the answers were very bad, especially in Sacred History, and showed that little pains had been taken by many of the Candidates in preparing this subject.

The Table of Marks annexed shows the results numerically, with reference to the same standards as formerly: that is to say, 1200 marks being the total maximum, 600 qualifying a Candidate for an Exhibition, and 400 for the mention of his name in the Table.

None of the Candidates failed to reach the lowest standard, and nine of them obtained a sufficient number of marks to qualify them for an Exhibition. We recommend that the Exhibitions be awarded to the two foremost, viz.—Francis William Streanshalh Allison, and John George Lindsay, who are, in our opinion, well deserving of the honor.

The results of the Examination will bear favourable comparison with those of former years. A larger number of boys than last year or the year previous offered themselves for examination, and more Schools are represented. We also observe with satisfaction that six of the competitors have already been distinguished at former public Examinations, having been awarded Exhibitions by the Board of Education, and that four of these are the four first in the annexed Table. The Candidates generally have acquitted themselves very well; and several others, besides the two recommended for Exhibitions, have shown proofs of great industry, perseverance, and careful training, as well as of good natural ability.

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

# TABLE OF MARKS.

| No. | NAME. | AGE. | | SCHOOL. | *English.* | *French.* | *Latin.* | *Greek.* | *Arithmetic.* | *Algebra.* | *Euclid.* | *Geography.* | *History.* | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | [*Maximum*— | 150 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 1200 |
| | | yrs. | mts. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Francis William Streanshalh Allison | 13 | 10 | Mr. Leach's School, Launceston | 143 | 94 | 118 | 124 | 145 | 74 | 86 | 133 | 138 | 1055 |
| 2 | John George Lindsay ...... | 13 | 8 | Church Grammar School, Launceston | 132 | 69 | 92 | 96 | 144 | 80 | 73 | 123 | 138 | 947 |
| 3 | George Quinlan Roberts .... | 13 | 4 | Hutchins School......... | 132 | 69 | 89 | 113 | 148 | 99 | 80 | 90 | 75 | 895 |
| 4 | Timothy Paul Molloy ...... | 13 | 11 | Hutchins School......... | 139 | 84 | 86 | — | 147 | 76 | 76 | 117 | 107 | 832 |
| 5 | Harold Banks Smith ...... | 13 | 7 | Hutchins Schoo ......... | 135 | 71 | 92 | 103 | 120 | 61 | 69 | 60 | 59 | 770 |
| 6 | Evans John Taylor ........ | 12 | 3 | High School .......... | 133 | 68 | 64 | 23 | 135 | 54 | 59 | 125 | 99 | 760 |
| 7 | George Alexander Webster.. | 12 | 9 | Hutchins School. ....... | 111 | 73 | 48 | 69 | 108 | 43 | 57 | 109 | 65 | 683 |
| 8 | Gilbert Edward Butler...... | 13 | 11 | High School.......... | 136 | 67 | 38 | 58 | 91 | 49 | 54 | 59 | 59 | 611 |
| 9 | Stephen Henry Hughes .... | 13 | 6 | High School .......... | 120 | 62 | 21 | 2 | 133 | 58 | 54 | 67 | 94 | 611 |
| 10 | William Lodge ........... | 13 | 5 | City School, (Mr. Pike's) | 130 | 72 | 57 | — | 128 | 38 | 13 | 76 | 32 | 546 |
| 11 | Leigh Trafford Tarleton .... | 13 | 9 | Hutchins School ....... | 96 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 120 | 41 | 49 | 41 | 26 | 522 |
| 12 | Herbert Woodknowle Crisp . | 13 | 2 | High School .......... | 124 | 65 | 28 | — | 82 | 31 | 17 | 80 | 45 | 472 |
| 13 | Walter Dillwyn Perkins .... | 13 | 7 | Hutchins School ....... | 112 | 24 | 28 | — | 64 | 34 | 31 | 99 | 72 | 464 |
| 14 | Charles James Buscombe ... | 12 | 6 | Hutchins School ....... | 102 | 43 | 34 | 35 | 80 | 40 | 4 | 50 | 28 | 416 |

# EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## Preliminary Examination.

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1873. *Four hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

### GEOGRAPHY.

1. What is meant by these words, viz.—latitude, peninsula, isthmus, watershed, zone, longitude?

2. What is the language spoken at Antwerp, Marseilles, Hull, Hamburgh, Cork, Cincinnati, Rome, and Copenhagen respectively?

3. Name six of the islands in the Mediterranean Sea, and the State to whom they severally belong.

### LATIN.

1. Write the genitive singular of *hic* and *idem*; the ablative plural of *dies* and *vir*; and the degrees of comparison of *malus* and *felix.*

2. Write the 2nd pers. plur. fut. ind. pass. of *amo* and *audio*; and the 3rd pers. sing. plup. subj. act. of *cano, ludo,* and *fero.*

3. Translate into English—
Dum hæc geruntur hostium copiæ conveniunt.
Ne id quidem Cæsar ab se impetrari posse dixit.

4. Translate into Latin—
Crassus wrote a letter full of kind words.
(*scribo, epistola, plenus, benignus, verbum.*)

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Rev. F. Hudspeth, *Examiner*.

## ARITHMETIC.

1. Express in words, 320067004.
   Express in figures, fifteen hundred and three.

2. Find the number of half-crowns in 15 guineas.

3. Give the exact quarter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

4. Add together $1\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{3}{8}$.

## ENGLISH.

1. Define a common noun and a verb.

2. Write out the past tense of the verbs to go and to lie (down).

3. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of good, bad, and indifferent.

4. Give the names of the Parts of Speech with an example of each.

## FRENCH.

1. Give the masculine and feminine French forms of a, the, my, this.

2. Translate into French—I have a good book. Hast thou a sister? Thy brother has seen our mother.

3. Translate into English—J'ai acheté une plume. Avez-vous vu notre jardin? Afin que. Savoir faire. Ici on parle Français.

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## Euclid.

### TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1873. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. Hudspeth, *Examiner.*

*N.B.—No symbols permitted. Such abbreviations as the following may be used, with care—Int. ext. opp. angles, paral. rt. lines, paralm., diamr. Letters, not figures, must be used in the proof of Propositions.*

1. Define a plane angle, right angles, a circle, a rhomboid, right lines that are (1) parallel, (2) not parallel.

2. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles upon the other side of the base shall be equal.

3. To draw a straight line at right angles to a given straight line, from a given point in the same.
   What is a corollary? Prove from the foregoing problem that two right lines cannot have a common segment.

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

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

6. Define a parallelogram.
   The opposite sides and angles of parallelograms are equal to one another, and the diameter bisects them, that is, divides them into two equal parts.

7. If a parallelogram and a triangle be upon the same base, and between the same parallels, the parallelogram shall be double of the triangle.

8. In any right-angled triangle, the square which is described upon the side subtending the right angle, is equal to the squares described upon the sides which contain the right angle.

# History.

1. Write a few particulars about the following events, giving the dates of each of them, viz.—The battle of the Boyne; the conquest of Gibraltar; the union of Ireland with Great Britain; the battle of Waterloo; and the conquest of Canada.
2. Give some account of the following persons:—William Pitt the younger, Warren Hastings, Lord Nelson, Wilkes, Sir Robert Walpole.
3. Mention the most important events in the Peninsular War.

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4. Relate briefly the life of Marius.
5. Give some account of Spartacus, Sertorius, and Saturninus.
6. Relate summarily the events of the third Mithridatic War.

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7. Trace the history of Jeroboam.
8. Give some account of Jehu, Athaliah, Naaman, Hazael, Naboth, and Micaiah.
9. Write in order the names of the kings of Judah after Hezekiah; and relate the chief events in the reign of Josiah.

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# French.

1. Write the present indicative of être, avoir, prendre; and the perfect of perdre, savoir, venir.
2. Translate into French—

> She threw herself at his feet.
> This accident aggravated his misfortune.
> The King of England had returned in haste.
> Wednesday, June 11, 1873.

3. Translate—

> Depuis le jour que le Prince Edouard aborda en Ecosse, ses partisans sollicitaient des secours de France; les sollicitations redoublaient avec les progrès. Quelques Irlandais qui servaient dans les troupes françaises, s'imaginèrent qu'une descente en Angleterre, vers Plymouth, serait praticable. Le trajet est court de Calais ou de Boulogne vers les côtes. Ils ne voulaient point une flotte de vaisseaux de guerre, dont l'équipement eût consumé trop de temps, et dont l'appareil seul eût averti les escadres anglaises de s'opposer au débarquement; ils prétendaient qu'on pourrait débarquer huit ou dix mille hommes et du canon, pendant la nuit; qu'il ne fallait que des vaisseaux marchands et quelques corsaires, pour une telle tentative; et ils assuraient que dès qu'on serait débarqué, une partie de l'Angleterre se joindrait à l'armée de France, qui bientôt pourrait se réunir, auprès de Londres, avec les troupes du prince: ils faisaient envisager enfin une révolution prompte et entière.

> Parse serait, voulaient, pourrait, fallait.

4. Translate—

> Le Prince Edouard ne fut pas alors au terme de ses calamités; car étant réfugié en France, et se voyant obligé à la fin d'en sortir pour satisfaire les Anglais, qui l'exigèrent dans le traité de paix, son courage aigri par tant de secousses ne voulut pas plier sous la nécessité: il résista aux remontrances, aux prières, aux ordres, prétendant qu'on devait lui tenir la parole de ne le pas abandonner. On se crut obligé de se saisir de sa personne; il fut arrêté, garrotté, mis en prison, conduit hors de France: ce fut là le dernier coup dont la destinée accabla une génération de rois pendant trois cents années.

> Charles-Edouard, depuis ce temps, se cacha au reste de la terre. Que les hommes privés qui se plaignent de leurs petites infortunes, jettent les yeux sur ce prince et sur ses ancêtres!

> Parse ses, d'en, aux, on, mis, yeux.

**5.** Translate—

Les Romains conquirent tout, pour tout détruire ; il voulut tout conquérir, pour tout conserver ; et, quelque pays qu'il parcourût, ses premières idées, ses premiers desseins furent toujours de faire quelque chose qui pût en augmenter la prospérité et la puissance. Il en trouva les premiers moyens dans la grandeur de son génie ; les seconds, dans sa frugalité et son économie particulière ; les troisièmes, dans son immense prodigalité pour les grandes choses. Sa main se fermait pour les dépenses privées ; elle s'ouvrait pour les dépenses publiques. Fallait-il régler sa maison ? c'était un Macédonien ; fallait-il payer les dettes des soldats, faire part de sa conquête aux Grecs, faire la fortune de chaque homme de son armée ? il était Alexandre.

Give the first person singular future indicative of conquérir, parcourût, furent, pût, ouvrait, faire.

**6.** Prefix the definite article to the words conquête, tête, armée, main, courage, action, vertu, nation, âme, malheur, maison, passage.

**7.** Give the feminine forms of beau, blanc, doux, favori : and the masculine of folle, jalouse, nouvelle, sèche : also the comparative and superlative degrees of bon, bien, peu, mauvais.

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## Latin.

### WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1873. *Three hours.*

Rev. A. Davenport, *Examiner.*

**1.** Write the ablative plural of quidam, amans, vinculum, and res ; the 2nd pers. plur. imperf. indic. act. of facio and canto ; the 3rd pers. plur. imperf. subj. pass. of claudo and ineo ; and the 1st pers. plur. fut. indic. of desum and fungor.

Translate into English—

(2.) Vercingetorix, tot continuis incommodis Vellaunoduni, Genabi, Novioduni acceptis, suos ad concilium convocat. Docet, longe alia ratione esse bellum gerendum, atque antea sit gestum : omnibus modis huic rei studendum, ut pabulatione et commeatu Romani prohibeantur : id esse facile, quod equitatu ipsi abundent, et quod anni tempore subleventur : pabulum secari non posse ; necessario dispersos hostes ex aedificiis petere : hos omnes quotidie ab equitibus deleri posse.

Where was Genabum ? What is the origin of its present name ? Write a short account of the life and death of Vercingetorix.

(3.) Erat e regione oppidi collis sub ipsis radicibus montis, egregie munitus atque ex omni parte circumcisus ; quem si tenerent nostri, et aquae magna parte et pabulatione libera prohibituri hostes videbantur ; sed is locus praesidio ab iis non nimis firmo tenebatur ; tamen silentio noctis Caesar, ex castris egressus, prius quam subsidio ex oppido veniri posset, dejecto praesidio, potitus loco, duas ibi legiones collocavit, fossamque duplicem duodenum pedum a majoribus castris ad minora perduxit, ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent.

(4.) Caesar, quum iniquo loco pugnari, hostiumque augeri copias videret, praemetuens suis, ad T. Sextium legatum, quem minoribus castris praesidio reliquerat, mittit, ut cohortes celeriter educeret, et sub infimo colle ab dextro latere hostium constitueret : ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret. Ipse paulum ex eo loco cum legione progressus, ubi constiterat eventum pugnae exspectabat.

(5.) Ut primum alatis tetigit magalia plantis,
Ænean fundantem arces ac tecta novantem
Conspicit : atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva
Ensis erat, Tyrioque ardebat murice laena,
Demissa ex humeris ; dives quae munera Dido
Fecerat, et tenui telas discreverat auro.
Continuo invadit : " Tu nunc Carthaginis altae
Fundamenta locas, pulchramque uxorius urbem
Exstruis ? heu regni rerumque oblite tuarum !"

(6.) Ipsa mola manibusque piis altaria juxta,
Unum exuta pedem vinclis, in veste recincta,
Testatur moritura deos, et conscia fati
Sidera ; tum, si quod non aequo foedere amantes
Curae numen habet justumque memorque, precatur.

(7.) Et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras
Tithoni croceum linquens Aurora cubile.
Regina e speculis ut primum albescere lucem
Vidit, et æquatis classem procedere velis,
Litoraque et vacuos sensit sine remige portus,
Terque quaterque manu pectus percussa decorum,
Flaventesque abscissa comas, " Pro Jupiter ! ibit
Hic," ait, " et nostris illuserit advena regnis ?
Non arma expedient, totaque ex urbe sequentur,
Deripientque rates alii navalibus ? Ite,
Ferte citi flammas, date vela, impellite remos."

(8.) Hæ permanserunt aquæ dies complures. Conatus est Cæsar reficere pontes : sed nec magnitudo fluminis permitiebat, neque ad ripam dispositæ cohortes adversariorum perfici patiebantur : quod illis prohibere erat facile, tum ipsius fluminis natura atque aquæ magnitudine, tum quod ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela jaciebantur ; atque erat difficile, eodem tempore rapidissimo flumine opera perficere et tela vitare.

9. Translate into Latin—

There is no one who denies that immortality has been given to the soul.

So great was the terror of the Gallic name, that many kings of their own accord purchased peace for a great sum of money.

So far were our soldiers from being thrown into disorder, that they were still more incited.

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## Algebra.

### THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1873. *Three hours.*

Rev. F. Hudspeth, *Examiner.*

1. Give the meaning of the following algebraic signs : $+$, $-$, $\pm$, $\div$, $=$, $\{\ \}$. Explain the expressions, root, factor, term, co-efficient, multiple, binomial.

2. If $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$, $c = \frac{1}{4}$, $d = -\frac{1}{5}$, find the value of $8\,a^2 + (a - b)^2 - (b - c)^2 + 10\,d$.

3. From $x + y$ take $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{2}$.

Find the product of $(x - 10)\ (x + 1)\ (x + 4)$.

4. Divide $x^{2m} - 3\,x^m\,y^n + 2\,y^{2n}$ by $x^m - y^n$.

5. Find the G. C. M. of $20\,a^4 + a^2 - 1$
and $25\,a^4 + 5\,a^3 - a - 1$.

6. Reduce the fractional expression $\dfrac{x + y + \dfrac{y^2}{x}}{x + y + \dfrac{x^2}{y}}$.

7. Solve the Equations—

(a) $\dfrac{x}{2} + \dfrac{x}{3} - \dfrac{x}{4} + \dfrac{x}{5} = 7\frac{5}{6}$.

(b) $\dfrac{3x - 2}{4} + \dfrac{7x - 2}{3} = 2x + \dfrac{4 - x}{2}$.

(c) $3\frac{1}{3} \times \left\{ 28 - \left(\dfrac{x}{8} + 24\right) \right\} = 3\frac{1}{2} \times \left\{2\frac{2}{3} + \dfrac{x}{4}\right\}$.

(d) $\dfrac{x + 11}{10} + \dfrac{y - 4}{6} = x - 7$

$\dfrac{x + 5}{7} - \dfrac{y - 7}{3} = 3y - x$

(e) $ax = by$
$x + y = c$

(f) $3x^2 - 53x + 34 = 0$.

8. Divide 90 into two such parts that one is the square of the other.

## Greek.

1. Write the dative plural masc. of the participle ἐλθών, the 3rd pers. sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἐρωτάω, and the acc. plur. masc. 1 aor. mid. participle of ποιέω.

Translate into English—

2. Περίφοβος δ᾽ εὐθὺς ἀνηγέρθη, καὶ τὸ ὄναρ πῇ μὲν ἔκρινεν ἀγαθόν, ὅτι ἐν πόνοις ὢν καὶ κινδύνοις φῶς μέγα ἐκ Διὸς ἰδεῖν ἔδοξε· πῇ δὲ καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο, ὅτι ἀπὸ Διὸς μὲν βασιλέως τὸ ὄναρ ἐδόκει αὐτῷ εἶναι, κύκλῳ δ᾽ ἐδόκει λάμπεσθαι τὸ πῦρ, μὴ οὐ δύναιτο ἐκ τῆς χώρας ἐξελθεῖν τῆς βασιλέως, ἀλλ᾽ εἴργοιτο πάντοθεν ὑπό τινων ἀποριῶν.

3. Ἔτι δ᾽ ἔχομεν σώματα ἱκανώτερα τούτων καὶ ψύχη καὶ θάλπη καὶ πόνους φέρειν· ἔχομεν δὲ καὶ ψυχὰς σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀμείνονας· οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες καὶ τρωτοὶ καὶ θνητοὶ μᾶλλον ἡμῶν, ἢν οἱ θεοί, ὥσπερ τὸ πρόσθεν, νίκην ἡμῖν διδῶσιν.

4. Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυταί τις· ἀκούσαντες δ᾽ οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες μιᾷ ὁρμῇ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν. Καὶ Ξενοφῶν εἶπε· "Δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, ἐπεὶ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ σωτῆρος ἐφάνη, εὔξασθαι τῷ θεῷ τούτῳ θύσειν σωτήρια, ὅπου ἂν πρῶτον εἰς φιλίαν χώραν ἀφικώμεθα, συνεπεύξασθαι δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς θύσειν κατὰ δύναμιν. Καὶ ὅτῳ δοκεῖ ταῦτ᾽," ἔφη, "ἀνατεινάτω τὴν χεῖρα."

5. Οὐκοῦν τῶν γε ἱππέων πολὺ ἡμεῖς ἐπ᾽ ἀσφαλεστέρου ὀχήματός ἐσμεν; Οἱ μὲν γὰρ ἐφ᾽ ἵππων κρέμανται, φοβούμενοι οὐχ ἡμᾶς μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ καταπεσεῖν· ἡμεῖς δ᾽ ἐπὶ γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ μὲν ἰσχυρότερον παίσομεν, ἤν τις προσίῃ, πολὺ δὲ μᾶλλον, ὅτου ἂν βουλώμεθα, τευξόμεθα· Ἑνὶ μόνῳ προέχουσιν οἱ ἱππεῖς ἡμᾶς· φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν. Εἰ δὲ δὴ τὰς μὲν μάχας θαρρεῖτε, ὅτι δὲ οὐκέτι ὑμῖν Τισσαφέρνης ἡγήσεται, οὐδὲ βασιλεὺς ἀγορὰν παρέξει, τοῦτο ἄχθεσθε, σκέψασθε, πότερον κρεῖττον Τισσαφέρνην ἡγεμόνα ἔχειν, ὃς ἐπιβουλεύων ἡμῖν φανερός ἐστιν, ἢ οὓς ἂν ἡμεῖς ἄνδρας λαβόντες ἡγεῖσθαι κελεύωμεν, οἳ εἴσονται, ὅτι, ἤν τι περὶ ἡμᾶς ἁμαρτάνωσι, περὶ τὰς ἑαυτῶν ψυχὰς καὶ σώματα ἁμαρτάνουσι.

6. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναστὰς εἶπε Ξενοφῶν· "Ὦ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τὴν μὲν πορείαν, ὡς ἔοικε, δῆλον ὅτι πεζῇ ποιητέον· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι πλοῖα· ἀνάγκη δὲ πορεύεσθαι ἤδη· οὐ γὰρ ἔστι μένουσι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια."

7. Translate into Greek—
   They who do such things are bad men.
   It was determined to say this.
   The walls of the city are strong.

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## English.

*Passage for Dictation.*

1. Great politicians are not wise at all times. An excess of precaution is sometimes fatal to their object. The Conqueror was solicitous to be known in history as the founder of a dynasty. With this view, his forethought was exercised to bequeath large powers to his successors. But he could not ensure that the men to wield those powers should be always moderate and wise men. In the absence of this security, the greater the powers vested in the crown, the greater the danger of excess on the part of its possessor, and the greater the danger of disaffection naturally generated by excess. Excesses came, and attempts were made, from time to time, to abate the hostile feeling thus awakened. Some good laws and usages which had obtained in England were ceded to the English, and others which had obtained in Normandy were ceded to the Normans. The jealousies which grew up in this manner between the crown and the aristocracy were favourable to popular liberty. Upon occasions, the king and the noble bid high for the popular suffrage.

2. Give the meaning of the words—Politician, solicitous, dynasty, bequeath, vested, wield, usage, cede, aristocracy, suffrage. Point out the source from which the following words are severally derived:—Excess, precaution, fatal, history, dynasty, forethought, crown, danger, manner, king.

3. Distinguish between regular and irregular verbs. Point out five of each in the above passage: also any auxiliaries that occur in it.
4. What is the general rule for the formation of the plural of nouns? Mention a few exceptions, and give the plural of pen, potato, lady, church, ox, hoof, calf, tooth, brother, mouse, sheep, penny.
5. How many genders are there in English? Give the gender and form of the opposite gender, if any, of the following: table, man, niece, cousin, stag, bird, hero, bride, roe, ship, son, witch.
6. Write the forms of the past tense and complete participle of flee, beat, hurt, seek, stride, swing, clothe, rid, knit, shear, begin, lay.
7. Give examples of words with the following prefixes: a, mid, dis, trans, hyper, sym ; and with the affixes, kin, trix, ism, tude, ship, ist; stating the origin of each.
8. Analyse the last two, and parse the last of the sentences in the above passage for dictation.

## Geography.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1873. *Three hours.*

REV. A. DAVENPORT, *Examiner.*

1. What are the five principal varieties of the human race? Give the characteristics of each, and state what parts of the world they severally inhabit.
2. Give the number of counties in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Tasmania respectively.
3. Name five of the principal ports in England and Ireland respectively.
4. Name the capitals of the various countries in Europe.
5. Name the principal rivers of Asia, stating into what sea or ocean they severally flow.
6. Trace the course of the telegraph-wire from Hobart Town to London.
7. Give the seat of Government in each of the colonies of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.
8. Name the principal ports of Hindostan.
9. Mention the principal imports and exports of the United States. What is the largest of the exports?
10. What and where are Tinnevelly, Babelmandeb, Utah, Trieste, Shannon, Ulm, Scheldt, Rugen, Belgrade, Candia, Herat, Khiva, Amoor, Pruth, Quito, Alsace, Solent, Adige, Crimea, Vosges, Yucatan, Otago, Lyttleton, Cashgar, Rangoon, Cayenne, Beyrout, Berbice, Alicant, Colombo?

## Arithmetic.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1873. *Three hours.*

REV. F. HUDSPETH, *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 Apothecaries' Weight, and Square Measure, stating the purpose for which each is used.
2. Divide £199 3s. 10d. among 53 people.
3. If a person step at an average 2½ feet, how many steps will he take in walking 20 miles?
4. If 27 cows can be kept in a field for 12 days, how long can 40 cows feed upon the same quantity of pasture?
5. If a person can travel 300 miles in 10 days, when the day is 12 hours long, how many days will it take him to travel 600 miles, when the day is 16 hours long?
6. Find by Practice the value of 1 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs. at £3 19s. 11d. per cwt.
7. Define a Fraction. If ⅗ of a stone cost ⅘£, what will ⅛ of a ton cost?
8. A certain pipe will fill a cistern in 6 hours; a tap which will drain it in 15 hours is left open. The cistern being empty, how long would it take to fill it?
9. Find the value of ·6725 of a cwt.
10. Explain the meaning of Interest. What is the amount of £690 for 3 years, at 4½ per cent. per annum?