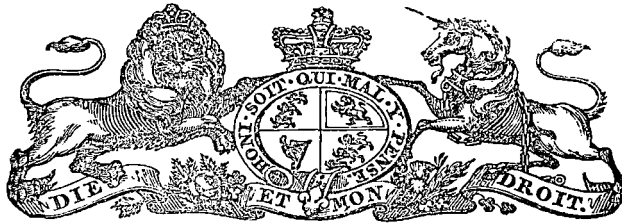


(No. 37.)



1883.

TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS REPORT FOR 1882.

Laid upon the Table by the Premier, and ordered by the House to be printed,
July 24, 1883.



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 by the Council's Regulations:—

PERCY LESLIE WATERHOUSE, aged 17 years and 7 months, Associate of Arts, 1879. Pupil of W. W. Fox, Esq., B.A., Horton College, Ross.

WALTER HENRY TOFFT, aged 18 years and 7 months, Associate of Arts, 1879. 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,

GEO. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

Hobart, 11th December, 1882.

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 27th of November, and terminated with the week.

Five Candidates presented themselves, under the mottoes of "A," "B," "C," "D," "E." After a careful review of all the papers it became abundantly evident that "C" was the best man. The next two in order of merit were "A" and "D": "A" excelling in the Classical and English subjects, "D" in the Mathematical: but after a revision of their respective merits "A" was found to be fully entitled to the higher number of marks at first assigned him.

The Grand Total of "C's" marks were 2256; of "A's" were 2110; and of "D's" 2061. The other two Candidates obtained a sufficiency of marks in the Grand Total to entitle them to pass, but failed to qualify in either Classics or Mathematics according to the prescribed standard.

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

PERCY LESLIE WATERHOUSE, A.A., 1879.

WALTER HENRY TOFFT, A.A., 1879.

The third Candidate, who had qualified, was Evett Gordon Allport.

A full Schedule of the Marks obtained by the Candidates is appended to this Report.

For the Examiners,

J. E. BROMBY, *D.D.*

Hobart, 5th December, 1882.

EXAMINATION for TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, December, 1882.

TABLE OF MARKS.

	Full Marks.	Motto.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
MATHEMATICS.						
I. Arithmetic and Algebra	350	220	235	245	288	268
II. Euclid, Geometrical Conics, and Trigonometry ..	375	97	227	258	302	205
III. Trigonometry and Analytical Conics	375	125	165	340	300	210
IV. Differential Calculus and Natural Philosophy	400	100	90	178	185	55
<i>Total</i>	1500	542	717	1021	1075	738
CLASSICS.						
I. Greek Authors	300	233	209	230	217	151
II. General Questions	400	300	226	255	200	187
III. Latin Authors	300	239	189	190	138	165
IV. Greek Composition	250	198	92	119	95	72
V. Latin Composition	250	147	95	158	102	117
<i>Total</i>	1500	1117	811	952	752	692
MODERN LANGUAGES AND HISTORY.						
I. English	250	164	108	109	113	91
II. French	250	161	85	99	93	141
III. Constitutional History	250	126	131	75	28	102
<i>Total</i>	750	451	324	283	234	334
GRAND TOTAL	3750	2110	1852	2256	2061	1764

J. E. BROMBY, *Examiner-in-Chief.*

Council of Education, Hobart, 5th December, 1882.

Mathematics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

- Simplify $(006 \text{ of } \pounds 2 \text{ ls. } 8d. + 3 \cdot 454 \text{ of } \pounds 3 \text{ 6s.}) \times 5\frac{5}{7}$.
- Find by Practice the cost of asphaltting 31625 feet 9 in. at 6s. $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ per foot.
- If 15 per cent. were gained upon 500 yards of cloth which were sold for $\pounds 138$, what was the prime cost per yard?
- How many bricks 9 in. long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and 4 in. thick, will be required for a wall 60 feet long, 20 ft. high, and 4 ft. thick, allowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for mortar?
- I sell $\pounds 3000$ stock in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 93, and buy into the 3 per cents. at 85; how is my income affected by the transaction?
- At what rate of interest will $\pounds 245$ amount to $\pounds 252 \text{ 19s. } 3d.$ in 9 months?
- Divide $x^2 - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 3x^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^2$ by $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2(xy)^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}}$.
- Simplify $\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{2x+1-\sqrt{-3}} + \frac{2}{2x+1+\sqrt{-3}}$.
- Find the value of $\frac{1-ax}{1+ax} \left(\frac{1+bx}{1-bx} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ when $x = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{2a}{b} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

10. Solve the equations—

$$(a) \frac{(a + \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} + \frac{(a - \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = x^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

$$(b) \frac{xy}{x+y} = \frac{1}{5}, \frac{xz}{x+z} = \frac{1}{6}, \frac{yz}{y+z} = \frac{1}{7}.$$

$$(c) \left. \begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{61}{(xy)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + 1 \\ (x^3y)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (xy^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= 78 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Three answers to both } x \text{ and } y.$$

11. The diagonal of the top of a parallelepiped is 5 inches; the area of the section which passes vertically through this diagonal is 40 inches; and the cubical content of the solid is 96 inches: find the lengths of the edges.
12. Two houses are building: the first will take half as long again as the second; twice as many men are employed; the wages are $\frac{1}{3}$ per hour higher; and they work full six days a week, and ten hours a day: the others work only eight hours a day, and at the rate of four full days and two half days in a week: the cost of the workmen's wages in the second is £500, and this is $\frac{3}{8}$ of the entire expense of it. Calculate the entire cost of the first house.
13. Prove the rule for finding the Greatest Common Measure of two numbers. State also the reason why in working the rule algebraically factors may be thrown out from the partial remainders.
14. If s be the sum of all the coefficients of the expansion of $(a - x)^{2m}$, and c the coefficient of the middle term: prove that $\{1.3.5\dots(2m-1)\}s = \{2.4.6\dots 2m\}c$.
15. There are m arithmetic means between 2 and 29; and the 2nd mean: $(m-2)^{\text{th}} :: 2:5$; find the common difference.

Mathematics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

EUCLID. GEOMETRICAL CONICS. LOGARITHMS.

- To make a triangle of which the sides shall be equal to three given straight lines, but any two whatever of these must be greater than the third.
- To divide a given straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts, shall be equal to the square on the other part.
- A segment of a circle being given, to describe the circle of which it is the segment.
- To describe a circle about a given square.
- Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
- If a straight line stand at right angles to each of two straight lines in the point of their intersection, it shall also be at right angles to the plane which passes through them, that is, to the plane in which they are.
- If two diagonals of a regular pentagon intersect; prove (1) that the greater segment of either is equal to a side of the pentagon; and (2) that each diagonal is cut in extreme and mean ratio.
- Show how to cut a square out of the middle of another square, so that what is taken away may be equal to what is left.
- Define a conic; and prove that in every conic if two lines drawn from any point in the directrix, one to the focus, and the other to touch the curve, the touching line will subtend a right angle at the focus.
- What is meant by the eccentric circle of a conic? If O be any point in a chord PQ of a conic or in the chord produced, investigate an expression for the rectangle under OP, OQ .
- Prove that the exterior angle between any two tangents to a parabola is equal to the angle which either of them subtends at the focus.
- Prove that in any central conic $CN.CT = CA^2$.

13. In published tables of logarithms there is generally a column headed with the letter D; what is the meaning and the use of this?
14. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} (a^x)^x \cdot (b^y)^y &= c \\ nx &= my \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(2) \quad \left. \begin{aligned} x^y &= y^x \\ x^3 &= y^2 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Mathematics.—III.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

TRIGONOMETRY AND ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Prove geometrically that $\tan(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A \tan B}$
2. Given $\sin 378^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}$, prove that $\sin 189^\circ = \frac{1}{4} \left\{ \sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{5}} \right\}$
3. Prove that $\frac{\sin 2a}{1 + \cos 2a} \times \frac{\cos a}{1 + \cos a} = \tan \frac{a}{2}$, and that $\frac{1 + \sin a}{1 + \cos a} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \tan \frac{a}{2} \right)^2$
4. If a, b be the sides containing the right angle of a right-angled triangle, and a', b' be the segments of the hypotenuse made by a line bisecting the right angle; prove that $\frac{a'b'}{ab} = \frac{a^2 + b^2}{(a + b)^2}$
5. Prove that, if m be a positive integral, $(\cos \theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin \theta)^m = \cos m\theta + \sqrt{-1} \sin m\theta$.
6. The elevation of a tower as seen from a place A due south of it is 60° ; and as seen from a place B due west of A and at a distance from A of 150 feet, the elevation is 45° ; find the height of the tower.
7. Two railways intersect at an angle of $35^\circ 20'$; from the point of intersection two trains start together, one at the rate of 30 miles an hour; find the rate of the other train, so that after $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours the trains may be 50 miles apart.
8. Find where the two circles $y^2 + x^2 = 25$ and $y^2 + x^2 - 16x + 55 = 0$ intersect. Deal similarly with the circles $y^2 + x^2 = 9$ and $y^2 + x^2 - 18x + 65 = 0$. Trace all the circles.
9. Trace the lines whose equations are $3y - 2x - 6 = 0$ and $2y - 3x + 5 = 0$, and find the equation to a third line which shall pass through their point of intersection and bisect the angle between them.
10. Find the equation of a tangent to the parabola; and prove therefrom that, if two tangents be drawn at the extremities of any focal chord, they will intersect in the directrix, and meet at right angles.
11. Find the polar equation to an ellipse.
12. Trace the curve $y^3 = ax^2 + x^3$.
13. By inspection of the following equation to what kind of curve would you refer it? State your reasons. $y^2 + 1 = -x(2y + x)$.

Mathematics.—IV.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Differentiate the following—

$$\log \cos^{-1} \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \quad \frac{(x - 2)^9}{\{(x - 1)^5(x - 3)^{11}\}^{\frac{1}{4}}}, \quad e^{x \sin x}$$

2. If $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2x^2 - b^2y^2$, find the value of $\frac{dy}{dx}$, and if $u = \frac{x^2y}{a^2 - z^2}$, find that of du .

3. Expand $\sqrt{1+x}$ to four terms by Maclaurin's theorem, and say whether the fifth term could be written down without further differentiation.
4. Find the value of $\frac{x}{x-1} - \frac{1}{\log x}$ when $x = 1$.
5. Determine the maximum value of y in the equation $y^3 - axy + x^3 = 0$, and prove that it is a maximum and not a minimum.
6. A uniform lever, whose arms, $2a$ and $2b$, are at right angles to each other, touches the circumference of a circle, whose plane is vertical and radius c . Prove that the inclination of the first arm to the horizon is $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{a^2 - ac - bc}{b^2 - ac - bc} \right)$.
7. The sides of a triangle are 3, 4, 5; and its inscribed circle has been removed; find the centre of gravity of the remainder, as determined by its distances from the sides 3 and 4.
8. A uniform ladder, having 21 rounds inclusive of that which rests against the wall, is inclined at an angle of 45° . The coefficients of friction of the wall and plane are $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ respectively. To what round can a man ascend, whose weight is half that of the ladder, before the ladder begins to slide?
9. Two bodies are let fall from the same point at an interval of 1"; how many feet are they apart at the end of $1\frac{1}{2}$ minutes? [Assume gravity to be 32.]
10. Prove that the path of a projectile is a parabola; and find its latus rectum.
11. A weight of 7 lbs. draws up one of 3 lbs. over a fixed pulley; at the instant of letting go the weight of 7 lbs. a velocity of 6 feet per 1" is communicated downwards to it; how far will it descend in 10"? and what velocity will it have acquired at the end of that time?
12. On the side of a vessel containing fluid, three circles are described with radii 3, 5, 9 inches respectively; it is found that the pressures on these circles are to one another as the 5th powers of their diameters; find the ratio of the distances of their centres from the surface of the fluid.
13. Some air being left in a barometer tube 33 inches long, it is found that the mercury in it stands at 29 inches, when in a perfect barometer it is at 30; find the altitude in the imperfect instrument, when that in the perfect is 25 inches. Calculate to 4 places of decimals.
14. A cylinder floats in a fluid with $\frac{1}{2}$ of its axis immersed, but placed in a second fluid it sinks to a depth of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the axis; how deep will it float in a fluid, which is a mixture of equal volumes of the former two?

Classics.—I.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner.*

PLATO—*Apologia.* THUCYDIDES—Book II. SOPHOCLES—*Oedipus Tyrannus.*

I. Translate—

(A) Καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶν ὃ ἐμὲ αἰρήσει, ἐάνπερ αἰρήῃ, οὐ Μέλητος οὐδὲ Ἄνυτος, ἀλλ' ἡ τῶν πολλῶν διαβολή τε καὶ φθόνος. ἃ δὴ πολλοὺς καὶ ἄλλους καὶ ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας ἤρηκεν, οἶμαι δὲ καὶ αἰρήσειν· οὐδὲν δὲ δεινὸν μὴ ἐν ἐμοὶ στή. ἴσως δ' ἂν οὖν εἴποι τις· εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνει, ὦ Σώκρατες, τοιοῦτον ἐπιτήδευμα ἐπιτηδεύσας, ἔξ οὗ κινδυνεύεις νυνὶ ἀποθανεῖν; ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦτ' ἂν δίκαιον λόγον ἀντίποιμι, ὅτι οὐ καλῶς λέγεις, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, εἰ οἶει δεῖν κίνδυνον ὑπολογίζεσθαι τοῦ ζῆν ἢ τεθνάναι ἄνδρα ὅτου τι καὶ μικρὸν ὄφελός ἐστιν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκείνο μόνον σκοπεῖν ὅταν πράττη, πότερον δίκαια ἢ ἀδίκαια πράττει, καὶ ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ ἔργα ἢ κακοῦ.

(B) ἴσως οὖν ὑμῖν καὶ ταυτὶ λέγων παραπλησίως δοκῶ λέγειν ὥσπερ περὶ τοῦ οἴκτου καὶ τῆς ἀντιβολήσεως, ἀπαυθαδιζόμενος· τὸ δὲ οὐκ ἐστὶν, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, τοιοῦτον, ἀλλὰ τοιόνδε μᾶλλον. πέπεισμαι ἐγὼ ἐκὼν εἶναι μηδένα ἀδικεῖν ἀνθρώπων, ἀλλὰ ὑμᾶς τοῦτο οὐ πείθω· ὀλίγον γὰρ χρόνον ἀλλήλοις διειλέγμεθα· ἐπεὶ, ὡς ἐγὼμαι, εἰ ἦν ὑμῖν νόμος, ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀνθρώποις, περὶ θανάτου μὴ μίαν ἡμέραν μόνον κρίνειν, ἀλλὰ πολλὰς, ἐπέισθητε ἂν· νῦν δ' οὐ ῥάδιον ἐν χρόνῳ ὀλίγῳ μεγάλας διαβολὰς ἀπολύεσθαι. πεπεισμένοι δὴ ἐγὼ μηδένα ἀδικεῖν πολλοῦ δέω ἐμαυτὸν γε ἀδικήσειν καὶ κατ' ἐμαντοῦ ἐρεῖν αὐτόν, ὡς ἄξιός εἰμι τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τιμῆσεσθαι τοιούτου τινὸς ἐμαντῶ.

2. Translate—

εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
μοῖρα τὰν εὔσεπτον ἀγνείαν λόγων
ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν
δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὀλυμπος
πατήρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν
θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέρων
ἔτικτεν, οὐδέ μὴν ποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει
μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεός, οὐδέ γηράσκει
ἕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον
ἕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῆ μάταν,
ἃ μὴ ἴκικαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντά,
ἄκρότατον εἰσαναβᾶσ'
* * ἀπότομον ὄρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ
χρηῆται. τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον
πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λῦσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι.
θεὸν οὐ λήξω ποτὲ προστάταν ἴσχων.
εἰ δέ τις ὑπέροπτα χερσὶν ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται,
Δίκας ἀφόβητος, οὐδὲ
δαιμόνων ἔδη σέβων,
κακά νιν ἔλοιτο μοῖρα,
δυσπότημον χάριν χλιδαῶς,
εἰ μὴ τὸ κέρδος κερδανεῖ δικαίως
καὶ τῶν ἀσέπτων ἔρξεται,
ἢ τῶν ἀθίκτων ἔξεται ματάζων.
τίς ἔτι ποτ' ἐν τοῖσδ' ἀνὴρ θυμοῦ βέλη
εὔξεται ψυχᾶς ἀμύνειν;
εἰ γὰρ αἰ τοιαῖδε πράξεις τίμαι,
τί δεῖ με χορεύειν;
οὐκ ἔτι τὸν ἀθικτον εἴμι γὰρ ἐπ' ὀμφαλὸν σέβων,
οὐδ' ἐς τὸν Ἀβαισι ναὸν,
οὐδὲ τὰν Ὀλυμπίαν,
εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα
πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει βροτοῖς.
ἄλλ', ὦ κρατύνων, εἴπερ ὄρθ' ἀκούεις,
Ζεῦ, πάντ' ἀνάσσω, μὴ λάθῃ
σὲ τάν τε σὰν ἀθάνατον αἰὲν ἀρχάν.

3. In the last line but one of the above passage there is another reading, λάθοι. Point out the difference in meaning.

4. Translate—

(A) Τῶνδε δὲ οὔτε πλοῦτῳ τις τὴν ἔτι ἀπόλαυσιν προτιμήσας ἐμαλακίσθη οὔτε πενίας ἐλπίδι ὡς κἂν ἔτι διαφυγῶν αὐτὴν πλουτήσειεν ἀναβολὴν τοῦ δεινοῦ ἐποιήσατο· τὴν δὲ τῶν ἐναντίων τιμωρίαν ποθεινοτέραν αὐτῶν λαβόντες καὶ κινδύνων ἅμα τόνδε κάλλιστον νομίσαντες ἐβουλήθησαν μετ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς μὲν τιμωρεῖσθαι, τῶν δὲ ἐφίεσθαι, ἐλπίδι μὲν τὸ ἀφανὲς τοῦ κατορθώσειν ἐπιτρέψαντες, ἔργῳ δὲ περὶ τοῦ ἤδη ὀρωμένου σφίσι αὐτοῖς ἀξιοῦντες πεποιθέναι, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ τὸ ἀμύνεσθαι καὶ παθεῖν μᾶλλον ἠγησάμενοι ἢ τὸ ἐνδόντες σώζεσθαι, τὸ μὲν αἰσχρὸν τοῦ λόγου ἔφυγον, τὸ δ' ἔργον τῷ σώματι ὑπέμειναν, καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου καιροῦ τύχης ἅμα ἀκμῆ τῆς δόξης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ δέους ἀπηλλάγησαν.

(B) Ἐπεὶ εὐψυχίᾳ γε οὐδὲν προφέρουσι, τῷ δὲ ἑκάτεροί τι ἐμπειρότεροι εἶναι θρασύτεροί ἐσμεν. Λακεδαιμόνιοί τε ἠγούμενοι τῶν ξυμμάχων διὰ τὴν σφετέρην δόξαν ἄκοντας προσάγουσι τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐς τὸν κίνδυνον, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἂν ποτε ἐπεχείρησαν ἠσσηθέντες παρὰ πολὺ αὐθις ναυμαχεῖν. μὴ δὴ αὐτῶν τὴν τόλμαν δείσητε. πολὺ δὲ ὑμεῖς ἐκείνοις πλέω φόβον παρέχετε καὶ πιστότερον κατὰ τε τὸ προνευικηκέναι καὶ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἠγοῦνται μὴ μέλλοντάς τι ἄξιον τοῦ παρὰ πολὺ πράξειν ἀνθίστασθαι ἡμᾶς. ἀντίπαλοι μὲν γὰρ οἱ πλείους, ὥσπερ οὗτοι, τῇ δυνάμει τὸ πλεόν πίσυνοι ἢ τῇ γνώμῃ ἐπέρχονται· οἱ δ' ἐκ πολλῶ ὑποδεεστέρων καὶ ἅμα οὐκ ἀναγκαζόμενοι μέγα τι τῆς διανοίας τὸ βέβαιον ἔχοντες ἀντιτολμῶσιν. ἃ λογιζόμενοι οὗτοι τῷ οὐκ εἰκότι πλεόν πεφόβηται ἡμᾶς ἢ τῇ κατὰ λόγον παρασκευῇ.

5. Translate—

Ἐδίδασκε δὲ καὶ Σωκράτης μέχρι οὗτο δέοι ἔμπειρον εἶναι ἐκάστου πράγματος τὸν ὀρθῶς πεπα δευμένον· αὐτίκα γεωμετρίαν μέχρι μὲν τούτου ἔφη δεῖν μαθάνειν, ἕως ἱκανός τις γένοιτο, εἴ ποτε δεήσειε, γῆν μέτρῳ ὀρθῶς ἢ παραλαβεῖν, ἢ παραδοῦναι, ἢ διανεῖμαι, ἢ ἔργον ἀποδείξασθαι. οὕτω δὲ τοῦτο ῥᾶδιον εἶναι μαθεῖν, ὥστε τὸν προσέχοντα τὸν νοῦν τῇ μετρήσει ἅμα τὴν τε γῆν ὀπόση ἐστὶν εἶδέναι καὶ ὡς μετρεῖται ἐπιστάμενον ἀπίεσαι. Τὸ δὲ μέχρι τῶν δυσζυνέτων διαγραμμάτων γεωμετρίαν μαθάνειν ἀπεδοκίμαζεν· ὅτι μὲν γὰρ ὠφελοῖη ταῦτα, οὐκ ἔφη ὄραν· καίτοι οὐκ ἄπειρός γε αὐτῶν ἦν· ἔφη δὲ ταῦτα ἱκανὰ εἶναι ἀνθρώπου βίον κατατρίβειν καὶ ἄλλων πολλῶν τε καὶ ὠφελίμων μαθημάτων ἀποκωλύειν.

6. Translate—

Demophon. ταῦτ' οὖν ὄρα σὺ καὶ συνεξέυρισχ' ὅπως
αὐτοί τε σωθήσεσθε καὶ πέδον τόδε,
κάγῳ πολίταις μὴ διαβληθήσομαι.
οὐ γὰρ τυραννίδ' ὥστε βαρβάρων ἔχω·
ἀλλ' ἦν δίκαια δρῶ, δίκαια πείσομαι.
Cho. ἀλλ' ἦ πρόθυμον οὔσαν οὐκ ἐᾷ θεὸς
ξένοις ἀρήγειν τήνδε χρήζουσιν πόλιν;
Iolaus. ὦ τέκν', ξοιγμεν ναντίλοισιν, οἵτινες
χειμῶνος ἐκφυγόντες ἄγριον μένος
ἐς χεῖρα γῆ συνῆψαν, εἶτα χερσόθεν
πνοαῖσιν ἠλάθησαν ἐς πόντον πάλιν.
οὕτω δὲ χ' ἡμεῖς τῆσδ' ἀπωθούμεσθα γῆς,
ἤδη πρὸς ἀκταῖς ὄντες ὡς σεσωσμένοι.
οἴμοι· τί δῆτ' ἔτερψας ὦ τάλαινά με
ἐλπὶς τότ' οὐ μέλλουσα διατελεῖν χάριν;

Classics.—II.

Four hours.

DR. BROMBY, Examiner.

GENERAL QUESTIONS ON THE CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

- Mention any military engagement in which Socrates distinguished himself; and detail the circumstances which gave occasion to the battle.
- Mention two occasions when Socrates protested against what he considered iniquitous procedure on the part of the Athenian authorities. What were the merits of both the cases?
- Translate and, where necessary, explain the following:—*εἰκῆ λεγόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτυχοῦσιν ὄνομασι* — *ἀναβιβάσασθαι* — *ὦν ἐγὼ οὐδὲν περὶ ἐπαίῳ* — *ἀντωμοσία* — *ἔουκε γὰρ ὡσπερ αἰνιγμα ξυντιθέντι διαπειρωμένῳ, ἄρα γνώσεται Σωκράτης ὁ σοφὸς δὴ ἐμοῦ χαριεντιζομένου* — *ὡς ὦνησας, ὅτι μόγις ἀπεκρίνω ὑπὸ τουτωνὶ ἀναγκαζόμενος* — *ὄνειδιῶ ὅτι τὰ πλείεστος ἄξια περὶ ἐλαχίστου ποιεῖται* — *ὃ δὴ καὶ ἐν τῇ γραφῇ ἐπικωμωδῶν Μέλητος ἐγράφατο* — *ἀναπλῆσαι αἰτιῶν* — *πάρεσιν ἐνταυθοῖ* — *τάχ' οὖν τις ἀθθαδέστερον ἂν πρὸς με σχολίη* — *ἂν ὠφλε χιλίας δραχμάς* — *ἠγησάμενος ἐμαυτὸν ἐπιεικέστερον εἶναι ἢ ὥστε εἰς ταῦτ' ἴοντα σώζεσθαι* — *ἀμύχανον ἂν εἴη εὐδαιμονίας.*
- ὡς τοῖσιν ἐμπείροισι καὶ τὰς ξυμφορὰς
ζώσας ὀρῶ μάλιστα τῶν βουλευμάτων.
Translate. Enunciate the metrical rule of the Pause: is it violated in the above lines?
 - τέλει γὰρ ἦν τι νύξ ἀφῆ,
τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἔρχεται.
Translate. What part of the verb is ἀφῆ? also *κατέφθιθ'* and *προσταθέντα*? also *προσκέσεται* (practically)?
 - οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράφομαι.
Translate; and give the prevailing meanings of the paulo-post-future.
 - τὸ γὰρ τυχεῖν αὐτοῖς ἅπαντ' ἐνταῦθ' ἐνι.
Translate. What is the metrical deficiency in the line? What emendation has been suggested?
 - ἔξαιτῶν ὄπου.....
κίχιοι διπλῆν ἄρουραν οὐ τε καὶ τέκνων.

Translate. What word in Attic prose would correspond with *κίχημι* ?

(f) ἄλις, ἴν' ἐξήκεις δακρύων· ἀλλ' ἴθι στέγης ἔσω.

Translate. Name the metre of the line, and divide it into its constituent feet.

- Translate and briefly comment on the following:—Πυθοδώρου ἔτι δύο μῆνας ἄρχοντος — τὰς πύλας ἐκλείσέ τις στυρακίῳ ἀκοντίου ἀντὶ βαλάνου χρησάμενος ἐς τὸν μοχλόν — μία δὲ κλίνη κενὴ φέρεται — ξύλα φορμηδὸν τιθέντες, ὅπως μὴ διαχειοίτο ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ χῶμα — χωρὶς δὲ, ὅσα ὕφαντά τε καὶ λεία — λέγεται Ἀλκμαίῳ, ὅτε δὴ ἀλάσθαι αὐτὸν μετὰ τὸν φόνον τῆς μητρὸς, τὸν Ἀπόλλω ταύτην τὴν γῆν χρῆσαι οἰκεῖν.
6. Explain the following terms:—διέκπλους, ἀναστροφή, ἀνάκρουσις, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων, ἐπὶ κέρως; and translate *μετωπηδὸν ἔπλεον, φρυκτοὶ ἤρουτο, ἐξένευσαν*.
7. What epic line is supposed to have foretold the Peloponnesian war with the accompanying plague ?
8. Describe the constitution of the Athenian Senate, giving technical terms.
9. Who were the following persons? and for what remarkable?—Palamedes, Thrasybulus, Phormion, Lysander.
What were ἡ Σαλαμῖνία and ἡ Δαυλίαις ὄρις ?
10. Derive the following words, giving the English for both word and root:—ἀξιόχρεως, πλημμέλεια, ἐπίσχεσις, ὄμηρος, αὐτοέντες, αὐθαδία, νήπιος.
11. Inter hominem et bellum quid maxime interest? How does Cicero answer this question.
12. From what writer did Cicero professedly draw the subject matter of his treatise *De Officiis* ?
13. Translate and, where necessary, explain the following:—Jus fetiale — Persicum bellum — nec cauponantes bellum — sed utcumque aderunt — hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur — via compendiarum — gloria et quaerenda et collocanda ratione est — mortui numerum obtinent jure caesorum — largitio fundum non habet — Orestis prandia decumæ nomine magno honori fuerunt — bono ne impediatur divitiarum quo minus juvetur, modo ne adjuvent — ad medium Janum sedentes.
14. What trees were sacred to Hercules, to Venus, to the Chaonian Father? Name the tallest Italian tree.
15. Derive officium, simplex, surgo, bruma, juxta, crimen.
16. Distinguish between the meaning of the following words according to the quantity of the first syllable—lege, voces, malus, media, avia, aret.
17. Say a few words in explanation of the following:—auro plurima fluxit — vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris — non pomus sua nomina servat — optima putri arva solo — adeo in teneris consuescere multum est — squalentes infode conchas — oscilla suspendunt mollia — populi tabularia — Sarranum ostrum — bis triumphatas utroque ab littore gentes — aera dissiliunt vulgo — stiria iuduruit barbis — tonsum contingunt corpus amurcæ — summa jejuna sanie infuscatur arena — illuvie peresa vellera — sacra Samothracum.
18. Supply a short history of the life of Germanicus, and enumerate the various honors paid him at his death.
19. Give the exact meaning of *quin et* and of *atqui*.
20. Who was Memnon? What is fabled of his statue?

Classics.—III.

Three hours.

DR. BROMBY, *Examiner*.

CICERO—*De Officiis*, Books I. & II. TACITUS—*Annals*, Book II. GEORGIOS—II & III.

1. Translate—

(A) Ac latissime quidem patens hominibus inter ipsos, omnibus inter omnes, societas hæc est: in qua omnium rerum, quas ad communem hominum usum natura genuit, est servanda communitas, ut, quæ descripta sunt legibus et jure civili, hæc ita teneantur, ut sit constitutum: e quibus ipsis cetera sic observentur, ut in Græcorum proverbio est: *Amicorum esse communia omnia*. Omnia autem communia hominum videntur ea, quæ sunt generis ejus, quod, ab Ennio positum in una re, transferri in multas potest.

Homó, qui erranti cómiter monstrát viam,
Quasi lúmine de suo lúmine accendát, facit,
Nihilóminus ipsi lúcet, quum illi accénderit.

(B) Modus tamen adsit. Duri enim hominis, vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis. Id quum periculosum ipsi est, tum etiam sordidum ad famam, committere, ut accusator nominere: quod contigit M. Bruto, summo genere nato, illius filio, qui juris civilis in primis peritus fuit. Atque etiam hoc præceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, ne quem umquam innocentem iudicio capitis arcessas: id enim sine scelere fieri nullo pacto potest. Nam quid est tam inhumanum, quam eloquentiam, a natura ad salutem hominum et ad conservationem datam, ad bonorum pestem perniciemque convertere?

2. Translate—

(A) Quod superest, quæcumque premes virgulta per agros,
 Sparge fimo pingui, et multa memor occule terra;
 Aut lapidem bibulum, aut squalentes infode conchas;
 Inter enim labentur aquæ, tenuisque subibit
 Halitus, atque animos tollent sata. Jamque reperti,
 Qui saxo super atque ingentis pondere testæ
 Urgerent: hoc effusos munimen ad imbres;
 Hoc, ubi hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva.
 Seminibus positis, superest deducere terram
 Sæpius ad capita et duros jactare bidentes,
 Aut presso exercere solum sub vomere, et ipsa
 Flectere luctantes inter vineta juvencos:
 Tum leves calamos, et rasæ hastilia virgæ
 Fraxineasque aptare sudes furcasque bicornes,
 Viribus eniti quarum, et contemnere ventos
 Assuescant, summasque sequi tabulata per ulmos.

(B) At tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit æstas,
 Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare
 Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum,
 Sitque laboranti similis; tunc cursibus auras,
 Tum vocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
 Æquora, vix summa vestigia ponat arena:
 Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo quum densus ab oris
 Incubnit, Scythiæque hiemes atque arida differt
 Nubila: tum segetes altæ campique natantes
 Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summæque sonorem
 Dant silvæ, longique urgent ad litora fluctus;
 Ille volat, simul arva fuga simul æquora verrens.
 Hic vel ad Elei metas et maxima campi
 Sudabit spatia, et spumas aget ore cruentas;
 Belgica vel molli melius feret esseda collo.
 Tum demum crassa magnum farragine corpus
 Crescere jam domitis sinito; namque ante domandum
 Ingentes tollent animos, prensique negabunt
 Verbera lenta pati et duris parere lupatis.

3. Translate—

Quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, et truculentia cæli præstat Germania, tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, hostilibus circum litoribus, aut ita vasto et profundo, ut credatur novissimum ac sine terris mare. Pars navium haustæ sunt; plures apud insulas longius sitas ejectæ; milesque, nullo illic hominum cultu, fame absumptus, nisi quos corpora equorum eodem elisa toleraverant. Sola Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpult; quem per omnes illos dies noctesque apud scopulos et prominentes oras, cum se tanti exitii reum clamitaret, vix cohibuere amici quo minus eodem mari oppeteret. Tandem relabente æstu et secundante vento claudæ naves raro remigio aut intentis vestibus, et quædam a validioribus tractæ, revertere; quas raptim refectas misit ut scrutarentur insulas. Collecti ea cura plerique: multos Angrivarii, nuper in fidem accepti, redemptos ab interioribus reddidere; quidam in Britanniam rapti, et remissi a regulis. Ut quis ex longinquo revererat, miracula narrabant, vim turbinum et inauditas volucres, monstra maris, ambiguas hominum et belluarum formas, visa sive ex metu credita.

4. Translate—

Tum vacuos orbes (crudum ac miserabile vitæ
 Supplicium) ostentat; manibusque cruentis
 Pulsat inare solum, sævæque ita voce precatur:
 Quam video, multumque mihi consueta vocari,
 Annue, Tisiphone, perversaque vota secunda:
 Si bene quid merui, si me de matre cadentem
 Fovisti gremio, et trajectum vulnere plantas
 Firmasti; si stagna peti Cirrhæa bicorni
 Interfusa jugo, trifidæque in Phocidos arcto

Longævum implicui regem, secuique tremētis
 Ora senis, dum quæro patrem; si Sphingos iniquæ
 Callidus ambages, te præmonstrante resolvi;
 Huc ades, et totos in pœnam ordire nepotes.

Talia jactanti crudelis Diva severos
 Advertit vultus. Inamœnum forte sedebat
 Cocyton juxta; resolutaque vertice crines,
 Lambere sulfureas permiserat anguibus undas.
 Ilicet igne Jovis lapsisque citatior astris
 Tristibus exsiluit ripis. Discedit inane
 Vulgus, et occursus dominæ pavet. Illa per umbras,
 Et caligantes animarum examine campos,
 Tænariæ limen petit irremeabile portæ.

5. Translate—

In castris Pompeii videre licuit triclinia structa, magnum argenti pondus expositum, recentibus cespitibus tabernacula constrata, Lucii etiam Lentuli et nonnullorum tabernacula protecta edera, multaque præterea, quæ nimiam luxuriam et victoriæ fiduciam designarent, ut facile existimari posset nihil eos de eventu ejus diei timuisse, qui non necessarias conquireret voluptates. At hi miserrimo ac patientissimo exercitui Cæsaris luxuriam objiciebant cui semper omnia ad necessarium usum defuissent. Pompeius, jam cum intra vallum nostri versarentur, equum nactus, detractis insignibus imperatoris, decumana porta se ex castris ejecit, protinusque equo citato Larissam contendit.

Classics.—IV.

Three hours.

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

GREEK COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Greek prose in the style of Thucydides—

Belisarius accordingly invested it both by land and sea, and obtained by capitulation a tower serving as an outwork to the suburb. Meanwhile a deputation from the Neapolitans endeavoured to dissuade him from the enterprise. Their spokesman, whose name was Stephen, represented that the inhabitants of the country were withheld from making a display in his favour by the Gallic soldiers who had left their wives, children, and property under the mercy of Theodotus, and could not surrender the city without incurring the certain vengeance of the tyrant. "And what benefit," he added, "could accrue to the imperial army from our forcible subjection? For if you are successful in your subsequent attacks on the capital, the possession of this city would naturally and without effort follow that of Rome; but if, on the contrary, as is not improbable, you are worsted, then the possession of this city would be useless, and it would be quite impossible to preserve it." "Whether or not," replied the Roman General, "the siege I have proposed is advantageous it is not for the citizens of the invested city to determine, but it is on the present situation of your affairs and the alternative offered you, that I wish you to deliberate. Do not shut your gates to an expedition, whose aim is the vindication of liberty in the Italian cities, and of yours among the rest, nor prefer a barbarian bondage to the laws and liberties of Rome."

2. Translate into Greek Iambics—

We trod the shadow of the downward hill,
 We passed from light to dark. On the other side
 Is scooped a cavern and a mountain hall
 Which none have fathomed. If you go far in
 (The country people rumour) you may hear
 The moaning of the woman and the child,
 Shut in the secret chambers of the rock.
 I too have heard a sound—perchance of streams
 Running far on within its inmost halls,
 The home of darkness; but the cavern-mouth
 Half overtrailed with a wanton weed,
 Gives birth to a brawling brook that passing lightly
 Adown a natural stair of tangled roots,
 Is presently received in a sweet grove
 Of eglantines, a place of burial
 Far lovelier than its cradle.

Classics.—V.

Four hours.

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

LATIN COMPOSITION.

1. Translate into Latin prose—

One of the strongest incitements to excel in such arts and accomplishments as are in the highest esteem among men, is the natural passion which the mind of man has for glory, which, though it may be faulty in the excess of it, ought by no means to be discouraged. Perhaps some moralists are too severe in beating down this principle, which seems to be a spring implanted by nature to give motion to all the latent powers of the soul, and is always observed to exert itself with the greatest force in the most generous dispositions. The men whose characters have shone the brightest among the ancient Romans appear to have been strongly animated by this passion. Cicero, whose learning and services to his country are so well known, was inflamed by it to an extravagant degree, and warmly presses Lucceius, who was composing a history of those times, to be very particular and zealous in relating the story of his consulship, and to execute it speedily that he might have the pleasure of enjoying in his lifetime some part of the honour which he foresaw would be paid to his memory. This was the ambition of a great mind, but he is faulty in the degree of it, and cannot refrain from soliciting the historian upon this occasion to neglect the strict laws of history, and in praising him even to exceed the bounds of truth. The younger Pliny appears to have had the same passion for fame, but accompanied with greater chasteness and modesty.

2. Translate into Latin Elegiacs—

Night wanes—the vapours round the mountains curl'd
Melt into morn, and Light awakes the world.
Man has another day to swell the past,
And lead him near to little, but his last ;
But mighty nature bounds as from her birth,
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth ;
Flowers in the valley, splendour in the beam,
Health on the gale, and freshness in the stream.
Immortal man ! behold her glories shine,
And cry, exulting inly, “They are thine !”
Gaze on, while yet thy gladden'd eye may see ;
A morrow comes when they are not for thee ;
And grieve what may above thy senseless bier,
Nor earth nor sky will yield a single tear ;
Nor cloud shall gather more, nor leaf shall fall,
Nor gale breathe forth one sigh for thee, for all ;
But creeping things shall revel in their spoil,
And fit thy clay to fertilize the soil.

English.

Three hours.

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

1. Name the different types of language. Give examples of each, and state to which type English belongs.
2. Summarize the elements which compose the English language, and comment on the introduction of Latin words.
3. Give Grimm's law, quoting examples in illustration, and state real or apparent exceptions to the law.
4. Explain the effects of the Norman conquest on the English language.
5. Compare the following adjectives:—Late, nigh, near, good, ill, little, many. Give the etymology of each form.

6. Comment on the following :—

- (a) The origin and history of the apostrophe.
- (b) The D of the weak conjugation.
- (c) The origin of strong verb-forms.
- (d) The history of the gutturals.
- (e) Emphasis, accent, alliteration.

7. Give the various ways of forming the plural in English, with their etymology.

8. Show by examples how the adjectival idea is expressed, and compare English in this respect with French and German.

9. What is the origin of the two articles, and what traces of their extraction do they still present?

10. How is the relation between the members of a compound expressed? Give examples of each order and comment on their origin.

11. Give a sketch of the Pre-Shaksperian Drama, and write a life of Shakspeare.

Account for the great development of the Drama in Elizabeth's reign.

12. Name the authors of the following extracts, and refer to the context :—

- (a) But she is in her grave,—and oh!
The difference to me.
- (b) The swain responsive as the milk maid sung.
- (c) But come thou Goddess, fair and free,
In Heaven ycleaped Euphrosyne.
- (d) There is, in souls, a sympathy with sounds.
- (e) Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
- (f) Procrastination is the thief of time.
- (g) Know then, this truth, enough for man to know,
“Virtue alone is happiness below.”

French.

Three hours.

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

1. Translate into English—

Ne croyez pourtant pas que sur ces fameux trottoirs dont on parle tant, vous puissiez marcher paisiblement, sans craindre les suites fâcheuses d'une distraction. A la vérité, vous êtes à l'abri des chevaux et des voitures; mais vous n'en-avez pas moins besoin de toute votre attention pour vous garantir des dangers dont menacent à chaque pas les brouettes des marchands; les sceaux des marchands de lait, qui sont exactement comme ceux de nos porteurs d'eau, et qui courent les rues depuis la pointe du jour jusqu'à sept heures du soir; les fardeaux de toute espèce dont sont chargés les portefaix; les pelles et les pioches des balayeurs de rue; les paniers des boulangers et des marchands de gâteaux; les outils, ustensiles, et matériaux transportés par des ouvriers de toute profession, et notamment par les maçons; mais surtout les échelles des allumeurs de lanternes, qui, dès que le jour commence à tomber, courent comme des fous, leur échelle sur l'épaule, de lanterne en lanterne, au risque de renverser tout ce qui se trouve devant eux: cette précipitation leur est nécessaire, attendu la trop grande quantité de lanternes que chacun d'eux a dans son département.

2. Translate into English—

George Dandin, Lubin.

Geo. Dandin.—(bas, à part.) Voici mon homme de tantôt.

Lub.—Ah! vous voilà, monsieur le babillard, à qui j'avais tant recommandé de ne point parler, et qui me l'aviez tant promis! Vous êtes donc un causeur, et vous allez redire ce que l'on vous dit en secret.

Geo. Dand.—Moi?

Lub.—Oui ; vous avez été tout rapporter au mari, et vous êtes cause qu'il a fait du vacarme. Je suis bien aise de savoir que vous avez de la langue, et cela m'apprendra à ne vous plus rien dire.

Geo. Dand.—Écoute, mon ami.

Lub.—Si vous n'aviez point babillé, je vous aurais conté ce qui se passe à cette heure ; mais, pour votre punition, vous ne sauriez rien du tout.

Geo. Dand.—Comment ! qu'est-ce qui se passe ?

Lub.—Rien, rien. Voilà ce que c'est d'avoir causé ; vous n'en tâterez plus, et je vous laisse sur la bonne bouche.

Geo. Dand.—Arrête un peu.

Lub.—Point.

Geo. Dand.—Je ne te veux dire qu'un mot.

Lub.—Nenni, nenni. Vous avez envie de me tirer les vers du nez.

3. Comment on the derivation and meaning of *faillir* and *falloir*.
4. Give the English of the following words :—Agneau, manteau, marmot, air, bande, arbre, dindon, loup, corbeille, partie.
Write down the diminutive of each.
5. Give a summary of the elements of the French language.
6. Give a list of the adverbs of affirmation and negation, with their etymology.
7. What is the origin of the plural in *s* ?
8. Derive *cercueil* and *vi-comte*, and show how the accent in compound words in French is determined ?
9. Allez *m'amour*, et dites à votre notaire qu'il expédie ce que vous savez. (*Malade Imaginaire*).
Translate the above, and comment on *m'amour*.
10. Translate into French—
The little republic to which I gave laws was regulated in the following manner : by sun-rise we all assembled in our common apartment, the fire being previously kindled by the servant. After we had saluted each other with proper ceremony, for I always thought fit to keep up some mechanical forms of good breeding, without which freedom ever destroys friendship, we all bent in gratitude to that Being who gave us another day. This duty being performed, my son and I went to pursue our usual industry abroad, while my wife and daughters employed themselves in providing breakfast, which was always ready at a certain time. I allowed half-an-hour for this meal, and an hour for dinner ; which time was taken up in innocent mirth between my wife and daughters, and in philosophical arguments between my son and me.
11. Derive the following words, giving the English for each :—*tiède*, *toit*, *aube*, *avoine*, *souvent*, *rez-de-chaussée*, *huissier*, *aioul*, *alouette*, *blé*, *brebis*, *carré*, *céans*, *chêne*, *dos*, *pêche*, *écriin*, *épée*, *loir*, *mûr*, *grenouille*.

Modern History.

Three hours.

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

1. Give an account of the origin and jurisdiction of the Star Chamber, and estimate its influence in enhancing the royal power.
2. Write a sketch of the character and policy of Elizabeth.
3. Discuss the question of the title of James I. to the Crown of England. How did the Commons vindicate their privileges in the beginning of his reign ?
4. What was the origin of Ship-money ? By whom especially was payment of it refused ? Give arguments on the case.
5. Enumerate the respective claims of the Royalist and Parliamentary parties to support at the outbreak of the Civil War.

6. "No part of his policy is more characteristic of Cromwell's mind, whether in its strength or in its weakness, than his management of foreign affairs."

Explain this statement.

7. "The period between the fall of Clarendon in 1667 and the commencement of Lord Danby's administration in 1673 is generally reckoned one of the most disgraceful in the annals of our monarchy."

Give a sketch of the period mentioned in the above extract.

8. Give an account of the Earl of Danby's administration. What led to his fall, and what questions arose on his impeachment?
9. Discuss briefly the justice and necessity of the Revolution of 1688. Comment on the circumstances attending it, and its salutary consequences.
10. Write a sketch of the life and character of Sir Robert Walpole. Give an account of his foreign policy, and briefly compare him with Pitt the younger.
11. What events led to the conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle? Review briefly the state of Europe at the time.
12. Give a short account of the Free Trade movement in England.

TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart, 21st September, 1881.

EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1882.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1882.

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.

The first day of September in each year is fixed and appointed as the date upon which the ages of Candidates for the Tasmanian Scholarships shall in each year be ascertained and computed.

Every youth desiring to become a Candidate for any such Scholarship shall send in his name to the Council at least one week before the first day of the Examination at which he desires to compete for such Scholarship, and shall furnish proof satisfactory to the Council that he is qualified according to the Act to become a Candidate, otherwise he shall not be allowed to compete at such Examination.

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 1882.

I.—CLASSICS.

GREEK.—Plato, *Apologia*; Thucydides, *Book II.*; Sophocles, *Ædipus Tyrannus*.

LATIN.—Cicero, *De Officiis, Books I. & II.*; Tacitus, *Annals, Book II.*; Vergil, *Georgics, Books II. & III.*

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

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.

* Intending Candidates are requested to inform the Council, on or before the 1st October, 1882, whether they wish to be examined in French or German.

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)
(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.