

To be kept with Educational papers
Presented by Sat. Hugh W. Linnan

J. D. Weston

To remain at Normal School



Matriculation Examination. - June 1869.

Friday, July 2. - Morning, 10 to 1.

Natural Philosophy.

J.R.S. }

Examiners, Prof. W. G. Adams, M.A., and Prof. G. Carey, Foster, B.A., }

1. A balloon has been ascending vertically at a uniform rate for 4.5 seconds, and a stone let fall from it reaches the ground in 7 seconds. Find the velocity of the balloon, and its height when the stone is let fall.

2. In a system of 1 fixed and 4 movable pulleys, in which one end of each string is fixed to a beam, find the relation between the power and the weight (neglecting the weight of the pulleys), when one of the strings is nailed to the pulley round which it passes.

What is the force exerted on the beam to which the strings are attached?

3. Two uniform cylinders of the same material, one of them 8 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, the other 6 inches long and 3 inches in diameter, are joined together, end to end, so that their axes are in the same straight line. Find the centre of gravity of the combination.

4. If two forces acting on a point are represented in magnitude and direction by two sides of a triangle, under what circumstances will the third side correctly represent their resultant? Forces of 20 and 10 act along the sides AB and BC respectively of an equilateral triangle: find the magnitude of their resultant.

5. Distinguish between the Statical and Dynamical measures of Force. How are they related to one another?

6. Describe an experiment which proves that the upward pressure of a fluid on any substance immersed in it is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the substance. Give a sketch showing the arrangement of the apparatus.

7. If a bladder containing 300 cubic inches of air under a pressure equal to that of 30 inches of mercury be sunk to 240 feet below the surface of water, the barometer at the time standing at 28.5 inches, to what volume will the air in the bladder be compressed? [Specific gravity of mercury = 13.6.]

8. Explain, and give a sketch to illustrate, the mode of Vibration of Air set in motion by a vibrating Tuning-fork.

Taking 1120 feet per second as the velocity of sound in air at 14° Centigrade, find the number of vibrations which a "middle C" tuning-fork, making 256 vibrations per second, must make before its sound is audible at a distance of 154 feet, the temperature of the air being 14° C.

9. Explain how to find experimentally the focal length of a Convex Lens. If a small object and its image be at distances of 6 and 2.5 inches on opposite sides of the lens, find the focal length of the lens.

Girls' High School

Lora Scott

Maggie Osgood

Grace Darling

Lillian Martin

Bessie Hadford

Results of

School Examinations,

June, 1898.

Herman

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Matriculation Examination, — June 1869.

Tuesday, June 29. — Afternoon, 3 to 6.

French.

Examiners, Rev. P. H. E. Brette, B. D., and Prof. Caspal, LL. D.

I. Translate into English:

Tu fis bien de payer les dettes paternelles;
Mais c'était obéir aux règles éternelles;
Tu serais méprisable, ayant autrement fait;
Puis, du premier instinct c'était le prompt effet:
Un sacrifice fier charme une âme hautaine;
La gloire en est présente, et la douleur lointaine.

Je ne méconnaissais point un acte noble en soi;
Tu fis bien; mais beaucoup auraient fait comme toi.
La vertu, qui n'est pas d'un facile exercice,
C'est la persévérance après le sacrifice,
C'est, quand le premier feu s'est lentement éteint,
La résolution qui survit à l'instinct,
Et, seule devant soi, paisible, refroidie,
Par un monde oublieux n'étant plus applaudie,
À travers les besoins, l'injure et le dégoût,
Modeste et ferme, suit son chemin jusqu'au bout.
Voilà mon vrai héros! voilà mon homme rare!
Ce n'est pas celui-là que l'amour-propre égare;
Il ne rougirait pas d'un honnête métier,
Et croirait plus louable, et même plus altier,
De vivre dignement de l'art que l'on enseigne,
Que d'épouser la dot de quelque vieille duègne.

Ponsard: "L'Honneur et l'Argent."

II. Grammatical Questions on the above Passage.

[N. B. These Questions form an essential part of the Examination.]

1. Give (a) the masculine singular of the following adjectives: — Paternelles, hautaine, paisible, vieille: (b) the feminine plural of premier, prompt, noble, oublieux, vrai, celui-là: (c) the corresponding feminine of homme and héros.

2. Tu fis; Je ne méconnaissais point; suit; croirait; s'est éteint; survit. Parse these verbs; give the participle past and participle present; and conjugate the indicative present of the same.

3. (a) In what persons (and of which tenses) are the following verbs alike? — Être and suivre; croire and croître? (b) When do you always expect to find a circumflex accent on the i in verbs ending in -aître and -oître?

4. Un sacrifice. Why is that substantive masculine? Which are the French substantives coming from the Latin jumentum, stabilium, studium, arbor, dens, fons, navis, ungula? Show their respective gender by putting before each an article (definite or indefinite), and an adjective having a different termination for the masculine and feminine.

5. Lentement. How is this adverb formed? Give the comparative and superlative of bien; and form adverbs from the fol-

lowing adjectives:—Éternel; premier; instinctif; heureux; vrai; prudent.

6. C'est la persévérance. When do you translate "it is" by c'est, and when by il est? Translate:—"It is very useful to know modern languages." "Yes; it is true."—"Who knocks at the door? Is it your brother?" "No; it is too early for him; it is only nine o'clock."

III. Translate the following Extracts:—

(a)

La politesse est à l'esprit
Ce que la grâce est au visage;
De la bonté du cœur elle est la douce image,
Et c'est la bonté qu'on chérit.

—Voltaire.

(b)

Le livre de la vie est le livre suprême
Qu'on ne peut ni fermer ni rouvrir à son choix;
Le passage attachant ne s'y lit pas deux fois,
Mais le feuillet fatal se tourne de lui-même:
On voudrait revenir à la page où l'on aime,
Et la page où l'on meurt est déjà sous nos doigts.

—Lamartine.

(c) L'homme est obligé de penser sa parole avant de parler sa pensée. — Balzac.

(d) Voir, c'est savoir; vouloir, c'est pouvoir; oser, c'est avoir. — A. de Musset.

(e) La pensée est le labour de l'intelligence, la rêverie en est la volupté. Remplacer la pensée par la rêverie, c'est confondre un poison avec une nourriture. — Victor Hugo.

IV. Translate into English:

Voilà la guerre, Fritz! Regarde, et souviens-toi!...
Oui, voilà la guerre: la mort et la destruction, la fureur et la haine, l'oubli de tous sentiments humains. Quand le Seigneur nous frappe de ses malédictions, quand il nous envoie la peste et la famine, au moins ce sont des fléaux inévitables décrétés par sa sagesse; mais ici, c'est l'homme lui-même qui décrète la misère contre ses semblables, et c'est lui qui porte au loin ses ravages sans pitié. Hier, nous étions en paix, nous ne demandions rien à personne, nous n'avions pas fait de mal, et tout à coup des hommes étrangers sont venus nous frapper, nous ruiner et nous détruire. Ah! qu'ils soient maudits, ceux qui provoquent de tels malheurs par esprit d'ambition; qu'ils soient l'exécration des siècles! Fritz, souviens-toi de cela; c'est tout ce qu'il y a de plus abominable sur la terre. Des hommes qui ne se connaissent pas, qui ne se sont jamais vus, et qui tout à coup se précipitent les uns sur les autres pour se déchirer! Cela seul devrait nous faire croire en Dieu; car il faut un vengeur de telles iniquités. —

Irckmann-Chatrion: "Madame }
Thérèse!"

Matriculation Examination, June 1869.

Wednesday, June 30. — Morning, 10 to 1.

Arithmetic and Algebra.

Examiners, E. J. Routh, Esq., M.A., and Prof. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.

1. Divide 4.068 by .0018; and simplify the two expressions

$$\frac{4\frac{2}{3} - 3\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{2}{3} + 3\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{2}{3} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{2\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{2}}{3\frac{1}{2} - 1} + \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

2. Express £4. 6s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ + $\frac{1}{5}$ of a farthing as a decimal of £5.

3. A grocer mixes 3 cwt 15 lbs of sugar at 14d. per lb with 10 cwt 10 lbs at 4d. per lb. At what price per lb should he sell the mixture that he may neither gain nor lose?

4. A person having £1000 invests in the Three per Cents at 92, and pays a broker for making the investment $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the stock purchased. After 3 years he sells at 95 and again pays a broker $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. What did he receive as interest? and what did he gain on the whole?

5. Find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$; and extract the Square Root of 32.14 to four places of decimals.

6. Divide $x^4 - 6x^2 + 1$ by $x^2 - 2x - 1$; and simplify

$$\frac{x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{x^3 - 3x + 2}{2x^3 - 3x^2 + 1}.$$

7. If $a:b::c:d$, prove that

$$(1) \quad a+b : a-b :: c+d : c-d;$$

$$(2) \quad \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^2 = 2 \frac{ac}{bd}.$$

8. Investigate a rule to find the sum of any Arithmetical Progression.

If a, b, c, d be in Arithmetical Progression, prove that

$$\frac{b^2 + d^2}{2} + a^2 + c^2 = 2(ab + cd) - bd.$$

9. Solve $\frac{11x+13}{24} - \frac{3x+2}{5} + x = \frac{4x+7}{11}$;

and also

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 10 \\ 8x - 7y = 2 \end{cases}$$

10. There are two stations, A and B, 1760 yards distant from each other. A man starting from A at two o'clock and walking uniformly reaches B at half-past two. Another man starting from B at ten minutes past two reaches A at twenty-five minutes past two. At what distance from A did the two men pass each other?

Matriculation Examination. - June 1869.

Monday, June 28. - Afternoon, 2 to 4.

Latin Classic.

Examiners, Rev. Dr. Holden and J. A. Paley, Esq., M. A.

Translate into English:

A.

Cicero: De Amicitia.

Secerni autem blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest, adhibita diligentia, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris. Contio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat, tamen judicare solet, quid intersit inter popularem, id est assentatorem et levem civem, et inter constantem et severum et gravem. Quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper influebat in aures contionis, quum ferret legem de Tribunis plebis reficiendis! Dissuasimus nos: sed nihil de me, de Scipione dicam libentius. Quanta illa, dii immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! ut facile duces Populi Romani, non comitem, diceret. Sed adquisitis, et est in manibus oratio. Itaque lex popularis suffragiis populi repudiata est. Atque, ut ad me rediam, meministis, L. Maximo fratre Scipionis et L. Mancino consulibus, quam popularis lex de sacerdotibus C. Licinii Crassi videbatur: cooptatio enim collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur. Atque is primus instituit in forum versus agere cum populo: Tamen illius vendibilem orationem religio deorum immortalium, nobis defendentibus, facile vincebat. Atque id actum est Prætoris me, quinquennio ante quam consul sum factus. Ita re magis quam auctoritate causa illa defensa est. Quod si in scena, id est in contione, in qua rebus fictis et adumbratis loci plurimum est, tamen verum valet, si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, quid in amicitia fieri oportet, quæ tota veritate perpenditur? in qua, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas tumque ostendas, nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeas, ne amare quidem aut amari, quum id quam vere fiat ignores.

B.

Cicero: Pro Archia.

Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus æternum suorum laborum facile præconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum dixisse aiunt, quum ex eo quæreretur, quod acroama aut cuius vocem libentissime audiret, Eius a quo sua virtus optime prædicaretur. Itaque ille Marius item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cuius ingenio putabat ea quæ gesserat posse celebrari. Mithridaticum vero bellum totum ab hoc expressum est: qui libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum virum, verum etiam Populi Romani nomen illustrent. Populus enim Romanus aperuit, Lucullo imperante, Pontum, regis quondam opibus et

ipsa natura regionis vallatum: Populi Romani exercitus, eodem duce, non maxima manu, innumerabiles Armeniorum copias fudit: Populi Romani laus est urbem amicissimam Cyzicensorum ex omni impetu regio ereptam esse: nostra semper feretur et prædicabitur, L. Lucullo dimicante, cum interfectis ducibus depresso hostium classis et incredibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis: nostra sunt tropæa, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphus: quæ quorum ingenis efferuntur, ab iis Populi Romani fama celebratur. Carus fuit Apicano superiori noster Ennius: itaque etiam in sepulchro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus e marmore. Ac iis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui laudatur, sed etiam Populi Romani nomen ornatur. In cælum hujus proavis ^{Cato} tollitur: magnus honos Populi Romani rebus adjungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi, Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum laude decorantur. Ergo illum qui hæc fecerat, Rudinum hominem, majores nostri in civitatem receperunt: nos hunc Heraclensem, multis civitatibus expetitur, in hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate ejiciemus.

1. Arrange in chronological order and give the dates of the following persons and events:— Juvenal; Livy; the First Decemvirate; the Catilinarian Conspiracy; the Third Mithridatic War; Horace; Pliny the Younger; Ennius; the Samnite War; Plautus; Scipio Africanus Minor; the Battles of Philippi, Cannæ, Actium, and the Metaurus.

2. The nature and constitution of the three popular assemblies (Comitia) at Rome.

3. Explain the terms Terre, Promulgare, Rogare legem. If a Roman law was called after the person who proposed it, from which of his names did it usually receive its title? Give instances from the "Laelius".

4. Give the ancient names, and mark the geographical position of the following places:— Marseilles; Lyons; Leyden; Brindisi; Tivoli; Cordova; Padua; Bologna; Constantinople; Cadiz; Meşina; Cartagena.

5. The extent of the Roman Empire at the death of Augustus.

Matriculation Examination. - June 1869.

Thursday, July 1. - Morning, 10 to 1.

English Language.

Examiners, Rev. Dr. Angus and J. G. Fitch, Esq., M.A.

1. Select from the following words those in which a true Diphthong, or coalition of two vowel-sounds, occurs; and give your reason for rejecting the rest: - Belief; Boat; Neuter; Bread; Bounty; Cooperate; Tough; Boot; Boil; Rufia.

2. Take the following sentence, and arrange in three groups the words of Saxon, Greek, and Latin origin, respectively; give fully the derivation of the words underlined: -

"Not second he, who rode sublime

Upon the seraph wings of ecstasy

The secret of the abyss to spy.

He passed the flaming bands of place and time;

The living throne, the sapphire blaze,

Where angels tremble while they gaze,

He saw; but, blasted with excess of light,

Closed his eyes in endless night."

3. Write out and punctuate the Passage read by the Examiner.

4. Discuss the propriety of such forms as "Moneyed", "Comfortable", "Positivist", "Telegram", "Bicycle".

5. By the help of Suffixes, convert the following Adjectives into Nouns, -

Sweet; Humble; Wise; Broad; Pure; Perfect;

and the following Nouns into Adjectives, -

Snow; Grace; Brother; Sense; Coal; Wood.

Give two other examples of each formation; and state to what language each suffix belongs.

6. Parse and analyze the sentence—
"What thou biddest
Unargued I obey."

7. What were the original meanings, respectively, of—
Have; Be; Can; Shall; May; Must; Will;
when used as principal verbs? and how has the meaning been
modified in each case by their use as auxiliaries?

8. What is an Irregular Verb? Show how far it is pos-
sible to classify, or to reduce to rule, many so-called irregu-
lar verbs. Is there any form of irregularity which might
more properly be explained as Defectiveness? Give examples.

9. In what cases are the several words underlined:—
This cost five shillings. He was offered a pension. He died
as a Christian. He lived a saint. "And all the air a so-
lemn stillness holds!" The investment yielded me large
profit.

10. Define the meaning of the following grammatical
terms, and give examples of their use:—"Relative"; "Transi-
tive"; "Predicate"; "Infinitive"; "Apposition".

Matriculation Examination. - June 1869.

Monday, June 28. - Afternoon, 4 to 6.

Latin Grammar and Composition.

Examiners, Rev. Dr. Holden and H. A. Paley, Esq., M.A.

1. Decline in the singular, venter, tellus, gener, genus, senitus, lis, nux, dea, murus, caro, domus, series; and in the plural, mel, nix, crus, imber, later, latus, carcer, lepus, pecus, nepos, litus, vis.

2. Write down the Comparatives and Superlatives of acer, celer, dives, gracilis, nequam, parvus, tenuis, bone, diu, prope, raro, vafre.

3. From what verbs do the following Participles come: - visus, fis-
sus, lappus, mensus, nactus, nixus, orsus, pactus, ratus, refertus, tritus, vinc-
tus.

4. State what Cases are usually joined with the following Verbs and Adjectives: - Ausculto, careo, caveo, consulo, induo, invideo, me-
deor, suadeo, studeo, avidus, dispar, idoneus, immunis, inops, tenax.

5. Give examples in Latin of Defective, Frequentative, and Desiderative Verbs.

6. The meanings of erga, in, ob, pro, super, tenus, with the cases which they govern.

7. Hoc verum esse persuademus. Ire pollicitus est. Senatus edixit ut nemo urbe excederet. Sine gratia agenda nemo vivit bene. Point out and correct the faults in the above sentences.

8. Translate into Latin:

(1) He came to see.

a) (2) I heard he was weary of contending.

a) (3) You use (adhibeo) an expression (vox) which is not becoming.

a) (4) I shall not be allowed to come.

(5) If Regulus had been willing to break (fallo) his word (fides), he would have escaped tortures and death.

(6) He thinks that they will all be killed, unless they re-
turn immediately.

(7) He said there was no need of hurry.

(8) This is to be done - [according as it expresses necessity or possibi-
lity].

a) - N.B. - In (2), (3), and (4) use an impersonal verb.

Matriculation Examination. — June 1869.

Tuesday, June 29. — Morning, 10 to 1.

Greek.

Examiners, Rev. W. Holden and J. A. Paley, Esq., M.A.

Homer: Odyssey, Book X.

Translate into English:

A.

"Ἐνθα δ' ἐπ' ἠπείρου βῆμεν καὶ ἀφυσσάμεθ' ὕδωρ,
αἶψα δὲ δείπνον ἔλοντο θοῆς παρὰ νηυσὶν ἑταῖροι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σίτιό τε πασσάμεθ' ἠδὲ ποτήτος,
δὴ τότε γὰρ κήρυκά τ' ὀπασσάμενος καὶ ἑταῖρον,
βῆν εἰς Αἰόλου κλυτὰ δῶματα· τὸν δ' ἐκίχανον
δαίνυμενον παρὰ ἧ τ' ἀλόχῳ καὶ οἴσι τέκεσσι.
ἔλθόντες δ' ἐς δῶμα παρὰ σταθμοῖσιν ἐπ' οὐδοῦ
ἐξόμεθ'· οἱ δ' ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἑθάμβεον ἔκ τ' ἐρέοντο·

" Πῶς ἦλθες, Ὀδυσσεῦ; τίς τοι κακὸς ἔχραε δαίμων;
ἦ μὲν σ' ἐνδυκέως ἀπεπέμπομεν, ὄφρ' ἀφίκοιο
πατρίδα σὴν καὶ δῶμα, καὶ ἄ πού τοι φίλον ἔστίν."

"Ὡς φάσαν· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μετεφώνεον ἀχνύμενος κῆρ·
"ἄσάν μ' ἑταῖροί τε κακοὶ πρὸς τοῖσιν τε ὕπνος
σχέτλιος· ἀλλ' ἀκέσασθε, φίλοι· δύναμις γὰρ ἐν ὑμῖν."

"Ὡς ἐφάρμην μαλακοῖσι καθαπτόμενος ἐπέεσσιν·
οἱ δ' ἀνεῶ ἐγένοντο· πατὴρ δ' ἠμείβετο μυθῶ·

"Ἐρρ' ἐκ νῆσου θάσσον, ἐλέγχιστε ζώντων·
οὐ γὰρ μοι θέμις ἐστὶ κομιζέμεν οὐδ' ἀποπέμπειν
ἄνδρα τὸν ὅς κε θεοῖσιν ἀπέχθεται μακάρεσσιν."

B.

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν κλαίοντες ἔερχατο· τοῖσι δὲ Κίρκη
πάρ ρ' ἄκυλον βάλανόν τ' ἔβαλεν καρπὸν τε κρανεΐης
ἔδμεναι, οἷα σῆς χαμαιευνάδες αἰὲν ἔδουσιν.

Εὐρύλοχος δ' ἀψ ἦλθε θοῆν ἐπὶ νῆα μέλαιναν,
ἀγγελίην ἑτάρων ἐρέων καὶ ἀδευκέα πότμον.
οὐδέ τι ἐκφάσθαι δυνατόν ἔπος, ἰεμένος περ,
κῆρ ἄχει μεγάλῳ βεβολημένος· ἐν δὲ οἱ ὄσσε
δακρυόφιν πύμπλυντο, γόον δ' ὤϊετο θυμός.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μιν πάντες ἀχασσάμεθ' ἐξερέοντες,
καὶ τότε τῶν ἄλλων ἑτάρων κατέλεξεν ὄλεθρον·

"Ἦιομεν, ὡς ἐκέλευες ἀνὰ δρυμὰ, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦ·
εὔρομεν ἐν βήσσησι τετυγμένα δῶματα καλά
[ξυστοῖσιν λάεσσι, περισκέπτῳ ἐνὶ χώρῳ].

ἔνθα δὲ τις μέγαν ἰστόν ἐποιχομένην λίχ' αἶδεν
ἢ θεὸς ἢ ἐγυνή· τοὶ δ' ἐφθέγγοντο καλεῦντες.
ἦ δ' αἶψ' ἐξελθοῦσα θύρας ὤϊζε φαινας
καὶ κάλει· οἱ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀιδρεΐησιν ἔποντο·

Τόφρα δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐτάρους ἐν δώμασι Κίρκη
 ἐνδοκέως λούσεν τε καὶ ἔχρισεν λίπ' ἐλαίῳ,
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα χλαίνας οὐλας βάλεν ἠδὲ χιτῶνας.
 δαιτυμένους δ' εὖ πάντας ἐφεύρομεν ἐν μεγάροισιν.
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλους ἄδον φράσσάντ' ἑσάντα,
 κλαίον ὀδυρόμενοι, περὶ δὲ στεναχίζετο δῶμα.
 ἦ δὲ μιν ἄγχι στάσα προσήυδα δια θεάων.

"[Διογενὲς Λαερτιάδῃ, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ],
 μηκέτι νῦν θαλερὸν γόον ὄρνυτε· οἶδα καὶ αὐτῇ
 ἡμῖν ὅσ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεται ἄλγεα ἰχθυόεντι,
 ἢ ὅσ' ἀνάρσιοι ἄνδρες ἐδηλήσαντ' ἐπὶ χέρσου.
 ἀλλ' ἄγετ' ἐσθίετε βρώμην καὶ πίνετε δῖνον,
 εἰσόκεν αὖτις θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι λάβητε,
 οἷον ὅτε πρῶτιστον ἐλείπετε πατρίδα γαῖαν
 τρηχέης Ἰθάκης· νῦν δ' ἀσκελέες καὶ ἄθυμοι,
 αἰὲν ἄλης χαλεπῆς μεμνημένοι· οὐδὲ ποθ' ὑμῖν
 θυμὸς ἐν εὐφροσύνῃ, ἐπειὴ μάλα πολλὰ πέποσθε."

1. Give the date of Pisistratus' Tyranny, the names of his sons, the time and manner of their death, and the legend attributing to this family the introduction of the Homeric Poems.

2. What city appears to have the best claim to being the birthplace of Homer? To what country do the language, scenery, and natural phenomena generally point? Does the poet show any knowledge of Hellenic settlements in Italy? Mention any that are supposed to be referred to in Od. X.

Grammatical Questions.

[Special stress is laid on accuracy in the Answers to these Questions.]

1. Give the mood, tense, and voice, with the first person present indicative (active or middle) of ἀφυσάμεθα, ἐρέοντο, ἐπασσάμεθα, ἔχραε, ἄσαν, ἀκέσασθε, ὠίετο, πέποσθε, and ἀποφθίμην.

2. Give (in brief) Buttman's explanation, and the etymology, of the words ἄσαν, ἄνεω, οὐλας, ἐπαινῆ, ἠλίβατος.

3. Decline throughout ἀδευκῆς πότμος, ἄχος μέγα, ναῦς μέλαινα, ρείζων δύναμις.

4. Write out fully, both in the Attic and the Ionic dialects, the tenses ἵομεν, ἐέρχάτο, ὠίζε. and give the first person present, active, of each.

Matriculation Examination, June 1869.

Wednesday, June 30. — Afternoon, 3 to 6.

Geometry.

Examiners, E. J. Routh, Esq., M.A., and Prof. H. J. S. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.

[The only abbreviations which can be permitted are sq. for "square", rect. for "rectangle", \parallel^{gram} for "parallelogram", \sphericalangle for "angle", and the symbols \therefore , \because , $=$, and \perp , in their usual senses.]

1. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.

Show that the perpendicular is the shortest straight line which can be drawn from the given point to the given line.

2. Define Parallel Straight Lines; and prove that if a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another.

AB, CD are two parallel straight lines, and AD, BC intersect in the point O. Prove that if AO is equal to OD, BO is equal to OC.

3. Describe a parallelogram equal to a given rectilineal figure, and having an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

4. In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square of the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares of the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

The base BC of an equilateral triangle BAC is produced to D, so that the produced part CD is equal to BC. Show that the square of AD is equal to three times the square of BC.

5. If in a circle two straight lines cut one another, which do not both pass through the centre, they do not bisect one another.

6. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

7. Upon a given straight line describe a segment of a circle which shall contain an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Show that of all triangles which have the same base and vertical angle, the greatest is that in which the angles at the base are equal.

8. In a given circle place a straight line equal to a given straight line, which is not greater than the diameter of the circle.

Describe a square equal to the difference of two given unequal squares.

Matriculation Examination. - June 1869.

Thursday, July 1. - Afternoon, 3 to 6.

English History.

Examiners, Rev. Dr. Angus and J. G. Fitch, Esq., M. A.

1. What separate races form the British people? State when each became incorporated.
2. How was Britain divided under the Romans, and how under the Saxons?
3. What departures from the modern law of Succession to the Crown may be noticed between William I. and Henry VII.?
4. Sketch the Coast passed by any ships of the Armada which started from Cadiz, and, after passing through the North Sea, were wrecked on the West of Scotland. Insert the names of rivers, both in Britain and on the Continent, which empty themselves into the sea along the coast, and mark mountain-ranges.
5. Under what circumstances were Ireland and Scotland united to England, respectively?
6. Sketch the Life and Reign of Edward III.
7. Name, with dates, the Sovereigns of the House of Tudor. What was the character of each?
8. State particulars, with dates, of the Battles of Lincoln, Evesham, Halidown Hill, Wakefield, Carberry Hill, Newbury, Zutphen, and La Hogue.
9. Sketch the Life of Sir Walter Raleigh and of John Milton.
10. What were the following, and what connexion have they with English History? - Bretwalda; Comes Littoris Saxonici; Triborg; Danegelt; Monopolies; The Trimmers; The Cabal; The Five Members; The Exclusion Bill; The Petition of Right; The Habeas Corpus Act.