

modération, car c'est la grande vertu des sociétés ! Quand elle ne crée pas les autres, elle en tient lieu."

9. Parse *c'* (*c'est li surtout*), *bien*, *guéri*, *donnera-en*.

10. Give the meaning, gender and plural of each of the following : *voix*, *fleur*, *vaisseau*, *ciel*, *miette*, *griffe*, *jeu*, *peau*, *corbeau*, *loup*, *berceau*, *croix*, *bois*.

MEDICINE—HONOURS.

1. Write full notes on French accents.
2. Give the rules for the position of adjectives in French.

3. When do personal pronouns come before, and when after the verb, in French? Explain fully.

4. Translate into French:

(a) Your starting point is good : man, in fact, does not know anything of substance ; he knows neither minds nor bodies. He can attain to facts, whether within or without, only by constant repetition.

(b) You are truly French, he answered ; you leap over facts, and all at once find yourself settled in a theory. I assure you that there are thinkers amongst us, and not far from hence, at Christ Church, for instance. One of them, the professor of Greek, has spoken so deeply on inspiration, the creation and final causes, that he is out of favour.

5. Translate :

"Ne le crois pas, mon fils ; la vraie gloire est le pain du cœur ; c'est elle qui nourrit le dévouement, la patience, le courage ! Le maître de tout l'a donnée comme un lien de plus entre les hommes. Vouloir être remarqué par ses frères, n'est—ce pas encore leur prouver notre estime et notre sympathie ?

6. Write five lines in English on (a), The plan and aim of the work, "Un philosophe sous les toits," (b), The old soldier (Chaufour), (c), Michel, le menuisier.

7. Translate :

La présente est pour vous dire que j'ai toujours été bien portant depuis la dernière fois, sauf que la semaine passée j'ai manqué de me noyer avec le canot, ce qui aurait été une grande perte, vu qu'il n'y a pas de meil-

leure embarcation. * * Je ne vous cache pas, chère mère, que ça m'a flaté le cœur. Mais c'est pas tout.

8. Point out and correct all bad grammar and inelegant French.

9. Distinguish between *dessous* and *dessus*, *côté* and *coté*, *fois* and *temps*, *plus* and *d'avantage*, *en* and *dans*, *pour* and *car*, (for), *mille* and *mil*, *ciens* and *ciels*.

GERMAN.

ARTS—FOR PASS; MEDICINE—PASS AND HONOURS.

Examiner: Rev. R. VonPirch.

* * Candidates in arts will take Part I., II., III., IV.; those in medicine, Parts I., IV., V.

I.—GRAMMAR.

1. Give the principal parts of the auxiliary verbs of mood, and translate : He may have said it ; you could have seen them ; I should have copied this long letter.

2. Give all the persons sin. and plur. of the present tense of any reflexive verb.

3. How are the various tenses of (a) weak, (b) strong verbs formed ?

4. Form the first pers. sing. passive voice of *rufen*.

5. Point out the difference between separable and inseparable verbs and illustrate by examples.

6. Translate : our good friend has two little sons, of whom I have seen one in a little town on the beautiful Rhine, where he with many other little children lives in the large house of this old doctor.

7. Give rules for the declension of proper names.

8. Decline *er*, *sie*, (fem.) *welcher*, giving sing. and plur.

9. Write a note on the construction of German sentences.

10. Draw up a table of the various classes of preposition.

Translate :

So ubt Stillen.

SCHILLER, *Der Gang nach dem Eisenhammer*.