CLEONTE. Monsieur, la plupart des gens sur cette question n'hésitent pas beaucoup : on tranche le mot aisément. Ce nom ne fait aucun scrupule à prendre; et l'usage aujourd'hui semble en autoriser le vol.

8. Quelle est la règle d'accord des adjectifs et des participes avec le mot *gens ?* Quelle est la différence de sens entre *gens* et *gent ?* Ce dernier mot est-il quelquefois employé comme adjectif et dans quel sens ?

9. Quel est le sens de l'expression : *ne fait aucun scrupule ?*

ENGLISH

for French-speaking candidates.

1. Traduisez en français, tout en conservant, autant que possible, la syntaxe des phrases anglaises :

(*A*) Columbus appeared at court in Grenada on the 17th of December, not as a man ruined and disgraced, but richly dressed, and attended by an honorable retinue. He was received by the sovereigns with unqualified favor and distinction. When the queen beheld this venerable man approach, and thought on all he had deserved and all he had suffered, she was moved to tears. Columbus had borne up firmly against the rude conflicts of the world; he had endured with lofty scorn the injuries and insults of ignoble men ; but he possessed strong and quick sensibility. When he found himself thus kindly received by his sovereigns, and beheld tears in the benign eyes of Isabella, his long-suppressed feelings burst forth : he threw himself on his knees, and for some time could not utter a word for the violence of his tears and sobbings.

(*B*) The admiral, however, forbade all traffic, making them presents, but taking nothing in exchange, wishing to impress them with a favorable idea of the liberality and disinterestedness of the white men. The pride of the savages was touched at the refusal of their proffered gifts, and this supposed contempt for their manufactures and productions. They endeavored to retaliate, by pretending like indifference. On returning to shore, they tied together all the European articles which had been given them, without retaining the least trifle, and left them lying on the strand, where the Spaniards found them on a subsequent day.

2. Analysez grammaticalement chaque mot de la phrase : *The pride of the savages was touched at the refusal of their proffered gifts.*

3. Ecrivez, à la première personne du singulier, le Présent, le Prétérit et le Participe Passé des verbes *forbade, make, take, given, left, lying, found, felt, thought* et *threw.*

4. Le Participe Passé de *proffer* est *proffered ;* mais celui de *prefer* est *preferred*, la consonne finale se trouvant doublée. De la même manière, on écrit *benefited*, mais *committed.* Donnez la règle pour cette différence d'orthographe.

5. Donnez les mots anglais d'une signification contraire à *honorable, favor, ignoble, favorable, refusal* et *subsequent.*

6. Traduisez en anglais les idiotismes suivants :

Il eut tellement peur qu'il se sauva à toutes jambes.

Regardez par la fenêtre.

Il répondit : "Qu'est-ce que cela vous fait ?"

LATIN

1. Translate into English or French, as literally as difference of idiom will permit :

(*A*) Crassus equitum præfectos cohortatus ut magnis præmiis pollicitationibusque suos excitarent, quid fieri velit ostendit. Illi, ut erat imperatum, educ-