Una ingens Periphas et equorum agitator Achillis
armiger Automedon, una omnis Scyria pubes
succedunt tecto, et flammas ad culmina iactant.
Ipse inter primos correpta dura bipenni
limina perrumpit, postique a cardine vellit
aeratos; iamque excisatrabe firma cavavit
roboro, et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram.
Adparet domus intus, et atria longa patescunt;
adparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum
armatosque vident stantes in limine primo.—VIRGIL, BK. II.

(*a*) Give the principal parts of *pastus*, *micat*. (*b*) Derive *bruma*, *armiger*, *exsultat*. (*c*) *positis exuviis; correpta bipenni:* explain the difference between the English and Latin idioms in these, and like expressions. (*d*) Scan the last three lines.

MATHEMATICS.

Examiner.....ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.

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

(*a*) Divide a circle into two segments, so that the angle in one of them may be three times that in the other.

2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle under the whole line and one of the parts shall be equal to the square on the other.

3. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

4. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side.

(*a*) The difference between any two sides of a triangle is less than the third side.

5. Solve the following equations:—

(1) $\frac{x-1}{2}+\frac{2x-7}{3}=x-2$

(2) $ax+by=c,$
$a^2x+b^2y=c^2$

(3) $\sqrt{x+10}+\sqrt{x+1}=1,$

(4) $(x+2)^3=4(x-1)^3.$

6. Find the L.C.M. of $3x^2+2x$ and $6x^2-5x-6$.

7. Simplify $\dfrac{x+\frac{y-x}{1-xy}}{1-\frac{x(y-x)}{1+xy}}$

8. Simplify $\sqrt{512}-\sqrt{50}-\sqrt{98}$, and $\dfrac{3+\sqrt{5}}{3-\sqrt{5}}$