

10. Trace the course of the Roman conquest of Greece from the beginning of the Second Macedonian War to the Fall of Corinth.

11. Describe the civil conflicts in Rome from the death of Marius to that of Julius Cæsar.

12. Compare the Greeks and Romans with special reference to their sports, their literatures, and their treatment of women.

13. What changes took place in Greece between the years B.C. 479 and B.C. 431?

Arts and Medicine.

FRENCH.

Examiner: Chas. Whetham, B.A.

For Pass candidates in Arts, and all candidates in Medicine. *Full paper—five-sixths.*

I.

1. Translate: Their apples. His apple. Her hat. My friend (fem.). Their pen. Your fans are better than mine. Hers are worse than your sister's. My mother's are the best but they are the smallest.

2. Give masc. and fem. forms, sing. and pl., of the French equivalents for: new, low, jealous, happy, old, fat, soft, foolish, favourite, white, sweet, beautiful, tall, Christian, ready, frank, dry, long.

3. Write brief notes on the comparison of adjectives; the formation of adverbs, and the use of the auxiliaries *être* and *avoir*.

4. Write in full the cardinal numbers from fifteen to twenty-five, indicating the pronunciation. Translate: Two hundred men and eighty horses died on the thirtieth of June and the first of July, sixteen hundred and seventy-seven. Three hundred and fifty soldiers left home on the tenth inst., and probably not more than two hundred and thirty-five will return.

5. Shew by examples the use of *ce*, *cet*, *celui-ci*, *celui-là*. Give pl. forms (masc.); also corresponding fem. forms, sing. and pl.

6. Translate: We have seen her to-day. I shall perhaps speak to him about it. She would send them two horses if they wished. He and she are there now. We gave her some. They (masc.) gave her to us. John and I like walking. They will have told

her what you sang to them (fem.) and me. Which book had you had? Where is he whom they speak of? Whose pen is that? Both of them came nearly every day. Are there any potatoes in that basket? Are there none in it? You and he put some in it.

7. Translate: "A man knocked at the door a few minutes ago and asked to see you. Mary told him you had gone out before sundown, intending to return in about an hour and a quarter. He appeared very tired, but when I invited him to come in he thanked me, and said he had rather not wait. His name is Alexander, and he lives on James Street—number 91, I think. His son has just fallen from a horse, and broken his leg, and they are afraid he has otherwise injured himself. His wife too is very sick, and they do not know what is the matter with her."

'Poor fellow!' I have known him now for sixteen years, and he has always been most unfortunate, but I am glad I can help him a little this time. It is getting late, and is most disagreeable weather for me to be out; still I feel better than I did, and I should be ashamed not to go when such worthy people need me."

II.

Translate:
Cette noble indépendance . . . cœur plus sensible que le mien?

LAZARE HOCHÉ.

1. *Tous ces biens* (l. 2). Translate: *C'est un homme de bien. Un homme qui a du bien. Un homme qui est bien. On est très-bien ici. Ils sont fort bien ensemble.*

2. *laisse-le marcher* (l. 8). Add the negative.

3. *que jamais surtout il ne sache qu'il y a* (l. 14). Why is *pas* not used?

4. *il s'occupe de* (l. 18). Give the pret. indef. indic. in full, interrogatively with negative.

5. *langage* (l. 22). Distinguish between *langage* and *langue*, giving examples of their use.

6. *beaucoup de choses* (l. 25). Express the same idea with *bien* instead of *beaucoup*.

7. *je te traite en ami* (l. 26). Translate: *Il l'a traité de fou.*