

(c) Some were standing on shore, whilst others were rushing into the water. [4]

(d) Cicero was again created consul during my absence. [4]

(e) The city was captured by the Gauls and burnt. [4]

(f) On the same day the ambassadors whom the enemy had sent to Cæsar regarding peace, arrived at the camp and assured the distinguished Roman General that their countrymen would perform his orders. [10]

(g) In the consulship of Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius, Cæsar set out from winter-quarters for Italy, as had been his yearly custom, and ordered the lieutenants whom he had placed in command of the legions, to see to the building and equipping of as many new ships as possible during the winter. [15]

(h) When Cæsar had proceeded a little further, he perceived that his men were being hard-pressed by the enemy, who had occupied a superior position, and were hurrying weapons from all directions. [10]

DICTATION.

Examiner—Cornelius Donovan, M.A.

NOTE FOR THE PRESIDING EXAMINER.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. It is to be read to them *three times*—*first*, at the ordinary rate of reading, they simply paying attention to catch the drift of the passage; *second*, slowly, the candidates writing; *third*, for review. Maximum, 50 marks.

Of his intellectual character, the constituent and fundamental principle was good sense; a prompt and intuitive perception of consonance and propriety. He saw immediately, of his own conceptions, what was to be chosen, and what to be rejected. But good sense alone is a sedate and quiescent quality which manages its possessions well, but does not increase them, and never gains supremacy. He had likewise genius; a mind active, ambitious and adventurous, always investigating, always aspiring, always endeavouring more than it can do. These benefits of nature he improved by incessant and unwearied diligence; he had recourse to every source of intelligence, and lost no

opportunity of information. He read his compositions to his friends, and was never content with mediocrity when excellence could be attained. His method, as may be collected from his translation, was to write his first thoughts in his first words, and gradually to amplify, decorate, rectify and refine them. By perpetual practice, language had, in his mind, a systematic arrangement. He examined lines & 3 words with minute and punctilious observation, and retouched every part with indefatigable diligence. He was never elevated to negligence, nor wearied by impatience; he never passed a fault unamended by indifference, nor quitted it in despair.

NOTES ON FOURTH BOOK LESSONS FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER, 1886.

THE TRUANT.

Resembled a flower. He sought merely pleasure, not usefulness.

Ever since Adam, etc. Labour has been the lot of man since the fall.

A severe and ugly countenance. Work appearing disagreeable to children.

Overtook a man. Even in "trudging along the road" there is some work.

Ingenuous. Frank, open, candid. Distinguish from ingenious.

Owner of the field. Honest work having met with success.

The more disagreeable man of the two. Alluding to the prevailing idea that manual labour is more severe than mental.

The laziest, and heaviest, etc. "To have no work to do," is the heaviest labour.

Had learned a good lesson. What was the lesson?

THE BELL OF ATRI.

Longfellow. For sketch of his life see Reader, p. 105. His chief poems are "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Golden Legend," besides many beautiful minor poems.

Abruzzo. A province in Italy, bordering on the Adriatic Sea.

Scant renown. Little fame.