

I. [16] *Sept.* '77. GENERAL HISTORY. *Time, 1 hr. 30 m.*

- 1 To get a conception of man's history as a whole it is necessary to have "a kind of centre-point in the far past." From reading that part of the text-book on Ancient Oriental monarchies, what event would your judgment and taste lead you to select as a centre-point? Give reasons for your answer.
- 2 State the opposing interests, the results, the geographical position, and the date of each of the following battles:—Marathon, Thermopylæ, Salamis, Plataea, Mycale, Ægos, Potamos, Chæronea, Issus, Arbela.
- 3 Why is the history of the struggle between the Roman Patricians and Plebeians especially interesting to every Englishman? Mention some of the grievances of the Plebeians and the ways in which reforms were brought about.
- 4 State briefly the origin, the nature, and the effects of Feudalism. By what influences was it gradually undermined?
- 5 Give a short account of the rise of Prussia under its first and second Kings, or give an account of the rise of the Ottoman Turks.
- 6 Mention the causes and state some of the leading facts of the French Revolution.

I. [17] *Sept.* '77. PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS. *Time, 1 hr.*

- 1 Draw an irregular figure bounded by straight lines, and explain a method of finding its area.
- 2 Explain the reason of the following Rule:—
The difference of level between two points is found by taking the sum of the fore-sights and the sum of the back-sights, and subtracting one from the other.
- 3 Deduce the formula expressing the area of a triangle in terms of the three sides.
- 4 From a Ship at A, I observed a point of land C to bear due E, and after sailing 12 miles in a direction due N, I found the point of land bore 60° from S: required my distance from C at each point of observation.
- 5 Prove that the area of a circle is measured by half the product of the circumference and radius.