

SECOND PAPER.

I. Translate into German,—

Sir Isaac Newton's temper (*das Gemüth*) is said (*höll*) to have been so equal (*gleichmüthig*) and mild, that no accident (*zufall*) could disturb (*stören*) it; a remarkable instance (*Beispiel*) of which (*davon*) is related as (*wie*) follows:—Sir Isaac had a favourite little dog (*ein Lieblings-Hündchen*) which he called Diamond. Being one evening called out of his study (*Studierzimmer*) into the next room, Diamond remained behind (*blieb D. zurück*). When Sir Isaac returned, having (*nachdem er nur*) been absent but a few minutes, he had the mortification (*den Verdruss*) to find that Diamond had overturned (*ungeworfen*) a lighted (*brennend*) candle among some papers, which were the nearly finished (*vollendet*) labour of many years. The papers soon were (*standen*) in flames, and (were) almost consumed (*zu Asche verbrannt*) to ashes. This loss (*der Verlust*), from Newton's advanced age, (*wegen N.'s hohen Alters*) was irreparable (*unerjesslich*); but, without punishing the dog, he exclaimed:—"O Diamond! you (*du*) don't know what mischief (*das Unheil*) you have done!"

2. What nouns belong to each declension, and tell how the plural of each is formed?
3. Distinguish between the use of *Mögen* and *Dürfen*.
4. Distinguish between the use of *Sein* and *Werden* with a passive signification.
5. Give a list of the simple inseparable, and separable prefixes of verbs.
6. Give the several meanings of *lassen*.
7. Give the rules for the construction of simple, and inverted sentences.

1. N
- s
- it
- t
2. F
- t
3. F
- A
4. T
- x
5. F
- 
6. S
7. F
8. F
9. If
- th
- r
10. x
- r
11. S
1. F
- d
2. G