

3.10 TO 4.10 P. M., WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY.

FRENCH. C.

1. Translate:—Il y avait une fois un homme qui n'était pas fort riche; il se maria, et épousa une jolie femme. Un soir, en hiver qu'ils étaient auprès de leur feu, ils s'entretenaient du bonheur de leurs voisins, qui étaient plus riches qu'eux. "Oh! si j'étais la maîtresse d'avoir tout ce que je souhaiterais," dit la femme, "je serais bientôt plus heureuse que tous ces gens-là."

2. Parse and give principal parts of: *maria étaient, dit*. Write the six persons of the present indicative of *maria*, of the present subjunctive of *étaient*, and the future of *dit*. Translate into idiomatic English: Il est parti il y a trois mois. Qu'y a-t-il? Il n'y a pas de mal. Combien y a-t-il d'ici à Londres?

3. Translate:—Mon cher ami:—

Je viens te faire une invitation que, j'espère, tu accepteras volontiers. Voudras-tu bien venir passer quelques jours avec nous à la campagne? Mon père et moi nous en serons charmés, car tu sais l'amitié que nous te portons. Il te sera facile, je crois, d'obtenir la permission de tes parents, les nôtres seront avec nous. Ta mère peut être tranquille. Viens donc vite. À bientôt.

4. *Mon cher ami*. Write this clause in the plural. Account for *en* in: "*nous en serons charmés*," and illustrate the use of *en* as a *partitive* article and as a *preposition*. When do you express "some" and "any" by *de*, and when by *de l*; give examples. Parse and give principal parts of: *viens sais, peut*.

5. Translate any five of the following: (1) I wash myself every morning with cold water. (2) At what o'clock do you get up in the morning, when you are in the country? (3) Has anyone come? No, nobody has come. (4) How do you do? I have a headache. (5) We love our country and you love yours. (6) How old is your father? He is seventy-two (years). (7) Can you tell me where that gentleman lives? (8) I know a man who knows eight languages.

9 TO 10 A. M., THURSDAY, 7TH JULY.

GEOMETRY. C.

(Only five questions to be answered.)

1. The perimeter of a quadrilateral is greater than the sum of its diagonals.
2. A straight line AB is divided into two parts in C : Show that $AB^2 + BC^2 = 2AB \cdot BC + AC^2$. Show how by the application of Axiom 3 to this result you may deduce the algebraic identity $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 = (a - b)^2$.
3. The base of a triangle is 30, its two sides 18 and 24. (a) Find arithmetically (Euclid II. 13) the segments of the base cut by the perpendicular from the vertical angle; (b) Also (Euclid I, 47 Cor.) the length of the perpendicular; (c) Also (Euclid I, 41 Cor.) the area of the triangle.
4. In any quadrilateral, the squares on the diagonals are together equal to twice the sum of the squares on the straight lines joining the middle points of opposite sides.
5. In any quadrilateral circumscribed about a circle, the sum of one pair of opposite sides is equal to the sum of the other pair.
6. If a straight line is divided in medial section, the rectangle contained by the sum and difference of the segments is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments.

10.10 TO 11.10 A.M., THURSDAY, 7TH JULY.

GREEK. C.

1. Decline together ὁ ταχὺς κίων and ὁ μέλας ἱππεύς.
2. Compare ἰδὲς, μετὰς, πρὶν. What is the difference between ὁ αὐτός ἀνὴρ and αὐτός ὁ ἀνὴρ? Is there any distinction between the latter expression and ὁ ἀνὴρ αὐτός? Explain the difference in meaning between the imperfect and aorist tenses.
3. Give the principal parts of ἀγγέλλω, μένω, ἔρχομαι, and γράφω. Write the future indicative of μένω and the pluperfect indicative active of γράφω. Explain the augment and reduplication.