(*n*). What is the difference between *emmène, amène*, and *mène?*

(*o*). Parse *il.*

(*p*). What is the use of *en ?*

(*q*). Why has *cents* an *s ?*   Give the rule and state the two exceptions.

3. Translate into French :

Your horses, sir! They are not at all in a condition to walk.   I will not tell you that they are on the litter, the poor beasts have none ; and it would be speaking incorrectly ; moreover you cause them to keep so strick fastings, that they are nothing more than ideas or phantoms of horses.—They are very sick ! they do not do anything—And because they do not do ar, 'hing, must they eat nothing ?   It would be better for them, the poor animals, to work much and to eat the same.—*Translated from Molière.*

It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families when I divulged the news of our misfortune, but what others felt was slight to what the lovers appeared to endure.   Mr. Wilmot who seemed before sufficiently inclined to break off the match, was by this blow soon determined : one virtue he had in perfection, which was prudence—too often the only one left us at seventy-two.   The Vicar of Wakefield, Book II.

### (2) MATHEMATICAL GROUP.

## *Geometry.*

1. Define parallel lines, a circle, a rectangle, a gnomon, a segment of a circle, and the angle in a segment.

2. On the same base and on the same side of it, there cannot be two triangles having their sides terminated in one extremity of the base equal, and likewise their sides terminated in the other extremity of the base equal.

3. Any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third.

The difference between any two sides of a triangle is less than the third.

4. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diagonal bisects it.

The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect one another.

5. If the square upon one side of a triangle be equal to the squares on the other two, the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

6. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts, the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square upon the line between the points of section, are equal to the square upon half the line.

Express the proposition algebraically.

7. In obtuse-angled triangles the square upon the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares upon the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice the rectangle contained by one of those sides and its continuation to meet the the perpendicular drawn to it from the opposite angle.

If the sides of a triangle are 7, 5, and 3, is it obtuse-angled or acute-angled ?

8. If two points be taken on the circumference of a circle the straight line which joins them lies within the circle.

9. Draw a straight line to touch a given circle from a given point without it.

If it be required to describe a circle of given radius, and such that the tangent drawn to it from a given point shall be equal to a given straight line ; prove that any number of such circles can be described, and that the centres of all of them lie on the circumference of a certain circle.