

B. Grammar.

N.B.—Five questions in B may be left unanswered. Give the English of all the German words used.

1. Decline: der arme Heinrich; die weise Luise; das reiche London.
2. Decline: derjenige welcher; diejenige welche; dasjenige welches: diejenigen welche. State what words can be used instead of welcher, -e, -es, -e; and also instead of derjenige, diejenige, dasjenige, diejenigen.
3. Translate the following sentences, and say what grammatical rules are exemplified by them:—It is said . . . ; A great many bales of wool have been sold; In this town there is a great deal of dancing and playing.
4. Give some of the conjunctions: (1) co-ordinate; (2) subordinate. Illustrate each class with examples.
5. Comment on and explain: die Thaler, die Thäler; die Thoren, die Thore; die Banken, die Bänke; die Bande, die Bände; die Worte, die Wörter. Why is the title of the musical work written: Mendelssohn's "*Lieder ohne Worte*"?
6. State rule and exceptions as regards the gender of metals. Of what gender are stones and precious stones? Give examples of each class.
7. Of what gender are forest-trees? Give six examples. Give also twelve names of various fruits, flowers, and shrubs, prefixing the definite article.
8. Comment on and explain: Diese Bücher sind mein; vier Grad Kälte; drei Buch Papier; sechs Ellen Band; fünf hundert Mann Infanterie.
9. Show how the conjugation of each of the following verbs, as regular (weak) or irregular (strong), varies with the meaning:—Bleichen, pflegen, weichen, schleifen, schaffen, löschen, gleichen, erschrecken, bedingen, bewegen.
10. Account for: die Deutsche. What is the usual mode of forming the feminine of national appellations? Give examples.
11. Decline the personal pronouns, both singular and plural.
12. Give examples of adverbs of place, manner, time, and degree respectively, and illustrate by examples in what order they are placed in sentences.
13. How is the plural of feminine substantives ending in *-er* formed? Are there any exceptions to the rule? Give examples.
14. Give examples of reflective verbs (1) that govern the accusative; (2) that govern the dative.
15. Give the imperfect subjunctive of *brennen*, *kennen*, *nennen*. Give some more verbs as examples.

C. Translate—

1. Have you taken my umbrella?
2. No; I have one which belongs to me.
3. Where does Mr. Smith live?
4. He lives in Frederic Street.
5. How far is it to Altona?
6. About a mile and a half.
7. Do you know the President of the United States?
8. Yes; I met him at a ball last winter.
9. Do they know their lessons?
10. Not quite; they have hardly had enough time to learn them.
11. Will you be so kind as to reach me down my hat?
12. Certainly; I will do so with the greatest pleasure.
13. Where does the train stop next?
14. Not far from Vienna, the capital of Austria.
15. Do you like travelling in steamboats?
16. No; I prefer travelling in coaches.
17. Which of the three principal modern languages do you like best?
18. I like English very much, I prefer French, but I like German best.
19. Have you any relations in this country?
20. I have two brothers and three sisters; but my father and my mother are living in Germany.

LIST OF PASSES.

[Extracted from *New Zealand Gazette*, 4th April, 1881, and 14th April, 1881.]

THE following lists contain statements of the principal results of the examination held at the end of January, 1881. It must be understood that the granting of a certificate depends only in part upon the result of an examination, and that candidates who have not had the experience required by the regulations, or who do not receive the necessary marks from a School Inspector, have no claim to a certificate.

The first list contains the name of a successful candidate for Class C. The second contains the names of the successful candidates at the examination for Class D. The third supplies similar information with regard to Class E. The fourth and fifth lists give the names of candidates who will be allowed to qualify for Classes D and E respectively, by passing at the next examination in those subjects only in which they have this year been unsuccessful. The sixth is the list of candidates whose status before the examination was "provisional," and who have now passed in the additional subjects necessary for a full certificate.

Every candidate will receive a private intimation of his success or failure, and those whose names are in the third and fourth lists will be advised as to the subjects in which they will require to be examined again.

An asterisk against a name signifies that the candidate is too young to hold a full certificate.