

mari : je me souviens d'avoir ouï dire à un abbé que la plus agréable des sciences était une chose dont j'ai oublié le nom, mais qui commence par un B. Par un B, madame ? ne serait-ce pas la botanique ? Non, ce n'était point de botanique qu'il me parlait ; elle commençait, vous dis-je, par un B, et finissait par un on. Ah ! j'entends, madame, c'est le blason : c'est à la vérité une science fort profonde, mais elle n'est plus à la mode depuis qu'on a perdu l'habitude de faire peindre ses armes aux portières de son carrosse ; c'est la chose du monde la plus utile dans un État bien policé : d'ailleurs cette étude serait infinie ; il n'y a point aujourd'hui de barbier qui n'ait ses armoiries ; et vous savez que tout ce qui devient commun est peu fête.

2. Translate into French—

We may here remark, my dear child, that a little before he thus subdued Scotland, this same Edward the First had made conquest of Wales, that mountainous part of the island of Britain into which the Britons had retreated from the Saxons, and where, until the reign of this artful and ambitious prince, they had been able to maintain their independence.

3. Translate also—

Where are you, sir ?—I am here.

What are you doing ?—I am writing.

To whom do you write ?—To my sister.

Where is she ?—She is in England.

How long has she been there ?—More than a year.

Will she come back soon to New Zealand ?—Yes ; she intends to be back in two months.

Pray give me paper, ink, and pens ?—Here is what you ask for.

4. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences, and give your reasons for so doing :—

(a.) Une femme peut être aimable sans beauté, mais il est bien rare qu'elle la soit sans un esprit cultivé.

(b.) Le matin de la vie, comme le matin du jour, sont pleins de pureté et d'harmonie.

(c.) Ne vous informez pas ce que les méchants disent de vous.

(d.) La religion exige que nous sacrifions nos ressentiments.

(e.) L'Espagne s'honore d'avoir vu naître les deux Sénèques.

(f.) Des blancs-seings sont une arme perfide.

(g.) Les réponses des personnes distraites ne sont souvent que des coqs-à-l'âne.

(h.) Nos vaisseaux sont tous prêts, et le vent nous appelle.

(i.) Madame de Sévigné s'est rendu célèbre par le naturel et les grâces qu'elle a répandu dans son style.

(j.) Elle s'est vu renaître dans ce prince, qui fait vos plus chers délices et les nôtres.

5. Explain the peculiarities of the verbs ending in *cer*, *ger*, *ier*, *yer*, and *éer*, and those of the three verbs *bénir*, *fleurir*, and *haïr*.

6. Give the French for—

You had deceived yourselves (*se tromper*).

I would not have fallen (*tomber*).

You never speak (*parler*).

Let us make haste (*se dépêcher*).

We will warm (*chauffer*).

7. Distinguish between—*le bal* and *la balle*, *le but* and *la butte*, *le capital* and *la capitale*, *le coup* and *la coupe*, *le goût* and *la goutte*, *le mal* and *la malle*, *le tas* and *la tasse*, *le ton* and *la tonne*, *un couple* and *une couple*, *un pair* and *une paire*.

8. Write down the third person singular of the present and preterite indicative of *boire*, *joindre*, *se taire*, *devoir*, *vivre*, *rire*, *faire*, *cuire*, *falloir*, *venir*.

9. Give the French for—He and I. My daughters or his. She who. Is that for me ? His sister and mine. Your father and mother. King Charles the Seventh. Pope Sextus the Fifth. Two halves make one whole. One-third of his income.

German.—For Class D, and for Senior and Junior Civil Service. Time allowed : 3 hours.

1. Mention some half-dozen adjectives which do not modify *a*, *o*, or *u* in their comparative and superlative.

2. Decline in full (singular and plural) : *eine schöne Gesichte*, *mein lieber Freund*, *das kleine Dorf*.

3. Give the meaning, gender, and plural, of *Strahl*, *Rand*, *Zahl*, *Trübsal*, *Stachel*.

4. Translate : vain of ; glad of ; jealous of ; polite to ; proud of.

5. Form abstract nouns from : *gut*, *hoch*, *schön*, *eitel*, *arm*.

6. Translate : *der Band*, *das Band*, *der Erbe*, *das Erbe*, *der Hut*, *die Hut*, *der See*, *die See*, *der Thor*, *das Thor*.

7. What words designating females are not grammatically feminine in German ?

8. Give the first person singular of each tense of the verb *wegnehmen*.

9. Give in full the present indicative, the present subjunctive, the imperfect indicative, the imperfect subjunctive, and the past participle of *helfen*.

10. Translate : *At what* did you work all day ? *What* are you doing ? *What* a man ! *What* ! are you still in bed ? *What* did you do that for ?

11. Translate : (a.) Where are you going to this afternoon. (b.) I am going to the post-office at half-past two to post some letters for my wife. (c.) At what o'clock will you come home again ? (d.) I cannot tell you, as I have a great deal of business to do in town. (e.) Take your umbrella with you, as I am sure it is going to rain. (f.) If it rains I shall come back by the five o'clock train. (g.) Will you go to the library for me, and get me some interesting book ? (h.) What books