

meinen Jugendgenossen dich üben magst, mit mir nach den höchsten Dingen zu forschen. Dabei werden wir dann nicht ermangeln zu lernen, ob wir für einander bestimmt sind, oder nicht, und wir werden uns nach einer Zeit gemeinsamer geistiger Thätigkeit so erkennen, wie es gottgeschaffenen Wesen geziemt, die nicht im Dunkel, sondern im Lichte wandeln sollen."

—Gottfried Keller.

(b.) *So sehr hatte . . .* : Under what circumstances does this inversion of subject and verb generally take place in German?

(c.) *Hinreißen* : What is the usual force of *hin*, *her*, *um*, *ver*, *wider*, as prefixes?

(d.) *Musste* : Why is the imperfect *subjunctive* used here?

(e.) *Sondern* : Why not *aber*?

2. (a.) Translate into English :—

A Morning Song.

Wer schlägt so rasch an die Fenster mir
Mit schlanken grünen zweigen?
Der junge Morgenwind ist hier
Und will sich lustig zeigen.
"Heraus, heraus, du Menschensohn!"
So ruft der kecke Geselle—
"Es schwärmt von Frühlingswonnen schon
Vor deiner Kammerschwelle.
Hörst du die Käfer summen nicht?
Hörst du das Glas nicht klirren,
Wenn sie, betäubt von Duft und Licht,
Hart an die Scheiben klirren?
Die Sonnenstrahlen stehlen sich
Behende durch Blätter und Ranken,
Und necken auf deinem Lager dich
Mit blendendem Schweben und Schwanken.
Die Nachtigall ist heiser fast,
So lang hat sie gesungen,
Und weil du sie gehört nicht hast,
Ist sie vom Baum gesprungen.
Da schlug ich mit dem leeren Zweig
An deine Fensterscheiben;
Heraus, heraus in das Frühlingsreich!
Er wird nicht lange mehr bleiben."

—Wilhelm Müller.

(b.) Give the first person singular of the present indicative, the first person singular of the imperfect indicative, the first person singular of the present subjunctive, and the past participle of the following: *erröten*, *nehmen*, *erwidern*, *können*, *verstehen*, *rufen*, *schlagen*, *blenden*, *bleiben*.

(c.) *Du* is used throughout in 1 (a) and 2 (a). State shortly when and why you would use the second person singular, and when and why you would use the second person plural, when writing modern German.

3. Translate into German :—

(a.) A spring morning is perhaps the most delightful time of the whole year. The cold, wet winter is past, and the sun is regaining its strength. The fields are becoming green again, the flowers are beginning to bloom, and everywhere there is new life. The birds are making themselves heard in the trees and hedges, and in Europe the nightingale sings the whole night through. There is, however, one disadvantage in a New Zealand spring: the wind is strong, and, in some parts of both the North and South Islands, blows almost continuously for several weeks. Trees bend and sometimes break, window-panes rattle, clouds of dust fly, and it is a difficult matter to walk about without losing one's hat. But, after all, these are small things, and, though strong winds may be unpleasant for the moment, they bring health and strength with them.

(b.)

DEAR SIR,—

One of my friends has told me that there will be a place in your office⁽¹⁾ vacant next Christmas. I wish to apply for it. I do not ask for any salary at first, as I shall be only a learner. I was born at Bremen in 1887, where my father was a doctor. After his death my mother decided to come to Hamburg, chiefly in order that my brothers and I might be educated in the excellent schools of that city. I spent several years in Dr. Weber's commercial school⁽²⁾, and the latter will be good enough to answer any questions which you may wish to ask about me.

Hoping for a favourable answer,

I am,

Yours obediently,
M. G.

(1) Comptoir.

(2) Handelsschule.

4. Translate into German :—

(a.) How did you sleep last night? Very well, thank you.

(b.) He told me that he came here at a quarter to five.

(c.) Can you show me the way to the next house?

(d.) We intend to leave town this day fortnight.

(e.) I am sorry to disappoint you, but I must do what I have promised.