modis insidias parabat Ciceroni. Neque illi tamen ad cavendum dolus aut astutiae deerant. Namque a principio consulatus sui, multa pollicendo per Fulviam, effecerat, ut Q. Curius, de quo paullo ante memoravi, consilia Catilinae sibi proderet. Ad hoc collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne contra rempublicam sentiret; circum se praesidia amicorum atque clientium occulte habebat.

2. *His rebus comparatis.* Account for the case of these words. To what do they refer?

3. Into what subdivisions may the present, past, and future tenses be divided? Illustrate from the verb *audio,* giving the English meanings.

4. Translate—

Sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent. In altera parte erat aes alienum, studium belli, magna merces in spe victoriae; at in altera majores opes, tuta consilia, pro incerta spe certa praemia. Haec illis volventibus, tandem vicit fortuna reipublicae. Itaque Q. Fabio Sangae, cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, rem omnem, uti cognoverant, aperiunt. Cicero, per Sangam consilio cognito, legatis praecepit, ut studium conjurationis vehementer simulent, ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, dentque operam, uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant.

5. Give some account of the Allobroges.

6. Parse the words *consilii, vicit, patrocinio, simulent,* and *polliceantur* in question 4.

ARITHMETIC.

1. How can you tell without performing the full operation what numbers are divisible by 2? What by 8? What by 9?

2. A clerk gets 4d. a folio (72 words) for copying a document; he writes on ruled foolscap with 34 lines to the page, and averages 7 words a line: how much must he be paid for a quire?

3. A man owes £61 16s. 9d. on the 17th March, and agrees to pay it off at the rate of £2 8s. 6d. a week: on what date will it all be paid off?

4. The area of a floor being $136\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, and the length being double the width, what are they?

5. What decimal of a shilling is a franc, if £1 is equal to $25\frac{1}{4}$ francs?

6. Returns of New Zealand railways for year ending the 15th November, 1879:—

	Miles Open.	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kaipara	16	1,822	5	0	2,068	5	11
Auckland	98	22,112	11	11	16,051	8	9
Napier	65	9,414	8	8	6,723	5	2
Wellington	45	10,440	2	4	9,318	7	0
Wanganui	95	13,250	15	2	10,239	15	4
New Plymouth	21	2,253	13	2	2,242	3	7
Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill ...	739	191,117	18	9	172,697	13	10
Greymouth	8	3,492	17	4	1,821	5	7
Westport	19	1,216	12	7	1,071	11	10
Nelson	20	2,328	17	6	2,255	3	6
Picton	18	1,726	4	6	1,707	11	8

Find total number of miles open, total receipts and expenditure, and percentage of total expenditure to total receipts, to two places of decimals.

7. The average of three numbers is 12; the sum of two of them is $\frac{14}{15}$ of the sum of all: what is the third?

8. Find the amount at compound interest of £75 14s. 9d. for 2 years 7 months 21 days, at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

9. The diameter of the driving-wheel of a bicycle is 54 inches, and of the small wheel 22 inches. The circumference is 3·14159 times the diameter. How many more revolutions will the small wheel make in a mile than the large wheel?

10. In a school of 150 boys, 16 were absent: how many per cent. were present?

11. What is the difference per cent. in income between an investment in New Zealand 5 per cents. at 102, and 3 per cent. Consols at 93?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What route would you take overland from the Bluff to Picton, and from Wellington to Auckland, and what towns would you pass on the way?

2. Is it better for a country to have a large or small extent of coast-line? Why? Which continent has the largest extent of coast-line in proportion to its superficial area; which the least?

3. You often find totally different climates at two places situated at the same distance from the equator: why is this? Give examples.

4. Name the chief islands of the East Indian Archipelago, and the seas and straits that divide them.

5. Into what great families may mankind be divided? Where is each chiefly to be found?

FRENCH.

1. Translate—

Louis XIII. tomba dans un grand fauteuil garni d'oreillers, demanda et but un verre d'élixir préparé pour le fortifier contre les évanouissements fréquents que lui causait sa maladie de langueur, fit un geste pour éloigner tout le monde, et, seul avec Richelieu, lui parla d'une voix languissante.