

3. Translate also—

Come here : I want to speak to you.
 Where are you ? I cannot see you.
 I have been here for at least an hour.
 What are you doing ?—I am reading.
 Who is with you ?—Nobody.
 Why did you come here ?—To see you.
 At what o'clock will you be at home ?

4. Write down, in four columns, the third person singular of the present indicative, and of the present, imperfect, and preterite subjunctive, of the verbs *agir, boire, craindre, devoir, faillir, falloir, gémir, haïr, meurtrir, prendre*.

5. Give the rules for the formation of the plural of (a) proper nouns, (b) nouns of foreign origin, (c) compound nouns. Illustrate by examples.

6. Give the French for—

They will be pardoned.
 Miss, they have admired you.
 Gentlemen, why have you blamed my sons ?
 They would have been praised (*louer*).
 We have saved her.
 The pear (*poire*) which you said (that) you would give me is ripe.
 Ladies, what have you done this morning ?

7. Distinguish the meanings of the similar words in the following pairs of expressions : Elle a froid, and il fait froid ; une médaille bénite, and une famille bénie ; une rose fleurissante, and une industrie florissante ; un mur haut, and un fruit mûr ; ces dames sont tout étonnées, and ces dames sont toutes étonnées. Comment on the grammatical peculiarities illustrated above.

8. Name tense, mood, and infinitive of *ils contraignirent, il disparut, dites, dors-tu ? il entrouvrit, elle exagérerait, il s'en serait allé, il reconnut, il haït, tu t'abstiendras*.

9. Give the feminine form of *complet, dû, exigu, favori, frais, gentil, majeur, chasseur*.

10. What does each of the following become before a vowel : *beau, ce, la, ma, que, si ?*

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

1. Given the imperf. ind., *blies, fuhr, floh, genas, hieb, litt, rieth, soff, sott, and schuf* ; supply the meaning, the pres. inf., the 1st pers. sing. of the pres. ind., and the past part. of each.

2. Illustrate by examples the various ways in which nouns form their plural in German.

3. Give in full the three forms of declension of adjectives, taking *klein* as an example.

4. What prepositions may govern either the dative or the accusative ?

5. Translate the following interjections : Oh dear ! Well ! Alas ! Fie ! Begone !

6. As an illustration of the suffixes of adjectives, translate—womanly, fruitful, painful, suspicious, timid, wooden, woollen, earthy, verbal.

7. Give two sentences, using, as conjunction of time, in the one *wenn*, and in the other *als*.

8. Translate—In these days ; twice a week ; at Xmas time ; nowadays ; three days ago.

9. Write out in full the pres. ind. of *übersetzen*—first, as an inseparable verb ; second, as a separable verb.

10. Translate (using impersonal verbs)—I am glad ; I am cold ; I am vexed ; I succeed ; I wonder.

Translate into German.—

- When will the Governor arrive here ?
- He is to come next Saturday morning.
- Will he remain long in this province ?
- I hear that he is to return to W. at the end of next week.
- I hope that he will have fine weather during his stay in this place.
- At present it is raining very hard, but probably the weather will soon clear up.
- Rain is very much wanted for the country.
- Yes, if the dry weather had continued much longer we should scarcely have had any harvest.
- The other day we had thunder, lightning, and hail.
- Hail is very destructive to fruit.
- The plums and the peaches have suffered a good deal from the frost.
- We shall have plenty of apricots, apples, and pears this year.
- What beautiful flowers you have in your garden !
- Yes ; I am a great lover of flowers, and I have some of all sorts—violets, pinks, tulips, roses, and many more.
- You should see my vegetable-garden : it is full of the most beautiful peas, beans, cabbages, potatoes, &c.
- You must be very busy with your garden, your horses, your cows, your sheep, &c.
- Oh, certainly ; but a country life is the one I like best.

Translate into English,—

Herr Tobias Witt war aus einer nur mässigen Stadt gebürtig, und nie weit über die nächsten Dörfer gekommen. Dennoch hatte er mehr von der Welt gesehen, als Mancher, der sein Erbtheil in Paris oder Neapel verzehrt hat. Er erzählte gern allerhand kleine Geschichtchen, die er sich hie und da aus eigener Erfahrung gesammelt hatte. Poetisches Verdienst hatten sie wenig, aber desto mehr praktisches, und das Besonderste an ihnen war, dass ihrer je zwei und zwei zusammenge-