

3. Mention the chief countries in which the following articles are mainly found or produced, and explain why they are found in these countries: Maize, coffee, rice, wine, tobacco, tea. Give, where possible, some notion of the extent of Great Britain's consumption of these products, and indicate the leading routes by which they reach Britain.

4. Draw an outline map *either* of the North *or* of the South Island of New Zealand, and indicate as carefully as you can the main geographical features and the distribution (a) of minerals, (b) of forests, and (c) of industries. Mention the chief lines of communication within the colony, as well as the sea routes to Australia, the Pacific Islands, and America. Write brief notes on such of the above headings as you are unable to insert in the map.

5. What industries are specially fostered by the New Zealand Government? Why is a protective tariff considered necessary in young countries? Mention (a) some of the chief articles coming from Great Britain on which there is a heavy duty in New Zealand, and (b) some that enter free of duty. What legislative changes have been made recently in New Zealand with the view of encouraging Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff policy?

6. Show briefly how the geographical conditions of Australia (including therein its climate) affect its commerce. Mention the various divisions of Australia, and indicate their chief products and their respective commercial and agricultural advantages and disadvantages. Give some notion of the volume of Australia's exports to Great Britain, and of the approximate money value to the colony of its various exports.

7. Point out the chief agricultural advantages possessed by the United States of America, and give an approximate estimate of the extent of its trade with Great Britain, more especially in wheat, oats, cotton, live-stock, petroleum, and metals. What are the chief trade routes between the United States and the Australasian colonies?

8. In what countries are the following coins used, and what is their English par value: Silver rouble, dollar, piastre, mark, lira, gulden, rupee, franc, guilder, peseta?

*No. 76.—English History.—For Civil Service Junior.*

*Time allowed: Three hours. Any seven questions may be attempted, but not more than seven.*

1. Sketch the history of the English Parliament from its inception to the reign of William III. Give the provisions of the following measures passed in William's reign, and show the importance of each: Mutiny Act, Triennial Act, Bill of Rights, Royal Revenue Act, Toleration Act.

2. On what conditions was the Parliamentary Union of England and Scotland secured? What were the effects of this union?

3. What part was played in Irish affairs by the following: William III., Pitt, Grattan, O'Connell, Gladstone?

4. Describe the events that led (a) to the acquisition of Canada, (b) to the secession of the American colonies.

5. Trace the growth of British power in India, illustrating by a map. What do you know of the method of Government established in India in 1857?

6. Give an account of the reforms connected with the following names: Wilkes, Sir Samuel Romilly, Huskisson, Robinson, Russell, Wilberforce.

7. Explain in precise terms what is meant by (a) party government, (b) act of Parliament, (c) cabinet, (d) impeachment, (e) act of indemnity, (f) act of grace, (g) balance of power.

8. "The Netherlands has been the battleground of Europe." Draw a map of Holland and Belgium, marking the sites where battles have been fought since 1688. Give the date of each, and state also the cause and result of the war in which each engagement took place.

9. Select one naval battle fought by Nelson and one land battle by Wellington. Give a detailed account of each, illustrating by a plan, if possible. In each instance show the importance of the victory.

10. What continental people invaded Britain between 450 and 1200? Estimate the influence of each on the social and political life of England.

*No. 77.—English History.—For Class D.*

*Time allowed: Three hours. Any seven questions may be attempted, but not more than seven.*

1. What unconstitutional acts of the Stuarts led to the revolution of 1688? What steps were taken by Parliament to prevent a recurrence of despotism?

2. Give an account of the industrial progress made during the latter part of the 18th century, and estimate as well as you can the social and political results due to this changed industrial condition. What laws were subsequently passed to regulate the production of manufactured goods and to improve the conditions of labour?

3. Describe the events following on Russia's attempt in 1853 to reach the open sea. Draw a map of the area of war, and show the exact positions of the battlefields.

4. Estimate the importance of the English navy during the Napoleonic wars.

5. Describe the struggle for (a) Catholic Emancipation, (b) Parliamentary Reform. What were the principal arguments for and against these measures?

6. Record the steps by which the freedom and power of the Press was established.

7. Describe exactly the causes that led (a) to the acquisition of India, (b) to the colonisation of New Zealand.

8. Sketch briefly the history of the English Parliament from 1250 to the present day.

9. Say what you know of the following writings, and discuss the influence of each on the history of its time: Edmund Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and his Letters on a Regicidal Peace; John Locke's Letters on Toleration; Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations; The Letters of Junius.