

ducibus usi centurionibus tribunisque militum in altissimos montes, qui ad castra pertinebant, confugerunt.

[NOTE.—*Cohors*, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion; *confecti*, weakened; *vallum*, a rampart; *protinus*, straight away.]

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

1. (a.) Expound the rules concerning the formation of the plural of compound nouns; and translate—lieutenant-colonels, rainbows, young ladies, master-keys, grandmothers, poultry-yards.

(b.) When do proper names vary in form? Translate—The two Corneilles were born at Rouen. A glance of the eye from Louis produced (*enfantait*) Corneilles.

(c.) Give six French nouns which have no singular, and also their equivalent in English.

2. (a.) Explain succinctly the rules concerning the article. Translate—Germany, Austria, and Italy are allied; the Rhine; the Alps; I speak French; I have not read the history of Henry the Fourth.

(b.) When is a noun taken (1) in a general sense, (2) in a particular sense, (3) in a partitive sense? Illustrate by translating—The gardens of New Zealand are beautiful. Flowers are the ornament of gardens. Modesty is amiable. We have good friends (*fem.*). We have no money.

3. (a.) How are comparatives of equality, superiority, and inferiority formed before adjectives? Give an example for each case.

(b.) Give the plural masculine and feminine for the following adjectives, and also their equivalent in English: Petit, bas, doux, jumeau, libéral, bancal, théâtral, aigre-doux, nouveau-né.

(c.) Give the different meanings in English for—Un grand homme, and, Un homme grand; Une commune voix, and, Une voix commune; Un galant homme, and, Un homme galant; Le grand air, and, L'air grand; Un plaisant homme, and, Un homme plaisant.

4. (a.) When are "he is," "she is," and "it is" translated by "c'est"? Give examples.

(b.) When is "which" or "that" translated by "qui," and when by "que"? Give an example for each case.

(c.) Translate—We have seen the baroness and him. In a year she wrote to me only once. One should take care of one's self. I have not seen her for a long time.

5. (a.) Give the third person singular and first and second plural (i.) of the present and future (indicative mood), (ii.) of the present (subjunctive mood), of the following verbs: manger, appeler, tenir, vouloir, croire, croître, naître, vaincre, mourir.

(b.) Translate—Did you receive the letter I sent you this morning?—I did. Have you seen them (*fem.*) at church?—I saw them there.

6. (a.) Form adverbs from—utile, aisé, beau, nouveau, bon, heureux, prudent, gentil.

(b.) What prepositions do the following verbs require before an infinitive?—Aider, apprendre, achever, avoir garde, chercher, conseiller, se déterminer, négliger. Give the meanings of these verbs in English.

(c.) Translate—Why do you get shaved?—Because I can't shave myself. It is beginning to grow late; I must go.

7. (a.) Translate—I heard that you had two hundred pounds at the bank; is it true?—No, I had only eighty.

(b.) When are the past participles *joint* and *inclus* preceded by *ci* variable, and when are they invariable? Translate—(i.) You will find annexed the copy of the letter which Mr. — has written to me. (ii.) I recommend to you the five letters enclosed.

8. (a.) Translate—I beg of you. I beg to inform you. Receive my thanks. I take this opportunity.

(b.) Give the corresponding English idioms for—Être au fait; être à la veille de; être brouillé avec; être d'avis; se connaître en quelque chose. Cet orateur bat la campagne. C'est un homme comme il faut.

9. Translate into English—

LE TESTAMENT EXPLIQUÉ.

Un marchand fort riche, qui n'avait qu'un fils unique, fit son testament, par lequel il donna tout son bien, qui montait à neuf cent mille francs, à certains religieux, les laissant libres de donner à son fils telle somme qu'ils voudraient. Le marchand meurt: les religieux s'emparent de tout, sans vouloir presque rien donner à l'héritier. Ce dernier se plaint et les *fait venir* devant le vice-roi, qui, ayant lu le testament, demanda aux religieux ce qu'ils offraient au fils. "Vingt mille francs," répondirent-ils. "Vous voulez donc le reste?"—"Oui, monseigneur; nous demandons l'exécution du testament."—"Cela est juste," dit le vice-roi; "mais vous l'entendez mal. Il est dit que le fils aura ce que vous voudrez; la succession est de neuf cent mille francs; vous en donnez vingt à l'héritier; c'est donc huit cent quatre-vingt mille francs que vous voulez. Eh, bien! suivant la clause du testament, cette somme appartient au fils. Je vous ordonne de la lui rendre; les vingt mille francs restants seront pour vous." *Il fallut en passer par là.*

[*Fait venir*, summons; *entendez*, understand; *il fallut en passer par là*, they had to submit to the decision.]

10. Translate into French—

The worthy Malesherbes (Minister of Louis XVI.), at the head of a sovereign court, had been deputed to harangue the Dauphin in his cradle, who, far from understanding a single word of the address, could only cry out and shed tears to express his wants and his griefs. He, the Minister, contented himself with saying: "May your Royal Highness, for the happiness of France as well as your own, always show yourself insensible and deaf to the language of flattery, as you are this day to the discourse which I have the honour of pronouncing before you."