

*Curio*, ubi perterritis omnibus neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, unam, ut in miseris rebus, spem reliquam salutis esse arbitratus, próximos colles capere universos atque eo signa inferri jubet.

[NOTE.—*Integer*, fresh; *crebro* (adv.), frequently; *deficere* (*aliquem*), to fail, or desert a person; *Curio*, a proper name.]

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

1. (a.) Give the gender of, and the English for—Dieu, soleil, lune, printemps, août, vendredi, est, acier, Belgique, Mexique, Danemark, Rhin, Danube, chêne, sagesse, silence, prudence.

(b.) Translate:—Courage is indispensable in a general. I intend to visit Italy. I know French, German, and Spanish.

2. (a.) Correct and translate into English:—

Les haut montagnes sont couvert de neiges éternel.

La soie naturel est toujours blanc ou jaune.

Les étoffes bleu sont sujet à pâlir à l'air.

J'ai fait une bon affaire; le tien est mauvais.

(b.) Give the feminine of—franc, doux, bref, général, tiers, fou.

3. State the rules concerning *tout* (adjective and adverb), and illustrate them by translating:—

(a.) Into English: "Nous sommes tous prêts à partir." "Mes frères sont tout prêts à sortir." "La vanité est sortie (issued) toute parée (adorned) de la tête des femmes, comme Minerve est sortie tout armée de la tête de Jupiter."

(b.) Into French: "That little girl was quite frightened." "That young lady was quite ashamed." "That gentleman's daughter is quite affable."

4. How do you render into French the English auxiliary verbs—to have, to be, to get, to do, ought, must, will, should, would, in the following sentences?—

(a.) Had you studied better you would have succeeded.

(b.) What are we to do?

(c.) We have to do what we are told.

(d.) Get your clothes cleaned.

(e.) You ought to do your work.

(f.) She must be home before twelve o'clock (noon).

(g.) Do you understand what I mean?

(h.) I shall be drowned; nobody will help me!

(i.) Should my friends come, tell them to wait for me.

5. Why does *aimant* remain invariable in the first of the following sentences, and why does it vary in the second?—

(a.) Il n'y a que les natures aimantes qui soient propres à l'étude de la nature.

(b.) Les natures aimant la solitude aiment généralement l'étude.

6. Translate:—

(a.) Do you remember my friend, Madame L.—?

I do not remember her at all. (Use the verb *se rappeler*.)

(b.) Do you remember that affair?

I do not remember it. (Use the verb *se souvenir*.)

(c.) Do you think of that man?

(d.) What do you think of that lady?

7. Translate:—

(a.) Can you lend me your book?

I will lend it to you if you will take care of it.

(b.) Will you send your brother to Hastings every day?

I will send him there every Monday, if he wishes it.

8. (a.) Give the second and third persons singular and plural (1) of the present and future (indicative mood), (2) of the present and imperfect (subjunctive mood), of the following verbs: Nager, jeter, annoncer, céder, requérir, and vêtir.

(b.) Translate:—

(1.) What do you mean?

(2.) We are sometimes mistaken.

(3.) That iron is warm. That man is warm.

(4.) I beg to inform you.

(5.) I take this opportunity.

(6.) My kind love (or regards) to your mother.

(7.) Speak to me without reserve.

9. Translate into English:—

GEORGE I., ROI D'ANGLETERRE.

Ce roi se trouvait masqué à un bal, et causait avec une dame masquée aussi, et qu'il ne connaissait pas. Cette dame lui proposa d'aller avec elle se rafraîchir au buffet; le roi y consentit. On leur versa à boire. "A la santé du Prétendant," dit la dame. "De tout mon cœur," répondit ce généreux monarque; "je bois volontiers à la santé des princes malheureux."

LE DUC DE CUMBERLAND.

Après la bataille de Dettingen, un mousquetaire français, dangereusement blessé, avait été porté près de la tente du duc de Cumberland, fils du Roi d'Angleterre. On manquait de chirurgiens dans ce moment, parce qu'ils étaient occupés ailleurs, et l'on allait panser le prince, à qui une balle avait