

2. Translate also—

Le auguro buona salute.
 Tacete uomo vile.
 Là veramente si deciderà il conflitto.
 Glielo domandai ma ricusò.
 La prego di venire a trovarmi.
 Farò il possibile per compiacervi.
 Sono suonate le tre.

3. Translate into Italian—

“A country vexed with domestic troubles cannot be much alive to foreign questions, even if interested in them. There is, for instance, the Anglo-Italian frontier question in Africa. You know that the negotiations were broken off owing to the dispute about Kassala. The Italian Government wished to have that Soudan town, but to this the British Government was opposed. It has been repeatedly affirmed that the negotiations have been reopened, but I am not sure that the statement is correct. What I am sure of is that the country cares nothing about Kassala, and very little about Africa itself, which cost Italy last year more than a million sterling.”

4. Translate also—

Write me a long letter.
 It is raining hard.
 When I return we will see her again.
 Give me that German parchment.
 Do you prefer milk or water?
 The clouds are black.
 I love a white rose.

5. Give the Italian for—

Can you rest during the day?
 Of what am I thinking?
 Men are mortals.
 I shall go to America in January.
 The armies fought bravely.
 Do you use my carriage?
 I got rid of it.
 Have you paid the carpenter?
 Are you a Swede?
 Shall I be able to see him?
 Thank you for your congratulations.

6. Give the feminine of—Cane, gatto, vedovo, vecchio, amico, fanciullo, figlio, zio, Ebreo, compagno.

7. Give the Italian for—Richard the Third, eleventh, twenty-first, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, two-thirds, three-fifths, eighteenth, thirty-one, seven-eighths.

8. Give examples of the three ways of addressing a person in the Italian language.

9. Give examples of some of the augmentatives and diminutives used in Italian.

10. Place the appropriate article before the following words: Casa, scorza, vino, panca, stornello, zucchero, vestito, penna, Ungherese, cavalli, gatti, uomini, zecchino.

11. Place the required accent on the following words: Virtù, beltà, costa, così, carità, maesta, darò, terro, vedro.

12. Give the preterite definite of the following verbs: Parlare, credere, avere, essere, sentire, rompere, sapere, scrivere, percuotere, esprimere, persuadere, chiedere, fondere, vincere, mordere.

13. Write some sentences bringing in the following words: Tuttavia, intanto, quando, come, comunque, mentre, onde.

Algebra.—For Class D, and Junior Civil Service. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Define the terms *factor*, *coefficient*, *index*, *irrational quantity*. Find the value of $\frac{a}{b} - \sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-b}}$, when $a = \frac{1}{4}$, $b = \frac{1}{5}$.

2. Find the algebraical expression which, when divided by $x^2 - x - 1$, gives $3x^2 + 2x - 1$ for the quotient and $x - 1$ for the remainder; and prove that—

$$(a-b)^3 + (b-c)^3 + (c-a)^3 = 3(a-b)(b-c)(c-a).$$

3. Divide $a^6 - x^6$ by $x^3 - 2ax^2 + 2a^2x - a^3$.

4. Show that the product of the G.C.M. and the L.C.M. of two quantities is equal to the product of the quantities themselves.

Resolve the following expressions into their simplest factors, and write down their G.C.M. and L.C.M.: $x^4 - xy^3$, $(x^3 - xy^2)^2$, $(x^2 - xy)^3$.

5. Simplify the expressions—

$$(a) \frac{1}{12(3x+2)} + \frac{1}{4(3x-2)} - \frac{1}{3(3x-1)};$$

$$(b) (ab + bc + ca)\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) - abc\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2}\right).$$

6. Substitute $\frac{y-a}{y+a}$ for x in $y^2 + 2axy - a^2x^2$, and simplify the expression so obtained.

7. Extract the square root of $9(x^4 + 1) - 12x(x^3 - 1) - 14x^2$.