

I am glad to hear you have had good news.

Show the doctor your tongue.

The lion is the king of beasts, and the rose is the queen of flowers.

Let us not forget the poor.

4. Form French verbs from the following: *Cas, cour, effroi, feuille, genou, grand, hardi, pauvre, rhume, rude.*

5. What difference is there in meaning between—

(a.) *la justice* and *la justesse*;

(b.) *la côte* and *le côté*;

(c.) *le foudre* and *la foudre*;

(d.) *le cou* and *le coup*;

(e.) *se baisser* and *s'abaisser*;

(f.) *anoblir* and *ennoblir*;

(g.) *cacher* and *cacheter*;

(h.) *conte* and *compte*?

6. Give the French for—

He was joining, that he may join, he has joined;

He dies, we shall die, let him die;

He sees, he saw, he will see;

He goes away, he will go away, let him go away;

Does he not say? has he not said? that he might not have said.

7. Write in French words—

Hymn 200; half your cake; William the Fourth; 199 men; on the first of August; 14 and 17 are 31; two pounds and a half; 280 pounds; two-thirds; one-fourth of your income.

8. Give full reasons for the concord of the past participles printed in italics in the following sentences:—

(1.) Les enfants que j'ai *vus* dessiner étaient déjà exercés.

(2.) Les pièces que j'ai *vu* jouer ont été fort applaudies.

(3.) L'assemblée fut moins indulgente que je ne l'avais *espéré*.

(4.) Les huit mois que cette affaire a *trêné* m'ont *paru* huit siècles.

(5.) Je ne regrette pas la peine que ce travail m'a *coûtée*.

(6.) Je leur ai *rendu* tous les services que j'ai *pu*.

(7.) Elle s'était *proposée* comme garde-malade.

(8.) Est-ce la première fois que Madame B. s'est *fait* peindre?

(9.) Mademoiselle, je vous ai *vue* peindre hier.

(10.) Il supporte mal la grande chaleur qu'il a *fait* cet été.

9. Give the negative form of—*aisé, bienfaisant, content, habillé, heureux, habité, fidèle, hérité, loyal, légitime.*

10. What is the spelling of the French form of the words—cannon, example, garrison, admiral, infantry, judge, amiable, captain, brilliant, tyrant?

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

1. Decline in the singular: *Marie, die kleine Julie, Herr Schmidt, Frau Schneider, Fräulein Koch.*

2. Give the meaning of the following words, (1) when masculine, (2) when neuter: *Band, Bauer, Lohn, Schild, Thor.*

3. Decline in full: *Der breite Fluss, die gute Tochter, das grosse Buch.*

4. Translate: Of one kind, three times, double, once, one and a half.

5. Translate: Three of us, on your account, for my sake, I am ashamed of him, both of you.

6. Give in full the present indicative and the imperative of *sich freuen*.

7. Translate: Every other day, gradually, the day after to-morrow, about two o'clock, nowadays.

8. Mention five prepositions governing the dative.

9. Give and illustrate by examples the various meanings of *lassen*.

10. Write out the first person singular of every tense and mood of *werden*.

Translate into German:—

(1.) Oh, by-the-by, did you receive a letter from your brother this morning?

(2.) Yes, I did; he is enjoying his stay in Heidelberg very much indeed.

(3.) I suppose that he can now speak German quite well?

(4.) He ought to, for he has been four years at the University of Heidelberg.

(5.) Do you expect him back before the end of the year?

(6.) Oh, no; he is going to the Paris Exhibition before he returns.

(7.) He will not like to settle in this country after having been so long in Europe.

(8.) Like all New-Zealanders, he will prefer to live in his native land.

(9.) Well, he and I were always great friends, and I shall be very glad to see him again.

(10.) He has not forgotten you, for he never writes without mentioning your name.

11. Translate:—

(The Two Goats.)

Zwei Ziegen begegneten einander auf einem schmalen Stege, der über einen tiefen reissenden Waldstrom führte; die eine wollte herüber, die andere hinüber.