GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 37.

The following Tables and Papers connected with the Examination of the First Class held at the Government Central School are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 28th January, 1888.

MORRISON SCHOLARSHIP.

FIRST CLASS.	Reading. (100)	Arithmetic. (100)	Latin. (100)	Algebra. (100)	Geography. (100)	Euclid. (100)	Grammar. (100)	Mensuration. (100)	History. (100)	General Intelligence. (100)	Composition. (100)	Dictation. (100)	Map Drawing. (100)	Translation into Chinese. (100)	Translation into English. (100)	Total Number of Marks. (1,500)
1. Wong Fan,	97	81	84	96	90	94	94	71	69	78	88	84	95	83	92	1,296
2. Au Shiu-mo,	55	97	97	77	81	85	82	82	91	38	79	65	90	93	90	1,202
3. Ip Tsung-ki,	90	71	83	60	65	78	87	74	80	54	80	88	95	93	87	1,185
4. Wan Chung-in,	90	70	73	80	54	57	83	84	65	75	84	55	90	90	91	1,141
5. Hü Shing-cheung,	70	81	93	61	89	79	78	92	68	28	67	22	65	78	78	1,049
6. Ng In,	86	72	85	40	68	54	84	90	65	60	77	50	52	75	85	1,043
7. F. Hyndman,	75	97	76	70	70	76	87	95	76	65	91	50	80	...	...	1,008
8. Wong Kam-fuk,	94	50	75	30	89	50	57	55	58	40	81	50	90	73	75	967
9. Leung Ping-fai,	80	45	82	60	61	58	78	60	34	52	77	80	46	78	62	953
10. Wong Tsau-shing,	87	68	89	50	53	50	58	72	59	45	62	38	68	74	78	951
11. Li Tai,	78	50	75	35	92	30	65	69	50	60	71	50	70	72	75	942
12. W. H. Howard,	98	62	75	61	62	60	70	78	88	70	82	56	75	...	...	937
13. Tam Tak,	88	70	72	38	50	12	72	72	38	35	80	32	78	77	84	899
14. Ho Tün-ming,	78	25	70	65	63	93	70	50	56	25	74	10	58	65	71	873
15. Ng Chak-tong,	90	58	14	55	34	40	67	60	57	52	86	40	55	84	80	872
16. A. Hoosin,	100	52	50	76	53	38	63	50	80	40	78	38	78	55	...	851
17. Wong Kwok-ü,	86	81	50	18	50	...	70	60	79	52	70	12	65	66	71	830
18. A. Alarakia,	99	28	50	20	59	50	45	30	59	54	73	89	80	60	30	826
19. A. R. Abbass,	92	18	60	58	78	40	50	15	61	55	63	50	85	60	...	785
20. Lam Yun-tsoi,	82	55	60	32	51	40	60	53	50	40	58	·2	63	64	73	783
21. S. Sooppen,	65	40	60	60	54	73	25	...	61	30	55	28	55	70	65	741
22. Tsang Chung,	93	54	...	65	25	...	60	30	10	55	64	10	68	62	67	663
23. So Piu,	76	60	50	65	28	65	50	20	5	20	42	...	65	62	30	638
24. V. C. Herbst,	79	....	9	...	55	20	20	...	35	50	78	80	85	65	50	626
25. T. Wallace,	97	58	8	30	27	...	35	30	24	68	79	80	63	40	...	639
26. D. K. Arai,	48	8	34	44	50	40	56	15	25	52	47	50	45	50	70	634
27. Kwan Chiu-kit,	46	18	67	26	50	50	51	10	26	30	59	10	45	65	57	610
28. Wong Wing-yan,	48	50	12	30	18	...	69	35	30	30	54	10	75	73	50	584

STEWART SCHOLARSHIP.

Scholar marked *

CLASS I.	Elocution. (200)	Dictation. (100)	Composition. (100)	Grammar. (100)	History. (100)	Chinese to English. (100)	English to Chinese. (100)	Total. (800)
1. Wong Fan,	157	84	88	94	69	83	92	667
2. Ip Tsung-ki,*	150	88	80	87	80	93	87	665
3. { Wan Tsung-iu,	175	55	84	83	65	90	91	643
{ Au Shiu-mo,	143	65	79	82	91	93	90	643
5. Ng In,	181	50	77	84	65	75	85	617
6. Wong Kam-fuk,	191	50	81	57	58	73	75	585

BELILIOS SCHOLARSHIP.

Scholar marked *

CLASS I.	100	100	100	100	100	500	Remarks.
	Reading.	Dictation.	Composition.	Grammar.	History.	Total.	
1. Wong Fan,..................	97	84	88	94	69	432	Morrison Scholar.
2. Ip Tsung-ki, ...	90	88	80	87	80	425	Stewart ,,
3. W. H. Howard,*..........	98	56	82	70	88	394	
4. F. Hyndman,..............	75	50	91	87	76	379	
5. Wan Tsung-iu, ...	90	55	84	83	65	377	
6. Au Shiu-mo, ...	55	65	79	82	91	372	

CLASS I.—ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, 9–12.

1. Find by Practice the cost of 506 articles at £7. 3s. 6d. each.

2. If 1 gramme = · 64301 dwt. how many grammes are there in 2 lbs. 10 oz. 4 dwt. 6 grs.?

3. Explain carefully *why* in Cube Root, you mark off periods of *three* digits, and *why* you add *two* naughts to trial divisor for every new digit you put in the answer.

4. Find the difference between the Simple and Compound Interest on £800 in 10 years at 8 p.c.

5. If 364 people can be seated on 52 benches each 12 ft. 3 in. long, what must be the length of 57 benches to seat 456 people.

6. A farmer offers 10s. for a job to be finished in one day. Two men undertake it but after working 6 hours, they call in another man when they finish the job in 4 more hours. What should each man receive?

7. How much stock must be sold out of 4 p.c. at 94 to pay a Bill for £211. 6. 1. due in 292 days at 5 p.c. True Discount.

8. By selling apples at 9 for 8½d a fruiterer would gain 36 p.c.; what did he charge for a dozen if his gain was 20 p.c.?

CLASS I.—LATIN.

Tuesday, 2–4.30.

1. Decline in full,

    is atrox nauta; hœc formosa mulier.

2. What peculiarities are common to all neuter nouns in Latin?
    What are the terminations of neuter nouns of the 3rd Declension?
    Give various examples.

3. Write the Positive and Comparative of

    ditissimus.   optimus.
    extremus.   proximus.
    minimus.   summus.

4. Write out the Future Simple Indicative of audio, dico, doceo, paro, possum, sum.

5. Translate into English

    Quis te docuit linguam Latinam?
    Quem filii filiæque amant est bonus pater.
    Profundum mare domus est plurimarum navium.
    Rex benignus militibus qui oppidum expugnaverant coronas dat.

6. Translate into Latin

    Romulus the first King of Rome built that great city.
    In the summer, the sailors dwell in their ships for many days.
    Cicero told him that you and I were both well.
    The inhabitants of this island were preparing a huge mound that
        they might preserve their fields and homes.

CLASS I.—ALGEBRA.

Wednesday, 9–12.

N.B.—Seniors not to attempt first three questions.

1. Find the sum of $\dfrac{x-a}{(x-b)(x-c)} + \dfrac{x-b}{(x-a)(x-c)} + \dfrac{(x-c)}{(x-a)(x-b)}$

2. Simplify $\dfrac{\dfrac{a+b}{c+d} + \dfrac{a-b}{c-d}}{\dfrac{a+b}{c-d} + \dfrac{a-b}{c+d}}$

3. Two towns are 39 miles apart. A cart leaves one town, and I the other, at the same time. How many miles have I walked when we meet, I travelling 4 miles, and the cart 9 miles, an hour?

4. Find the $L\ C\ M$ of $x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1$: $x^3 - 2x - 1$; $x^2 - 1$ and $x^3 - 1$.

5. Solve

   (1) $\dfrac{x}{12} + \dfrac{x}{6} - \dfrac{x}{4} + \dfrac{x}{3} = \dfrac{2}{3}$

   (2) $\dfrac{x}{a} + \dfrac{x}{b-a} = \dfrac{a}{a-b}$

   (3) $y - x + z = 0$; $7x - 2y + z = 1$; $6y - x - 3z = 2$.

   (4) $x^2 - 4y^2 = 9$ $xy + 2y^2 = 3$.

6. The perimeter of a right angled triangle is 168; the difference of the sides containing the right angle is 46; find the length of each of the three sides.

7. What relation is necessary among A B and C, for $Ax^2 + Bx + C$ to be a perfect square?

8. Sum to 24 terms $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + 1 +$
      „   „ infinity $1\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{2}{3} +$

CLASS I.—GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, 2–4.30.

1. How do you account for the scarcity of large rivers on the Malabar coast?
2. What are the chief manufactures of India?
3. Give a *short* sketch of the origin of the different races of India.
4. What districts are included in Bombay Presidency?
5. What historical interest is attached to

Botany B.	Delhi.	Kimberley.	St. Helena.
Cawnpore.	Kandy	Pitcairn I.	Sierra Leone.

6. Make a list of the divisions of Australia and British North America, with their chief towns.
7. Describe accurately the position of

Davis St.	Bay of Fundy.	Port Darwin.
Faveaux St.	Gulf of Kutch.	Port Louis.
Torres St.	Table Bay.	Port Royal.

8. Explain clearly why summer days are longer at Pekin than at Canton.
9. Write a list of the Planets. Roughly state the time each takes to travel round the sun. Which is the largest, and which the smallest body. Is the sun stationary?

CLASS I.—EUCLID.

Thursday 9–12.

N.B. Seniors not to attempt first three questions.

1 Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of unlimited length, from a given point without it.
2. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

3. The greater side of every triangle has the greater angle opposite to it.
4. If from the ends of a side of a triangle two straight lines be drawn to a point within the triangle, these shall be less than the other two sides of the triangle, but shall contain a greater angle.
5. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.
6. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced and the square on the part produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.
7. Give algebraic proof of the preceding.
8. Find the side of a square equal in area to a given equilateral triangle.
9. If two circles intersect one another, the straight line that joins their centres (produced if necessary) bisects at right angles the chord common to them.
10. On a given straight line describe the segment of a circle containing an angle equal to a given rectilineal angle.

CLASS I.—GRAMMAR.

Thursday, 2–4.30.

1. Give rules for the elision or dropping out of mute e in the English language. Apply them to the inflection of various Parts of Speech.
2. Write the Positive and Comparative of

least	next	most
worst	first	furthest

3. Give examples of different forms of compound nouns, and classify them.
4. The subject of a sentence may be simple, compound or complex. Illustrate fully.
5. Give some important Adjectival suffixes. Indicate which language they belong to.
6. Explain and illustrate the terms.

Tautology	Prolixity	Euphemism	Period.

7. Parse the words in Italics. *Of* the *many* rich spoils *adorning* the pageant, none were gazed on with *more* curious eyes than the golden table, the *candlestick with* seven *branching* lamps, and the holy Book *of* the Law *rescued* from the flames *of* the Temple.
8. Analyze

The beauties of the wilderness are his,
That make so gay the solitary place,
Where no eye sees them.

Cowper

CLASS I.—MENSURATION.

Friday, 9–12.

1. The perpendicular 15 ft. long let fall, from the vertex of a triangle, on the base 56 ft. long, divides it into two parts in the ratio 5:9. Find the length of the two sides.
2. Find in feet and inches, the diameter of a circle the area of which is one square pole.
3. The diagonal of an irregular quadrilateral field is 18 poles, the perpendiculars on the diagonal from the other corners measure 38 yds. $22\frac{1}{2}$ yds. respectively. Find the area of the field.
4. A circle has a 6 ft. radius. Find area of segment subtended by a chord equal to radius.
5. From the formula for finding area of triangle three sides being given, make a formula for area of isosceles triangle, 'c' being base 'a' each of equal sides From this show the truth of formula for equilateral triangle.
6. Compare the perimeter of a given regular hexagon with that of a square equal in area.
7. Find the radius of a sphere equal in volume to a right cylinder 8 feet 4 in. high and having radius of base 10 in.

CLASS I.—HISTORY.

WILLIAM I TO ELIZABETH.

Friday 2–4.30.

1. State briefly what you know of Anne Boleyn, Eleanor of Provence, Isabella, Maid of Norway, Maid of Orleans, and Philippa.
2. Make a list of the battles in France in this period, with names of leaders.
3. Explain fully the terms Armada, Interdict, Lollards and Poll tax.
4. Give a brief sketch of the reign of Edward IV.
5. What do you mean by the Feudal System? How did William I's *differ* from the Continental?
6. Write out a list of *only* those Monarchs, between William I and Elisabeth, from whom Her Majesty Queen Victoria is descended.

CLASS I.—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday 9–12.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{6}{\sqrt{11}-3} - \dfrac{21}{\sqrt{11}-2}$

2. Distinguish falsehood, equivocation, exaggeration and hyperbole.

3. Write short sentences showing the construction, you would employ with each of the following verbs.

ascribe.	escribe.	proscribe.
conscribe.	inscribe.	subscribe.
describe.	prescribe.	

4. How is it, that European goods can be bought cheaper at Chinese shops ?

5. Write short accounts of the following animals, stating where they are to be found.

beaver.	giraffe.	wolverene.
boa.	gnu.	zebra.
emu.	gorilla.	

6. State briefly what you know of Moses, Socrates, Confucius, Buddha, Christ and Mahomet.

7. Mention some animals, that abounded in China formerly, but now are not found there..

8. Quote in English Mencius' view as to the causes of the decline of a country.

CLASS I.—DICTATION.

The brilliancy of the streams, which are commonly red at their base, green in the middle, and light yellow towards the zenith, increases, and at the same time they dart with greater vivacity athwart the skies. The colours are wonderfully transparent; the red approaching to a clear blood-red, the green to a pale emerald tint. On turning from the flaming firmament to the earth, this also is seen to glow with a magical light. The dark sea, black as jet, forms a striking contrast to the white snow plain or the distant ice mountain: all the outlines tremble as if they belonged to the unreal world of dreams. The imposing silence of the night heightens the charms of the magnificent spectacle.

CLASS I.—COMPOSITION.

(5 Complete Sentences.)

What advantages does an Empire derive from having Colonial Possessions?

CLASS I.—MAP-DRAWING.

(From Memory)

India.

CLASS I.—ENGLISH TO CHINESE.

Tuesday, 9–11.

Paroxysm.	complicated.	equipment.
ecstasy.	submerge.	obliterate.

At length the kangaroo becomes re-assured, drops upon its forepaws, gives an awkward leap or two, and goes on feeding. Meantime the native advances stealthily and by slow stages, with his arm raised in the attitude of throwing his spear, until he is within reach of his prey. At last the whistling spear penetrates the devoted animal : then the wood rings with shouts ; women and children all join pell-mell in the chase. After a time the exhausted animal turns on its pursuers, places its back against a tree, and prepares to seize and rend any one who may approach too near. The wily native keeps clear of its murderous embrace, and kills it by throwing spears into its breast from the distance of a few yards.

CLASS I.—TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

一至公項之生息於民間
每兩約取息五厘不得
多取是以軍務興築大
事或借之民間或借之
外國不敢浮開並不敢
多用故勸捐於民而民
亦無不樂於捐輸蓋上
之所爲平日民皆信服
故也凡爲官者國家公
項不敢虧空侵蝕倘有
罰不貸凡查之人亦
此弊一經覺察即行責
認眞無受賄包庇倘有
受賄查出即行斥革

二

又水爲朝夕烹飪之需
必求清潔方合飲食之
宜乃鄉村近山之地水
多不潔飲之輒易生病
此其故亦緣中國以近
山附郭之區爲墳墓所
在掩埋淺薄猝遇暴雨
冲刷碁多積屍穢水不
免混注於溪澗之中人
所食之癘疾遂起夫葬
埋死者土不深至五尺
其穢氣薰蒸觸人最易
生瘟疫惟君子爲能愼
之而豈可槩語鄉愚哉