

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 52.

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, 2nd February, 1889.

STEWART SCHOLARSHIP.

FIRST CLASS.	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	800	Remarks.
	Elocution.	Dictation.	Composition.	Grammar	History.	Chinese to English.	English to Chinese.	Total.	
1. Abdool Hoosen,	198	98	84	90	94	96	45	705	Morrison Scholar. Stewart Scholar.
2. Wong Ping,	185	95	64	82	86	78	80	670	
3. Ng In,	157	85	75	71	76	92	73	629	
4. Lo Man-yuk,	169	100	71	79	92	83	33	627	
5. Wong Kwok-ü,	156	70	70	79	95	75	62	607	
6. Ch'an Sui-ki,	138	86	69	71	69	70	70	573	

BELILIOS SCHOLARSHIP.

TSE TSAN-TAI

elected by examination held by Trustees, June 1888.

MORRISON SCHOLARSHIP.

FIRST CLASS. DIVISION A.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,700
	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Latin.	Algebra.	Geography.	Euclid.	Grammar.	Mensuration.	History.	General Intelligence.	Composition.	Dictation.	Map Drawing.	Translation into Chinese.	Translation into English.	Shakespeare.	Trigonometry.	Total.
1. Abdool Hoosen,	98	52	89	72	90	55	90	80	94	74	84	98	75	45	96	90	97	1,379
2. F. M. P. Hyndman,	85	93	89	88	94	93	95	97	100	76	90	96	70	...	...	92	98	1,356
3. Hü Shing-cheung,	64	94	84	62	62	90	79	95	77	73	70	65	58	50	83	78	74	1,258
4. Lo Man-yuk,	79	45	75	73	63	77	79	68	92	69	71	100	80	33	83	77	50	1,214
5. Wong Ping,	88	50	A	76	69	56	82	81	86	78	64	95	66	80	78	83	55	1,187
6. Ng In,	82	67	30	75	40	70	71	79	76	76	75	85	48	73	92	64	55	1,158
7. Wong Kwok-ü,	68	68	58	58	74	53	79	65	95	87	70	70	46	62	75	70	55	1,153
8. Ch'an Sui-ki,	52	52	78	63	61	62	71	54	69	59	69	86	53	69	70	43	69	1,080
9. Leung Nim-cho,	82	68	58	65	36	63	52	80	54	50	64	50	85	72	73	52	55	1,059
10. Lam Yun-tsoi,	79	40	50	58	58	50	61	61	60	50	69	72	55	68	65	75	86	1,057
11. M. Fredericks,	92	55	59	50	69	28	50	25	75	69	82	90	63	...	...	63	22	892
12. Só Piu,	82	24	35	54	7	55	50	87	59	20	26	45	65	35	68	50	55	817
13. Wong Ming,	89	10	30	12	35	56	51	25	56	38	54	70	54	61	58	38	55	792
14. S. Sooppen,	75	24	25	50	52	10	50	25	67	62	71	62	40	60	20	60	37	790
15. D. K. Arai,	84	...	37	8	60	...	38	16	85	60	70	68	50	75	55	33	33	772

	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,600
FIRST CLASS. DIVISION B.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Latin.	Algebra.	Geography.	Euclid.	Grammar.	Mensuration.	History.	General Intelligence.	Composition.	Dictation.	Map Drawing.	Translation into Chinese.	Translation into English.	Shakespeare.	Total.
1. Li Hon-ching,	76	98	54	74	55	36	76	50	64	54	60	90	70	74	82	55	1,068
2. A. Abraham,	93	64	87	74	70	36	66	75	68	23	68	90	60	50	68	54	1,048
3. Tam Sham,	73	60	62	54	51	50	68	50	58	60	58	80	58	55	86	69	992
4. Ch'an Wing-cheung, ...	46	84	83	52	51	20	70	70	52	37	66	50	76	64	78	61	960
5. Wong Wai-hon,	78	96	63	12	65	50	50	...	66	58	50	66	55	57	81	53	900
6. Sham Chau-fat,	95	82	28	60	50	50	32	50	59	54	52	56	63	57	78	27	893
7. Tó Hung,	83	78	59	55	38	50	56	68	40	26	50	75	54	59	50	35	876
8. Ch'an Wong-shing, ...	97	80	A	36	54	50	63	28	50	50	52	86	44	57	76	50	873
9. She Pó-sham,	76	50	50	66	20	50	38	40	56	56	50	80	15	54	87	54	842
10. Chau Iu-cheung,	88	88	42	74	44	50	38	30	38	25	50	25	58	64	56	54	824
11. Fung Sz-cheung,	87	A	64	26	63	50	71	28	63	43	50	70	55	67	65	20	822
12. A. Allen,	92	50	84	74	84	60	31	...	70	35	40	87	68	...	...	32	810
13. S. A. Ramjähm,	94	50	12	...	78	...	52	...	72	57	92	97	22	72	...	71	769
14. Li Ping-pui,	50	78	50	24	57	70	50	30	21	60	40	30	40	65	55	38	758
15. Lo Mau-kam,	67	50	28	55	30	55	44	...	50	33	85	25	52	50	64	32	670
16. Li Ki,	79	95	31	...	30	...	50	50	20	25	10	40	51	41	73	22	617
17. Lo Pak-leung,	81	50	61	50	24	5	46	12	20	31	40	25	50	33	40	23	591
18. Leung Ün-ying,	86	75	8	36	23	...	20	50	5	18	...	35	35	46	41	...	478
19. H. Grimble,	95	16	8	...	27	...	37	...	23	50	72	85	10	...	...	36	459

CLASS I.—ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, 9-12.

1. A man on his travels spends 342 francs in France, 500 marks in Germany, and 166 scudi in Italy. He took with him £90, what balance in English money had he left; the rates of exchange being £1=25.65 francs; 7.54 francs=4 marks; 165 marks=51 scudi.
2. In a school of 682 boys a total of 675 pass; while 679 pass in Reading, 668 in Grammar, 620 in Arithmetic, 663 in Geography and 677 in Writing. Make a table of percentage passes.
3. Why is $\frac{63}{88}$ in its lowest terms? And state clearly why it can be predicted that if turned into a decimal, two of its digits will recur, and three will not.
4. What is the True Present Worth of a Bill, for £136. 8s. 6d., drawn April 23 at 8 months, but discounted August 2nd at 5 p. c.?
5. How much 3 p.c. Stock had I, if selling at 96 I was able to purchase £800 of 4 p.c. Stock at 105?
6. A and B engage in a job which they could together finish in 16 days; but as B left off 4 days before that time, it took A 3 days in excess to finish it. In what time could each do it alone?
7. A grocer mixes three different kinds of tea in the ratio 4: 5: 6, and makes a gain of 25 p.c. by selling the mixture at 3s. 6½d. per lb. What did the third kind of tea cost him if he had to pay 3s. 4d. for the first, and 2s. 10d. for the second kind?
8. A certain sum of money is put out at Compound Interest. At the end of three years it amounts to £18,522 and in one year more to £19,448. 2s. 0d. What is the sum, and the rate of Interest?

CLASS I.—LATIN.

Thursday, 2-4.30.

1. Decline *filia, deus, bos, iter, idem, aliquis*.
2. Complete the following tenses *sum, cæpi, amata fuisset, fero, volo, monebor*.
3. Explain the terms heteroclite, heterogeneous, give examples of such nouns.
4. Write out the parts of the following verbs *cado, cedo, fleo, fluo, jubeo, venio, veto, video*.
5. Translate into English.

Dumnorix gratiâ et largitione apud Sequanos plurimum poterat; et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod ex civitate Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat; et cupiditate regni adductus, novis rebus studebat; et quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat.

Ædum quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt rogatum auxilium; ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut pæne in conspectu exercitus nostri, agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint.

6. Parse words in *italics* in above passages, giving grammatical comments, where necessary.

7. Translate into Latin.

Caesar said that he could not give any man (right of) road through the Province.

Orgetorix was by far the noblest and richest among the Helvetii.

He persuaded them very easily to this course.

January 10th, 1889.

He remained at Tarentum three years.

Having prepared everything for the march, they fix a day.

8. Explain the terms, cognate accusative, double accusative, accusative of respect. Give examples.]

CLASS I.—ALGEBRA.

Friday, 9-12.

1. Find the value of $\frac{x^2 + 2x - 8}{x^2 + 2x - 6} - \frac{x^2 - x - 12}{x + 5x + 6} + \frac{x^2 + x - 12}{x^2 - x - 6}$

2. Multiply $\left\{ x^{\frac{3}{2}} - xy^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}}y - y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$ by $\left\{ x^{-\frac{3}{2}} + x^{-1}y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}y^{-1} + y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \right\}$
and express the answer without indices.

12

3. Simplify $\frac{12}{\sqrt{30} + \sqrt{15} - \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{3}}$ by removing the denominator.

4. By selling goods for 4s. 1d. I lost at a certain rate p.c.: if I had sold them for 4s. 5d. I should have gained at three times the same rate. What was the cost price?

5. Solve the following equations.

(1) $\frac{x-3}{x-2} + \frac{x-2}{x-3} = \frac{13}{6}$

(2) $\frac{a}{bx} + \frac{b}{ax} - \frac{2}{x} = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{ab}$

(3) $\begin{cases} 3x + 4y + 5z = 3 \\ 6x + 12y + 10z = 7 \\ 12x + 8y + 15z = 9 \end{cases}$

(4) $\frac{x}{4} - \frac{16}{x} + 3 = 0$

6. Find the Square Root of $18 - 6\sqrt{5}$.

7. In how many different ways can a man pay a bill for £7. 7s. 0d. with half-guineas and half-crowns, no change being given?

8. How many terms of the series $31 + 29 + 27 + \dots$ amount to 252? Shew how there come to be two possible answers.

9. Sum $\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{27}{125} \dots$ to infinity.

CLASS I.—SHAKESPEARE.

Friday, 2-4.30.

1. By what arguments may we determine the date of a play? Apply them to finding the date of the play of *King John*.

2. Give instances of disregard of historical accuracy in this play.

3. In what peculiar senses does Shakespeare employ the following words; *coil, compound, conduct, crack-r, earthy, expedient, importance, niece, owe, remember, sightless, tides*.

4. Criticise the concord between subject and predicate in the following

Heaven guard my mother's honour and my land.

Look where three farthings goes.

Those sleeping stones that as a waist doth girdle thee about.

Where is she and her son?

Thy later vows is in thyself rebellion to thyself.

The peril of our curses light on thee.

When gold and silver becks me to come on.

5. What puns, or plays on words, has Shakespeare made on the following; *die, fault, match, queen, Rome, sin, son, valiant*.

6. Describe briefly in your own words, the grief of Constance after Arthur was taken prisoner.
7. Paraphrase

A greater power than we denies all this;
And till it be undoubted, we do lock
Our former scruple in our strong-barred gates
Kinged of our fears, until our fears resolved
Be by some certain king purged and deposed.

Rescue those breathing lives to die in beds
That here come sacrifices for the field.

CLASS I.—GRAMMAR.

Saturday, 9-12.

1. Give examples of the different ways in which the long *O* vowel sound is spelt in English.
2. What is an Abstract Noun. Give examples of some of the chief terminations of Abstract Nouns, classifying them. Give instances from Shakespeare's *King John* of abstract nouns used for concrete.
3. What is the Infinitive Mood, why is it so called? Give examples of how the Infinitive Mood can be used in the following relations as Noun, Adjective, Adverb.
4. What is meant by Subjective and Objective Genitive?
5. What is the force of the prefixes *in* and *re*? Give example of the way in which *in* is modified in composition.
6. Explain the terms,
Metaphor; Oxymoron; Asyndeton; Pregnant Construction.
7. Analyse. Lo in this right hand, whose protection
Is most divinely vowed upon the right
Of him it holds, stands young Plantagenet,
Son to the elder brother of this man,
And king o'er him and all that he enjoys.
8. Parse fully the words in Italics.
Needs must you *lay* your heart at his *dispose*
Subjected *tribute* to *commanding* love.
Against *whose* fury and *unmatched* force.
The aweless lion *could* not wage the fight.

CLASS I.—EUCLID I-IV.

Monday, 9-12.

1. Bisect a given straight line.
2. All the interior angles of any rectilinear figure, together with four right angles are equal to twice as many right angles as the figure has sides.
3. In any right angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle.
4. Prove that the parallelograms about the diagonals of a square are themselves squares.
5. In every triangle the square on the side subtending an acute angle is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.
6. Make, without proof, geometrical figures to shew value of
 $\sqrt{13}$. as a line.
 $x^2 - y^2$ „ a rectangle.
 $a : b :: b : c$ „ figures.
7. A straight line AB is given equal to the required perimeter of a triangle; at A is a line AC of unlimited length making a given angle with AB. Construct the triangle so that BAC shall be one angle, and AD a part of AB one side.
8. On the same straight line and on the same side of it there cannot be two similar segments of circles which do not coincide.
9. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle shall be equal to the square on the line which touches it.
10. In a given circle inscribe a triangle equiangular to a given triangle.

CLASS I.—GEOGRAPHY.

Monday, 2-4-30.

1. What do you know of the following. Alhambra, Byzantium, Campana, Pompeii, Riviera, Steppes, Syracuse, Vatican.
2. Classify the countries of Europe by (1) race (2) religion and (3) language.

3. What are the striking physical features of Holland? What great change has taken place in these? What effect has the nature of the country on the national produce? What foreign possessions has Holland?
4. What do you know of the following. Basques, Danes, Dutch, Fins, Magyars, Poles?
5. Where are the following mountain ranges Caucasus, Dovrefeld, Valdai, Vosges? Give the names and position of the chief Alpine Passes.
6. What great changes have taken place in the political geography of the German Empire within the last quarter of a century?
7. Which Sea in the world contains the saltiest water? Which European sea has the least salt, and why? What and where are the highest temperatures of surface water?
8. Give the position, size and greatest depth of the Pacific Ocean. Describe the nature and direction of its Currents.

CLASS I.—MENSURATION.

Tuesday, 9-12.

1. The area of a triangular field is 2304 sq. yds. and the sides are in the ratio 9: 10: 17, find their length.
2. The sides of an isosceles triangle are a , a , b . find the area.
3. An equilateral triangle of grass is inscribed in a circle of 12 ft. diameter, the segments of the circle being filled with mosaic work. Find the area of the mosaic work in square feet.
4. The slant height of a right cone is 10 in. and the circumference of the base is 37.6992 in. find the volume.
5. Find the surface of a sphere, if the circumference of its great circle is 44 inches.
6. A field in the form of a parallelogram, whose base measures 110 yards, contains $1\frac{3}{4}$ acre; find the height.
7. Compare the volumes of two spheres, whose radii are in the proportion 6: 7.
8. Shew how to find the area of a regular octagon inscribed in a circle whose radius is one foot.

CLASS I.—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, 2-4.30.

1. Give reasons why one of the following problems is practicable, and the other not.
A certain number of men do a job in 5 days; how long will 7 men take over a job twice as big?
A certain number of men do a job in 5 days; how long will twice the number of men take over it?
2. Insert the suitable preposition in each of the following
—what did he rely?
—whom did he confide?
—what did he go in search?
—what did he risk his life?
—whose mercy did he throw himself?
—whose intercession did he escape.
3. Write a short letter asking leave of absence, stating reason.
4. Classify the different forms of national government in the world giving the names of some important nations under each heading.
5. What features in Canton city strike a European, and what features in Hongkong strike a Chinese stranger.
6. Quote from the Chinese Classics famous maxims on the duty of unselfishness.
7. From what books are the following quotations? Give the context in English.

進
銳
退
速設
身
此
地浴
乎
沂鹿
臺
之
財

CLASS I.—HISTORY.

Wednesday, 9-12.

1. What was Henry VIII's Continental policy? Was it successful?
2. Who were Cabot, Campeggio, Caxton, Colet, Drake, Erasmus, Latimer, Pole?
3. Give with particulars the fate of each of the Protectors during Edward VI's reign.
4. On what grounds was the claim of Lady Jane Grey set forth? Why was she beheaded?
5. Write a short life of Mary, Queen of Scots.
6. Why had the Tudors greater despotic power than any other English dynasty? Sketch very briefly the characteristics of each Tudor monarch.
7. State the origin of the College at Douay.
8. Explain the terms, Annates, Bull, Convocation, Diet, Morton's Fork, and Poyning's Law.

CLASS I A.—TRIGONOMETRY.

Wednesday, 2-4.30.

1. What is meant by Circular Measure?
2. Find the Trigonometrical ratios of an angle of 30° .
3. Draw an angle whose tangent is 5; another whose sine is $\frac{2}{3}$; and a third whose cosine is $\frac{5}{6}$.
4. Explain carefully what is meant by saying $\tan 90^\circ = \infty$.
5. Express the supplement of $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ in Circular Measure.
6. Shew that $\sin^2 A \sin^2 B = \cos^2 A \cos^2 B + \sin^2 B - \cos^2 A$.

7. Find a simple expression for $\frac{\tan^4 A - \tan^2 A - 1}{\tan^4 A + \tan^2 A}$

8. The length of a Kite string is 250 yds. and the angle of elevation of the Kite is 72° , find the height of the Kite; given $\sin 72^\circ = .95$.

CLASS I.—ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Thursday, 9-12.

What causes emigration from China; and on what grounds have objections been raised to Chinese emigration?

CLASS I.—MAP DRAWING.

Thursday, 2-4.

Map of Europe, from memory.

CLASS I.—DICTATION AND TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH.

Friday, 9-12.

The laws of a country are made, first of all, to suit its own people. The people have a right to keep their laws unchanged as long as they please. They are not bound to alter them to suit the pleasure or the convenience of any other nation. All that is clear. But it is equally clear, on the other hand, that they cannot get out of their responsibility to another State by merely saying, "We have such and such laws, and we do not choose to alter them." If the laws permit harm to be done to a foreign State, the people maintaining the laws must either make compensation to the foreign State, or they must meet her in war.

baffle	ignore	opulent
muster	deride	traffic

CLASS I A.—TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE.

Friday, 2-4.

再拜稽首曰死在朝夕
無助天為虐子產曰人
誰不死凶人不終命也
作凶事為凶人不助天
其助凶人乎請以印為
褚師子產曰印也若才
君將任之不才將朝夕
從汝汝罪之不恤而又
何請焉不速死司寇將
至七月壬寅縊尸諸周
氏之衢加木焉

嗚呼噫嘻吾想夫北風
振漠胡兵伺便主將驕
敵期門受戰野豎旌旗
川迴組練法重心駭威
尊命賤利鏃穿骨驚沙
入面主客相搏山川震
眩聲析江河勢崩雷電

周逐獫狁北至太原既
城朔方全師而還飲至
策勳和樂且閑穆穆棣
棣君臣之閒秦起長城
竟海為關荼毒生靈萬
里朱殷漢擊匈奴雖得
陰山枕骸徧野功不補
患

CLASS I B.—TRANSLATION FROM CHINESE.

Friday, 2-4.

溯自唐虞之盛三
代之隆上則以廉
正自待下亦以廉
恥交勗士農工商
各有本業安敢自
暇自逸偷閒而為
賭博者降及後世
教化不行則有好
閒之侶不肖之夫
三五成羣賽錢聚
賭以決輸贏賭博
成風由來久矣

曾亦思天地生人
原以遠大相期而
一經吸食鴉片之
後凡事皆苟且偷
安貪圖快樂則買
土之錢日多一日
饔飧之費年短一
年浸假而巧婦難
為無米之炊癡漢
向未醒邯鄲之夢
向親朋而借貸不
顧厚顏借奴隸以
同眠罔嫌失體

GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A.,
Head Master.