

A candidate in Experimental Pedagogy will be required to forward to the Department a certificate on the prescribed form that he has carried out satisfactorily a course of practical work in the subject occupying at least sixty hours.

DIVISION II.

(15) *Latin* (three-hour paper).—(a) Selected portions of the works of one prose and one verse author. Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the historical and literary setting of the prescribed books.

(b) Translation of simple unprepared passages, verse and prose, from the language into English; translation of an easy passage from English into the prose of the language; questions on grammar. No candidate shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements in Latin unless he translates, to the satisfaction of the Examiner, at least one of the sight passages from Latin into English.

1932: Livy IX; Virgil, "Aen. VI."

1933: Pliny, "Letters VI"; Virgil, "Aen. XII."

1934: Livy XXIV; Horace, "Odes III, IV."

(16) *French* (three-hour paper).—(a) Unprepared passages for translation from and into French; questions on grammar; composition. No candidate shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements in French unless he translates, to the satisfaction of the examiner, at least one of the sight passages from French into English, and at least one passage from English into French.

(b) Passages from selected works for translation and explanation with questions on the subject-matter of the works selected.

1932: V. Hugo, "Quatre-vingt-treize"; Rostand, "L'Aiglon"; Molière, "Le Misanthrope."

1933: A. Daudet, "Tartarin sur les Alpes"; Racine, "Athalie"; Rostand, "la Princesse Loiraine."

1934: H. Taine, "Voyage aux Pyrénées"; Corneille, "Le Cid"; Molière, "L'Avare."

(17) *Pure Mathematics* (Paper A, Arithmetic and Algebra, three hours; Paper B, Geometry and Trigonometry, three hours).—Every candidate must provide himself with a ruler graduated in inches and tenths and in centimetres and millimetres, a small set-square, a protractor or scale of chords, compasses with pencil-point, and a fine pencil. Tables of logarithms will be supplied.

(a) *Arithmetic*: Contracted and approximate methods of multiplying and dividing numbers, so as to omit all unnecessary figures; use of rough checks, especially with regard to the position of the decimal point; use of such expressions as 1.732×10^4 for 17320, and 1.732×10^{-3} for 0.001732. Meaning of a common logarithm; use of logarithmic tables of four or five figures. Calculation of numerical values from formulæ. Working of problems in practice, interest, &c., by decimals; use of squared paper, and application of graphical methods to arithmetical problems. A knowledge of the arithmetic and mensuration included in the programme of the Training College Entrance Examination will be assumed.

(b) *Algebra*: Definitions and explanations of algebraical signs and terms; addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraical quantities, including easy fractions and easy surds (the candidate will not be expected to show skill in the manipulation of complicated formulæ, but he may be required to ascertain accurately the numerical value of any quantity or expression given to him); easy equations of a degree not higher than the second, and questions producing such equations; easy arithmetical and geometrical series; graphs of simple algebraic functions within the limits of the foregoing work, and graphical methods of solving equations.

(c) *Geometry*: Practical and theoretical geometry as in the Training College Entrance Examination, together with the following:—

(PRACTICAL.)

- To draw a normal to a plane from an external point.
- Projections of a point on three planes at right angles.
- Determination of a point by means of its co-ordinates (x, y, z), referred to three rectangular axes and by means of its polar co-ordinates.
- Projection of a straight line on a plane making a given angle with it.
- Projection of a plane figure on a plane making a given angle with it.
- Development of the right prism, and of the right pyramid.
- Determination of the surface, the base being a regular polygon of the right prism and right pyramid.
- Volume of the prism and pyramid.
- The generation of the right circular cylinder, right circular cone, and sphere by revolution.