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QUESTIONS DESIGNED
TO TEST PROGRESS
IN THE
LATIN LANGUAGE.
MORRIS.

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PROBATIO LATINA:

A

SERIES OF QUESTIONS

DESIGNED TO

TEST THE PROGRESS OF LEARNERS

IN THE

LATIN LANGUAGE.

BY

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PREFACE.

THIS little book has been prepared mainly with the purpose of furnishing Teachers the means of readily testing the progress of their pupils in Latin. I presume it will be generally admitted that this can be better done, at least as regards exactness and breadth, by the examination of answers given in writing to printed questions, than by any sort of oral recitation. But, moreover, I feel convinced from my own experience that an examination of this kind operates most powerfully on the mental growth of the learner. It reveals to himself his short-comings, with a clearness equalled by nothing else in his school-work, and it forces him to form the habit of bracing his powers to attack, often with success, questions which at first seem wholly beyond his grasp.

I am not acquainted with any book which is constructed exactly on the plan here adopted. There are some books which contain questions adapted to the course of particular grammars, and others again which are made up of a collection of papers actually proposed in different school or college examinations. The adoption of the former plan seemed likely to restrict materially the usefulness of the book, where so many different grammars are in use ; and the latter would involve the necessity of repeating again and again questions on the same topic, and would thereby cause the book to reach an unwieldy size if it should aim at anything like completeness. I have, therefore, after giving a few pages of questions on the forms, which will be useful to all from the

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very beginning of their study, arranged the questions in such a way, that, while they follow the natural development of the subject as generally adopted in grammars, they are still strictly miscellaneous throughout the whole book. If a dozen consecutive questions be taken anywhere in the book they will be found to relate to a considerable variety of points and will therefore represent pretty fairly an ordinary examination paper. But on the other hand a teacher may, if he please, assign any particular questions he may choose, by naming or writing on the black-board the numbers of those he desires answered. I think it would be found worth while to give up one of the hours of recitation once a month, or even oftener, to the answering of a certain number of these questions, the class being told beforehand that the questions to be given would be found on such and such pages. I assume here that each of the pupils has a copy of the book ; and when this is the case it may be used with effect also in class, the pupils being called upon to answer orally any selected questions.

The miscellaneous arrangement of the questions precluded any attempt to graduate them in the order of difficulty ; but it will be found that as advance is made a more complete knowledge is assumed ; and I have besides indicated those questions, which seem to me a little harder than others near them, by setting the figures in a little further from the margin. I intended at one time to give pretty generally, at the end of the questions, references to the principal grammars in use. But I soon found that I could not manage to do this very satisfactorily, and besides I became doubtful of its expediency. I have, therefore, given such references only when it seemed to me that there was some possibility, whether from the phraseology

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employed or some other reason, that the import of a question might be mistaken.

I have throughout spoken of inflected words in the usual manner. I have done so because, while to persons who have been taught on the stem-system, either mode of presentation is equally intelligible, this could by no means be assumed to be true of those who have learned to regard the nominative case or the first person as the starting point; and I desired to render the book as generally useful as I could. I mention this because I do not wish it to be understood that my abstaining from giving the stems of inflected words is due, in the least degree, to any weakening of my faith in the enormous advantages of that system. On the contrary, increased experience only enhances my surprise that so manifest an improvement should still be waiting for universal recognition. To quote PROF. G. CURTIUS. *Erläut.* c. 6. (Eng. Tr. p. 49.) "In the whole theory of inflection, everything turns on the strong and sharp distinction between stem and termination. On this is based all analysis of forms. Even the pupil can easily be brought to understand that the stem of a noun, to go no further for an instance, which peculiarly and exclusively conveys the meaning, runs through all the cases, while the terminations are added to it to denote the several cases, among which the nominative singular naturally has a place. Compared with all the earlier methods the stem-system has the advantage of far greater simplicity."

CHARLES D. MORRIS.

MOHEGAN LAKE, PEEKSKILI, Sept. 4th, 1871.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THERE has been no change made in the text of the present, edition of this little book, beyond the correction of various misprints which had found their way into the former one. I have, however, added an index, which may serve as an analytical table of contents. The plan which I adopted, of arranging the questions miscellaneously, while it renders it perfectly easy to assign an examination paper covering several points by simply pitching upon a dozen consecutive questions at any part of the book, does not lend itself so readily to the needs of those, who, having taken their pupils over a particular part of the subject in the grammar or exercise book, as, for example, the Ablative case or the Infinitive Mood, may desire to give them the benefit of a different kind of drill, by setting them to answer the questions which this book furnishes on the matter in hand. To such persons I hope that the index may prove of some service, in rendering unnecessary a tedious search over many pages, and that thus the book may prove a useful adjunct to any grammar which may be employed, and may be found conducive not only to the testing of work supposed to be completed, but also to the giving a clearer apprehension of parts of it while it is in progress. It is obvious that the questions from No. 552 to the end admit of no classification, and they are, therefore, not referred to in the index.

C. D. M.

May 30, 1874.

ABBREVIATIONS.

H.—Harkness' Latin Grammar.

B.—Bullions & Morris' Latin Grammar.

G.—Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar.

A.—Andrews & Stoddart's Latin Grammar.

Al.—Allen's Latin Grammar.

Superior figures refer to Morris' Latin Grammar.

QUESTIONS ON LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. Decline *mensa*, 'a table'; *hortus*, 'a garden'; *regnum*, 'a kingdom'.

2. Decline together, *alta fāgus*, 'a high beech tree'. Decline *ager*, 'a field'; *puer*, 'a boy'; and state the difference between them.

3. What cases are alike in the First Declension? what in all neuter nouns? what in all plural nouns?

4. What Declensions have no neuter nouns? In what cases does the declension of neuter nouns differ from that of masculine or feminine nouns of the same declension (or stem)?

X 5. Decline, explaining the formation of the nom. sing., *rēx*, 'king'; *lapis*, 'stone'; *dux*, 'leader'; *nepōs*, 'grandson'.

6. Decline, *sermō*, 'speech'; *mīles*, 'soldier'; *ordo*, 'rank'. In the last two explain the change of vowels which occurs.

7. Decline *onus*, 'burden'; *corpus*, 'body'; *flōs*, 'flower'; and state their peculiarities.

8. Decline together *saeva vōx*, 'a savage voice'; *pulcher pāvō*, 'a beautiful peacock'; *bonus pater*, 'a good father'.

9. Give the accus. sing. and the gen. plur. of, *homo*, 'man'; *eques*, 'knight'; *vulnus*, 'wound'; *lūmen*, 'light'; *latrō*, 'robber'; *faber*, 'workman'; *poēta*, 'poet'.

10. Decline in all genders, *bonus*, 'good'; *liber*, 'free'; *piger*, 'slow'.

11. Decline, *nāvis*, 'ship'; *rūpēs*, 'rock'; *mare*, 'sea'.

12. Decline together, *stulta avis*, 'a foolish bird'; *grave pondus*, 'a heavy weight'; *tūtum ovīle*, 'a safe fold'.

13. Give the accus. sing. and the gen. plur. of, *linter*, 'wherry'; *vulpēs*, 'fox'; *imber*, 'shower'; *ager*, 'field'; *litus*, 'shore'; *obses*, 'hostage'.

14. Decline *mītis*, 'mild', in all genders. What classes of words of the Third Decl. have the abl. sing. in *ī*?

15. Decline, *animal*, 'animal'; *calcar*, 'spar'; *caedēs*, 'slaughter.'

16. Decline, *urbs*, 'city'; *fons*, 'fountain'; *prūdens*, 'prudent', the last in all genders.

17. Decline together, *ferōx eques*, 'a bold horseman'; *fēlix terra*, 'a happy land'.

18. Decline, *currus*, 'chariot'; *manus*, 'hand'; *acus*, 'needle'. What nouns of the Fourth Decl. retain *u* in the Dat. and Abl. plur.?

19. Decline together, *lacus ingens*, 'a large lake'; *cornū acūtum*, 'a sharp horn'; *tristis cāsus*, 'a sad mishap'.

20. What words of the Fifth Decl. have the plural complete? What have only the Nom. Voc. and Accus. plur. ? Decline *diēs*, 'day'; *rēs*, 'thing'; *spēs*, 'hope'.

21. Decline together, *rēs facilis*, 'an easy thing'; and in the sing., *longa aciēs*, 'a long array'.

22. What are Adjectives of THREE TERMINATIONS ? of Two ? of ONE ? Give examples of each class.

23. What is there peculiar in the decl. of *ācer*, 'keen'? How many more adjectives like it? Give the principal ones. Decline *ācer*.

24. Decline together, *proelium equestre*, 'a cavalry skirmish'; *ācer aurīga*, 'a keen driver'.

25. Decline the singular of *sōlus*, 'alone', in all genders. What other words are declined like it?

26. Decline the singular of *uter* 'which of the two', in all genders. What other words are declined like it?

27. Decline the singular of *alius* 'other', and the plural of *uterque* 'each', in all genders.

28. When is the vocative case different from the nominative? Give the genit. and abl. singular and plural of *mare*, 'sea'; *diēs*, 'day'; *lupus*, 'wolf'; *virgo*, 'maiden'; *calcar*, 'spur'; *gener*, 'son-in-law'; *passer*, 'sparrow'; *alius*, 'other'; *puella*, 'girl'; *opus*, 'work'; *nūbēs*, 'cloud'; *tristis*, 'sad'.

29. Decline *ego*, 'I'; *tū*, 'thou'; *suī*, 'of himself' &c. Give the Possessive Pronouns formed from these, and say how they are declined.

30. Decline *meus pater*, 'my father'; *mea manus*, 'my hand'; *vir noster*, 'our man'.

31. Decline in the singular *uterque comes*, 'each companion'; *utraque pars*, 'each part'; *utrumque mare*, 'each sea'.

32. Decline throughout, *alius cīvis*, 'another citizen'; *alia rēs*, 'another thing'; *aliud opus*, 'another work'.

33. Decline *hic vir*, 'this man'; *haec mulier*, 'this woman'; *hōc flūmen*, 'this river'.

34. Decline the singular of *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, in all genders.

35. Decline *is* and *īdem*, and point out the relation between the two in regard to forms.

36. Decline the Relative pronoun *quī*, and point out its differences from the Interrogative *quis*.

37. Write out the nom. and accus. sing. and plur., in all genders, of the Indefinite *quis*, and of its compounds *aliquis*, *quispiam*, *quīdam*.

38. What forms of the Interrogative and the Indefinite pro-

nouns are used always in agreement with nouns, and what are so generally?

39. Decline the nom. and accus. sing. and plur., in all genders of *quisquam*, *quīvis*, *quisque*. What parts of the first of these are wanting, and how are they supplied? also decline *nēmo*, 'no one', in the singular.

40. Decline together *is gradus*, 'that step'; *quod genū*, 'which knee'; *illud nōmen*, 'that name'.

41. Decline in the Singular, *quīlibet cīvis*, 'any citizen'; *aliqua salūs*, 'some safety'; *quīdam senātor*, 'a certain senator.'

42. Give the general rule for the formation of the comparative and superlative degrees of Latin adjectives. Compare *dūrus*, 'hard'; *levis*, 'light'; *audāx*, 'bold'.

43. Compare in the genit. sing. *doctus*, 'learned'; *vēlōx*, 'swift'; in the dat. sing., *nōbilis*, 'famous'; *altus*, 'high'; in the abl. plur., *longus*, 'long'; *potens*, 'powerful'.

44. Compare *pauper*, 'poor'; *piger*, 'slow'; *ācer*, 'keen'; *vetus*, 'old'; *pulcer*, 'fair'; *facilis*, 'easy'. What other adjectives are formed like the last.

45. Compare *bonus*, 'good'; *malus*, 'bad'; *parvus*, 'small'; *magnus*, 'great'; *mirificus*, 'wondrous'; *egēnūs*, 'needy'; *dīves*, 'rich'; *nēquam*, 'worthless'.

46. Decline *melior*, 'better', throughout; and *saevior hostis*, 'a more savage enemy,' together.

47. Give the comparative and superlative adjectives assigned to the prepositions *citrā*, *extrā*, *ultrā*, *infrā*, *intrā*, *suprā*, *prae*, *post*.

48. How are the Comparative and Superlative of *senex*, 'old', and *juvenis*, 'young', expressed?

49. Compare the adverbs formed from the adjectives *altus*, 'high'; *gravis*, 'heavy'; *facilis*, 'easy'; *parvus*, 'small'; *malus*, 'bad'.

50. Compare the adverbs *diū*, 'long'; *saepe*, 'often'; *tūtō*, 'safely'; *bene*, 'well'; *aegrē*, 'weakly.

51. What are Cardinal numerals? why are they so called? what kind of question will they answer? which of them are not declined?

Give the Latin Cardinals from 1 to 10.

52. Give the Latin for 15, 16, 17, 18, 19; and explain the last two.

53. Decline *duo*, *trēs*. What is irregular in the decl. of *ūnus*?

54. Give the Latin for 12, 20, 29, 64, 78, 89, 98, 100, 1000.

55. What is the Latin for *xxiv*, *xxxviii*, *lix*, *xlv*, *lxix*, *lxxxii*, *cc*, *dlvii*, and explain the Roman method of notation.

56. What are Ordinal numerals? why are they so called? What kind of question will they answer?

57. Give the Latin Ordinals from 1st to 10th.

58. Give the Latin for 12th, 13th, 14th, 31st, 35th, 38th, 49th, 100th, 200th, 300th, 1000th.

59. What are Distributive numerals? What kind of question will they answer? Give those answering to 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 15th.

60. Give the first ten numeral Adverbs.

61. What is a verb? Explain and illustrate the distinction of Transitive and Intransitive verbs.

62. What is meant by 'Active Voice'? What by 'Passive Voice'? Examples.

63. Which are the moods which have endings distinctive of Person and Number? What is this part of the verb sometimes called? and why?

64. Enumerate the parts of the verb which are Participial, *i.e.*, unite the quality of a substantive or an adjective with the

meaning of a verb. What name is sometimes given to this part of the verb? and why?

65. What are the 'Principal Parts' of a Verb? What tenses are suggested by each?

66. Give the second person plur. of the Indicative tenses of *sum*.

67. What person in one tense of *sum* has two forms? Write out the future Imperative of *sum*, and also the past imperfect Subjunctive.

68. Which of the compounds of *sum* have an imperfect Participle? Explain the formation of it in these cases.

69. For what are *forem*, *forent*, *fore*, used?

70. What is the irregularity of *prōsum*? Give the pres. imperf. Indic., the past imperf. Subjunc., and the imperf. Infin. of it.

71. What are the irregularities of *possum*? Conjugate the pres. imperf. Indic., the pres. imperf. Subjunc., the past perf. Indic., and the pres. perf. Subj.

72. How are the four regular conjugations distinguished? Explain the mode in which the various forms are for the most made. Illustrate this by analysing *coenābimus*, 'we shall dine'; *moneātis*, 'ye may advise'; *audirent*, 'they might hear'.

73. Distinguish between Imperfect and Perfect Tenses as to their meaning. What form of the verb (or verb-stem), is that from which the Imperfect Tenses are made?

74. 'It is only in the Imperfect Tenses that there are *four* conjugations of the Latin Verb.' Is this statement true? Illustrate your answer by examining the Perfect Tenses Indic. Active of *amō* and *regō*.

75. In the forms *amābam*, *amābō*, *amem*, *amārem*, point out what letters determine the *tenses* in each case; and compare

the rules thus derived with those which explain the corresponding tenses of *moneō*, *regō*, *audiō*.

76. Give a synopsis ¹³³⁸ of the tenses of the Active voice of *amō*. H. 216. B. 284. A. 156.

77. Give a synopsis of the Passive tenses of *moneō*.

78. Conjugate the present Imperative Active and Passive of *audiō* and *regō*.

79. Give all the forms of the Infinitive mood of *amō* and *moneō*.

80. Parse the following words, and conjugate the tenses to which they belong :

81. *Amāvistis* ; *moneāris* ; *rectus erit*.

82. *Audīte* ; *amēs* ; *monuerit*.

83. *Monēberis* ; *audītor* ; *amābāris*.

84. *Audīvisset* ; *audiēs* ; *audiās*.

85. *Monuerunt* ; *amāminī* ; *rectus est*.

86. *Monēs* ; *monēbis* ; *monērēris*.

87. *Regitō* ; *monēbāminī* ; *audientur*.

88. *Reverō* ; *amāverant* ; *moneant*.

89. Give a synopsis of the Active and Passive tenses of *regō*.

90. Give a synopsis of the Active and Passive tenses of *audiō*.

91. How many participles has the Latin Verb ? give them, with the English, from *amō*, and *audiō*. Give the Gerund and Supines of *moneō* and *regō*.

92. State the peculiarity of the conjugation of *capiō*, 'I take.' What other verbs are conjugated in the same way ?

93. Give the Present imperf. Indic. Act. and Pass. of *capiō*.

94. Give the Past imperf. Subj. Act. of *rapiō*, 'I seize.'

95. Conjugate the tenses of the Imperative Act. and Pass. of *capiō*.

96. What are Deponent Verbs? What Active forms have they? How is the Future Infinitive made?

97. Give a synopsis of the Tenses of *mīror*, 'I admire'; *loquor*, 'I speak.'

98. Give all the Infinitive mood and the Participles of *vagor*, 'I wander'; *sequor*, 'I follow'; *vereor*, 'I fear'; *blandior*, 'I coax.'

99. What are Semi-Deponent Verbs? enumerate them. Give a synopsis of the tenses of *audeō*, 'I dare,' and *fidō*, 'I trust.'

100. Give the general rule for forming the Perfect Active (Perfect Active stem) and the Supine (Perfect Passive stem) in the First conjugation; and illustrate by the verbs *certō*, 'I contend'; *vocō*, 'I call'; *nōminō*, 'I name'.

101. The same for the Second conjugation; *habeō*, 'I have'; *terreō*, 'I frighten'; *dēbeō*, 'I owe'.

102. The same for the Third conjugation; *dīco*, 'I say'; *jungō*, 'I join'; *dūcō*, 'I lead'.

103. The same for the Fourth conjugation; *vestiō*, 'I clothe'; *fīniō*, 'I finish'; *nūtriō*, 'I nurse'.

104. What Verbs are regarded as irregular in Latin? enumerate those which, if regular, would follow the Third conjugation.

105. What are the irregular tenses of *volō*, 'I wish'? Give the pres. imperf. Indic., and the past imperf. Subj., and explain the irregularity of the latter.

106. Give the pres. imperf. Indic. and the pres. imperf. Subj. of *nōlō*, 'I am unwilling' and *mālō*, 'I prefer'.

107. Give the imperf. Infin. of *volō*, *nōlō*, *mālō*, and the Imperat. of *nōlō*.

108. Give the pres. imperf. Indic., Act. and Pass. of *ferō*, 'I bear'; and explain the irregular forms.

109. Give the Imperative and imperf. Infin., Act. and Pass. of *ferō*.

110. Parse *vīs, māvultis, nollēs, velīs, fertis, ferrī, ferre, fertur*.

111. To what conjugation should *eō*, 'I go', belong? what are the irregularities of it? Give the pres. imperf. Indic., the future imperf. Indic., and the pres. imperf. Subj.

112. What other verbs are conjugated like *eō*? give the pres. imperf. Indic. of each.

113. What is the employment of *fīō*? Like what regular verb should it be conjugated? What are the points of difference?

114. Explain the forms *ēs, ēstis, ēssem, ēsto*; and say with what they may be confounded if the vowel be not marked.

115. What are Defective Verbs? Give the parts in use of *āiō*, 'I say'.

116. Give the forms in use of *inquam*, 'quoth I'.

117. Give a synopsis of the tenses of *coepī*, 'I begin'; *meminī*, 'I remember'; *ōdī*, 'I hate'. What forms do they want? What name do they consequently have?

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

118. Define 'a sentence'; 'Subject'; 'Predicate'; 'Complement' (=Predicate adj. or noun). Show how in Latin a single word may be a complete sentence.

119. Define and illustrate the terms 'Agreement'; 'Attribute'; 'Apposite' (=noun in Apposition).

120. What is meant by the expression 'the three concords'? Show, by declining *mons, turris, castellum*, each with the adj.

altus, what is the rule for the concord of an adjective with a noun.

121. What is the rule for the agreement of a finite verb with its subject? When are subjects of the First or Second person expressed?

122. Decline *dea*, 'goddess', and point out its irregularity. Do any other words have the same? if so, what?

123. Give the principal parts of *juvō*, 'I aid'; *vetō*, 'I forbid'; *lavō*, 'I wash'; *stō*, 'I stand'; *mordeō*, 'I bite'.

124. Mention the *regular* mode of forming the Perfect Act. (Perf. Act. stem) of the four conjugations.

125. How is the Future Participle Act. made ¹⁷⁷? Give this participle of *orior*, 'I arise'; *morior*, 'I die'; *sonō*, 'I sound'; and show how these forms illustrate the rule.

126. Give the general rules for the gender of nouns, as determined by their meaning.

127. In what respects do the Perfect tenses Passive agree with their subjects? Why is the rule different from that applicable to other parts of the Verb? Illustrate.

128. Decline *nix*, 'snow'; *vīs*, 'force'; *os*, 'bone'.

129. In what ways are Distributive numerals employed? Give them for the numbers 1, 8, 9, 16, 21.

130. What are Frequentative verbs? how are they usually formed? Form such verbs from *currō*, 'I run'; *clāmō*, 'I shout'; *dīcō*, 'I say'.

131. Give the principal parts (stems) of *jaciō*, 'I throw'; *jaceō*, 'I lie'; *vincō*, 'I conquer'; *vinciō*, 'I bind'; *haereō*, 'I cling'; *hauriō*, 'I draw'.

132. Give a list of the Prepositions which are followed by the accusative.

133. What is the rule for the agreement of a compound (composite) subject with its verb ⁶⁷⁴? State, with examples, the cases where the rule does not hold, ⁶⁷⁸. H. 463, B. 643, G. 80, Al. p. 58, A. 211, R. 12.

134. What are Collective nouns? Examples. Translate, and explain the construction of : *pars epulīs onerant mensās*.

Translate, and Explain the constr. of : (1) *capita conjūratiōnis secūri percussī sunt*; (2) *Subeunt Tegeaea juventūs auxiliō tardī*. What name is given to such constructions ⁶⁸³? H. 461. B. 678. G. 8. Al. p. 55. A. 205, R. 33.

135. Give the rule for the agreement of the Relative Pronoun with its antecedent. How is its case determined? Illustrate this subject by explaining : (1) *erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus exīre possent*; (2) *quem vidēs rēx est*.

136. In what senses are adjectives used as nouns ⁶⁹⁵? Examples. Translate and explain : *omnium rerum mors est extrēmum*. H. 441. B. 658 G. 3. Al. p. 55. A. 205, R. 7.

137. What is meant by 'the copula' ⁶⁶³? What kinds of verbs have a similar use, and are therefore called copulative verbs? Examples. H. 353. B. 667. G. 4. Al. p. 134, A. 210, R. 3.

138. Compare *nēquam, frūgī, dexter, infrā, prope*. In what senses are the adjectives *inferus, superus, posterus, exterus*, used?

139. Give a synopsis of the tenses of *caedō*, 'I fell', Act. and Pass.

140. What are Impersonal Verbs? Give a synopsis of the tenses of *oportet*, 'it behoves'; *poenitet*, 'it repents'.

141. Conjugate through the persons sing. and plur. *pudet mē stultitiāe*, changing only the pronoun.

142. Parse : *eant, māllent, nōnvīs, ferte, ī, posse, fīet, ēstis, factus sit, fertō, lātō*.

143. How are adverbs usually formed from adjectives? Give the three degrees of adverbs formed from *lātus*, *gravis*, *aeger*, *tūtus*, *facilis*, *bonus*, *parvus*.

144. What is the rule for the agreement of an Appositive ⁷⁰⁹? In regard to *substantīva mōbilia*? in reference to two or more nouns? Give examples of each case. H. 363. B. 622. G. 118. Al. p. 53. A. 204.

145. Translate and explain the construction of: *meā unīus operā* ⁷¹²; *meō sōlīus periculō*; *nostrōs vīdistī flentis ocellōs*. H. 397. B. 628. G. 118. A. 211. R. 4, b. Al. p. 54.

146. Give the principal parts (stems) of *pario*, *reperiō*, *comperiō*; and explain the formation of the Perfect Active stem in each.

147. Explain the terms, Subject, Predicate, Complement, Attribute, Appositive, and form a Latin sentence in which you can mark each.

148. If the persons of a Composite Subject are different, what determines the person of the Verb ⁶⁷⁷? Quote or make three examples to illustrate the cases.

149. State the nominative-endings (or the stem-letters ⁶⁷⁹) which usually indicate the masculine gender. H. 124. B. 152. Al. p. 11.

150. Decline *mare*, 'sea'; *pignus*, 'pledge'; *cor*, 'heart'; *fructus*, 'fruit'. Give the gender of each, with the rule, if any, and mark the quantity of all the long vowels.

151. Explain what is meant by 'attraction' ^{685, 720}. Translate the following sentences, and point out what is to be observed in regard to the relative pronoun, (1) *parva quaedam insula est, circumfūsa illō mari, quod Atlanticum, quem oceanum appellātis*. (2) *Cassivellaunī finēs ā maritimīs civitatibus flūmen dividit, quod appellātur Tamesis*. (3) *ō nox illa quae paene aeternās huic urbī tenebrās attulisti*. H. 445. B. 694. G. 408. A. 206. 8, ff. Al. p. 57.

152. Give the principal parts (stems) of *spondeō*; *secō*; *maneō*; *alliciō*; *intelligō*, and give other compounds of *legō* conjugated in the same way.

153. Decline in the singular *filius*; *carō*; *pelagus*. What other words are like the last?

154. What words are meant by 'Plurālia tantum' ⁶⁴⁸? Give examples of each class. H. 131. B. 178. G. p. 30. A. 97. Al. p. 12.

155. State the nominative-endings (or the stem-letters ⁶⁸⁰) which usually indicate the feminine gender. H. 124. B. 159. Al. p. 11.

156. Enumerate, with an example of each, the various uses of the Nominative case.

157. What seems to have been the primary import of the Accusative case? What words indicate this most completely? Translate, *quī vērō inde reditus Rōmam!* and point out what is to be observed in the construction.

158. What is the construction of verbs of 'teaching'? What other verbs have a similar construction? What is the constr. of *petō*, *quaerō*, *postulō*?

159. Explain the forms ⁶⁰⁶ *optāstis*, *flesse*, *audistī*, *nōsse*. Is there any difference in the rule as applied to the various conjugations? H. 234. B. 315. G. p. 78. A. 162. 7. Al. p. 38.

160. Explain what is meant by 'Object.' In what case is it made? Translate and explain: (1) *animī ingrātī crīmen horreō*; (2) *civēs meum cāsum luctumque doluerunt*.

161. Parse (giving the principal parts), *jussī*, *rīsīmus*, *tersistis*, *luxēre*, *ausī sīmus*, *haeserāmus*, *mansī*, *gāvīsī*.

162. Give the meaning in the singular and plural of the following (Heterological ⁶⁵³) words: *aedēs*; *carcer*; *fortūna*; *auxilium*; *littera*; *hortus*; *opera*; *tabula*; *sāl*. H. 132. B. 179. A. 79. Al. p. 13.

163. Decline in the singular: *Aenēās*; *Dēlos*; *āēr*; *Orpheus*. Account for the various forms of the last.

164. What is meant by 'Factitive Verbs' ⁷⁴⁶? Give examples with their construction. [H. 373. B. 715. G. 132. A. 230.

165. Compare *humilis*, *niger*, *malus*, *dīves*; and give the Positive and Comparative forms of *īmus*, *summus*, *postumus*.

166. Give a synopsis of the tenses of *morior* and *gaudeō*.

167. In what words or classes of words may the genitive ending *ārum* ⁵³⁸ be contracted into *ūm*? H. 42. B. 56. G. p. 13. A. 43. Al. p. 6.

168. What cases are used in exclamations? Give examples.

169. What is the usual gender of names of *rivers* and *mountains* ⁵⁶⁸? Enumerate the chief exceptions to the rule ⁵⁷⁰⁻¹. H. 35. B. 33. G. p. 11. A. 28. Al. p. 4.

170. What is meant by the 'Cognate Accusative'? Translate and explain the constr. of: (1) *tertiam jam aetātem hominum Nestor vīvēbat*; (2) *carmina quī lūsī pastōrum*; (3) *is locus id temporis vacuus erat*. (4) *illud assentior Theophrastō*.

171. What is meant by 'a Root'? 'a Suffix' ⁶²⁷. Explain the formation and meaning of *gaudium*, *ornāmentum*, *lectiō*, *lector*, *victrīx*, *fīliola*, *agmen*, *congeriēs*. H. 320. B. 508. A. 100. Al. p. 51.

172. Conjugate the Imperative active of *dīcō*. What other verbs have a similar peculiarity?

173. Mention all the nouns which invariably take *im*, *ī* ⁵⁴⁴ in the accus. abl. sing.; and others which do so occasionally. H. 85. B. 110. G. p. 23. A. 79. Al. p. 125.

174. Explain the terms 'Heteroclitite' and 'Heterogeneous'; and give as many examples of each class as you can.

175. What is meant by the accus. of 'nearer definition' (Limitation ⁷⁵⁶)? What other name is applied to it, and why? Give examples and show what would be the more usual Latin construction. H. 380. B. 728. G. 130. A. 234. ii. AL p. 68.

176. How is 'motion to' Towns expressed? What other words have the same construction? Translate and explain what is unusual in: (1) *Pompēius marī Siciliam adiit, Africam explōrāvit, inde Sardiniam cum classe vēnit.* (2) *spēluncam dēveniunt.*

177. Parse (giving the principal parts of each verb) *nupsit, amplexētur, fixerit, fissa, finxerō, fīdat, contulisset.*

178. Give the cardinal numerals answering to 8, 18, 98; 3, 13, 39; 2, 200, 2000.

179. Give the ordinal numerals answering to 26, 34, 42, 57, 69, 73, 81, 95.

180. Compare the following adverbs: *dignē, graviter, saepe, diū, magnopere, ācriter, parum, male, bene.*

181. What are Interjections? Give the principal ones, mentioning the cases which often accompany them.

182. Define and exemplify 'Mobile' and 'Epicene' nouns.

183. Explain the formation and meaning of *cōpiōsus, cīvīlis, audācia, irācundus.* Form adjectives expressing 'propensity to—' from *edo*, 'I eat', *loquor*, 'I talk', *audeō*, 'I dare'.

184. Translate and explain the constr. of the marked words: (1) *bestiae quaedam ūnum diem vīvunt*; (2) *cīvitās sita fuit passūs mille fermē ā marī*; (3) *Suēvī nōn multum frūmentō sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vīvunt.*

185. Enumerate, with an example of each, the chief uses of the Accusative case.

186. Decline together in the singular *bōs quīdam*; and in the plural *quīvīs senex.*

187. Parse (giving the principal parts of each verb) *frēgistī, rūperit, capiās, velit, vellit, lābētur, experrectus erat.*

188. What are Inceptive Verbs? how formed? from what? examples.

189. Give the cases in use from the stems ⁵⁴⁹ *op-, fort-, impet-, grāt-, vic-*. What nouns have no nom. sing. in use? H. 133. B. 182. G. p. 30. A. 94. Al. 14.

190. Translate, and explain the construction of: (1) *inūtile ferrum cingitur*; (2) *ō fallācem hominum spem!* (3) *prō deōrum atque hominum fidem!*

191. What is the most common use of the Genitive case? Explain the distinction implied by the names 'subjective' and 'objective' genitive, with examples of each.

192. What is meant by 'Prosody'? Explain the terms 'short', 'long', 'doubtful', as applied to syllables.

193. Decline *deus, domus*, and in the sing. *Laelius*.

194. What is the usual gender of names of 'trees', 'cities', 'precious stones' ⁵⁶⁸. Mention any exceptions to the rule. H. 35. B. 34. G. p. 11. A. 29.

195. What is meant by the Partitive Genitive? in what other way is the same relation sometimes expressed? Translate and explain: (1) *multae hārum arborum meā manū sunt satae*; (2) *utrōque vestrum dēlector*; (3) *hōc ad tē minimē omnium pertinet*; (4) *nihil ex hīs quae vidēmus manet*. In (2) could *vestri* be used?

196. Translate and explain the use of the Genitives in the following: (1) *Polyclētī signa plānē perfecta sunt*; (2) *singulōrum opēs sunt dīvitiae cīvitātis*; (3) *cūjusvis hominis est errāre*; (4) *est adolescentis mājōrēs nātū verērī*; (5) *Dēiphobē Glaucī rēgī tālia fātur*.

197. Conjugate the pres. imperf. Indic. Act. of *capiō, prōdeō, prōsum*.

198. Parse (giving the principal parts of each) *dēsisse, nōrās stetērunt, pariūs, parcūs, parūs*.

199. Decline in the sing. in all genders *celer* and *niger*.

200. What are the exceptions to the rule that one vowel before another in the same word is short?

201. Decline in the sing. *Cybelē, aethēr, Dīdō*.

202. What are Patronymics? Give the suffixes which are used in forming them. Make them, masc. and fem., from *Tantalus, Thēseus, Aenēās*.

203. What is meant by the genitive of 'specification' (Definition⁷⁷⁷)? what would be the usual constr. in such cases? Translate and explain: (1) *ex amōre nōmen amīcitiae ductum est*. (2) *dominī appellatiōnem semper exhorruit*. (3) *triste est ipsum nōmen carendī*. [H. 396. B. 631. G. 156. A. 204. R. 6. Al. p. 60.]

204. What is meant by the genitive of 'quality' ('Descriptive' genitive⁷⁷⁸)? What point of difference is there between the Latin and the English construction? Translate and explain: (1) *vir bonus summae pietātis ergā deum est*; (2) *Tarquinius frātre[m] habuerat Aruntem, mītis ingenīi juvenem*; (3) *nōn multī cibī hospitem accipiēs, multi jocī*. H. 396. B. 757. G. 161. A. 208. R. 6. Al. p. 60.]

205. What is the difference between the Active and Passive voices of a transitive verb? what changes must be made in changing an Active construction into the Passive? Convert the following sentences into Passive constructions: (1) *ēgregiē consul rem gessit*; (2) *gigantēs bellum dīs intulērunt*; (3) *tendō supīnās ad caelum manūs*; (4) *ille malum vīrus serpentibus addidit ātrīs*.

206. What suffixes must be attached to a substantive to express (1) a *person engaged with* a thing; (2) the *office* of a person; (3) a *collection* (of trees, &c.)? Form such derivatives from (1) *argentum*, 'money'; *sīca*, 'dagger'; *aqua*, 'water':

(2) *consul*, 'consul'; *tribūnus*, 'tribune'; *praetor*, 'praetor';
 (3) *myrtus*, 'myrtle'; *rosa*, 'rose'; *vīmen*, 'osier'.

207. What are Intransitive Verbs? Show why they cannot be used, like Transitive Verbs, with a complete Passive. What Passive form may they have in Latin, and how are they said to be used? what is their subject then? Transfer the pres. imperf. Ind. of *currō*, 'I run,' into the Passive.

208. Translate the following sentences and explain the use of the genitive in each. (1) *avida est periculi virtus*. (2) *insitus est nobis amor patriae*. (3) *jucunda est memoria praeteritorum malorum*.

209. Write the Perfect and Supine of *diligō*, *reperiō*, *maneō*, *perfundō*, *percellō*, *cēdo*, *caedō*, *cadō*, *moveō*, *cognoscō*.

210. Write the following words, marking the quantity of the penultima, giving when you can rules of prosody: *tempora*, *responderunt*, *dederint*, *discedō*, *iniquus*, *ōceanus*, *remanet*, *egī*, *impedit*, *manus*, *brevis*, *cervicēs*, *protulit*, *nōlite*, *vectigal*.

211. Show by your translation of the following phrases that different prepositions must often be used in English to represent the Latin Genitive. (1) *aditus laudis*; (2) *consolatiō rerum adversarum*; (3) *dēsiderium urbis*; (4) *maeror fūneris*; (5) *remedium irae*; (6) *metus hostium*. Show how the last is ambiguous. Apply to each use the proper name and justify it.

212. Explain the irregularity of the forms ⁶⁰⁸ *scripsit*, *dixit*, *accēstis*, *nūtribat*, *scībō*, *edim*, *duim*, *laudārier*, *lābier*; and give the Principal Parts of each. H. 234. B. 320. G. p. 102. A. 162. 7.

213. Decline *Mnestheus*, *Achillēs*, *Thalēs*, *Didō*.

214. Translate the following sentences, explaining the use of the genitive in each. (1) *Italia plēna est Graecarum artium*; (2) *patiens est laboris atque frigoris*; (3) *philosophia est*

efficiens voluptātis ; (4) sitientem mē virtūtis tuae dēseruisti ; (5) bestiae sunt rationis et orātiōnis expertēs.

215. Mention the gender of the following words, stating the rules under which they come or to which they are exceptions. *Sermō, agger, lectiō, cardō, lapis, scīpiō, amnis, nex, dāma, diēs, deus, marmor, manus, fructus, dominus, cornū, rēs.* What feminine nouns are there in *-us* (stem *-o-*)?

216. Decline *satrapēs, poēma, canēphoros.*

217. Distinguish the meaning of the Singular and Plural of the following (Heterological ⁵⁵³) words: *aqua, cōpia, opera, rostrum, grātia, pars, comitium, lūdus.* H. 132. B. 179. A. 97. Al. p. 13.

218. Decline in the Sing. and Plur. *carbasus, caelum, locus, anceps.*

219. What is the construction of verbs of *remembering, forgetting, &c.* Give examples. Translate and explain the sentences: (1) venit mihi in mentem Platōnis ; (2) nōn venit in mentem pugna apud Rēgillum lacum.

220. Translate and comment on the sentences: (1) vacuae caedis sunt manūs ; (2) Tullia celeriter adolescentem suae temeritātis implet ; (3) stultum est eōrum meminisse, propter quae tuī obliuisceris ; (4) lassus maris et viarum ; (5) animī pendere soleō.

221. Give the 3rd pers. sing., and 2nd pers. Plur. of all the tenses of *eō*.

222. Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *rapiō* and *vereor*.

223. How is the passive of *facio* expressed? How that of its compounds ⁵⁰⁰. H. 279. B. 429. A. 130. Al. p. 42.

224. Give a list of nouns with nom. sing. *is* (stem *-i-* ⁵⁹⁶) which vary from the rule in regard to gender. H. 106. B. 160. G. p. 23. A. 63. Al. p. 11.

225. What verbs take the genitive of the *cause of emotion* ⁷⁹⁰? How do *misereor* and *miseror* differ in their construction? Quote or make examples. H. 409, 410. B. 783, 805. G. 173. A. 215. Al. p. 62.

226. Decline together in the Sing. *Marcus Tullius Cicerō senex*.

227. Give the Principal Parts of *adjuvō, nōlō, veniō, paciscor, spernō, foveō, mordeō, scindō*, marking the long vowels.

228. Give a synopsis of *mordeō* and *paciscor*, and inflect the Imperatives†

229. Translate and comment on the following sentences. (1) *Miltiadēs, capitis absolūtus, pecūniā multātus est*; (2) *nostrī nōsmet poenitet*; (3) *lēgibus ambitūs interrogātus poenās dedit*; (4) *reus vōtī est*.

230. What is the rule for the quantity of monosyllables? Give the Exceptions.

231. What is meant by weak position (*dēbilis positiō*) ¹²⁶²? What difference of usage is there in regard to Latin and Greek words? H. 611. B. 1428. G. p. 10. A. 284. ex. 2. Al. p. 106.

232. Decline *sūs, canis, mensis, anceps*.

233. Give examples of *singulāria tantum* ⁶⁴⁷ and *plūrālia tantum*. H. 130. B. 177. G. p. 30. A. 95. Al. 14.

234. When is the Genitive used to express *the value* of a thing? mention certain adjectives and nouns specially so used. What is the construction of *aestimō*? Is the genitive of any words used with verbs of *buying*? if so, name them.

235. Translate and explain the following phrases: (1) *magna pars hominum*; (2) *quod operae cūraeque in litterīs pōnis*; (3) *satis ēloquentiae, sapientiae parum*; (4) *abundē potentiae glōriaeque*; (4) *quantī quisque sē ipse facit, tantī fit ab amicīs*; (5) *est mihi tantī*.

236. State the construction and usual position of *causā, grātiā, ergō, instar*. Quote or make an example of each.

237. Form nouns to express (1) the *male agent* from *arō*, 'plough'; *currō*, 'run'; (2) the *female agent* from *faveō*, 'favour'; *ulciscor*, 'avenge'; (3) the *instrument* from *vēnor*, 'hunt'; *lavō*, 'wash'; (4) the *place for* from *bōs*, 'ox'; *ovis*, 'sheep'.

238. Decline in the singular *alter ille homo*, and in the plural *vōs duae urbēs*.

239. Enumerate, with an example of each, the chief uses of the Genitive case.

240. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each verb, *canās*, *mensus sīs*, *hauserit*, *vincisti*, *ventum est*, *trivēre*, *solēs*, *consitus*.

241. What is the rule for the quantity of the last syllable of words ending in *a* and *e*? mention the chief exceptions in each case.

242. What is probably the primary meaning of the Dative case? show how this meaning will account for most of the uses of it? Illustrate by examples in which the original meaning is most apparent.

243. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *Pelopidās omnibus periculīs adfuit*; (2) *parva magnīs saepe rectissimē conferuntur*; (3) *vestrī auxiliī est, iudicēs, hūjus innocentiae subvenīre*; (4) *Hannibal Alexandrō Magnō nōn est postpōnendus*.

244. Give the Principal parts of *ferō* when compounded with *ad*, *ab*, *dis-*, *sub*, *ex*, *ob*.

245. Compare the adjectives *gracilis*, *mīrificus*, *egēnus*, and the adverbs *leviter*, *pulchrē*, *diū*.

246. When the Perfect Active is made by reduplication, what vowel may the prefix take? what change may the stem-vowel undergo? what verbs retain the reduplication in their compounds? Illustrate by examples.

247. Translate with precision and comment on the sen-

tences : (1) Līvius Enniō aequālis fuit ; (2) aequālis c̄jus fuit Aristīdēs ; (3) haud similis virgō est virginum nostrārum ; (4) patrī similis est filiū ; (5) Carthāgō fuit aemula imperī Rōmānī ; (6) dictātor Caesar summīs ōrātōribus fuit aemulus. Mention any other words with a similar variety of construction.

248. What constructions may *propior*, *proximus* have ?

49- 249. "The stem of the Present Tense (Imperfect stem) is often not identical with the root of the Verb." Give examples of this, and indicate various ways in which Verbal roots are modified in the formation of the present Tense.

250. Give a synopsis of *morior*, and of the active of *torreo*.

251. Give the Principal Parts of *cōgō*, *compingō*, *emō*, *cōmō*, *adimō*, *colligō*, *intelligō*.

252. What is meant by the Dative of 'Interest'? How can this use be shown to be connected with the primitive meaning of the case? Examples.

253. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) hominī fidēlissimī sunt equus et canis ; (2) nōbīs spondet fortuna salutem ; (3) philosophia medetur animīs ; (4) obsidēs reliquīs civitātibus imperavit ; (5) Jugurtha omnī Numidiae imperat.

254. Decline *vās*, *n. iter*, *pulvis*, *rēspublica*.

255. In what words of Decl. II. ⁵³⁹ do we find *ōrum* contracted into *ūm*? H. 45, 5. B. 66. G. p. 15. A. 53.

256. What is the usual gender of names of mountains? mention some exceptions.

257. What is the rule for the quantity of *i* final? give the exceptions.

258. What cases follow *faveō*, 'favour', *dēficiō*, 'fail', *nūbō*, 'marry', *noceō*, 'hurt', *laedō*, 'hurt', *juvō*, 'assist', *medeor*, 'heal', *jubeō*, 'order', *ignoscō*, 'pardon', *fidō*, 'trust',

{ dat. + acc.

only accusative
c dat. + abl.

pāreō, 'obey'? Make or quote an example to show the construction of each.

259. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) *parce piō generī*; (2) *hōc mihi confirmāvit et persuāsit*; (3) *victrix causa deīs placuit sed victa Catōnī*; (4) *ego huīc causae patrōnus exstitī*; (5) *nullī turpitūdīnī servit*.

260. Give the distributive numerals and the numeral adverbs answering to 10, 18, 29, 32, 68, 100.

261. What is meant by the 'Ethical' Dative ⁸¹¹? Is there any corresponding idiom in English? Translate and explain : (1) *ecce tibi exortus est Isocratēs*; (2) *quid sibi vult avāritia senlis*? (3) *prō deūm fidem quid vōbīs vultis*? H. 389. B. 838. G. 149. A. 228. (a) Al. p. 64.

262. Translate and comment on : (1) *semper in cīvitāte, quibus opēs nullae sunt, bonīs invident*; (2) *est mihi domī pater, est injusta noverca*; (3) *mihi quaestor imperātōrī fuerat Plancius*; (4) *Aeduōrum cīvitātī praecipuē indulserat*.

263. Decline together in the singular *decimus quisque ordō*, and in the plural *mājus istud onus*.

264. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each verb, *nūteris, lacessātis, concussit, revixī, ūreris, alliciet*.

265. With such expressions as *nōmen est tibi*, in what case is the name usually made ⁸¹⁶? in what sometimes? H. 387, 1. B. 632. G. 121. A. 226. R. 1. Al. p. 66.

266. Give the gender of *pāx, flūmen, flāmen, grex, turbō, seges, porticus, calix, cantus, tribus*, stating the rules of which they are examples or to which they are exceptions.

267. What is the rule for the quantity of final *o*? give the exceptions to it.

268. Translate, and explain the use of the Dative in the following : (1) *custōs frūmentō publicō est positus*. (2) *Dum-norigī custōdēs pōnit*. (3) *barbarīs ex fortunā pendet fidēs*. (4) *honestā bonīs virīs nōn occulta quaeruntur*.

269. Decline together *jugum praeceps* and *alta abiēs*.

270. Explain how the Dative is apparently used as the *agent* with Passive verbs. Comment on : (1) *rēs mihi tōta prōvīsa est* ; (2) *haec rēs mihi probātur* ; (3) *barbarus hīc ego sum, quia nōn intelligor ulli*.

271. Translate and comment on the following : (1) *id tōtum ēripere vōbīs cōnātus est* ; (2) *Pisō frātrem ex periculō ēripuit* ; (3) *tibi sīca dē manibus extorta est* ; (4) *etiam sapientibus cupidō glōriae novissima exuitur*.

272. Form nouns expressive of *abstract qualities* or *states* from the adjectives, *fortis*, 'brave', *laetus*, 'joyful', *gravis*, 'heavy', *sanctus*, 'holy'; and adjectives expressing *intensity* of action from the verbs *grātulor*, 'congratulate', *vereor*, 'fear', *īrascor*, 'be angry', *furō*, 'rage'.

273. Distinguish the negative particles *nōn*, *haud*, *nē*, *nē—quidem*.

274. Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *juvō*, *morior*, *nascor*, *secō*, *orior*, *partior*.

275. What is the rule for the quantity of final *u*? What final consonants usually follow short vowels? give any exceptions.

276. Distinguish the meaning of *metuō tē* and *metuō tibi*; of *consulō tē* and *consulō tibi*; of *conveniō tē* and *convenio tibi*. What difference of meaning have *temperō* and *moderor* when used with the Accusative or the Dative?

277. Give a list of verbs which take an Accusative or a Dative without important difference of meaning.

278. What is meant by the Dative of the 'end'? How is the second Dative which is often found to be explained? Translate and comment on : (1) *nimia fīdūcia calamitātī solet esse* ; (2) *virtūs sōla nec dōnō datur neque accipitur* ; (3) *Pausaniās vēnit Atticīs auxiliō* ; (4) *summam laudem Rosciō vitiō et culpae dedistī*.

279. Explain accurately the phrases : (1) *cuī bonō fuit* ; (2) *haec ad bellum ūsuī sunt* ; (3) *habeō tē dēspicātūī* ; (4) *haec rēs tibi erit probrō* ; (5) *receptūī canit* ; (6) *est mihi cordī* ; (7) *erit mihi cūrae*.

280. Give the Principal Parts of *flectō*, *pectō*, *fundō*, *texō*, *tegō*, *pingō*, *scindō*, *pascō*, *gignō*.

281. Mention some adjectives which are without (1) the Positive degree, (2) the Comparative, (3) the Superlative.

282. What is meant by the 'Locative' case ⁸²¹? with what is it usually identical in form? Write the Locative of *Rōma*, *Athēnae*, *Tarentum*, *Tyrus*, *Puteōli*, *Tībur*, *Curēs*, *Lemnos*, *Karthāgō*, *Halicarnassus*, *Delphī*. How is the rule of *Apposition* modified in reference to Locatives? H. 423. B. 934. G. 150. A. 221. Al. p. 74.

283. Translate and comment on the sentences : (1) *Archias poēta Antiochiāe nātus est, celebrī quondam urbe et cōpiōsā* ; (2) *cūr Delphīs ōrācula jam nōn eduntur* ? (3) *Atticus Antōnium Tīburī convēnit* ; (4) *senātōrēs Neāpolī in celeberrimō oppidō cum mitellā vīdimus*.

284. Distinguish, by quoting or making examples, the use of the adj. *prīmus* and the adverbs *prīmum* and *prīmō*.

285. Explain accurately with examples the constructions of *circumdō*. What other verbs admit a similar variation ?

286. Explain the meaning of such derivatives as, (1) *docilis* ; (2) *lapidōsus* ; (3) *auritus* ; (4) *bonitās* ; (5) *audāx* ; (6) *fraudentus* ; (7) *Cannensis* ; (8) *latericius*.

287. Explain the archaic forms *perduint*, *faxit*, *arassis*, *ausim*.

288. In what case is *animī* in the phrase : *ego animī pendēre soleō* ? Make your statement consistent with the explanation of : *pendēmus animīs*, *cruciāmur*, *angimur*.

289. Give the gender of the following nouns, stating the

rules of which they are examples, or to which they are exceptions: *crīnis, mons, arbor, diēs, ordō, tellūs*. What is meant by *Epicene* nouns?

290. Enumerate, with an example of each, the various uses of the Dative case. How is the sentence, *it clamor caelō*, to be explained?

291. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each verb, *jaciūs, fīdere, constitit, connixit, citus, flēsse, lōtus, pōtus, concinere*.

292. Give examples of *Multiplicative* and *Proportional* numerals, and explain their meaning.

293. How is the *place where* a thing is or occurs usually expressed? State the cases in which a preposition is not generally used. Examples.

294. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *dē amīcitiā aliō librō dictum est*; (2) *dictātor claudī tabernās tōtā urbe jubet*; (3) *tribūnī mīlitum portā Collīnā urbem intrāvēre*; (4) *terrae mōtūs in Galliā complūribusque insulīs tōtāque in Italiā factī sunt*. Why is *in* used in the last case?

295. When is the Ablative used to express definitions of Time? Examples. In what cases must the prep. *in* be used?

296. What is the quantity of final *as, es, os, is, us*? mention any exceptions to the rule.

297. What is meant by the Ablative of Specification (Limitation ⁸³⁴)? Examples. What other case sometimes takes its place? H. 429. B. 889. G. 194. A. 250. Al. 54.

298. How is the means or instrument of an action expressed? Examples. When must the preposition *per* be used?

299. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *hī jaculīs, illī certant dēfendere saxīs*; (2) *oculīs captī fōdēre cubilia talpae*; (3) *sōl bīnās in singulīs annīs reversiōnēs facit*; (4) *medicī graviōrēs morbōs asperīs remediīs cūrant*; (5) *bellum per lēgātōs gessit*; (6) *contremiscō tōtā mente et omnibus artubus*.

300. What numerals answer to (1) *quot*? (2) *quotus*? (3) *quotēni*? (4) *quotiēs*? (5) *quotuplex*? (6) *quotuplus*?

301. What adjectives have superlatives ending in *limus*, *rimus*?

302. Compare in the given number, case, and gender: *nēquiōrēs*, *imōrum*, *plūra*, *posteriōre*, *dītissimās*, *pējōrem*, *meliōra*, *senis*, *jūniōribus*, *minimā*, *malārūm*.

303. Write out the Interrogative pronoun *quis*, in all genders. When are *quī*, *quod*, used for *quis*, *quid*?

304. What case follows *ūtor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *vescor*? How is it to be explained? Give other verbs which have the same construction. Quote or make examples.

305. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *fungar vice cōtis*; (2) *rēx impius aurō vī potitur*; (3) *frōdibus et victū pascuntur simplicis herbae*; (4) *tuō quid factum est palliō*? (5) *cibus eōrum lacte, caseō, carne constat*; (6) *decemvirī quinquāgintā caprīs in forō sacrificāunt*.

306. Distinguish between *et*, *que*, *atque*, *ac*; *aut*, *vel*, *ve*, *sive*.

307. What is the construction of verbs of *filling*? What of adjectives? Give examples and explain them; and quote instances in which the usual practice is inverted. What is the construction of *praeditus*?

308. How is the *price* of a thing expressed? How is the construction to be explained? Compare with it the genitive of *valuation*. Examples.

309. Distinguish accurately between *nōn nēmo* and *nēmo nōn* ^{612 f.} H. 585. B. 998. G. 237. A. 277. R. 3.

310. Decline *nix*, *vīs*, *gigās*, *Paris*.

311. What is to be said about the Accusative and Ablative Singular of *sitis*, *Tiberis*, *familiāris*, *aedilis*, *turris*, *tussis*, *imber*,

ignis, puppis. What neuter nouns with nom. sing. *e* (stem-*i*-) have the Abl. Sing. in *e*?

X 312. Parse and explain the words: *inquam, quaesumus, apage, cete, avē, salvēbis.*

313. Explain fully the double construction of *mūtō, permūtō.*

314. What case is required by each of the following adjectives? *dignus, frētus, contentus, idōneus, praeditus*; and how is each construction to be explained?

315. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *villa abundat lacte, caseō, melle*; (2) *vīgintī talentīs ūnam ōrātiōnem Isocratēs vendidit*; (3) *ēmit dēnāriō quod mille dēnāriūm est*; (4) *haec scripsī ad tē liberius, frētus conscientiā officī mei*; (4) *sorte tuā contentus abī*; (5) *fidem suam et religiōnem pecūniā commūtāvit.*

X 316. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each verb, *vixit, pelliciet, ēliciat, falleris, compriment, ēdūc, fodiēs, texuerit.*

317. Enumerate certain monosyllabic nouns which are not found in the genitive plural. Decline *mel* and *rūs.*

318. Classify verbs in reference to the formation of the Supine (Perfect Passive stem).

319. What are the peculiarities of the verb *dō* and its compounds?

320. What is meant by the *Adverbial* use of the Ablative? of what more general head is it a part? Quote some ablatives which are virtually adverbs ⁸⁴⁷? What is to be said about the use of *cum* in such cases? H. 444. B. 876. G. 197. A. 247, 2. Al. p. 70.

321. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *injūria fit duōbus modīs, vī aut fraude*; (2) *pāce tuā cum Thāide colloquar*; (3) *Miltiadēs summā aequitāte rēs Chersonēsī constituit*; (4) *ratiōne et viā prōcēdit ōrātiō*; (5) *hōc horret Milō neque injūriā.*

322. What is meant by the Ablative of Characteristic (Quality)? what must always be used with it? with what other construction is it to be compared? is there any distinction of meaning or use to be observed? Quote or make examples.

323. What is the quantity of final *i* in the compounds of *ubi, uti*? where is *is* final long?

324. Give the Imperative, Infinitive and Participles of *eō*. What irregularities are there in its Indicative mood?

325. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each verb, *secuerit, nactus est, potīēris, oreris*, and mention the irregularities of the last two.

326. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *senex fuit prōmissā barbā, horrentī capillō*; (2) *ratione et viā philosophantur*; (3) *id aequō animō feret civitās*; (4) *pon-tem Mulvium magnō comitātū Allobrogum lēgātī ingredi incipiunt*; (5) *Herculis simulācrum multō sūdōre mānāvit*; (6) *neque monēre tē audeō praestantī prūdentiā virum, nec confirmāre maximī animī hominem*.

327. What is meant by the Ablative of the *Standard* ⁸⁵¹? For what other construction is it often a substitute, and with what limitations may it be employed? Examples. H. 417, B. 895. G. 195. A. 256. Al. p. 71.

X 328. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *nihil est ōtiōsā senectūte jūcundius*; (2) *Attalus, quō graviōrem inimicū nōn habuī*; (3) *elephantō beluārum nulla est prūdentior*; (4) *Albānō nōn plūs animī erat quam fideī*; (5) *ita sentiō, Latīnam linguam locupletīōrem esse quam Graecam*; (6) *plūris est oculātus testis ūnus quam aurīi decem*. If another construction is admissible in any of these cases, state it.

329. Explain and illustrate the Euphonic changes which occur in the formation of the Perfect Act. (Perf. Act. stem) of some verbs.

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330. Give the Imperative and Infinitive, Act. and Pass., throughout of *quatiō*.

331. Give a synopsis of *queror*, and of the Active of *terō*.

332. Give examples of Intensive and Desiderative Verbs, and show their mode of formation and meaning.

333. What is to be noted in regard to the construction of *amplius*, *plūs*, *minus*, &c. Translate and explain: (1) *Quinctius tēcum plūs annum vixit*; (2) *plūs quingentōs colaphōs infrēgit miserō mihi*; (3) *neque longius mīlia passuum octo aberant*.

334. Translate and comment on the sentences: (1) *pestilentia coorta est mināciōr quam perniciōsior*; (2) *Celer tuus disertus magis est quam sapiens*; (3) *proelium atrōcius quam prō numerō pugnantium ēditur*; (4) *Caesar opīniōne celerius veniet*; (5) *senectūs est nātūrā loquāciōr*; (6) *perturbātiō est appetītus vehementior*.

335. What is meant by the Ablative of Measure ⁸⁵²? What class of words is often so used? Translate and explain: (1) *haec est aetās decem annīs minor quam consulāris*; (2) *quō māior est in animīs praestantia, eō māiōre indigent dīligentiā*; (3) *mīlibus passuum sex ā Caesaris castrīs consēdit*; (4) *quinqūēs tantō amplius Verrēs, quam quantum licitum est, cīvitātibus imperāvit*. H. 418. B. 929. G. 196. A. 527. R. 16. Al. p. 71.

336. Mention the gender of the following words, stating the rules of which they are examples or to which they are exceptions: *poēma*, *onus*, *acus*, *acer*, *hortus*, *quies*, *hasta*, *Hadria*, *linter*, *lepus*, *lēx*, *grex*, *nex*.

337. Translate and define the use of the Ablative in the following sentences: (1) *levāmur superstitiōne, liberāmur mortis metū*; (2) *ūsū urbis prohibēre peregrīnōs inhūmānum est*; (3) *vacāre culpā magnum est sōlātiū*; (4) *metū supplicii aut mortis multī vim tormentōrum pertulērunt*; (5) *nōnulli officia deserunt mollitiā animi*; (6) *dubiā spē impulsus certum in periculum sē commisit*.

338. Translate and define the use of the Ablative in the following sentences : (1) *parente natus est P. Sestius, homine et sapiente et sancto et severo* ; (2) *concordiam parvae res crescunt, discordiam maximae dilabuntur* ; (3) *Caesar eam legione, quam secum habebat, militibusque, qui ex provincia convenerant, murum fossamque perducit* ; (4) *miserum est carere consuetudine amicorum* ; (5) *Capua fortissimorum virorum multitudine redundat* ; (6) *Atreus Tantalum prognatus fuit, Pelope natus*.

339. Convert the following sentences into the Passive construction : (1) *Diانا filias Niobes occidit* ; (2) *Germanni viribus imperii Romanum resisterunt* ; (3) *peregrina mulier Plion in pulverem vertit* ; (4) *te, Orpheu, inter poetas numeramus* ; (5) *Imus in antiquam silvam* ; (6) *fortuna male creditis*.

340. Enumerate, with an example of each, the chief uses of the Ablative case.

341. Decline in the singular *gravis idem senex*, and in the plural *idem juvenis petulans*.

342. Give instances in which the nouns with long final syllable in the nom. sing. increase short (*i.e.*, in which a short stem-vowel is made long in the nom. sing.).

343. Make compound verbs from *currō*, *pōnō*, *teneō*, with the prefixes *ad*, *ob*, *sub*.

344. Decline *hērōs*, *Dēlos* (in the sing.) *poēsis*.

345. State and show by examples the mode of expressing (1) the Time *how long* ; (2) the Time *when* ; (3) the Time *within which* ; a fact occurs. What is implied by *ad* or *in* (w. acc.) before a noun of *time* ?

346. Show in what ways the *distance* of time *before* or *after* an event may be expressed. Translate and explain : (1) *testamentum Augusti ante annum et quattuor menses, quam decesserat, factum est* ; (2) *Aristides decessit ferē post annum quartum quam Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus*.

347. Convert the following sentences into the Passive

construction : (1) *poëta canit hērōum laudēs* ; (2) *mīlitēs rēgem nūmōs poscēbant* ; (3) *tē, pecūnia, deam facimus* ; (4) *sapientem saepe stultum vocāmus* ; (5) *caecīs errāmus in undīs* ; (6) *virtūtī invidētis, favētis improbitātī*.

348. Translate into Latin, using *abhinc* to express 'ago': (1) "this happened sixteen years ago"; (2) "you were quaester fourteen years ago"; (3) "the comitia were held thirty days ago".

349. Describe the Roman notation of the days of the month. On what days did the Calends, Nones, Ides, fall respectively? How are the days preceding them designated?

350. Explain the rules for converting English dates into Latin, and Latin into English. Express in Latin Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 30, 31.

351. What cases follow *inferō, poenitet, parcō, careō, fruor, tenāx, frētus, in, ante, super*.

352. Give the Principal Parts of *fateor, tonō, petō, vinciō, colō, tangō*.

353. Parse, giving the Principal Parts of each Verb, *cooperās, nōsset, nequeunt, sanxit, haustū, apertus erit, orsus, ortus, mensus*.

354. Enumerate the *simple* verbs conjugated like *capiō* ; and state wherein their peculiarity consists.

355. Give the general rule for the expression of the *place* where a thing is. What words form exceptions to it? Illustrate.

356. State together the rules specially applicable to names of towns in reference to (1) *motion to* them, (2) *rest at* them, (3) *motion from* them. In which case is a preposition often used? Illustrate.

357. Enumerate the Impersonals of *feeling*. State, with examples, their construction, in regard to the *person* conscious of the feeling, and the *thing* which occasions it.

358. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) voluntātis mē meae nunquam poenitēbit, consiliū poenitet ; (2) nātus est Augustus IX. Kal. Oct. (3) Capuam venīre jussī sumus ad Nōnās Februāriās ; (4) nōnne tē pudet, Verrēs, mulieris arbitrātū gessisse praetūram ? (5) jamdiū piget mē taedetque hūjus militiae ; (6) Līvius ea exposuit quae ā Rōmānīs domī bellique gesta sunt.

359. What cases accompany the following words? *frētus*, *similis*, *praeditus*, *egeō*, *post*, *prō*, *prae*, *careō*, *invideō*, *praestō*, *parcō*, *dēficiō*, *dēsūm*.

360. Convert into the Passive construction : (1) mīlites in campō fortiter pugnant ; (2) Lūcius mē litterās docuit ; (3) lūdum lūdēbātis periculōsum ; (4) sic ībimus ad astra ; (5) omnēs interdum medicīnae indigent ; (6) bonus jūdex nocentibus nōn parcit.

361. State the construction of the Impersonal *licet*, (1) in regard to the *person*, (2) in regard to the *thing*, (3) in regard to a predicate adj. (complement). Quote or make examples.

362. What Prepositions govern more than one case ? Give examples of the construction of each. What is meant by 'postpositive' ; and which prepositions are so ? In what respect is *cum* peculiar ?

363. When are the personal Pronouns used in the nominative ? How is the want of a pronoun of the third Person supplied ? What is the distinction in the use of the two forms of the gen. plur. of *ego* and *tū* ?

364. What verbs are called neuter-passive (Quasi Passive ⁹⁷⁷), and why ? What construction have they ? Examples.

365. What is the Infinitive mood ? Define and limit its use. Contrast it with other words of the same Grammatical class.

366. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) discere, inquit Platō, nihil est aliud nisi reminiscī ; (2) quid

turpius est quam senex vīvere incipiens? (3) eōrum, qui misericordiam nōn flāgitant, magis nōs miseret, quam eōrum, qui flāgitant; (4) mūrem agrestem vītae urbānae citō pertaesum est; (5) licet vōbīs incolumibus per nōs ex hibernīs discedere; (6) adolescentium aetātī nōn modō nōn invidētur sed etiam favētur.

367. State with examples the construction of *oportet*, *decet*, *necesse est*.

368. Explain the meaning of the following phrases: ad unum; ad amussim; servī ad rēmum; ille apud Terentium; extrā jocum; ab animō aeger; rēs per sē expetenda; ad tībiam canere.

369. What is meant by a Reflexive pronoun? why has it, as such, no nominative? and why has *sē* only one set of forms for all genders and both numbers? Illustrate.

370. Give a synopsis of the active of *ignoscō* and of the passive of *gerō*.

371. State the general rule for the reference of the Reflexive pronoun *sē*. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) Caesar hominem sibi cārissimum vestrīs oppressum sententiīs audiet; (2) jam inde ab initiō Faustulō spēs fuerat rēgiam stirpem apud sē educārī; (3) ā Caesare valdē liberāliter invitōr sibi ut sim lēgātus.

372. How is the *time* of the action represented by an Infinitive determined? How do you decide whether you should employ the Present (Imperfect), the Perfect, or the Future Infinitive? What is to be said about the construction of *meminī* in this respect? Illustrate.

373. What is the construction of *opus est*, *ūsus est* in regard to the person? how may the *thing* needed be expressed? Is *opus est* always impersonal? Examples.

374. What is the Gerund? in what cases is it found? Decline completely the Infinitive and Gerund of *lūdō* and *grātulor*. What is to be noted about the accusative case?

used only after prepositions.

375. Comment on the use of the Reflexive pronoun in the following sentences : (1) Caesar Fabium cum legiōne in sua remittit hiberna ; (2) etiam ferās inter sē partus et educātiō conciliat ; (3) vērī amīcī nōn solum colent inter sē et dīligent sed etiam verēbuntur ; (4) magnam ingenuit animantibus (conservandī sui) nātūra custōdiam. H-5

376. Decline *proelium anceps*, and *mūrus duplex*.

377. What are the Supines ? State the sense and construction in which each is used.

378. Explain the formation of the Future Infinitive Passive. Comment on : *audiō eum monitum irī*.

379. What is meant by the First and Second Periphrastic conjugation ? Give a synopsis of the former in the Indicative mood and of the latter in the Subjunctive mood, from the verb *vehō*.

380. In what respects does the Gerund as a verbal noun differ from other nouns ?

381. If the Gerund belongs to a Transitive Verb what case should follow it ? Is this construction commonly admitted ? If not, what substitute is there ? and what changes does this involve ?

382. Translate the following and show accurately the changes of form and construction which the literal rendering of your English would require : (1) Xerxēs ingentem exercitum conscripsit ad dēbellandam Graeciam ; (2) Brūtus studiō incensus est recuperandae libertātis ; (3) stomachus ad concoquendōs cibōs datur ; (4) Orestēs patris ulciscendī causā mātrem interfēcit ; (5) Claudius vir parcus et gerendae reīpublicae idōneus fuit ; (6) trēs virī creatī sunt constituendae reīpublicae ; (7) consul plācandīs dīs dat operam ; (8) fortitudō in labōribus subeundīs cernitur.

383. State (1) when the gerund-construction is *necessary* ;

(2) when the gerund-construction is *to be preferred*; (3) when the gerund-construction is *to be avoided*.

384. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) hominis mens discendō alitur et cōgitandō; (2) stultum est vĕnātum dūcere invītōs canēs; (3) quod factū foedum est, idem est et dictū turpe; (4) quod optimum factū vidēbitur faciēs; (5) lĕgātī in castra Aequōrum vĕnērunt questum injūriās et ex foedere rēs repetitum.

385. State fully the construction of the Impersonals *interest* and *rĕfert*, in regard to (1) the person; (2) the thing; (3) the degree. Quote or make an example illustrating these points.

386. Explain the following phrases: hōc ā mē facit; servus ā manū; ex ūsū; prō tuā hūmānitāte; dē industriā; dē tertiā vigiliā; ter in annō; peccāvī citrā scelus; per summum dēdecus.

387. Express in Latin Feb. 23, 24, 25, 26, in ordinary years and in leap year.*

388. Classify the Personal, Possessive, and Demonstrative

* In leap-year (when February had 29 days) the intercalated day was inserted after Feb. 23, and up to and including the 24th the days were noted as for a month of 28 days. But from the 25th the days were noted as for a month of 29 days. This arrangement caused both the 24th and 25th to be called the *sixth* before the Calends of March; and therefore the month was called *bissextile*, and the intercalated day (the 24th) *bissextus dies*, or *sextus posterior*. Thus we have:

Feb. 23=a. d. (28+2-23=) VII. Kal. Mart.

Feb. 24=a. d. (28+2-24=) VI. Kal. Mart. posteriorem or bissextum.

Feb. 25=a. d. (29+2-25=) VI. Kal. Mart. priorem.

Feb. 26=a. d. (29+2-26=) V. Kal. Mart.

Feb. 27=a. d. (29+2-27=) IV. Kal. Mart.

Feb. 28=a. d. (29+2-28=) III. Kal. Mart.

Feb. 29=a. d. (29+2-29=) prid. Kal. Mart.

The old names of the months *Quintilis*, *Sextilis* were abandoned for *Julius* and *Augustus* in recognition of the services of Julius and Augustus Cæsar in reforming and regulating the calendar.

pronouns in reference to the three persons. Explain the use of the Demonstratives to express 'the former', 'the latter'. What special use has *iste* derived from judicial proceedings?

389. Explain the probable origin of the Latin Passive Voice. Quote instances in which its original force is perceptible.

390. When is the Infinitive used as a subject? After what classes of verbs is it used by itself as an object (Prolative)? Quote or make examples of each construction.

391. What apparent difference of construction is there in English and Latin in the use of the Infinitive after verbs implying *duty* and *possibility*? Explain fully with examples.

392. Give the English notation corresponding to : prid. Non. Jan.; prid. Id. Oct.; a. d. vii. Kal. Apr.; a. d. iv. Non. Quint; a. d. vi. Id. Sext.

393. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) interest reipublicae doctrinam fovēre; (2) hōc tuā magis quam ceterōrum interest; (3) illud meā magnī interest, tē ut videam; (4) magnī ad honōrem nostrum refert, mē quam primum ad urbem venīre.

394. Under what circumstances is the Gerundive used to express *obligation* or *necessity*¹⁰¹¹? Is this force inherent in the Gerundive itself¹⁰¹⁴? how is the person on whom the obligation rests (*or* the agent) expressed? When must the construction be Impersonal? Quote or make examples to illustrate these points.

395. Translate and comment on the following sentences : (1) loquendum est cum prudentiā et cum prudentiā tacendum; (2) etiam ergā inimicōs officia servanda sunt; (3) nōn vōbīs audiendī sunt, quī dicunt Irascendum esse inimicīs; (4) superanda omnis fortūna ferendō est; (5) certandum est manū : servitūtī mors antepōnenda est; (6) ab Alexandrō cēdendum erat temporibus et milītī ignoscendum.

396. What are the Participles? How many Participles are there in the Latin Verb? Give all there are of *moneō, eō, hortor, gaudeō, sequor*.

397. What is meant by the ablative absolute? why are such clauses called 'absolute', and to what is this term opposed? Illustrate what you say by comparing the two sentences: (1) *Caesarem militēs, quamvis recūsantem, ultrō in Africam secūtī sunt*; (2) *lāta lēx est, Catōne ācerimē repugnantē*.

398. Explain the meaning of the suffix in the following words: *dicturiō, vesperascō, quaeritō, chartāceus, bovīle, gestāmen, rēticulum, cistula, capāx, ferīna, calidus, ācrimōnia*.

399. Decline in the sing. *sonus concors*, and in the plur. *dīves praedium*.

400. What is the use of the Gerundive in connection with such words as *trādō, conducō, locō, &c.*? Translate and explain: (1) *perfugam Fabricius reducendum cūravit ad Pyrrhum*; (2) *aedem Castoris P. Jūnius habuit tuendam*; (3) *Procās filiis regnum annuīs vicibus habendum reliquit*.

401. In what case is the subject of the Infinitive mood? What name is then applied to the whole construction? What is the Historical Infinitive and in what case is its subject? Translate and comment on: (1) *constat nōs ad agendum nātōs esse*; (2) *maximā vī certātur; intereā Catilīna in primā aciē versārī, labōrantibus succurrere, integrōs prō sauciīs arcessere, multum ipse pugnāre, saepe hostem ferīre*.

402. In what cases may a Predicate Adj. (Complement) with an Infinitive be made? Give an example of each kind.

403. State the rules which define the quantity of the various forms of the Verb.

404. Form by the use of the Gerundive expressions implying 'obligation to do' the acts asserted in the following sentences at the same time and by the same persons: (1) *militēs in*

fluctibus constitērunt ; (2) cum hostibus pugnābam ; (3) hostēs prōpellēmus ; (4) dē nāvī dēsilitis ; (5) eādem alacritāte utēmur ; (6) nostrī firmiter insistēbant ; (7) equitēs cursum tenēbunt ; (8) nāvigia mīlitibus complentur.

405. Parse, giving the parts of each verb, *suāsit, ferbuerat, ciēbit, torta est, ēnecābit, fassus, falleret, fidit, fīdit*.

406. Is a participle always necessary in the construction of the Ablative Absolute? Show by examples. Explain the sentence : Alexander, audītō Dārīum mōvisse ab Ecbatanīs, fugientem insequī pergit.

407. Convert into the Passive construction the following sentences : (1) fortūnae levitās hominēs vetat esse superbōs ; (2) Deus nōs jubet mortis memorēs vīvere ; (3) parentēs līberōs docent piōs esse et virtūtis studiōsōs ; (4) patria nōs jubet fidēlēs esse ad sē dēfendendam ; (5) damna multōrum admonent nōs cautōs esse ; (6) cum hominibus plānē nōn perfectīs vīvimus.

408. Translate the following sentences carefully, pointing out in each why the participle is Conjunctive (Relative) or Absolute : (1) catapultīs dispositīs mūrōs dēfensōribus nūdāvit ; (2) Caesar Alexandriā potītus regnum Cleopatrae dedit ; (3) artēs innumerābilēs repertae sunt docente nātūrā ; (4) epistolae offendunt nōn locō redditae ; (5) perditīs omnibus rēbus, tamen ipsa virtūs sē sustentāre posse vidētur.

409. Mention various ways in which the want of a Perfect Participle *Active* is supplied in Latin.

410. Classify the Tenses of the Indicative mood in such a way as to indicate their use. What is meant by the terms 'Perfect', 'Imperfect', 'Indefinite', applied to them?

411. Distinguish between Independent (Primary) Sentences, and Dependent (Secondary) Sentences. How many kinds are there of the former class?

412. Write in Latin May 14, June 5, July 26, August 1,

pro die idus maii

Oct. 8, Nov. 3; and in English a. d. III. Kal. Jūn., a. d. IV. Id. Oct., prid. Nōn. Quint., and translate: *dē Quintō frātre nuntīi nōbīs tristēs vēnerant ex ante diem III. Nōn. Jūn. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept.*

413. What suffixes are attached to the roots of nouns to form adjectives meaning (1) 'made of', (2) 'related to', (3) 'full of', (4) 'provided with'; the thing denoted by the noun? Give examples of each.

414. When a sentence containing an *assertion* is used as the object or subject of a verb, what is it called? what changes does it undergo? what English word usually introduces it which has no equivalent in Latin? How is its tense determined?

415. Adapt the following sentences to stand as the subject of *constat* "it is well-known." (1) *agricolae dant agnīs aquam*; (2) *rēx nuntium Rōmānīs mīsīt*; (3) *terra satis frūmentī mīlitibus praebet*; (4) *moenia urbī addimus*; (5) *Belgae Rōmānīs supplicēs venient*; (6) *Galba imperiī capāx fuit*; (7) *multī spē vānā falluntur*; (8) *Nīlus aliquantō altior est Tiberī*.

416. Adapt the following sentences to stand as the object of the verb placed in a bracket before them: (1) [*scīmus*] *haec vallis jūcunda vidētur*; (2) [*putat*] *industria puerōs magistrīs commendat*; (3) [*erēdimus*] *nōn nōbīs tantum errāmus*; (4) [*dīcit*] *est ūtilis urbī*; (5) [*putant*] *parvō contentī sunt*; (6) [*dīcit*] *puellae sapientēs linguīs temperābunt*; (7) [*negāvit*] *vitia Deō displicent*; (8) [*audīmus*] *tū es patriae idōneus*; (9) [*existimō*] *pessimī gloriae virtūtis invident*.

417. Explain the following phrases: *ad hunc modum*; *per vim*; *secundum nātūram vīvere*; *servus ā pedibus*; *ā tergō*; *dē Parthīs triumphāre*; *ē regiōne Massiliae*; *ē rē publicā*; *in aere meō est*.

418. Give the nominative endings (or the stem-letters) which usually indicate the feminine gender.

419. What is the usage of the pronoun *is*? How does it differ from that of the Demonstrative pronouns? What other pronouns are derived from it?

420. Translate and comment on the following sentences: (1) *heu! quod decēbat facere, nōn quībam miser*; (2) *lectitāvisse Platōnem studiōsē Dēmōsthenēs dīcitur*; (3) *nōn omnēs agrōs vidēmus esse frūgiferōs*; (4) *nātūra homīnibus calorēs et frīgora perpetiēda distribuit*; (5) *viget animus in somnis, jacente et mortuō paene corpore*; (6) *Rōmānī ad Cannās victi sunt, Aemiliō et Varrōne consulibus*; (7) *honōribus et pecūniā contemptīs, quid metuendum est?* (8) *litterae praetōribus trāduntur, signīs integrīs.*

421. Mention some Deponent verbs, the perfect participle of which is used in a passive sense.

422. Into what two classes must the Tenses of the Indicative mood be distributed in regard to their *time*? What is meant by 'the Historical present' and the 'Aorist', and with which of the classes are they to be reckoned?

423. When it is necessary to use a tense of the Subjunctive mood, how do we decide which of the four to employ? Give examples.

424. Give the Principal Parts of *corripio*, *oblinō*, *oblīviscor*, *dēsino*, *arcessō*, *cupiō*, *serō*, 'plait', *pīnsō*.

425. Into what two classes may Questions be divided? Illustrate this by examples. What name may be applied to each class?

426. Distinguish between the Interrogative particles *-ne*, *num*, *nōnne*, in reference to their anticipation of an answer. Why are such particles needed in Latin but not in English?

427. State the nominative-endings (or the stem-letters) which usually indicate words of the neuter gender.

428. Give the chief uses of the Present Imperfect and Past

Imperfect Tenses of the Indicative. What import have they when such words as *jamdūdum*, *jamprīdem*, &c., are used with them ?

429. What case (or cases) will a noun take when it is used to state (1) a criminal charge ; (2) a price ; (3) an instrument ; (4) a possessor ; (5) the time when ; (6) a locality ; (7) a cause of emotion ; (8) a condition ; (9) an agent ? Give an example of each construction you mention.

430. What are Disjunctive questions ¹¹⁰² ? State the particles used in introducing them. What is the use of *an* ? Explain its apparent use in single questions. H. 346. B. 1107. G. 246. A. 198, 11. d. Al. p. 98.

431. What mood is commonly used in asking questions directly ? Turn "*librī multa puerōs docent*" into a question (1) without anticipation of what the answer will be ; (2) with anticipation of an affirmative answer ; (3) with anticipation of a negative answer.

432. When a question is not asked but merely quoted, what name is applied to it ? what mood does it take ¹¹¹³ ? how is the tense determined ? By what words is it introduced ? H. 525. B. 1182. G. 252. A. 265. Al. p. 91.

433. Decline *supplex*, *bōs*, *laurus*, *cinis*. What other words like the last ?

434. Form adjectives from the following Proper Nouns expressing 'relation to' them : *Verrēs*, *Antium*, *Cannae*, *Sōcratēs*, *Gracchus*, *Ameria*, *Lesbos*, *Athēnae*, *Smyrna*.

435. Adapt the following questions to stand as objects of the verbs placed in brackets before them : (1) [rogat] num filius est patrī similis ? (2) [quaeram] quis mē rēgī commendāvit ? (3) [quaesiit] num negāre audēs ? (4) [rogant] nōnne in pāce Numā Rōmulō excelluit ? (5) [rogāvit] itūrusne es Athēnās ? (6) [quaeris] quālia sunt vīna ? (7) [quaesiit] quot ōva repperisti ? (8) [quaesierās] num cupiditātibus serviendum

est? (9) [quaerēbam] nōnne probō hominī jūre confīditur?
 (10) [rogāverat] num licuit vōbīs ōtiōsīs esse?

436. Distinguish between the meaning of the two tenses of the Imperative mood. Give in full the Imperative of *sapio*, 'I am wise' with the English of each form. Of what Verbs is the Future Imperative used in the sense of the Present?

437. Enumerate, with examples, various ways of making Affirmative commands ¹¹²⁸. H. 535. B. 115. G. 65. A. 267. Al. p. 80.

438. What is the negative particle used in making Prohibitions ¹¹²⁸? In what cases is *nōn* regularly employed ¹¹³⁵? What forms of the Imperative are used negatively only in the poets ¹¹³⁶? H. 538. B. 1113. G. 64. A. 267. Al. p. 80.

439. Enumerate, with examples, various ways of making negative commands ¹¹²⁹. H. 538. B. 1114. G. 65. A. 267. Al. p. 80.

440. Explain the chief uses of *īdem* and *ipse*.

441. What is an Enclitic? mention some. What is the difference between *bis terve* and *bis terque* ⁶²¹?

442. What rules may be given for the quantity of the Perfect Active and the Supine (Perfect Active, and Perfect Passive, stem)?

443. When the matter of a command is made the object or subject of a verb, what may it be called? and what rule is there then for its mood ¹¹³⁹? and for its tense ¹⁰⁶¹? H. 530. B. 1200. G. 442. A. p. 280.-A. p. 93.

444. Adapt the following commands, entreaties, &c., to stand as the object of the verbs in brackets before them: (1) [imperat] arma servīs adime; (2) [petīvit] nē patriae infidēles estōte; (3) [imperāvit] cīvem Rōmānum vincite; (4) [petunt] magistrātūs contrā luxuriam certantō; (5) [lex monuit] jūdicēs praemia nē capiuntō; (6) [hortātus est] moenia ā cīvibus

firmantor ; (7) [ōrāvit] sub fāgō mēcum jacē ; (8) [pater monet] nē nimium diū dormiverīs.

445. How are attainable wishes expressed ? how unattainable ? Examples. What is the mood then called ?

446. In what respect does the Latin usage differ from the English in the treatment of clauses dependent upon verbs of *hoping, promising, &c.* Examples.

447. What is meant by a 'Dependent (Secondary) sentence' ? How are such introduced ? name the principal classes into which they fall.

448. Adapt the following sentences to stand as objects of the verbs in brackets before them : (1) [trādunt] Apollō Niobēs filiōs interfecit ; (2) [quaesiit] nōnne filiābus Oedipī mala ā vāte Tīresiā praedicta sunt ? (3) [petiit] Palladis statuam, ō Phīdiā, effinge ; (4) [rogāvit] tūne ōrātiōnēs nōbīs veterēs explicābis ? (5) [dixit] dī cum deābus ad nuptiās Pēleos et Thetidis venient ; [imperāvit] crastinō diē redīte in aciem ; (7) [praedixit] urbs Rōma Gallīs trādētur ; (8) [quaerit] quid Capuae agitur ? (9) [spērat] cīvitātēs multae ā Cyrō dēficiēt ; (10) [pollicitus est] senātūī ac reīpublicae nōn deerō.

449. What is the regular reference of the pronoun *sē, suus*, when it stands in an objective (nominal) sentence ⁹³⁹. Translate and comment on : (1) Camillus mihi scripsit tē sēcum locūtum esse ; (2) Ariovistus respondit omnēs Galliae cīvitātēs contrā sē castra habuisse ; (3) Ariovistus respondit nēminem sēcum sine suā ⁹⁴⁰ perniciē contendisse. H. 449. B. 1024. G. 306. A. 208.

450. What is the distinction in the use of the interrogative forms, *quis, quī; quid, quod; uter?* Is the last ever used as a relative ? Illustrate.

451. What are Final Sentences ¹¹⁵⁶ ? how are they introduced ? What mood do they take ? Quote or make examples. H. 489. B. 1205. G. 330. A. 262. Al. p. 88.

452. Explain the following expressions: *prae dolore tacet; absque hac una foret, quam fortunatus sum ceteris rebus; Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus litteras mittit; pro eo ac potui; e vestigio; ex usu.*

453. What are Consecutive sentences ¹¹⁶³? how are they introduced? what mood do they take? Examples. H. 494. B. 1218. G. 340. A. 262. Al. p. 89.

454. Translate the following clauses and explain the use of the Infinitive; and show in each case what would be the more usual prose construction ⁹⁹⁸: (1) *descendō prōmere vīna*; (2) *nōn nōs ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātes vēnimus*; (3) *nātī cōram mē cernere lētum fēcistī*; (4) *hortātur sequī*; (5) *dederat comam diffundere ventīs*; (6) *quem virum sūmis celebrāre, Clitō*? (7) *sōlī cantāre perītī Arcades*; (8) *avidus committere pugnam.*

455. What is the construction of *dignus, indignus* (1) when followed by a noun, (2) when followed by a verb? Examples.

456. When is *quōminus* used to introduce a consecutive sentence? Example.

457. Distinguish between the use of indefinite pronouns in negative Final and Consecutive sentences.

458. What is the construction of the Historical Present in regard to the sequence of tenses?

459. What peculiar usage of tenses did the Romans sometimes employ in letters?

460. What is a Conditional sentence? What is the compound sentence of which it forms a part called? What names are applied to the Secondary sentence and what to the Primary? Illustrate by English examples.

461. Under what circumstances is a Consecutive sentence introduced by *quīn*? what is the meaning of the word? How is it used in commands? Examples.

462. Give constructions in which the Genitive, Dative, and Ablative are used in place of a true Apposite.

463. Describe the three main forms of the Hypothetical Period ¹¹⁸³, and show how the terms* “Logical”, “Ideal”, and “Unreal” appropriately characterise their import. Give an example of each. H. 507. B. 1261. G. 378. A. 261. Al. p. 81.

464. Give instances in which a derived word varies in quantity from its primitive.

465. What are Concessive Sentences ¹²¹⁷? What antecedent term often stands in the Primary? By what conjunctions are they introduced? State in general the moods which accompany them. H. 514. B. 1281. G. 397. A. 263, 2. Al. p. 85.

466. Explain the use of the Indicative after *nesciō quō pactō*, &c.

467. In what case is a Consecutive Sentence employed where we might expect an objective (nominal) assertion ¹⁰⁸⁴? H. 558. B. 1222. G. 341. A. 262. R. 3. Al. p. 97.

468. Explain fully the use of *ut*, *nē* after verbs of *fearing*.

469. Translate and explain the use of the cases in: *quatriduō quō* ⁸⁶⁸ *haec gesta sunt rēs ad Chrysogonum in castra L. Sullae Volaterrās dēfertur*.

470. Distinguish carefully the meaning of the Indefinite pronouns, *quis*, *quilibet*, *aliquis*, *quīdam*, *quisque*, *quisquam*.

471. What are Temporal Sentences ¹²²⁶? What mood do they usually take? Distribute the Temporal Conjunctions into three classes, according as they introduce circumstances (1) antecedent to, (2) contemporaneous with, (3) subsequent to, the action of the Primary Sentence. H. 521. B. 1237. G. 349. A. 262, 3. Al. p. 86.

472. What is the Construction of *quum* (1) when exact

* Applied to them by Prof. GILDERSLEEVE.

coincidence of time is to be indicated, (2) in Historical narrative? Examples.

473. Translate : *multi principēs civitātis Rōmā nōn tam suī conservandī quam⁹³¹ tuōrum consiliōrum reprimendōrum¹⁰⁰⁴ causā profūgerunt.* Explain carefully the use of the Gerundive. H. 563, 4. B. 1017. G. 219. A. 275. R. 1, 4. Al. p. 100.

474. What is meant by the *Potential* use of the Subjunctive¹⁰⁷³? Distinguish the meaning of the present and past tenses in these cases. How is the mood to be explained? Examples. H. 485. B. 1177. G. 54. A. 260. ii. Al. p. 84.

475. How are repeated actions consequent upon repeated conditions expressed? Example.

476. Quote sentences illustrating the four uses of *quisque*. In what kinds of sentences is *quisquam* always used? In what respects is it defective?

477. When do *ante-quam*, *prius-quam* take the subjunctive? Examples.

478. How is the point from which distance is reckoned expressed? how the measure of space intervening? Examples.

479. What do Causal sentences express? by what Conjunctions are they introduced? what moods do they take under ordinary circumstances? Examples.

480. In what two ways may *indignant questions* be expressed? Suggest a possible explanation of each construction.

481. What is meant by the *Deliberative* Subjunctive? What by the *Optative* Subjunctive? Examples.

482. How may the answers "Yes", "No", be expressed? Explain the meaning and use of *immō*.

483. Give instances of compound words which do not retain the quantity of the words from which they seem to be formed.

484. What words introduce Adjectival (Relative) sentences? What mood do they take when used most simply? Translate and account for the Subjunctive in the following sentences: (1) *quotusquisque est quī voluptātem contemnat?* (2) *rēx Lampsacum urbem Themistoclī dōnāvit unde vīnum sūmeret;* (3) *ō fortunāte adolescens quī tuae virtūtis praecōnem Homērum invēneris;* (4) *dignus est quī ab omnibus laudētur;* (5) *decem praetōrēs elēgere quī exercituī praecessent.*

485. Enumerate the classes of Dependent (Secondary) Sentences which require the Subjunctive mood. In what senses is the Subjunctive used in Primary Sentences?

486. Under what circumstances do Secondary Sentences, which ordinarily have the Indicative, require the Subjunctive ¹¹⁵⁰? what may they be then called? Translate, and explain the Subjunctive in: *Solōn dīcēbat nēminem, dum vīveret, beātum habērī posse, quod omnēs ad ultimum usque diem ancipitī fortunae obnoxii essent.* Rewrite the sentence, omitting the words 'Solōn dīcēbat'.

487. What idiomatic use have *alius, alter*, when they are used twice (1) in the same sentence, (2) in successive sentences? Examples.

488. Explain the formation of the Future Infin. Passive. From what verbs can it not be made? What substitute may then be employed for it?

489. What is the meaning and construction of *nēdum*? Explain the terms *metre, foot, dipody, ictus, arsis, thesis*.

490. Express in various ways in Latin "They send ambassadors to ask for aid."

491. Under what circumstances does a sentence expressing a *cause* take the subjunctive?

492. Explain the terms *Caesura, Caesural Pause, Elision, Synaeresis, Synizesis*.

493. State the case or cases by which the *price*, the *source*, *time when*, and *place where* (including names of towns) are expressed, and give rules.

494. Translate the following sentences and explain the subjunctive : (1) *quid est, Catilīna, quod tē jam in hāc urbe delectāre possit?* (2) *nunc ego meū videō quid intersit ;* (3) *supplicatiō dēcrēta est hīs verbīs ; quod urbem incendiīs liberāssem ;* (4) *C. Sulpicium mīsi quī ex aedibus Cethēgī, sī quid tēlōrum esset, efferret.*

495. Decline in the Singular, with the proper gender of the adjective annexed, *nox (ūnus)*, *fidēs (Punicus)*, *mare (uterque)*, *orion (nimbōsus)*, marking all the long vowels.

496. Decline in the Plural, with the proper gender of the adjective annexed, marking all the long vowels, *ensis (pugnax)*, *portus (tutus)*, *finis (extremus)*, *mos (vetus)*.

497. Give the Principal Parts of *reperiō*, *ordior*, *cupiō*, *circumdō*, *auferō*, *tangō*, *arcessō*, marking all the long vowels.

498. Inflect, marking all the long vowels, the singular of the Future Act. of *maneō* and *veniō*, and the plur. of the Pres. Imperf. Subj. Pass. of *facio* and *petō*.

499. Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *purgō*, *pergō*, *morior*; and inflect the Imperat. Act. of *dīcō*.

500. What case or cases follow *ob*, *occurrō*, *moneō*, *gaudeō*, *irascor*, *sub*, *puget*, *prō*, *praeditus*?

501. What verbs govern two Accusatives? Give an example of each you mention.

502. In what ways may the *agent* be expressed? Point out any difference of meaning between them.

503. State in what ways the construction of names of towns differs from that of most other names of places.

504. What is meant by *ōrātiō obliqua*? State the rules applicable to *assertions* *commands* and *secondary sentences*.

505. What is meant by 'rhetorical questions'? State an important difference of their construction, from that of other questions, in *ōrātiō obliqua*.

506. What pronouns find no place in *ōrātiō obliqua*? How are they usually represented? Under what circumstances can the pronouns *nōs*, *noster* be employed?

507. Mark the quantity of the following forms of verbs, giving a rule where one is applicable:—*amabas*, *amarer*, *amaverimus*, *amabitis*: *dabit*, *das*, *darem*, *datum*; *movi*, *veni*, *fidisti*, *cecini*, *motum*, *litum*, *petitum*, *monitum*, *itum*, *auditum*.

508. By what case or cases may you represent 'an agent', 'a cause', 'an instrument', 'a criminal charge', 'a cause of emotion', 'the place' of an action, 'the time' of an action, 'the price' of a thing, 'the material' of a thing, 'the quality' of a person, 'the possessor' of a thing?

509. Explain accurately the distinction between *scio quae quaerās*, and *scio quae quaeris* ¹¹¹⁵, and the reason of it.

510. Is there any distinction between the use of *quōminus* and *quān* as subordinative conjunctions? What kind of sentences do they introduce? Examples.

511. State the cases in which that form of the Hypothetical Period which contains a supposition contrary to the fact (*unreal* suppositions) has an Indicative mood in the conclusion ¹¹⁹⁴.

512. What is the distinction between the use of *nisi* and *sī nōn* in negative conditional sentences ¹¹⁹⁸? Examples.

513. What is the construction of *quum* when it is used to express (1) exact coincidence of time ¹²³¹, (2) an antecedent event ¹²³³, (3) a contemporaneous event, (4) a concession ¹²²⁵, (5) a cause ¹²⁴⁵? Examples.

514. What is the exact meaning and the construction of *quanquam*, *quamvis*, *licet*, in concessive sentences? Examples.

515. Explain the term *ās*⁹²¹, and give its subdivisions. Explain : *hērēs ex asse*, *hērēs ex sēmisse*, *assēs ūsūrae*.

516. Explain the terms Zeugma, Hendiadys, Synecdoche, Systole, Synizesis.

517. Adapt the following examples of the Hypothetical Period to stand as objects of the verbs in brackets before them¹²⁰⁶: (1) [clāmitābat] sī Caesar adesset, ad castra hostēs nōn venīrent; (2) [clāmat] sī quis impediēt, eum prō hoste habēbō; (3) [dixit] impudens sim sī plūs postulem; (4) [nōn dubitābat quīn] perīssēt Aegyptus famē nisi frūgēs servātae essent; (5) [negāvit] veniam sī consul jusserit; (6) [senex dixit] sī quis deus hōc mihi largiātur valdē recūsem; (7) [confirmō] sī vērūm respondēre vellēs, haec erant dīcenda; (8) [crēdō] plūrēs cecidissent, nisi nox proelium dirēmisset.

518. Give the gender of the following words, stating the rule of which they are examples or to which they are exceptions: *carbō*, *grandō*, *sanguis*, *lāx*, *nūbēs*, *ebur*, *regiō*, *passer*, *vertex*, *sors*, *animal*, *fulgur*, *incūs*, *mensa*, *flōs*, *grex*, *gens*.

519. How may a *cause* be stated with the suggestion that it is not the real one¹²⁴³? What is the difference between *nōn quod* and *nōn quīn* in such cases?

520. In what senses does *dum* take the Subjunctive? Examples. What is observable about the tense used with it in temporal sentences?

521. What is the construction of *dubitō*: (1) in the sense of 'doubt', (2) in the sense of 'hesitate'? Examples.

522. Give the Principal Parts of *cadō*, *caedō*, *cēdō*, *tonō*, *reperiō*, *aperiō*, *currō*, *pascō*, *paciscor*; and the Infinitives and Participles of *abeō* and *ulciscor*. Parse *oblītus* and *oblītus*.

523. Mark the quantity of the final syllables of the following words: *juxta*, *templā*, *ita*, *Aenea*; *urbē*, *pridie*, *mone*, *bene*, *late*; *servi*, *mihī*, *quasi*, *ubi*; *seruo*, *duo*, *rego*, *scio*.

524. What case or cases follow *super*, *tenus*, *recordor*, *fruor*, *similis*, *parcō*, *confidō*, *pudet*, *dō*, *doceō*, *moneō*?

525. What nouns of the Second Decl. are feminine besides those which are so by their meaning?

526. What distinction of meaning is there between *ūtile est Gāium adesse*, and *ūtile est quod Gāius adest* ¹⁰⁹¹?

527. What construction is used to express the subject of the impersonals *restat*, *accidit*, *accēdit*, *aequum est*?

528. Mention the gender of the following words, giving the rules of which they are examples or to which they are exceptions: *frons*, *pugil*, *vōmer*, *trāmes*, *pāx*, *aequor*, *fel*, *calix*, *callis*, *scīpiō*, *amnis*, *nex*, *dāma*, *diēs*, *carbasus*, *lepus*, *tribus*, *cardo*, *lapis*, *orbis*, *manus*, *hortus*.

529. Adapt the sentence, *Homērus multis saeculis ante Hērodotum vixit*, to stand as the subject of the present imperfect and the present perfect of *videor*, *trādor* ¹⁰⁹⁷.

530. Enumerate, with an example of each, various sentences in which the relative pronoun requires the Subjunctive mood ¹²⁴⁹.

531. What difference is there in the construction of *quod* or *quia* and *nōn quod* or *nōn quia* ¹³⁴³? Explain.

532. Say when the Subjunctive should be employed after *dum*, *quum*, *ut*. Would *nē* or *ut nōn* follow *restat* and *moneō* respectively? Why?

533. What is a dactyl, an anapaest, a spondee, a trochee, an iambus? Explain the terms *Arsis* and *Thesis*.

534. What is meant by *Elision*? what letters experience it? mention the exceptions. Under what circumstances is it sometimes neglected?

535. Write a scheme of the Dactylic Hexameter and Pentameter, and quote lines to illustrate each.

536. What are general relatives? What mood do they commonly take ¹²⁴⁸?

537. Define the terms 'Heteroclite', 'Heterogeneous', 'Heterological', as applied to nouns, with examples of each.

538. Explain the terms 'Asyndeton'; 'Synapheia'; 'Anacrusis'; 'Synzesis'; 'Hemimer'; 'Dipodia'; 'Diastole'.

539. Enumerate the different ways in which the Perfect Active is formed. How far can you account for any of them?

540. Explain the terms 'Attraction', 'Cognate Accusative', 'Ethical Dative', 'Ellipsis', 'Synesis'.

541. Explain the periphrasis by which the Future Infin. Passive is formed. In what other way is the same sense often expressed, and when must it be so?

542. How far is the Latin language deficient in participles, and how does it supply their absence?

543. Explain the expressions: *centēsimae ūsūrae*; *hērēs ex dōdrante*; *sēmīssēs ūsūrae*; *sestertium vīciēs*.

544. State with sufficient examples the leading rules which determine the moods and tenses used in *ōrātiō obliqua*.

545. Distinguish the Indefinite pronouns, *ullus*, *aliquis*, *quisque*, *quisquam*, *quīlibet*, *quispiam*. Illustrate the various uses of *quisque*.

546. Express the following sums in U. S. Currency, taking the *sestertius* as \$0.04. (1) HS. quadringentiēs trīciēs quinquīēs; (2) centiēs quinquāgiēs sestertium; (3) HS. CI D C I D. Explain the symbol HS.

547. Give the Principal Parts of *dēsiliō*, *referciō*, *effodiō*, *coalescō*, *texō*, *convellō*, *stringō*, *nūbō*, *mordeō*, *vetō*.

548. Give the genitive case and gender of *sāl*, *pelagus*, *crātēr*, *āēr*, *rādīx*, *sanguis*, *collis*, *seges*, *sus*, *incola*.

549. Turn the following passage into the *ōrātiō obliqua* :—
 nōn dē possessiōne Siciliae ac Sardiniae dē quibus quondam
 agēbātur sed prō Italiā vōbīs est pugnandum : nec est alius ab
 tergō exercitus quī nisi nōs vincimus hostī obsistat. Hic est
 obstandum, mīlitēs, velut sī ante Rōmāna moenia pugnēmus.

550. Parse *adsuērint*, *adīrī*, *contemplātor*, *genibus*, *surrecta* ;
 and give (1) 3rd plur. pres. imp. Ind. of *circumeō* ; (2) fut. Inf.
 Pass. of *laedō* ; (3) 1st plur. pres. perf. Ind. of *audēō* ; (4) 2nd
 plur. pres. imp. Subj. of *hortor*.

551. What cases are governed by *vescor*, *interest*, *parcō*, *deceat*,
tenus, *ōrō*, *studeō*, *potior*, *prae*, *opus est*.

In the following passages, a translation is to be given,
 and the words noted are to be commented on ; thus—

(1) *italic* letters imply that the *construction* of the word
 is to be given ; *i.e.*, its *case*, *mood*, *tense*, *person*, &c., with
 a sufficient reason.

(2) a * implies that the *Principal Parts* of a Verb are
 to be given, or the *Degrees* of an Adjective or Adverb.

(3) a † implies that a noun, &c., is to be *declined*, or a
 tense *inflected*, through all cases or persons.

(4) a ‡ implies that a particular *form* is to be com-
 mented on.

When a Verb is placed in brackets before a sentence,
 it is implied that the sentence is to be adapted to stand
 as the object or subject of that Verb. The word 'Active'
 or 'Passive' in parenthesis after a sentence, implies that
 the sentence is to be expressed also in the Active or
 Passive construction.

552. (1) [dixit] puer et puella, *quī ūnā nātī* sunt, mortuī* sunt ūnā.* (2). *pānis et aqua sunt hominī necessāria.* (3) [hortātus est] *crēde* vītā esse Deī † ipsū dōnum.* (4) *omnīnō dēbēmus vītā sapienter vīvere*.* (5) *auxiliū ab ipsō Pansā rogātus sum.* (6) is this constr. necessary for *rogō*? what verbs have it always?

553. (1) [dixistī] *tū et Pansa ūnā profectī* estis Athēnās.* (2) [rogāvit] *nōne precibus nostrīs fortuna respondit*?* (3) *bonī fidem longē antepōnunt divitiīs.* (4) *lēonī plūrimū rōboris est in pectore.* (5) [rogat] *num Pansa flēbilis senātū necne cecidit?* (6) is there any distinction between the use of *annōn* and that of *necne*?

554. (1) *vīta datur* omnibus ūsuī, nullī mancipiō.* (2) *Aenēae filiō nōmen erat Ascaniō.* (3) *in causā facili cūvīs licet esse disertō.* (4) *amicus nē jocō † quidem laedendus* est.* (5) [constat] *magnōs hominēs virtūte nōn pecūniā mētīmur*.*

555. (1) *victōria multō sanguine † plērumque constat.* (2) [narrātur ¹⁰⁹⁷] *Aristidēs omnibus vītāe officiīs functus* est dīligerter*.* (3) *hominum vītāe multīs rēbus opus est.* (4) [trādunt] *Spartae ad Diānae aram puerī aliquandō virgīs caeduntur*.* (5) *bōs † secūrī † ictus humī jacet.*

556. (1) [rogāvit] *domīne Scīpio an bellī clārior fuit?* (2) *Aeschinēs Athēnīs discessit et Rhodum sē contulit*.* (3) *Maecēnās rēgibus Etruscīs oriundus fuit.* (4) *pāvō lusciniā multō formōsior est.* (5) *lusciniā pāvōne argūtiorē dūcimus.*

557. (1) *Augustō mortuō*, Tiberius imperātor factus* est.* (2) *Pausaniā † duce Graeci Persās vicērunt* (Passive).* (3) *Dārīi regna facta sunt Alexandrī.* (4) *ante merīdiem ad Vestae pervēnerāmus* (Passive).* (5) *cernuntur* interdum nūbēs igneī colōris.*

558. (1) [ōrāvit] nē agrōs *aestimātōte tantī* quantī virtūtem. (2) *vestrā ambōrum* interest sine discordiā *vīvere* *. (3) *vestrum quīlibet* est *Iūciō* sapientior. (4) procellae *quantō* minus * *temporis tantō* plūs * *vīrium* † habent. (5) *camēli labōris* sitis-† que patientissimī sunt. (6) How else may the *reciprocal proportion* of (4) be expressed ¹²¹⁵?

559. (1) nōn omnium *rērum quās* didicimus * *reminiscimur*. (2) Pausaniās imperātor Graecōrum *prōditiōnis* accūsātus est. (3) *mē stultitiae* nōn modo piget sed pudet. (4) vae *viclis*, nisi victor parcet * (Passive). (5) *republicam bene* * *gubernāre* *dīfficile* est.

560. (1) [trādītum est] *equō vehi* * Bellerophōn † *invēnit* *, Thessalī *ab equō pugnāre*. (2) vir prūdens nihil temere *loquī* solet *. (3) nōn ad *discendum* * solum sed etiam ad docendum *prōpensī* sumus. (4) *num* aqua *marīna bibendō* idōnea est ? *nōn est*. (5) *mens* alitur * *discendō* ac *cōgitandō*.

561. (1) multī sine dubiō *amicōs salutātum* veniunt. (2) prūdētia est ars *vilae* bene *dirigēdae*. (3) *juvenī* † *adipiscendum* * est, *senī* † *ūtendum* *. (4) *medicīna* contrā morbōs *adhībenda* est. (5) Gallī *sē Dite ortōs* * esse praedicant.

562. (1) *Suum cuique* † pulcherrimum est. (2) et *omnibus crēdere* * nocet et *crēdere nēminī* †. (3) nēmo scit utrum *crūs victūrus* * sit. (4) nihil *rēfert* quamdiū sed quam bene *vixerimus*. (5) *Dic* † mihi utrum *Aetna an Vesuvius sit* altior. (6) What other verbs share the peculiarity of *dic*?

563. (1) [negāvit] *nuntium mīsī* *quī* filium *revocāret*. (2) *montem* ascendimus *unde* mare *prōspicerēmus* *. (3) *pudēbit nōs vītiae quae* nihil *prōfuerit*. (4) *quis* † est *quī Sōcratem* nōn *admīrētur*? (5) *putāmus* eum *male* * *vixisse* * *quī inūtilis vixerit*.

564. (1) *nōlim* † *Pansa veniat*. (2) *nōllem* † *Pansa vēnisset*. (3) *ita vivendum* est, ut sine *metū moriāmur* *. (4) tam bene *locūtus* est, ut nihil *melius* * *fieri* * *potuerit*. (5) [*dixit*] *cavendum* * est *nē* *cū* *noceāmus*.

565. (1) vereor *ut* nōbīs *sit* satis pecūniae. (2) hominēs inhibērī nōn possunt *quōminus* aliquandō peccent. (3) quīs est *quīn* aliquandō peccet? (4) nihil dubitābam *quīn* frāter meus mox *reditūrus* esset. (5) quae quum ita *sint*, virtūtem *sequāmur*.

566. (1) [dixit] *ego* eum laudō, quamvis mē *culpāverit*. (2) [quaesiit] nōnne tū mē vituperāstī†, *quasi* hominum *essem* dēterrimus*? (3) expectābat Pansa, *dōnec* hostēs *proficiscerentur**. (4) *sī tibi* *satisfaciam*, mihi *ipsī* *satisfecerō*. (5) *sī tibi* *satisfacerem*, mihi *ipsī* *satisfacerem*.

567. (1) [narrātur] Catō quum *Uticam* *concessisset*, *sē ipse* interfecit. (2) *cūrā* *ut redeās** ante ortum sōlis. (3) *parcere** *subjectis* et dēbellāre superbōs *Rōmānī mōris* erat. (4) *nēmīnem* *vītae* bene actae poenitēbit. (5) *optima** *quaeque* sunt rārisima.

568. (1) Hannibal *Capuam* vēnit, *quod* Campāniae caput est. (2) magna hominum multitūdo *conveniunt*, *armātī* omnēs. (3) vir sapiens *ad moriendum** semper parātus erit. (4) convīvia *ad* multam noctem saepe celebrantur. (5) puella *ad* citharam *canendī** perīta fuit.

569. (1) Latīnōs sermōnēs *ad* verbum reddere nequimus. (2) *conficiendum* est opus ante *lūdendum*. (3) dē dīs † et hērōibus † multae sunt apud Homērum fābulae. (4) [praecēpit] inter *lūdendum* *cavētō** nē *quid* petulantius *ā tē fiat** (5) post hominum memoriam nulla urbs, praeter Rōmam, terrārum *imperio* potīta* est.

570. (1) [trādītum est] Antōnius cōram *populō* Rōmānō lacrimās prōfūdīt*. (2) *Antiochō* Asia omnis *Taurō* tenus *ā* Rōmānīs erepta* est (Active). (3) castra † hostium *ā* millibus *passuum* tribus posita* sunt. (4) pessimē* merēmur dē *iis* *quibus* blandīmur. (5) mulier, *hīs audītis*, *prae* luctū tacuit.

571. (1) [rogāvit] animālia in terrā et in aquā *nascentia** *quis enumeret*? (3) *cūrā* *ut* parentibus *in diēs* cārior *fīās*. (3) ante *pugnandum*, reputā *quōcum* pugnātūrus *sīs*. (4) citrā labōrem nihil *magnī fieri* potest. (5) [praecēpit] ob oculōs semper habētō mortem et immortalitatem.

572. (1) Secundum nātūrā est *lēgī* dīvīnae congruenter *vīvere* *. (2) [narrant] prō patriā ācerrimē * ā mīlitibus *pugnātum est*. (3) [trādītum est] Perillus in *taurum* aēneum conjectus est, in *quō* aliōs combūrere * cōgitārat †. (4) [dixit] sub vesperum redībō *. (5) vocō tē ad cēnam in *hortōs* meos in *diem* crastinum.

573. (1) *aliud* est actiō bona, *aliud* ōrātiō. (2) vītae philosophia dux est, *magistra* virtūtum. (3) [docuit] *cū* prōdest † scelus, is *fēcisse* putātur. (4) amīcus noster *puer* didicit * quod *discendum* fuit. (5) Catō tribus et octōgintā *annis* *ipsis* ante mē *consulem* mortuus * est.

574. (1) animus et corpus morbīs *obnoxia* sunt. (2) [mīrum est] *aliquī ea aliōs* docēre volunt, quae ipsī nōn didicēre ¹¹⁵⁰. (3) *mē miserum!* quid *enim spei* reliquum est? (4) Dolībella *magistrātus pecūniā* poposcit *. (5) pōne * ante oculōs, *Antōnī*, populī laetitiam.

575. (1) Pamphilus *Apellem* docuit *artem pingendī* * (Passive). (2) triste exemplum sed in *posterum* salūbre † *juventūti* eris. (3) nōn possumus † servīre *cūquam* † nec imperāre volumus †. (4) Faustus infantēs conjugī suae dedit *nūtriendōs* (Passive). (5) *lēgātō* Rōmānō rēs *repetentī* * superbē responsum * est ā Latīnīs (Active).

576. (1) [petiit] ignosce patris *dolōri*. (2) [rogāvit] *num* putās *vītam* rusticam *opprobriō* ac crīminī esse? (3) *spectāculō* esse vulgō † *nēmīnī* ibi *dēdecorī* est. (4) *utrum* censor nōbīs opus est *an* haruspex? (5) nōn *illō quisquam* melior * nec amantior *aequī* vir fuit.

577. (1) *cūjusne* hic liber est? *tuusne*? nōn, sed *frātris*. (2) *referta* Gallia *negōtiātōrum* est, plēna cīvium Rōmānōrum. (3) [dixit] *errāmus ignārī hominumque locōrumque*. (4) *optimus* * *quisque agendī* * quam loquendī * studiōsior est. (5) *consiliū* suī mē *certiorem* fēcit *.

578. (1) *sī quid vēnāle habeō, id, quantū aestimō, tantūdem vendō.* (2) *parvī sunt forīs arma, nisi est consilium domī.* (3) *venit mihi in mentem locī illius.* (4) *hic reus capitis absolvitur*, pecūniā multātur.* (5) *quis Carthāginiensium Hannibale plūris fuit?*

579. (1) [petiit] *oblīviscere* paulisper caedis et incendiōrum.* (2) *miserēre animī nōn digna ferentis*.* (3) *quī nimium cibī sūmit* male consulit* valētudinē.* (4) [trādunt] *Diogenēs eō abstinentiae prōcessit* ut dolium habitāret.* (5) *Athēniensēs alter alterum rogāre solēbant*: quid novī?*

580. (1) [queruntur] *plūs† frūmentī imperātum est iīs quam exarāverant¹¹⁵⁰.* (2) *quō prōgressus* es insāniae?* (3) *nusquam gentium tantū fuit triticum quantū Syracūsīs.* (4) *Clōdii aedēs centum millibus HS. vēnālēs erant.* (5) *hae statuae magnō vēniērunt*.*

581. (1) *quum triticī abundē est, vili vēnit.* (2) *num beātus esse poterit unā praeditus virtūte, carens ceterīs?* (3) *rēx avidior fuit quam patientior.* (4) *haec magnificentius* jactāta sunt quam vērius.* (5) *laetāmur amicōrum laetitīa aequē ac nostrā.* (6) *illud proprium est univērsōrum quō quisque fruitur et ūtitur.*

582. (1) *consilium aperit* ūtilius* quam grātius.* (2) [trādunt] *Augustus Nōlae obiit*, septuāgintā annōs nātus*.* (3) *ā Chalcide Aulis trium millium spatiō distat.* (4) *Rōma annīs ante Christum nātum septingentīs quinquāgintā quattuor condita* est.* (5) *Dōdōnae et Delphīs celeberrima* Graecōrum orācula fuere.*

583. (1) *Alexander, Babylōne mortuus*, Alexandriāe sepultus* est.* (2) [narrant] *Alexandrī cadāver Babylōne Alexandriā translātum* est.* (3) *Tyrī, in celebrī† quondam et cōpiōsā urbe, mercātūra floruit.* (4) *Phoenīcēs Gādibus in Hispaniā olim habitābant.* (5) *rūre rediens† bovem† vīdī* humī jacentem.*

584. (1) quid *deceat vōs*, nōn quantum *vōbīs liceat*, spectare dēbētis. (2) vīdī* eum miserum et *mē ejus miseritum** est. (3) pudet *mē vītāe* quotidiānae taedetque *jamdiū*. (4) quod *meū magnū* interest, tē fortasse nōn dēlectat. (5) scīs hōc *tuā* magis quam *cēterōrum interesse*.

585. (1) [constat] Horātius† post Vergiliū mortuus* est. (2) *magnū omnium* interest, ut *pauperibus subveniātur*. (3) *corporis tōtū*† rēfert ut quodque membrum sānum sit. (4) omīsī ea *quae nostrā neutrū*† interesse vīdī. (5) quī nucleum *esse* † vult †, frangere* nucem solet.

586. (1) stultum est *vēnātum** dūcere invītōs canēs. (2) [rogāvit] cūr tē *perditum* Is* luxuriā et ignāviā? (3) Platōnis amplitūdo nōn dēterruit ā scribendō Aristotelem (Passive). (4) Agēsilāus in Asiam *bellātum* ā Lacedaemoniīs missus est (Active). (5) Pythagorae *discipulis* quinque *annōs tacendum* erat.

587. (1) [dixerunt] tertius exercitus ad *tuendōs finēs* colligitur*. (2) remitte *mihi* epistolam quam tibi dedī *legendam*. (3) Platō *ūnō* et octōgēsimo *annō scribens** mortuus* est. (4) Persae mortuōs *cērā circumlitōs** condunt* (Passive). (5) hanc rem compertam*, *explōrātam*, cognitā* habēō.

588. [narrātur] rēx Mēdōrum *liberōs* Harpagō *epulandōs* apposuit (Passive). (2) *quem tibi* hominem invītīs *dīs auxiliō* futurum putās? (3) Hannibalem *suī* civēs ē civitate *ejecērunt** (Passive). (4) Themistoclēs nāvarchō multa pollicitus est, sī *sē conservāset* †. (5) *mē ipsum* † *plūris* aestimō ex *quō* tū *mē* amāre *coepisti*.

589. (1) mors Caesarem multa *agentem* et *mōlientem** occupāvit. (2) orat *mē* Caesar ut ad *sē veniam**. (3) *suus cuique* mōs est. (4) *utriusque* † *nostrum* plūrimū interest ut *tē* conveniam. (5) gaudeō* *id tē mihi suādere**, *quod* ego *meū* *sponde* † fēcēram.

590. (1) *miserrimus* est cui, quod edat*, nihil est.* (2) *virtus et doctrina praeclarae sunt: hanc omnes cupiunt*, illam saepe contemnunt*.* (3) *tuum est in bonis nihil nisi virtutem ponere*.* (4) *Lucius non is fuit, qui se temere sineret* injuria affici.* (5) *quam quisque norit † artem, in hac se exerceat.*

591. (1) [*edico*] *arma capessite*:* bellum diram cum gente gerendum est. (2) *quo major* gloria, eo propior* invidiae est.* (3) *ut quisque est vir optimus*, ita difficillime* alios improbos esse suspicatur.* (4) *quanto superiores* sumus, tanto nos submissius* geramus.* (5) *idem † faciemus quod ceteri.*

592. (1) *sunt qui nolint a quocquam se superari.* (2) *non continuo scribam* nisi novi quid acciderit.* (3) *Britanniam olim non facile* quisquam adibat* nisi mercatores.* (4) *nec ipsis quicquam praeter oram maritimam notum* erat.* (5) *aliae sunt legati partes atque imperatoris.*

593. (1) *alius alio casu perit †.* (2) *alio animus, alio occasio defuit*.* (3) *singulas uniuscujusque † domos † delere* conati* sunt.* (4) *tyrannus neque amat quenquam neque ipse a quocquam amatur.* (5) *puerorum alter freno, alter calcari* eget.*

594. (1) *fratres alter alterum occiderunt (Passive).* (2) *uterque vincet †, alter ei succensabit.* (3) *quid sibi isti miserum volunt*?* (4) *num facta hominum Deum fugiunt? ne cogitata quidem.* (5) *quaeritur ex duobus † uter sit dignior, ex pluribus † quis dignissimus.*

595. (1) *Philomela, Pandionis filia †, soror fuit Procles †.* (2) *Diana Nioben † punivit, filibus † ejus occisis*;* *Apollon filios † interfecit.* (3) *Sexagena millia drachmum † ⁵³⁸ denum † ⁵³⁹ talentum † summam efficiunt.* (4) *O Anchises †, tu pater Aeneae † fuisti.* (5) *Thetis tu fuisti, o Tiresias †, vatum † celeberrime*.*

596. (1) *di † cum deabus † ad nuptias Pelei † et Thetidos † venerunt.* (2) *tu, Mercuri † boves † Apollinis abstulisse* narraris.* (3) *Troja Tenedon † insulam in conspectu habuit.* (4) *peregrina mulier Ilion † in pulverem † vertit*.* (5) *vulgus † ipso pelago † levius puto, quod tot vicis † habet.*

597. (1) senum † juvenum † que fūnera miscentur*. (2) [narrātur] Germānia vīribus † populī Rōmānī restitit*. (3) aetās parentum, pējor* avīs, tulit nōs nēquiōrēs*. (4) in itinere † magna vīs nivium † congesta* est. (5) in conclāvisibus † illārum *aedium* † multum est bonae *supellectilis**.

598. (1) *mihī domī* † in *hortīs* satis est *laurōrum* †. (2) aliquibus serpentibus vīrus † est : aliquae vīrō carent. (3) mare ultrā Paron † aut Athon † nāvīgāvimus. (4) febrī †, sitī, tussī †, labōrāmus. (5) Aprīlī † mense iter † imbrī † corrumpitur*.

599. (1) largior aethēr † campōs Elysiōs vestit. (2) *clāvī* † nōbis opus est quā turrim † *aperiāmus**. (3) vīs † jūrisjūrandī † nōn valuit ad rempublicam † *servandam*. (4) *Achillī* † nōmen *Pēlīdae* † fuit ā patre Pēleō †. (5) tū mē in *Patulia* † vocāstī †, ego tē in Saturnālia † revocō.

600. (1) nōlītō † *praeceps* † esse in rē ancipitī †. (2) in poēmatīs † et in pictūrīs imperitī laudant ea quae *laudanda* nōn *sunt*. (3) Sapphō †, poētria nōbilissima, *Lesbī* vixit. (4) *pransus* ambulāvī, *caenātus* obdormīvī*. (5) ego *jūrātō* tibi fīsus* sum: tū pējerāre ausus* es. (6) What other verbs are conjugated like the last?

601. (1) accusāvī hominem *furtū* : ille expalluit* (2) aerūgo vāsa † exēst † ut herbās rōbīgo. (3) omnēs *famē* mortuī* sunt, quum nōn *esset* quod *essent* †. (4) quidquid bene coeperis † bene conficere mementō †. (5) *urbī moenibus* haud opus est, inquit † *Lycurgus*, quae nōn lateribus † sed virīs cingitur.

602. (1) abīte † *domum*, puerī : ipse praeībō †. (2) ineuntis † aetātis imprudentia seniōrum* prudentiā *corrigenda** est. (3) Aenēas † in puppī † stat jam certus *eundī*. (4) Milō *caedis* condemnatus *Massiliam* *exsulātum* concessit. (5) *mihī* nōn modo irascī* sed nē dolere *quidem* impūne licet.

603. (1) [scīmus] Rōmānī bella *quaedam* *fortius* quam *fēlicius** gessere*. (2) [mementō] sērius* aut citius* mors *sua* *quemque* manet*. (3) Jugurtha continuō *quantās maximās* *potest* † *cōpiās* armat. (4) sīs sānē disertus : nunquam eloquentem tē *dixerim*. (5) hōc tū unquam, Fannī †, *facerēs*?

604. (1) *nē quis* tanquam parva *fastidiat* grammaticēs† elementa. (2) *dē Menedēmō vellem* vērūm *fuiisset*. (3) [clāmitābat] *quid faciam, iūdicēs, quō mē vertam?* (4) [vidēmus] lapidum conflictū ignis ēlicitur*. (5) *sōl† hōc* contingit *sapientū, ut nihil faciat* invītus.

605. (1) *spērat* adolescens *diū** *sē victūrum**. (2) *vereor nē* *cū vestrum videar* audācior. (3) *omnēs labōrēs tē* excipere *videō: timeō ut sustineās*. (4) *nihilne nōs* tot precibus* *prōficere!* *tū ut* unquam *tē corrigās!* (5) *māter fore* pollicita est *ut ipsa* mox *rediret*.

606. (1) *ubi* tot sunt *sententiāe, necesse est* multae *errent*. (2) *Dionysiō nē* integrum *quidem* fuit, *ut* ad *justitiam reverterētur**. (3) *valeat oportet* possessor, *sī suis rēbus* bene* *ūtī** *cōgitat*. (4) *pergrātum mihi* est *quod tū* *meī* *reminisceris*. (5) *Hannibal iūravit fore* *ut* cum *Rōmānīs* ad *interneciōnem* *pugnāret*.

607. (1) *O puer, ut sis* vitālis *metuō*. (2) *ut* ego *tibi* *confidam*!* *tū ut* rem *impeditam* *expediās!* (3) *tantum querendō** *nōn* efficiēs *ut* *tibi* *satisfiat**. (4) [dēcrēvit *senātus*] *dent* *operam* *consulēs nē* *quid* *detrimentī* *rēspubliā†* *capiat*. (5) [rogō *tē* et *hortor*] *quam* *primum* ad *mē* *venī**.

608. (1) *quī* *ut* *mentiātur* *indūcī* *potest, eī* *facile* *persuādēbitur* *ut* *pējeret*. (2) *hōc animō* *semper* *fuī* *ut* *invidiam* *virtūte* *partam** *glōriam* *putārem**. (3) *Catō sic* *abiit†* *ē* *vitā* *ut* *causam* *moriendī** *nactum** *sē* *esse* *gaudēret**. (4) *urbs* *mūnitior* *erat* *quam* *ut* *prīmō* *impetū* *capī* *posset*. (5) *quotusquisque* *est* *quī* *voluptātem* *contemnat*?*

609. (1) *digna* *est* *rēs* *quam* *diū** *multumque* *considerēs*. (2) *nē* *ego* *quidem* *indignus* *sum, cū* *cōpiam* *scientiāe* *tuāe* *faciās*. (3) *nihil* *tam* *difficile* *est* *quān* *quaerendō** *investigārī* *possit*. (4) *aetās* *nōn* *impedit* *quōminus* *agrī* *colendī* *studium* *teneāmus*. (5) *diēs* *ferē* *nullus* *est* *quān* *Satrius* *ad* *mē* *veniat*.

610. (1) ager arātur quō meliōrēs fētūs edere possit. (2) nēmō unquam tam potens fuit ut nulliūs auxiliō egēret. (3) tantum abest ut aegrōtem¹⁰⁸⁴ ut nunquam fuerim¹¹⁶⁴ valentior. (4) quae quum ita sint, causa nulla est cūr diūtius maneāmus. (5) quis est quīn videat quanta vīs † sit in sensibus ?

611. (1) fuit quoddam* tempus quum hominēs bestiārum modō vagābantur¹²³⁴. (2) Pyrrhus, quum Argos oppugnāret, lapide ictus* interiit*. (3) Messānam ut quisque nostrum vēnerat¹²³⁸, haec vīsere solēbat*. (4) Caesar pervēnit priusquam Pompēius † sentire* posset¹²³⁵. (5) Expectāte dum consul aut dictātor fiat* Kaesō.

612. (1) quum Gygēs pālam annulī ad palmam converterat¹²³⁸, si nullō † vidēbātur. (2) quum Antiochus Aegyptō discessisset,¹²³³ lēgātī Rōmānī Cyprum nāvīgārunt †. (3) fuit tempus quum hominēs agrōs colerent¹²³⁴ neque urbēs habērent. (4) Milō paulisper commorātus est, dum uxor sē comparat¹²³⁰. (5) nōn requiescēbant* consulēs dōnec omne Latium subēgissent*.

613. (1) memoria minuitur nisi eam exerceās¹¹⁹³. (2) rēspública poterat¹¹⁹⁵ esse perpetua, sī patriīs vīverētur institūtis. (3) sī vērūm respondēre* vellēs, haec erant¹¹⁹⁴ dīcenda. (4) homo quod erēbrō videt nōn mirātur, etiāmsī cūr fiat nescit. (5) ēloquentiae studendū est, etsī eā quīdam † perversē abūtuntur.

614. (1) nōn magnus pūmiliō est, licet in monte constiterit. (2) mihi auscultā: vidē nē tibi dēsīs. (3) plūrēs cecidissent* nisi nox proelium dirēmisset*. (4) etsī glōria nihil in sē habeat¹¹⁹² quod optandum sūt¹¹⁷³ tamen virtūtem tanquam umbra sequitur. (5) sic vīve* cum hominibus quasi Deus videat.

615. (1) nescio quis tenerōs oculus mihi fascinat agnōs. (2) jam famēs quam pestilentia tristior erat¹¹⁹⁶, nī, dīmissīs circā omnēs populōs lēgātīs ad frūmentum mercandum, annōnae subventum foret. (3) in tantā paupertāte dēcessit, ut quī⁹¹ efferrētur vix reliquerit. (4) plēbēs indignatiōne exarsit*, quod auspiciārī negārētur posse. (5) Idem † ter sociōs purā circumtulit undā.

616. (1) Zēnōnem cum Athēnīs *essem* audiēbam frequenter. (2) rēs, cum haec *scribēbam*, erat in summum adducta dis-erīmen. (3) multaque dūra suō tristī cum corde *putābant*, nī signum caelō Cytherēa *dedisset* ab altō. (4) audistis nūper *dicere* lēgātōs Tyndaritānōs, Mercurium, quī sacrīs anniversār-iīs apud eōs *colerētur*, Verris imperiō esse sublātum*. (5) bene mājōrēs accubitiōnem epulārem amīcōrum, quia vītāe conjunctiōnem *habēret*, convīvium nōmināvērunt.

(4) Comment especially upon *eōs*: what should we expect instead of it, and why?

617. (1) pugilēs in jactandīs caestibus ingemiscunt, nōn quod *doleant* animōve *succumbant*, sed quia prōfundendā vōce omne corpus *intenditur*, *venitque* plāga vehementior. (2) quaeris quid hīc *agam*? ita *vivam* ut maximōs sumptūs *faciō*. (3) [dixit] sī colloquendī cum Pompēiō potestās *facta erit*, aequīs conditiōnibus ab armīs *discēdētur*. (4) *ut sit* magna, tamen certē lenta ira deōrum est. (5) aut *oculis capti* fōdēre* cubilia talpae.

618. (1) Rōmānī, quia consulēs *ad id locōrum* prosperē rem *gererent* ¹¹⁵¹ minus hīs clādibus commovēbantur. (2) Fabiō dicta diēs est, quod lēgātus contrā Gallōs *pugnāsset*. (3) Sōcratēs exsecrārī eum solēbat, quī *prīmus* ūtilitātem ā jūre *sējunctisset*. (4) *aedem* deō Jovī vōvit*, sī eō *diē* hostēs *fūdisset** (5) sapiens nōn dubitat, sī ita melius *sit*, *migrāre* dē vītā.

619. (1) Dārīus ejus pontis, dum ipse *adesset*, custōdēs reliquit. (3) Africānum Panaetius laudābat, quod *fuert* abstinentens. (4) rānae ad Jovem mīserē alium rēgem rogantēs, quoniam inūtilis *esset* is, quī *datus fuerat*. (5) Caesar Helvētiōs in finēs suōs unde profectī *erant* revertī jussit.

620. (1) frūmentum omne combūrunt*, ut *domum* reditiōnis *spē sublātā* parātiōrēs ad omnia perīcula subeunda *essent*. (2) congruenter *nātūrae* vīvendum est. (3) justitia est obtemperatiō *lēgibus* et institūtis. (4) quid *tibi* hanc cūratiō est *rem*? (5) quid tibi hūc receptiō ad tē est meum *virum*?

621. (1) [Solōn dīcēbat] nēmo, dum vīvit, beātus habēri potest, quod omnēs ad ultimum usque diem ancipitī† fortūnae obnoxii sunt. (2) [Tullia dixit] sī mihi eum, quō digna sum, diī dedissent virum, domī ego regnum vīdissem, quod apud patrem videō. (3) [Platōnī placet] dīvīnius est, quod ipsum ex sē suā sponte movētur, quam quod pulsū movētur aliēnō. (4) [Rēgulus dixit] quamdiū jūrejūrandō hostium teneor, nōn sum senātor. (5) [Aristotelēs ait] apud Hypanim flūmen bestiolae quaedam nascuntur, quae ūnum diem vīvunt.

622. (1) [Ariovistus respondit] sī quid mihi ā Caesare opus esset, ad eum vēnissem; sī quid ille mē vult, illum ad mē venīre oportet. (2) [Suēvī edixerunt] omnēs, quī arma ferre possunt, in ūnum locum conveniant. (3) [rēx imperāvit] quae bellō opus sunt, parantor. (4) [Crassus confisus est] sī conjūratiō valuerit, facile apud illōs princeps ego erō. (5) Antiochus obsidēs Rōmānīs vīginti datō, nē minōrēs *octōnūm † dēnūm annōrum* neu mājōrēs *quīnūm quadrāgēnūm*. (6) Zēnō perpressus* est omnia potius *quam* consciōs dēlendae* tyrannidis *indicāret*. (7) quis nōn intelligit Canachī signa rigidiōra esse *quam ut imitentur* vērītatem?

623. (1) rēx praemium prōxosuit, sī quis hostem *occidisset*. (2) senēs omnia quae *cūrant* meminērunt; quī sibi, cū ipsī *dēbeant*. (3) concēdō tibi ut ea *praetereās, quae*, quum *tacēs*¹²³¹, nihil esse concēdis. (4) nōn tam facile opēs Carthāginis *concidissent*, nisi illud receptāculum classibus nostrīs *patēret*¹¹⁹⁰. (5) Caesar dīcere solēbat* nōn tam *suā* quam *rēpublicae* interesse ut salvus *esset*.

624. ubi, vīneīs actīs aggere exstructō, turrim † procul constitutū vīdērunt* primum *inrīdēre** ex mūrō atque *increpitāre* vōcibus, quod tanta māchinatiō *ab tantō spatiō instituerētur*: *quibusnam* manibus aut quibus vīribus† praesertim hominēs *tantulae statūrae*—nam plērumque *hominibus Gallis* prae magnitudine corporum suōrum brevītās nostrā *contemptū* est—tantī oneris† turrim in mūrō sēsē conlocāre *confīderent**? CAES. B. G. ii. 30.

625. Divitiacus Haeduus respondit*: *hōc esse miseriores* et graviorem fortunam Sēquanōrum quam reliquōrum, quod sōlī nē in occultō quidem querī* neque auxilium implōrāre audērent** absentisque Ariovistī *crūdēlītātem*, velut sī cōram *adesset*, horrērent, proptereā quod *reliquīs tamen* fugae facultās darētur, *Sēquanīs* vērō, quī intrā finēs suōs Ariovistum *recēpissent*, quōrum oppida omnia in potestāte ejus *essent*, omnēs cruciātūs *essent* perferendī. CAES. B. G. i. 32. Turn this passage into *ōrātiō recta*.

626. Ambiorix cōpiās suās *jūdicione* nōn *conduxerit*, quod praeliō *dīmicanđum* nōn *existimārit*†, an tempore exclusus* et repentīnō equitum adventū prohibitus, cum reliquum *exercitum* subsequi *crēderet**, dubium est; sed certē dīmissis per agrōs nuntiīs *sibi quemque* consulere* jussit. CAES. B. G. vi. 31.

627. Hōrum haec est condiciō, *ut* omnibus in vītā *commodis* unā cum iis *fruantur** *quōrum* sē amīcitiae *dēdiderint**, sī *quid* hīs per vim † accidat, aut eundem cāsum unā ferant aut sibi mortem consciscant*; neque adhūc hominum memoriā reperitus* est *quisquam*, quī eō interfectō cūjus sē amīcitiae *dēvōisset**, morī *recūsaret*. CAES. B. G. iii. 22.

628. Tantum apud hominēs barbarōs valuit esse *aliquōs* repertōs* principēs *inferendī bellī* tantamque omnibus voluntātum commūtātiōnem attulit*, ut praeter Haeduōs et Rēmōs, quōs praecipuō semper honōre Caesar habuit, *alterōs* prō vetere ac perpetuā ergā populum Rōmānum fidē, *alterōs* prō recentibus Gallīcī *bellī* officiīs, nulla ferē cīvītās *fuerit* nōn suspecta nōbīs. Idque adeō *haud scio mīrandumne sit* cum complūribus aliīs dē causīs, *tum* maximē, quod eī † quī virtūte bellī omnibus gentibus praeferēbantur, tantum sē ejus *opīnionis* dēperdidisse ut ā populō Rōmānō imperia perferrent†, gravissimē dolēbant. CAES. B. G. v. 54.

In the following metrical passages give and explain the name of the metre, mark the divisions of the feet, and state the rules of Prosody applicable to spaced words.

629. Instant ardentēs Tyrii; *pars ducere* muros
 Molirique * arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
 Pars optare locum tecto et concludere * sulco;
 Jura magistratusque legunt * sanctumque senatum;
 Hic portus *alii* effodiunt*; hic alta theatri
 Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
 Rupibus excidunt*, *scenis* decora alta futuris.
 VIRG. Aen. i. 423.

630. Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes:
 Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.
 Ut tamen Herculeae *superessent** semina gentis
 Credibile est ipsos *consuluisse* deos †.
 Nam puer impubes † et adhuc non utilis *armis*.
 Unus de *Fabia gente* relictus erat:
 Scilicet ut *posses* olim tu, Maxime, nasci*,
 Cui res *cunctando* restituenda foret.

OVID. Fast. ii. 235.

What restrictions are observed in the composition of the second line of this stanza?

631. —En dextra fidesque,
 Quem secum patrios aiunt † *portare* Penates †,
 Quem subiisse † *humeris* confectum aetate parentem!
 Non potui abreptum* divellere* corpus et undis
 Spargere*? non socios, non ipsum absumere ferro
 Ascanium, patriisque *epulandum* ponere* *mensis*?
 Verum anceps † pugnae fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset:
 Quem metui moritura*? Faces in castra *tulissent**,
 Implessem†que foros flammis, natumque patremque
 Cum genere extinxem † *memet super ipsa* dedissem.
 VIRG. Aen. iv. 597.

635. *Quis non Latino sanguine † pinguior*
Campus sepulcris impia proelia
Testatur, auditumque Medis
Hesperiae sonitum ruinae?
Qui gurgēs aut quae flumina lugubris
Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniae
Non decoloravere caedes?
Quae caret ora cruore nostro?

HOR. CAR. II. 1.

636. Dixi ego idem in senātū, caedem tē optimātium *con-*
tulisse in ante diem V. Kalendās Novembrēs, tum, quum multī
principēs civitātis Rōmā nōn tam suī conservandī quam tuōrum
consiliōrum reprimendōrum causā profūgerunt. Num infitiārī
potes tē illō ipsō diē meis praesidiīs, meā dīligentiā circum-
clūsum, commovēre tē contrā rem publicam nōn potuisse, quum
tū, discessū cēterōrum, nostrā tamen, quī remansissēmus caede*
contentum tē esse dicēbās? CIC. CAT. I. 3.

637. Statuistī quō *quemque proficiscī* placēret: dēlēgistī**
quōs Rōmae relinquerēs, quōs tēcum edūcerēs: confirmāstī tē
ipsum jam esse exitūrum: dixistī paullulum tibi esse etiam nunc
*morae, quod ego vīverem**. Repertī* sunt duo † equitēs
Rōmānī quī tē istā cūrā liberārent et sēsē illā ipsā nocte paullō
ante lūcem mē in meō lectulō interfectūrōs esse pollicērentur.
Haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam caetū vestrō dīmissō, comperī:*
exclūsī eōs, quōs tū māne ad mē salutātum mīserās. CIC. CAT.
 I. 4.

638. Tum ostendī* tabellās Lentulō et quaesivī* *cognosceret*
ne signum. Annuit. “Est vērō,” inquam †, “nōtum signum,
imāgo avi tuī, clārissimī virī, quī amāvit unice patriam et civēs
suōs: quae quidem tē ā tantō scelere etiam mūta revocāre debuit.”
 CIC. CAT. III. 5.

639. Lentulus, quamquam patefactus* *indiciūs et confess-*
ionibus suis iudiciō senātūs nōn modo praetōris iūs vērū
etiam civis amiserat, tamen magistrātū sē abdicāvit: ut, quae

religio C. Mariō, clarissimō virō, nōn fuerat, quōminus C. Glauciam, de quō nihil nōminatim erat dēcretum, praetōrem occideret*, eā nōs religione in privātō P. Lentulō puniendō liberārēmur. CIC. Cat. iii. 6.

640. Quō etiam mājore † sunt istī odiō suppliciōque dignī, quī nōn solum vestris domiciliis atque tectis sed etiam deōrum, † templis atque delubris † sunt fūnestōs ac nefariōs ignēs inferre* cōnātī. Quibus ego sī mē restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sūmam* et nōn sim ferendus: ille, ille Jūpiter † restitit*. CIC. Cat. iii. 9.

641. Equitēs hostium essedariūque ācritē* proeliō cum equitatū nostrō in itinere confixerunt*, tamen ut nostrī omnibus partibus superiōrēs fuerint, atque eōs in silvās collēsque compulerint*: sed complūribus interfectis, cupidius insecūtī, nōnullōs ex suis amiserunt. At illī, intermissō spatiō, imprudentibus nostris atque occupātis in mūnitiōne castrōrum, subitō sē ex silvis ejēcerunt, impetūque in eōs factō quī erant in statiōne prō castris collocātī, ācritē pugnāvērunt: duābusque missis subsidiō cohortibus ā Caesare, atque hīs primis legiōnum duarūm*, cum hae, perexiguō intermissō locī spatiō inter sē, constitissent*, novō genere pugnae perterritis nostris, per mediōs audācissimē* perrūperunt*, sēque inde incolumēs recēperunt. CAES. B. G. v. 15.

642. Quibus ego confidō* impendēre fātum aliquod et poenam jamdiū improbitātī, nēquitiae, scelerī, libidinī dēbitam aut instāre jam plānē aut certē appropinquāre. Quōs sī meus consulātus, quoniam sanāre nōn potest, sustulerit*, nōn breve nescio quod tempus sed multa saecula propāgārit rei publicae. Nulla est enim nātiō, quam pertimescāmus; nullus rēx quī bellum populō Rōmānō facere possit. CIC. Cat. ii. 5.

643. Occisō Sex. Rosciō primus Ameriam nuntiat Mallius Glaucia quīdam, homo tenuis, libertīnus, cliens et familiaris istius T. Rosciī; et nuntiat domum nōn filiī sed T. Capitōnis inimicī; et, quum post hōram primam noctis occisus esset,

prīmō *ailūculō* Ameriam vēnit. Decem hōris nocturnis sex et quinquāgintā *millia* passuum *cisīs* pervolāvit, nōn modo ut exoptātum inimicō nuntium prīmus *afferret**, sed etiam cruōrem inimicī quam recentissimum tēlumque paullō ante ē corpore extractum * *ostenderet*. *Quatrīduō* quō haec gesta sunt rēs *ad Chrysogonum in castra* L. Sullae *Volaterrās* dēfertur †. Cic. Rosc. Am. vii.

644. Si *id quod* praeclārē ā sapientibus dicitur, vultū saepe *laeditur** pietās, *quod* supplicium satis ācre *reperiētur** in eum quī mortem *obtulerit* parentī prō quō morī * *ipsum*, sī rēs *postulāret*, jūra dīvīna atque hūmāna *cōgēbant**? Cic. Rosc. Am. xiii.

645. *Convīvia* cum patre nōn inibat *; quippe quī nē in oppidum quidem nisi perrārō *veniret*. *Domum* suam istum nōn ferē *quisquam* vocābat; nec mīrum, quī neque in Urbe *viveret** neque *revocātūrus* esset. Cic. Rosc. Am. xviii.

646. Hī vōs, quoniam liberē * loquī nōn licet, tacitē rogant, ut sē quoque, sicut cēterārum prōvinciārum sociōs, *dignōs existimētis* quōrum salutem tālī *virō* *commendētis*. Cic. Imp. Cn. Pomp. v.

647. Habētis ducem memorem † *vestrī*, oblītum * suī, quae nōn semper facultās datur; habētis onmēs ordinēs, omnēs hominēs, ūniversum populum Rōmānum, *id quod* in cīvīlī causā hodiernō *diē* prīmum vidēmus, *ūnum* atque idem † sentientem *. Cōgitāte, quantīs *labōribus* fundātum imperium, quantā virtūte stabilitam libertātem, quantā deōrum † benignitāte auctās * exaggerātāsque fortūnās ūna nox paene *dēlērit**. Id nē unquam posthāc nōn modo confici * sed nē cōgitārī quidem *possit* ā cīvibus, hodiernō *diē* *prōvidendum* est. Cic. Cat. iv. 9.

648. Translate :—quō proeliō bellum Venetōrum tōtūsq̄e ōrae maritimae confectum est. Nam cum omnis juventūs, omnēs etiam graviōris aetātis, in quibus aliquid dignitātis fuit, eō convēnerant : tum nāvium quod ubiq̄ue fuerat ūnum in locum

coegerant: quibus amissis reliqui neque quo se recipere neque quemadmodum oppida defenderent, habebant. Itaque se suaque omnia Caesarī dēdidērunt: in quos eō gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quō diligentius in reliquum tempus ā barbaris jū lēgātōrum conservāretur.

(1) Give the nom. sing., the declension, case, with the rule, of *proeliō, aetātis, consiliū, nāvium, Caesarī, tempus*. (2) What is the subject of *coegerant* and what does it govern? (3) *Vindicandum* is what part of speech and what is its construction here? (4) Compare *diligentius*. From what is it derived? (5) *confectum, coegerant, recipere, dēdidērunt*, are compounded of what?

649. Translate:—*operae pretium est, patrēs conscripti, libertinōrum hominum studia cognoscere; quī, virtūte suā fortunam civitātis consecūtī, hanc verē suam patriam esse jūdicant: quam quīdam hīc nātī, et summō nātī locō, nōn patriam suam sed urbem hostium esse jūdicāvērunt. sed quid ego hūjusce ordinis hominēs commemorem, quōs privātae fortunae, quōs commūnis rēpublica, quōs dēnique libertās ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutem patriae defendendam excitāvit?*

(1) Conjugate *cognoscere, consecūtī, jūdicant, nātī, excitāvit*, and give the mood, tense, and voice of each? (2) What does *hūjusce ordinis* refer to, and of what is *hūjusce* composed? (3) Compare *summō*, and *malus*. (4) What is the genitive of *rēpublica*? (5) What is the subject of *esse* before *jūdicāvērunt* and what is the construction called?

650. Translate:—*Mithridātēs autem et suam manum jam confirmārat, et eōrum quī se ex ejus regnō collēgerant, et magnīs adventitiis multōrum rēgum et nātiōnum cōpiis juvābatur. hōc jam ferē sic fieri solere accēpimus, ut rēgum afflictāe fortunae multōrum opēs alliciant ad misericordiam, maximēque eōrum, quī aut rēgēs sunt, aut vīvunt in regnō; quod rēgale iīs nōmen magnum et sanctum esse videātur.*

(1) Conjugate *juvābatur, fieri, alliciant, vīvunt, solere*, and

the list of verbs conjugated like *solēre*. (2) From what is *confirmārat* contracted? (3) *alliciant* is in what mood and why? [(4) How is the mood of *videātur* to be explained?]

651. Translate:—

quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est,
 dona dehinc auro gravia sectoque elephanto,
 imperat ad naves ferri, stipatque carinis
 ingens argentum Dodonaeosque lebetas,
 loricam consertam hamis auroque trilicem,
 et conum insignis galeae cristasque comantes,
 arma Neoptolemi. sunt et sua dona parenti.
 addit equos additque duces;
 remigium supplet; socios simul instruit armis.

(1) Mark off the first five lines into feet, and place the mark of quantity over each syllable. (2) The regular lines are of what metre, and the line beginning with *addit* is of what? (3) What is unusual in the metre of the second line? (4) Give the rule for the quantity of the increment of verbs.

652. Translate:—

Cerberus haec ingens latratu regna trifauci
 personat, adverso recubans immanis in antro:
 cui vates, horrere videns jam colla colubris,
 melle soporatam et medicatis frugibus offam
 objicit. ille fame rabida tria guttura pandens
 corripit objectam, atque immania terga resolvit
 fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro.
 occupat Aeneas aditum, custode sepulto,
 evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undae.

(1) What is the rule for the quantity of the increments of nouns? (2) Mark the quantity of the penult of the following words: *fiō, rei, jubaris, tenetis, mercedis, nivis, bovis, dabam, ducis*. (3) Give the rule for the quantity of each syllable in the first two lines of the above passage. (4) Write the parts named of the following verbs: *eo*, 3 Pl. *plpf. Ind. act*; *facio*, pres. *Infin. pass.*; *soleo*, 2 Sing. *perf. Ind.*; *sequor*, 3 Sing. *imperf. Ind.*; *resurgo*, 1 Pl. *perf. Subj. act*.

653. Translate into Latin the following :—The Gauls were conquered by Caesar. He denies that he has sinned. Solon pretended to be mad. Praise what deserves praise. There are some who laugh. I will exhort the boy to learn. Who doubts that the world was made by design? Ought we not to have obeyed the laws of our country?

[648-653 consist of a recent College Examination paper for Entrance.]

654. A certain learned man is said to have come to Themistocles and to have promised to *impart*^a to him the art of memory, which was then brought out for the first time. When he asked what that art could effect, [it is said] that that teacher [replied] that [one] should remember everything; and that Themistocles replied to him, *that he would oblige him more*^b if [he taught] him to forget what he wished, than if he taught him to remember. Cic. Or. ii. 74.

^a tradere. ^b gratius sibi illum esse facturum.

655. M. Attilius Regulus, after being taken in Africa by an ambush, was sent to the senate *under oath*^a that, unless certain noble prisoners were restored to the Carthaginians, he would himself return to Carthage. After coming to Rome, he explained his instructions in the Senate, but *refused to record his vote*^b, [saying] that, as long as he was bound by the oath of the enemy, he was not a Senator. Moreover *he said it was not expedient*^c that the captives should be restored: for [he said] that they were *in the prime of life*^d and good leaders, while he was now worn out with age. When his influence had prevailed, the captives were retained and he himself returned to Carthage. *And yet he well knew at the time*^e that he was going to a most cruel enemy and to tortures of *refined cruelty*^f; but he considered that an oath must be kept. Cic. Off. iii. 26.

^a juratus. ^b sententiam ne diceret recusavit. ^c negavit esse utile. ^d adolescens. ^e neque vero tum ignorabat. ^f exquisitus.

656. Mānius Curius, after having triumphed over the Samnites, the Sabines, and Pyrrhus, spent the last period of

his age in a rural life. *When-I-look-upon*^a his^b villa (for it is not a great way from me), I cannot enough admire either the temperance of the man himself or the habit^d of his times. When the Samnites had brought to Curius *as-he-sat*^e at the fire a great weight of gold, they were rejected; for he said it did not seem to him a fine thing to have gold, but to rule over those who had it. Could such a spirit *fail to produce*^e a happy old-age? Cic. Sen. xvi.

^a *contemplans*. ^b rel. pron. ^c participle. ^d *disciplina*. ^e *non efficere*.

657. Themistocles after his victory in that war which was (waged) with the Persians, said in the assembly that he had a plan *advantageous*^a to the republic, but that it *was* not *beneficial*^b that it should be known; he demanded that the people should assign^c some one to *whom*^b he might communicate-it. They assigned Aristides (*Passive*). To him he (said) that the fleet of the Lacedaemonians which had been drawn up near Gythæum, could be set on fire secretly; and that *if this were done*^d it was *inevitable*^e that the power of the Lacedaemonians should be crushed. When Aristides had heard *this*^f he came into the assembly, in-the-midst-of-great expectation and said, that the plan which Themistocles proposed was exceedingly-useful, but by no means honourable. And so the Athenians judged that what was not honourable could not even be useful, and *by the advice of Aristides*^g rejected that whole matter which they had not even heard. Cic. Off. iii. 11.

^a *salutaris*. ^b *opus esse*. ^c *dare*. ^d *quo facto*. ^e *nesesse*. ^f rel. pron. ^g abl. absol. ^h *quicum*.

658. If only we have *made some advance*^a in philosophy, we ought to be sufficiently convinced that, even-if we are able to hide (the matter) from all gods and men, still we ought to do nothing in-a-covetous-way, nothing unjustly, nothing wantonly, nothing without-self-control. Accordingly that (story of) Gyges is introduced by Plato; for-he, when the earth had *parted*^b by-reason-of-certain mighty rains, went down into that

opening^o and observed, as the stories say, a brazen horse, in the sides of which were doors; *on opening which*^d he saw the body of a dead man, of unusual size, and a golden ring on the finger; and when he had taken this off, he put it on himself (now he was the king's shepherd) and then betook himself into the company of the shepherds.

659. There *as-often-as*^a he turned the bezel^b of the ring towards the palm (of his hand) he was seen by no one, while he himself saw all things: *he was visible as before*^o, when he turned the ring into its (proper) position. Therefore availing himself of this *convenient-power*^d of the ring, he slew the king his master, and removed (all) whom he thought to-be-in-his-way; nor in these actions could any one see him. So suddenly by the favour of the ring he *became*^e King of Lydia. If a wise-man, then, were to possess this very ring, he would think that he was none the more allowed to sin, than (he would be) if he had it not; for to good men honest-things are-matters-of-quest^f, not secret-things.

^a *aliquid proficere.* ^b *discedere.* ^o *hiatus.* ^d *quibus apertis.*

^a *quum* with indic. ¹²³⁸ ^b *pala.* ^o *idem rursus videbatur.* ^d *opportunitas*
^e *exoriri.* ^f *quaeri.*

cie
J. C. P.
TH

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MY DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Huntington sent me a day or two ago a letter he had received from you touching the Attic Greek Grammar. I am sure I need not tell you that I should not venture to write to you on the subject, if I had not formed from the tone of your letter a high estimate of your candor as

TESTIMONIALS.

well as your scholarship. As I infer that the chief difficulties which you find in the way of making use of the book, in your own classes, relate to the possible failure of it when put to the test of actual handling with a number of boys, I have thought that you would allow me to say a few words in regard to my own experience since I have had the book in use. The exercises are for the most part a novelty; but I have tested them fully since the publication of the book, and I can assure you, that they realize my highest expectations. They have these conspicuous merits; that they do not frighten boys with their apparent difficulty, but on the contrary, they are attacked with positive avidity: and that their use renders possible an absolutely perfect acquisition of the facts. I lay stress on this, because I am convinced that whether boys advance to appearance fast or slowly, nothing is really rapid, which is not sure; and nothing is really slow, for any particular boy, which is made clear and certain as he progresses. A great deal will of course depend upon the age and previous acquirements of boys as to the absolute speed with which they can get through the book; but I am certain that any given boy can acquire the language faster with it, than with any other book I am acquainted with. In the preface it is said that the exercises should be used orally in the main, and no great stress is laid on writing. This is said because one does not know to what extent boys in all schools may be trusted to abstain from helping themselves in an unlawful way. But in a thoroughly healthy state of things, they may be perfectly confided in; and I think, moreover, that the moral effect is good of requiring and expecting boys to forbear availing themselves of aid which is within their reach, but which they must not run to. However, this objection is now obviated by binding the *Parsing and Reading Lessons* separate from the Grammar. This morning instead of telling my class to recite one of the exercises in the praxis of forms orally, I made them get their slates and then told them to write down certain forms by their numbers; and when this was done, I made them compare what they had written with the words in the corresponding exercise, and tell me the faults they had committed. I believe that this was done with perfect integrity by every boy; and if so, you can see that no better exercise could be devised. It may have occurred to you that it would be difficult to assign boys a particular lesson to prepare beforehand. It is true that for a week or so it would be the best plan for the teacher to study the book and work the exercises with his class. But after that time when they have come to understand the mechanism of things, you can set a lesson and it will be studied just as well as in other books which are formally so divided. For example, the other day I told my class to study the third declension, giving them no assistance whatever, and in two days every boy had a very perfect acquaintance with the whole of that matter, so that he could decline any word out of the miscellaneous list given. I admit that the term "hieroglyphic" has a seeming propriety if applied to the list of irregular verbs. But you must remember that before this list is used, boys are supposed to have learned the regular verb perfectly; and here again, I am certain that if the teacher will take the pains to read over with his class two or three pages to see that they understand the signs they will find no further difficulty. Besides, everywhere I look more than anything else at the quality of the knowledge when acquired; and it is clear to me that if a boy can learn the irregularities of verbs from the list, he will have a far better acquaintance with them, than he is likely to get from studying them in Hadley or Crosby.

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