

$$\frac{u}{g} = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{9.8} \text{ Whole time of flight}$$

$$= 2t = \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4.9} \text{ secs.}$$

$$\text{Range} = 15 \times \frac{15\sqrt{3}}{4.9} = \frac{225\sqrt{3}}{4.9} \text{ meters.}$$

$$\text{Greatest height obtained from } u^2 = 2gh \text{ } (15\sqrt{3})^2 = 2 \times 9.8h \text{ or } h = 47.8 \text{ metres.}$$

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR.

BOOK V. CHAPTERS 49-58.

I.—Translate into good idiomatic English chapter 49. *Erat magni* ——— *possit*.

1. Parse *haec*, *millium*, *angustus*.
2. Classify the ablatives in the first sentence.
3. Account for the case of *Ciceronem* and the mood of *veniat* and *possit*.
4. *tantulus*. Exemplify as many other diminutive ending in Latin as you can.
5. *viarum*. Draw a plan of a Roman camp, marking the position of the *portae* and *viae*.

II.—Translate chapter 52. *Longius* ——— *cognoverat*.

1. Construction of *detrimento*, *copiis*, *virtutem*.
2. *intercedebant*. When is *quod* (because) followed by the indicative and when by the subjunctive?
3. *testudines*. What is meant here? In what other senses is the word used?

4. *munitiones*. In what three ways may nouns be formed from supines?

5. *prosequi*. Give all the active forms of this verb.

III.—Translate chapter 58. *Nullo* ——— *occidunt*.

1. Parse *responso*, *dispersi*, *nactum*, *quos*.
2. *Nullo* ——— *responso*. Substitute an equivalent Latin clause with the verb in the active.

3. *quod fore*. Parse *quod* fully.
4. *occiderint*. Why subjunctive?
5. *redeunt*. Give 3rd plural of each tense indicative and subjunctive.

IV.—Translate idiomatically.

(a) *Pronuntiari jubent*, seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit aute tertiani horam ad se transire sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem.

(b) *Neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit*, quin aliquem de consiliis ac motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet.

(c) *Missis ad Cæsarem satisfaciendi causa legatis*, cum is omnem ad se senatum venire jussisset, dicto audientes non fuerunt.

(d) *De suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat*; ne quam occasionem rei benegerendæ dimitteret cogitabat.

V.—1. Conjugate *elicere*, *allicere*, *contempserunt*, *arcessitum*, *praesensisset*.

2. Mark the penult of *comprobat*, *admonet*, *consolor*, *diutina*, *evocant*, *defore*, *facinoris*, *instigat*.

3. Distinguish *occidunt* and *occidunt*, *inducat* and *inducat*.

4. What compounds of *facio* make *ficio*, *facio*, and *fico* respectively?

5. Compare *similis*, *vetus*, *bene*, *iniquus*, *diligenter*.

6. Give 3rd sing. perf. ind. act. and pres. inf. pass. of *allatis*, *recipere*. *facta*, *reperitos*, *consumit*.

7. Give nom. gen. and gender of *vado*, *paludem*, *cruciatibus*, *manum*, *caespitem*.

8. When should *three* be rendered by *terni* instead of *tres*?

VI.—Translate into idiomatic Latin

1. While these events were taking place our men suddenly sallying from all the gates made a fierce attack on the besiegers, and drove them in such headlong flight that not one of them ventured to halt until they came in sight of their camp.

2. Cæsar warned the chiefs that he