

(5) 3rd s. pres. subj. pass., sedo, are, avi, atum; 3rd s. pres. subj. act., *suffero*, ferre, sustūli, sublātum; 3rd s. pf. subj. act. dedāco, ēre, xi, ctum.

(6) A.U.C. 691; æt. 43. First, before the Senate (November 8th) in the temple of Jupiter Stator. Second, before the people (November 9th) in the Forum. Third, before the people (December 3rd) in front of the Temple of Concord. Fourth, before the Senate (December 5th) in the Temple of Concord.

(7) The purpose of an action is expressed in Latin in various ways; but never (except rarely in poetry) by the simple infinitive, as in English. The sentence, *they came to seek peace*, may be rendered: (a) *Venerunt ut pacem peterent* (final clause with *ut*). (b) *Venerunt qui pacem peterent* (final clause with relative). (c) *Venerunt ad petendum pacem* (rare) (gerund with *ad*). (d) *Venerunt ad petendam pacem* (gerundive with *ad*). (e) *Venerunt pacem petendi causa* (gerund with *causa*). (f) *Venerunt pacis petendæ causa* (gerundive with *causa*). (g) *Venerunt pacem petituri* (fut. particip., not in Cicero). (h) *Venerunt pacem petitum* (former supine).

NOTE.—(a) The most general way of expressing purpose is by *ut* (negatively, *ne*), unless the purpose is *closely connected with some one word*, in which case the *relative* is more common. (b) The gerundive constructions of purpose are usually limited to short concise expressions, where the literal translations of the phrase, though not the English idiom, is, nevertheless, not harsh or strange. (c) The supine is used to express purpose only with verbs of *motion*, and in a few idiomatic expressions. (d) The future participle, used to express purpose, is a late construction of inferior authority.—(Allen and Greenough.)

(8) When the gerund would have an object in the acc., the gerundive is generally used instead, agreeing with the noun, and in the case which the gerund would have had. See answers above, (7) (c) and (d). When the English gerundive in *-ing* is *emphatic*, use the *gerund* in Latin. Hence, translate in the sentence, "Themistocles rendered the sea safe by *chasing the pirates*," *praedones consecretando* not *praedonibus consecretandis*.

NOTE.—Gerund, e.g., *agendum* (subst.) *doing*. Gerundive, e.g., *res agenda*, a thing to do.

The gerund and gerundive are nouns with *-o* stems, the gerund being, in form, a neuter substantive; the gerundive an adjective. They are used in all cases, but the gerund is used in the singular number only.

The gerund, like the infinitive, shows its verbal nature in having its object in the acc. or in the dat., not in the gen. case, and in being qualified by adverbs, not by adjectives; it shows its substantival nature in its own construction. As compared with the gerundive, it is chiefly found when the verb from which it is formed is intransitive, or, though transitive, is used without the object being expressed with it.

The gerundive is confined to transitive verbs, and is usually substituted for the gerund of such verbs when the object is expressed. The object is then attracted into the case of the gerund, and the gerund, taking adjectival inflexions (then called the gerundive), is made to agree with it in number and gender. But the gerundive is not used where indistinctness would arise from the change of the object's case.

The oblique cases of the gerund and gerundive are used to supplement the infinitive, i.e., they are used where the infinitive, if it has case inflexions, would be used in oblique cases.—(Roby.)

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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ENGLISH.

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH.

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1. How is the absence of case-endings supplied in English? State and illustrate the effect of this absence on the general structure of sentences. Give examples of words still in use which retain traces of older case-endings.