

(a) Nearly every one of the boys brought their dinner to-day.

(b) All I have got to say is that I will be greatly surprised if he don't pass.

(c) Why wasn't you at school to-day?

(d) If it wasn't so far I would have went with him.

(e) He jumped on to the sleigh and drove of at full speed.

(f) He lives as far if not further from the school than you do.

(g) He wasn't a boy whom any of us thought would do such a thing.

(h) I only need three more to complete the list.

(i) Neither he nor any one else have any right to touch it.

(j) You can take all that ain't marked.

(k) He told us that he expected to have found them here.

(l) Nobody but girls like Mary and she would have left their books laying in such a place.

CLASSICS.

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

Examiner: W. S. Milner, B.A.

1. Decline together: major vis, quidam metus, turpe scelus, nullus civis.

2. Compare: creber, noxius, parvus, vetus, maledicus, breviter, facile.

3. Give the genitive singular and plural, and the gender of: merces, sedile, jugerum, robur, pulvis, plebs, voluptas, nex, ficus, cor.

4. What are the uses of distributive numerals? Give examples.

5. Write out the singular of the future indicative, and of the imperfect subjunctive active of: nolo, pereo, prosum.

6. Give the principal parts of: morior, verito, tundo, dedo, allicio, juvo, aufero. audeo.

7. Give rules for expressing in Latin, "motion to a place," and "motion from a place," in poetry and in prose.

8. What construction follows: licet, miseret, jubeo, parco, abripio, avidus, peritus, ignarus, similis, quamquam?

9. Translate and explain fully the syntax of the words in italics in the following:

(1) manet alta mente repostum,
judicium *Paridis*, spretaeque injuria
formae,

(2) *mene incepto*, desistere victam.

(3) *opulis pendentibus* antrum.

(4) *succi* -cintillam exemit Achates.

(5) lacrimis *oculos* suffusa nitentes.

(6) quid quoque die *dixerim*, *audierim*,
egerim, commemoro *vesperi*.

(7) haec habui de senectute quae *dicerem*.

(8) semper enim in his studiis labori-
busque *viventi*.
non intelligitur quando *obrepit* sen-
ectus.

10. Translate into Latin:

(1) I fear that he will not be believed.

(2) He told me that he had been taught
Greek by his father.

(3) I sent one of my slaves to ask him
what he had said.

(4) There was no one at Rome of greater
honesty.

LATIN.

Examiner: Geo. H. Robinson, M.A.

I.

Translate:

Omnium aetatum certus. . . et
statione vitae decedere.

CICERO, *Cato Major*.

1. Parse *vivitur*, *possis*, *obsisteret*, *destruit*,
divellitur.

2. Derive *terminus*, *integra*, *coagmentavit*,
ita, *neq.*

3. Mark the penult of *munus*, *exsequi*,
fretus, *recens*, *senibus*.

(4) Distinguish *omnis*, *universus*; *terminus*,
finis; *fortis*, *audax*; *quaero*, *interrogo*;
mens, *animus*.

II.

Translate:

Aeneas scopulum interea. . . pectora
mulcet. VIRGIL. *Aeneid*.

1. Point out any grammatical peculiarities
in the words *puppibus*, *nullam*, *arcum*,
abeuntibus, *heros*.