

indic. of *avoir*. Apply this rule by writing out in full the future of the regular conjugations, noting what letters have disappeared by syncope in the actual forms.

10. The conditional mood of all verbs is formed by affixing to the infinitive of the verb, the imperf. indic. of *avoir*. Apply this rule as in question 9.

11. Strictly speaking, what persons does the imperative mood lack? Tabulate its endings.

12. The endings of the pres. subjunctive are identical in all conjugations; give these endings, trace to Latin, and explain the apparent exception formed by the second conjugation.

13. Account for the circumflex accent, which is found in the third sing. of all the subjunctives imperf.

14. Name the participles present and past of *parler*, *finir*, *recevoir*, and *vendre*; account for their endings etymologically.

15. What tenses are known as the *primary* or *primitive* tenses of verbs.

16. Explain how the primary tenses are used to form other tenses; and distinguish those, in which there is an etymological connection between the primitive and the derivative, from those empirically derived.

17. Given the following primary tenses, write out in full the verbs represented:

(a) Aller, allant, allé, je vais, j'allai.

(b) Dormir, dormant, dormi, je dors, je dormis.

(c) Voir, voyant, vu, je vois, je vis.

(d) Croire, croyant, cru, je crois, je crus.

18. How are the compound tenses of verbs formed? Distinguish between the use of *avoir* and *être* for this purpose.

19. How is the passive voice formed? What verbs may be used in the passive? And what rules govern the agreement of the past participles in the passive voice?

20. Explain by reference to general principles any orthographical peculiarities or expedients in the following forms: je jette; je cède; il me protège; nous mangeons; nous perçons; j'envoie; ils agrèront; il l'agrée

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ANTIBARBARUS.

(Meissner.)

Banish, in exilium eicere, expellere, not mittere.

Before, many years before, multis annis ante, not antea or prius.; as before said, ut supra diximus, dictum, not ut ante dictum.

Believe me, mihi crede, not crede mihi, which belongs to colloquial language. Cicero in speeches and essays always uses mihi crede.

Blinded, oculis captus, not caecatus or occaetus, which in classical prose were used only figuratively.

Bombast, bombastically, inflatum orationis genus, exaggerata altius oratio, not tumor verborum (post-classical); inflato genere dicendi uti, not tumide dicere.

Break out into words, dicere coepisse, or simply, dicere, into tears, lacrimas effundere, into laughter, cachinnum tollere, not erumpere, in verba, lacrimas, risum. War, wrath breaks forth, bellum, ira exardescit. But risus, vox, fletus, seditio erumpit.

Breast, figuratively, animus, not pectus, which is used very seldom figuratively (toto pectore amare, cogitare, tremere), strong (of an orator), latera bona.

Bribery, corruptela, largitio, ambitus (for office), not corruptio, which in Cicero is used only passively, lost condition, etc.

Bridge, build over the stream, pontem in flumine facere, not trans flumen.

Briefly, denique (in enumerations), ne multa, quid plura? Sed quid opus est plura. Not breviter, which stands only in connection with verba dicendi, e.g., breviter narrare, exponere, ut breviter dicam.

Bad custom, res mali or pessimi exempli, consuetudo mala, mos pravus; abuse, vitium male utentium, etc., not abusus, which is a law term.

Busy one's self about, studere.

By no means, minime; not the least, ne minimum quidem, not ne minime quidem, nor non minimum, not a little.—*Latine*.