

(2) *Quis* to *agros*—Explain the meaning.

(3) Parse *conscivimus*, *pendere*, *pascente*, giving the principal parts.

(4) Explain the construction of *noctem* and *nobis*.

(b) Translate :

Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra neque erubuit silvas habitare Thalia.
Quum canerem reges et proelia, Cynthus
aurem

Vellit, et admonuit: "Pastorem, Tityre,
pingues

Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere car-
men."

Nunc ego (namque super tibi erunt, qui
dicere laudes,

Vare, tuas cupiant, et tristia condere bella,) Agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam.
Non injussa cano. Si quis tamen hæc
quoque, si quis

Captus amore leget; te nostræ, Vare,
myricæ,

Te nemus omne canet; nec Phœbo gratior
ulla est,

Quam sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina
nomen.

(1) Scan ll. 2, 3, 5, 6, marking all quantities.

(2) Explain the meaning of l. 1.

(3) *Deductum*—What is the meaning?

(4) Write short notes on *Thalia*, *Cynthus*.

(5) What figure in l. 6.

(6) Scan the following lines, and notice peculiarities of metre :

Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho
Vir gregis ipse caper deeraverat; atque
ego Daphnim.

(7) Quote the speech of Melibœus (Ecl. I.), commencing 'Fortunate senex,' etc., or the prophecy (Ecl. IV.), commencing 'At tibi prima, puer,' etc.

III.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Decline in' both numbers *deus*, *vis*, *bos*, *celer*; *eadem* *filia*.

2. Compare *dives*, *maledicus*, *arduus*.

3. Write in full the future perfect indica-

tive, the present and imperfect subjunctive, and the present infinitive of *malo*, *fero*, *fio*, *edo*.

4. Which are the *primary*, and which the *historic tenses*?

5. Give rules, with examples, for the case of the name of the place where anything happens.

6. What verbs take a double accusative? What is a cognate accusative? Give examples in Latin.

7. Translate into Latin—

(a) A lion advised a goat walking on the top of a rock to descend into the meadow. But the goat answered him, 'I am not one to prefer pleasure to safety.'

(b) He threatened me with death.

(c) (The Latin words are given below.) Do you, Romans, since it is now night, having paid your adorations to Jupiter yonder, the guardian of this city and of yourselves, depart to your several abodes, and, though the peril is for the time averted, nevertheless defend them with watchmen and sentinels just as (you did) the night before. I will take care that you shall not have to do it very long (compar.), and that you may be able to live (lit. to be) in lasting peace.

Tu, Quiris, quoniam jam nox sum, veneror Jupiter ille, custos hic urbs ac tu, in vester tectum discedo, et is, quamquam jam sum periculum depello, tamen æque ac prior nex custodia vigilia que defendo. Is ne tu diu facio sum atque ut in perpetuus pax sum possum provideo.

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC (THIRD CLASS.)

1. Examine the statement "Division is a short method of Subtraction." Apply your answer to illustrate the following examples: (1) Divide \$48 by \$16. (2) Divide \$48 by 16. (3) Divide \$48 among 16 boys.

2. Explain clearly the principles involved in finding the sum of two fractions.

Simplify $\frac{1}{2} (3\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2})$ of $£1 + \frac{1}{4}$ of

$$\frac{1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}} \times .95 \text{ of } 5s. + \frac{2.1}{.012}d.$$

$$£1 \text{ } 14s. \text{ } 1\frac{1}{4}d.$$