

3. What difference between the Attic, Rhodian, and Asiatic eloquence?
4. Trace the progress of the art of Rhetoric from its reputed origin to the time of Isocrates.
5. Give the names of Rhetoricians and schools of Rhetoric in the times of the twelve Cæsars.
6. What Rhetorical works by Aristotle are extant? Can you name any that have been lost?

V.—1. Translate and explain:—

1.—Συμβαίνει δὲ τοῦτο τὰ μὲν ἐκόντων, τὰ δὲ ἀκόντων τῶν νομοθετῶν· ἀκόντων μὲν, ὅταν λάθῃ, ἐκόντων δὲ, ὅταν μὴ δύνωνται διορίσαι, ἀλλ' ἀναγκαῖον μὲν ἢ καθόλου εἰπεῖν, μὴ ἢ δὲ, ἀλλ' ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ.

ARIS. *Rhet.* i. 13.

2.—Τοῦ δικαίου ἐστὶ βραβευτὴς ὁ δικαστής, οὕκουν τοῦτο σκεπτέον, ἀλλ' ὥς δικαιοτέρον.

Ibid. i. 15.

3.—οἶον, ἐν μὲν τοῖς διαλεκτικοῖς, ὅτι “ἐστὶ τὸ μὴ ὄν· ἔστι γὰρ τὸ μὴ ὄν, μὴ ὄν.” καὶ ὅτι “ἐπιστητὸν τὸ ἀγνωστον· ἔστι γὰρ ἐπιστητὸν τὸ ἀγνωστον, ὅτι ἀγνωστον.

Ibid. ii. 24.

4.—*Cujus pecuniæ dies fuisset?*

CICERO, *de Orat.* i. 37.

5.—Atque ejusmodi illa prolusio debet esse, non ut Samnitum, qui vibrant hastas ante pugnam, quibus in pugnando nihil utuntur: sed ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint.

Ibid. ii. 80.

6.—Etiam hac in instituendo divisione utuntur, sed ita, non ut jure aut judicio, ut denique recuperare amissam possessionem, sed ut ex jure civili surculo defringendo, usurpare videantur.

Ibid. iii. 28.

VI.—1. *Oratoris vis et facultas*—what are the five divisions?

2. What are the three requisites for persuasion?
3. (a) What is the division of the question *de risu*?
(b) What remarkable defect as to the *materies*?
4. (a) In the selection of metaphors what rules should be observed, according to Aristotle and Cicero? (b) What does Aristotle assign as the cause of the pleasure to be derived from metaphor? (c) Cicero assigns four causes; state them.
5. (α') In what does λέξεως ἀπερὴ consist? (β') What are the four causes of frigidity?
6. (α') From what topics should *procemia* be drawn?
(β') What are the four parts of the peroration?