

μήκεισι τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τῷ διεσπᾶσθαι τῆς δυναμeis ἀσθενῆς, εἰ τις διὰ ταχίων τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιεῖτο. Πέραν δὲ τοῦ Εὐφράτου ποταμοῦ κατὰ τοὺς ἐρήμους σταθμοὺς ἦν πόλις εὐδαίμων καὶ μεγάλη, ὄνομα δὲ Χαρμάνδη· ἐκ ταύτης οἱ στρατιῶται ἡγόραζον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια σχεδιαῖς διαβαίνοντες ὧδε διφθέρας, ἃς εἶχον στεγάσματα, ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτον κοῦφοι, εἴτα σιτῆρον καὶ σιτίσπιν, ὥς μὴ ἀπτεσθαι τῆς κάρρης πρὸ ὕδωρ· ἐπὶ τούτων διέβαινον καὶ ἐλάμβανον τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, οἶνον τε ἐκ τῆς βαλάνου πεποιημένον τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ φοίνικος καὶ σίτον μελίνης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἦν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ πλεῖστον.

2. Parse πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδόν, ἔλθοι, ἐκαθίζετο, διεσπᾶσθαι, μήκεισι. Decline such of these as are declinable.

3. Give the 1st person singular of the Present, Future, Perfect and 1st or 2nd Aorist Indicative of the verbs ἔλθοι, σιτίζειν, εἶχον, ἐπίμπλασαν, διέβαινον.

4. Write in order the Positive, Comparative and Superlative of θάπτον, πλεόν, ισχυρά, εὐδαίμων, μεγάλη.

5. Write short notes explanatory of—

- (a) σπεύδων πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδόν. Why is the accusative used?
- (b) τὰς δυνάμεις ἀσθενῆς. In what case is δυνάμεις, and why?
- (c) ἃς εἶχον στεγάσματα. Explain the case στεγάσματα.
- (d) ἐπίμπλασαν χόρτον κοῦφοι. Why genitive? Give the Rule.
- (e) ἀπτεσθαι τῆς κάρρης. Why genitive again? What is the Rule?

ENGLISH.

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1. What is meant by *inflection*? Give examples of forms of inflection that still survive in the English Language.

2. Define *adjective*, and give its derivation. Assign each of the following adjectives to its proper class:—*each, some, honest, eight, many, those*. Give three examples of adjectives used as nouns.

3. State the different ways of forming the past tense and past participle of a verb. Give these parts of the verbs *fall, lay, lie, wring, beat, see, saw, sew, sow, swim*. What parts of verbs may be used (a) as nouns, and (b) what as adjectives?

4. Discuss the following statement:—All pronouns are *relative*. It would be better therefore to distinguish the pronoun *who* by the name *conjunctive*