

3. Describe after Cæsar the ancient British method of warfare.

II.

Translate :

Ergo illi alienum, quia poeta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt, nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiamus? præsertim quum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam? Nam et Cimbricas res adolescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad hæc studia videbatur, jucundus fuit. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus æternum suorum laborum facile præconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum Athenis virum, dixisse aiunt, quum ex eo quæreretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem libentissime audiret :—ejus, a quo sua virtus optime prædicaretur.

—Cicero, *Pro Archia*.

1. Parse *attigit, patiatur, quæreretur, prædicaretur*.

2. Write short notes on *legibus, Cimbricas res, Themistoclem*.

3. Turn into *oratio recta* from *quod* to *prædicaretur*.

III.

Translate :

Sæpe fugam Danai Trojâ cupiere relicta
Moliri, et longo fessi discedere bello.
Fecissentque utinam! Sæpe illos aspera
ponti
Interclusit hyems, et terruit Auster euntes.
Præcipue, quum jam hic trabibus contextus
acernis
Staret equus, toto sonuerunt æthere nimbi.
Suspensi Eurpylum scitatum oracula Phœbi
Mittimus; isque adytis hæc tristia dicta re-
portat :
Sanguine placâstis ventos et virgine cæsâ,
Quum primum Iliacas Danai venistis ad oras :
Sanguine quaerendi redditus, animâque litan-
dum
Argolicâ.

—Virgil, *Æneid*, Book II.

1. Parse *euntes, contextus, scitatum, litan-
dum*.

2. *Fecissentque, utinam*. Illustrate fully the syntax of *utinam*.

3. *Sanguine et virgine cæsâ*. What figure?

IV.

Translate :

Hectora nescio quem timeo : Paris Hectora dixit

Feiræ sanguinea bella movere manu.
Hectora, quisquis is est, si sum tibi cara,
caveto :

Signatum memori pectore nomen habe,
Hunc ubi vitaris, alios vitare memento,
Et multos illic Hectoras esse puta :

Et facito ut dicas, quotiens pugnare parabis,
'Parcere me jussit Laodamia sibi.'

Si cadere Argolico fas est sub milite Trojam,
Te quoque non ullum vulnus habente cadat.

Pugnet et adversos tendat Menelaus in hostes ;
Ut rapiat Paridi, quam Paris ante sibi.

Irruat ; et causa quem vincit et armis.

Hostibus e mediis nupta petenda viro est.

—Ovid, *Heroides*.

1. Parse *caveto, vitaris, jussit, petenda*.

2. *Et armis*. Supply the ellipsis.

3. Give some account of Ovid's life and character.

LATIN PROSE.—PASS AND HONORS.

Candidates for Honors are to take I. and II. ; other Candidates are to take I. only.

I.

There was a certain slave named Androcles, who was so ill-treated by his master that his life became unsupportable. Finding no remedy for what he suffered, he at length said to himself, "It is better to die than to continue to live in such hardships and misery as I am obliged to suffer. I am determined, therefore, to run away from my master. If I am taken again, I know that I shall be punished with a cruel death ; but it is better to die at once than to live in misery."

II.

"If I escape, I must betake myself to deserts and woods, inhabited only by wild beasts ; but they cannot use me more cruelly than I have been used by my fellow-creatures. Therefore I will rather trust myself with them than continue to be a miserable slave." Having formed this resolution, he took an opportunity of leaving his master's house, and hid himself in a thick forest, which was at some miles' distance from the city. But here the unhappy man found that he had only escaped from one kind of misery to experience another.