

you. Resolved that an entrance fee of fifty cents *be* charged.

(3) A contingent future, as :

I will do so if it *be* possible. If time *permit* I shall work a few examples. Don't use it unless it *seem* absolutely necessary. Though he *slay* me, yet will I trust him.

NOTE.—Very commonly in older writers, and not infrequently yet in some good writers, the subjunctive present is used to express a present contingency, as: If that *be* so we need not wait for him.

(4) A concession, as :

Give something, *be* it ever so little.

There is no place like home, *be* it ever so humble.

II.—The subjunctive past may be used to express :

(1) A wish, as :

Would that I *were* in your place !

O that he *were* here to see it !

I wish it *were* not so far to the office.

(2) A supposition of what is not the case, as :

If I *were* in his place I *would* do so.

Were it not for that he *would* come with us.

Had I the money you *should* be paid at once.

(3) A supposition of what might happen, as :

If I *were* to offer you one, *would* you take it ?

Should it happen again let me know at once.

He *could* do it if he *would* only try.

If he *did* that he *would* be punished.

III.—The subjunctive pluperfect is used in supposition of what might have happened, as :

Had we *known* that, the accident *might* have been avoided.

Hadst thou but lived—thy thrilling trump had roused the land.

NOTE.—From present tendencies it seems probable that in time the distinctive forms of the subjunctive will drop out of use, except in the case of I. (1), the last part of (2) and (4), when the fact that the use of the indicative forms would change the meaning, will cause the subjunctive forms to be retained.

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR.

BOOK V. CHAPTERS 1-3.

BY H. I. STRANG, B.A.

I.—Translate into good idiomatic English, chapter 2. *His confectis—possint.*

1. Parse *peractis, studio, multum.*

2. *Revertitur.* What peculiarity in regard to this verb ?

3. *Cujus.* In what different ways may the case be accounted for ?

4. *Circuitis.* What other compounds of *eo* may have a passive ?

5. *Supra.* Why this word rather than *antea* ?

II.—Translate chapter 3. *Veritus ne—permissurum.*

1. Parse *veritus, facilius, discessu*

2. *Quo contineret.* Why *quo* rather than *ut* ?

2. Put the message in *oratio recta.* *Veritus.* Tell in your own words what caused this fear.

III.—Translate idiomatically.

1. *Huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum reliquit.*

2. *Haec civitas longe plurimum totius Galliae equitatu valet.*

3. Give the construction of *rei, militum, Galliae, equitatu.*

IV.—1. Give the nom. gen. and gender of *litem, hibernis, maribus, hieme, onera, injuriis.*

2. Compare *longe ceteriorem, facilius, magis, humiliores, veteres.*