

removet, egredi, impeditos, subsequi, commode, desilite, maritimos, omnino, convocat, totius, imperiti.

6. (a) Exemplify the different ways in which "to be done" may require to be rendered in Latin.

(b) Exemplify at least three distinct uses of *qui* with the subjunctive.

(c) When does *quod* in the sense of *because* take the indicative, and when the subjunctive?

(d) Derive *tormentum, mandata, princeps, rursus, impeditos, vincula, facultas*.

(e) Form nouns from *remus, sagitta, funda, impero*, and adjectives from *nox, finis, navis, bellum, audeo*.

7. Translate into Latin :

(a) The Britons, being unable to sustain the fierce onsets of our cavalry, fled into the woods.

(b) Calling together the chiefs of all these states he told them what he had learned, and urged them to collect all their forces and attack the Roman camp.

(c) Leaving these two cohorts to guard the camp he set out with the rest of the army about midnight by the same route by which the messengers had come.

(d) Our men having made a sudden attack from all sides upon the Gauls, who were not expecting them, slew a great number, and captured one of their leaders.

(e) The consul, suspecting from what he had learned from the scouts, that the enemy were not far distant, sent forward the prefect with a few horsemen.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. Expand into complex or compound sentences :

(a) The mist was too thick for the eye to penetrate it.

(b) The Genius making me no answer, I turned about to address myself to him a second time.

(c) Gladness grew in me upon the discovery of so delightful a scene.

(d) Columbus supposed himself to have landed on an island.

(e) He made signals for the ships to cast anchor and the boats to be manned and armed.

(f) They thronged around him, some embracing him, others kissing his hands.

(g) Fortunately, the proofs of land being near were such on the following day as no longer to admit of doubt.

(h) There was great danger of their breaking forth into open rebellion.

2. Combine the following into simple sentences :

(a) He entered his own boat. He was dressed in scarlet. He held the royal standard.

(b) They fell at his feet. They begged his pardon. They promised obedience for the future.

(c) The day dawned. He saw before him an island. It was level. It was several leagues in extent. It was covered with trees. It was like an orchard.

3. Combine into compound sentences :

(a) He landed. He threw himself on his knees. He kissed the earth. He returned thanks to God. He wept tears of joy.

(b) Unfortunately, it struck the top of the palisade. It fell back among the brave defenders. It exploded. It killed or wounded several of them. It nearly blinded others.

4. Combine into complex sentences :

(a) In the tropical regions the sea greatly exceeds the land in extent. Immense evaporation takes place in these regions. The ocean currents are partly the result of this evaporation.

(b) Hubert had been victor in the first trial of skill. He had therefore the right to shoot first. He took his aim with great deliberation.

5. Combine into compound-complex sentences :

(a) These streams of cold water leave the poles. They then flow directly towards the equator. They do not proceed far thus. Their motion is deflected. The diurnal motion of the earth does this.