

halb, etc., and express in German (1) one and a half; (2) five guineas and a half; (3) three years and a half.

6. How are fractional numbers formed in German? Explain the composition.

7. Show the difference between ganz and all, by rendering into German (1) The whole town; (2) at all times; (3) the whole time.

8. Illustrate the use of mögen in the following examples: (1) He may do it; I do not forbid him. (2) It might happen; it might rain. (3) Who can recount thy wonders? (4) I do not like to do it. (5) Do you like wine? No, I do not. (6) I want no more.

9. Illustrate the use of können in the following sentences:—(1) You may do it, if you like. (2) The boy can say his lesson. (3) Do you know German?

10. Illustrate the use of dürfen in the following sentences:—(1) May I ask? (2) It might perhaps be true. (3) It need not, then, necessarily be the case. (4) He dares to do all he is able.

CLASSICS.

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NOTE.—All communications upon School Work in this Department must be sent to the Editor of it, not later than the 5th of each month.

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PART III.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. What terminations of the third decl. have *i* in the ablative singular?

2. Compare *pulcher*, *pius*, *facilis*. What other adjectives are compared like *facilis*?

3. Mention the *preteritive* and the *neuter-passive* verbs.

4. Mention the government of *miseret*. What other verbs adopt the same construction?

5. What is the construction after impersonal verbs?

6. After what particles does *quis* stand for *aliquis*?

7. What is the construction after verbs of commanding?

8. When does *quum* take the subjunctive, and when the indicative?

9. Translate into Latin—

(a) Fabius Pictor was sent, by order of the Senate, to the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, to inquire (scitor) by what prayers they might appease the gods.

(b) And not to be tedious, O Romans, we ordered the tablets, which were said to have been written by each, to be produced. We first showed the seal to Cethegus; he acknowledged it: we cut the thread; we read. It had been written with his own hand to the Senate and the people of the Allobroges, that he would do that of which he had assured their ambassadors.

ANSWERS AND NOTES.

1. (1) The abl. in *i* is found exclusively—(a) In nouns having the acc. in *im* [see note], also *securis*; (b) In the following adjectives used as nouns: *aquālis*, *annālis*, *aquālis*, *consulāris*, *gentilis*, *molāris*, *principilāris*, *tribūlis*; (c) In neuters (nom. in *e*, *al*, *ar*), except *baccar*, *jubar*, and sometimes (in verse) *mare*, *rēte*.

(2) The abl. in *i* is sometimes found—(a) In *avis*, *clavis*, *febris*, *finis*, *ignis*, *imber*, *navis*, *ovis*, *pelvis*, *sēmentis*, *strigilis*, *turris*; (b) In the following adjectives used as nouns: *affinis*, *bipennis*, *canālis*, *familiaris*, *natalis*, *rivalis*, *sapiens*, *triremis*, *vocalis*.

(3) The abl. of *fames* is always *famē*. The defective *mane* has sometimes abl. *manī* (probably locative).

(4) Most names of towns in *ē*—*Præneste*, *Cære*,—and the mountain *Soracte* have the abl. in *e*.

(5) Always *aquā* et *igni* interdicti.

NOTE.—(1) The acc. in *im* is found exclusively—(a) In Greek nouns and names of rivers; (b) In *buris*, *cucumis*, *ravis*, *sitis*, *tussis*, *vis*; (c) In adverbs in *tim* (being acc. of nouns in *tis*), as *partim*; and in *amussim*. (2) The acc. in *im* is sometimes found in *febris*, *restis*, *turris*, *securis*, *sementis* and (in a few passages) in many other words.—(Allen and Greenough.)