

(d) If the duty was taken of these things we would be obliged to close our factory.

(e) I don't know as there would be in any use in me trying to explain it to him.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS BASED ON CÆSAR, BOOKS

I-10.

PRINCIPAL STRANG, GODERICH.

I.

Translate into good idiomatic English, Chapter 4, *Cum ab his—sumerent.*

1. Construction of *quid*, *Rhenum*, *solos*, *memoria*, *Gallia*.

2. Classify the subjunctives in the passage.

3. *Ortos*. What irregularities in the inflection of this verb?

4. Give the perfect infinitive and future participle active of *quareret*, *reperiebat*, *feri*, *sumerent*.

5. *Ingredi, prohibuerint*. What other mood construction may follow verbs of *hindering*? Give an example.

II.

Translate idiomatically Chap 10, *Hostes ubi—non poterat.*

1. Parse *nostros*, *optimum*, *domum*, *quemque*.

2. *Reverti*. Mention any peculiarity in the inflection of this verb.

3. *Transeundo*. Is this a ground or a gerundive? How do you know?

4. *Finibus adpropinquare*. What other construction may follow this verb?

5. Exemplify from the passages three ways of forming nouns and adjectives respectively.

III.

Translate idiomatically.

1. *Sopuli Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant.*

2. *Ad hunc totius belli summa omnium voluntate delata erat.*

3. *Quae res at commeatus ab reliquis civitatibus sine periculo ad eum postari posset efficiebat.*

4. *Eorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eadem de causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit.*

5. *Interim proclio equest tri inter duas acies conten debatur.*

IV.

1. Exemplify different mood constructions following *dubito* and *persuadio*.

2. Distinguish in use *coepit* and *coepit est*.

3. Distinguish *oppugus* and *expugno* *cogo* and *convenio*.

4. Illustrate different meanings of *constituo* and *deficio*.

5. Give the nominative, genitive and gender of *pedum*, *moenibus*, *salute*, *latere*, *palus*, *liberos*.

V.

Translate into idiomatic Latin after Cæsar.

1. Such was the fear of all that not even the bravest could be persuaded to leave the camp in his absence.

2. We found on enquiring of the captives that the Reims, whose strength lay chiefly in cavalry, had sent 18,000 picked horsemen.

3. I am afraid he does not understand how important it is to the safety of our legions that the bridge should be broken down before the enemy reach the river.

4. The officer who was in charge of the fortification sent word to Cæsar that he could not hold out any longer unless reinforcements were sent him.

5. The arrival of these boats enabled us to cross the river sooner than any one expected.

6. To break up camp, to be informed by them, to learn what is going on among them, to set fire to all the dwellings they could reach, to be of great service in fortifying the camp.