

12. Give an example of the accusative and infinitive. How would you translate it into English? After what verbs is this construction used? (20)

13. Translate into Latin:—"Virtue is dearer to me than glory."

"Our parents, to whom we owe so many good things, should be honoured in the highest degree." "On account of their virtue we often love men whom we have never seen." (20)

14. Translate into English:—

"Fit protinus, hac re auditâ, ex castris Gallorum fuga. De mediâ nocte missus equitatus, novissimum agmen consequitur: magnus numerus capitur atque interficitur; reliqui ex fugâ in civitates discedunt."

Or this:—

"Quis esset tantus fructus in prosperis rebus, nisi haberes qui illis aequae ac tu ipse gauderet? adversas vero ferre difficile esset, sine eo qui illas gravius etiam quam tu referret." (25)

Greek.

1. Decline $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ (in singular), $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$ (in dual), $\nuε\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ a temple (in plural), $\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (throughout), $\nuεαν\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$ (in sing.), mentioning declension and class to which each belongs. (10)

2. Decline $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\acute{o}\varsigma$ (in sing.), $\eta\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ (in dual), $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (in sing.), $\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ (in plur.) Give comparative and superlative of the three former. (10)

3. Give nom. and gen. sing. of $\delta\acute{o}\delta\epsilon$ and $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, in all the genders. What is the English of $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{o}$ $\alpha\nu\eta\rho$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\delta\acute{o}$ $\alpha\nu\eta\rho$, $\delta\acute{o}$ $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\alpha\nu\eta\rho$? (15)

4. Write the short paradigm of the perfect active of any verb, and the same of the 1st aorist passive. (20)

5. Write (with name of tense and meaning) the 1st per. sing. of all the tenses of indicative passive of $\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega$. (20)

6. Write the different tenses of the infinitive active of any verb; and the participles in the different tenses passive of any verb. (20)

7. What are the different classes of contracted verbs?

Take any one of them and write the 1st and 2nd per. sing. of all the contracted tenses active, besides the infin. mood and participle. (25)

8. Give the principal parts of $\gamma\iota\nu\acute{o}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\beta\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\eta\mu\alpha\iota$. (25)

9. What cases are governed by the following prepositions:— $\alpha\pi\acute{o}$, $\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\kappa$, $\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$? and with what principal meanings? (25)

Algebra.

1. To $3bc - 6d + 2b - 3y$, add $- 3bc + 2d + b - c$; and from $5ay + 2x - 7a$ subtract $3xy - x + 2a$. (10)

2. Multiply $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3$ by $x - y$; and divide $12a^2x + 4ax^2 - 16a$ by $4a$. (10)

3. Divide $x^4 - 9x^2 - 6xy - y^2$ by $x^2 + 3x + y$. (15)

4. Reduce to a whole or mixed quantity $\frac{4x^2 + ax - 2}{2x}$.

And multiply $\frac{(3a^2 - x^2) + a - x}{2}$ by $\frac{4}{3(a - x)}$ (20)