∴ k must be greater than 1 or less than $\frac{9}{25}$;

∴ The expression $\dfrac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 + 5x}$ cannot lie between 1 and $\frac{9}{25}$.

(c) Solving for y we have

$$y^2 + (ax+c)\,y + bx^2 + dx + c = 0;$$

or $\left\{ y + \dfrac{ax+c}{2} \right\}^2$

$$= \dfrac{(a^2 - 4b)\,x^2 + 2\,(ac - ed)\,x + (c^2 - 4e)}{4}.$$

In order that this value of y may be rational in x the dexter side must be a perfect square in x ; ∴ $(ac - ed)^2 = (a^2 - 4b)\,(c^2 - 4e)$.

CLASSICS.
J. Fletcher, B.A , Toronto, M. A. Oxon, Editor.

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR—BOOK II.

Translate chapter 6.

1. Exemplify from the chapter as many different uses of the ablative as you can.

2. Construction of *millia, nulli, legati*.

3. Account for the change of construction from *in murum* to *in muro*.

4. Account for the change of voice from *coeperunt* to *coepti sunt*.

5. Write an explanatory note on *testudine facta*.

6. What difference between Latin and English idiom is illustrated by the sentence, *Quod tum facile fiebat*.

7. What syntactical peculiarity in the sentence beginning with *Nam* ?

8. Conjugate *jaci* and *consistendi*, and compare *aegre, facile, diutius*.

9. Distinguish *jacěret* and *jacēret; oppugnare* and *expugnare; murus* and *moenia*.

10. Express the message in the last sentence in *oratio recta*.

Translate, chapter 10: *Hostes ubi . . . non poterat.*

1. Parse *optimum, quemque, quorum, uterentur*.

2. Is *transeundo* a gerund or gerundive ? Why ?

3. Mention any peculiarity in meaning, inflection or construction of *locum, coepit, domum, reverti, auxilium*.

4. Why not *Hi non poterant* in the last sentence ?

5. From what simple words are *flumine, iniquiorem, ratio, alienis, sententiam, auxilium* respectively formed ?

Translate, chapter 7: *His rebus . . . non auderent.*

1. *His rebus cognitis.* Give three ways of translating other than the literal one ; also two equivalent Latin expressions.

2. *Cæsarem secuti.* Why not *Cæsare secuto ?* Mention any other cases in which the ablative absolute cannot be, or is not commonly used.

3. To what class of verbs does *auderent* belong? Name and conjugate any others you know of the same class.

4. Distinguish *impedimenta* and *sarcinae; reliquae* and *reliqui ; post, postea,* and *postquam.*

5. Write brief explanatory notes on the composition of the *legio* and the form and arrangement of the *castra*.

Translate into good idiomatic English :

1. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis qui finitimi. Belgis erant uti ea quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant seque de his rebus certiorem faciant.

2. Docet quanto opere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit manus hostium distineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore configendum sit.

3. Quod si fecerit, Æduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum : quorum auxiliis atque opibus si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.

Translate into idiomatic Latin :

1. He informed Cæsar that the Gauls were hurling javelins at our men.

2. Learning that the Belgae had collected all their forces in this place he hastened towards them with his entire army.

3. The officer who was in charge of the smaller camp warned his men not to make an attack on the enemy before the messenger whom he had sent to Cæsar returned.

4. Alarmed by the approach of the Roman legions the chiefs of all these states promised to give hostages and do all that Cæsar ordered.

5. At daylight word was brought by one of the scouts whom he had sent forward to learn in what direction the enemy had marched that they had crossed the river.