

sight-of (*videō*) the whips betook themselves to flight.

C.

Translate into Latin using indirect narration :

The ambassadors said that they entrusted (*permitto*) themselves and all their possessions to the protection (*fides*) of the Roman people, that they had never combined (*coniuro*) against the Roman people and that they were prepared to give hostages, to execute (*facio*) his commands, to receive him in their towns, and to assist him with corn and other things. That all the other Belgæ were in arms, and that the Germans who live on this side of the Rhine had joined them. So great, too, was their insatiation (*furor*) that they (the ambassadors) could not prevent the Suevians, who were their own kinsmen (*consanguineus*) and used the same laws and customs, from joining (*consentio*) them.

LATIN AUTHORS.

NOTE.—Candidates will take A and either B or C.

A.

1. (a) Translate each of the following extracts, and (b) explain the construction of the italicized portions :

(1) Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum quod essent publice polliciti, flagitare.

(2) Eo autem frumento quod flumine Arare subvexerat, propterea uti minus poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat.

(3) Quin etiam, quod necessario rem coactus Cæsari enuntiarit, intelligere sese quanto id cum periculo fecerit, et ob eam causam, quam diu potuerit, tacuisse.

(4) Reperiebat etiam inquirendo Cæsar quod prælium equestre adversum paucis ante diebus esset factum, initium ejus fugæ factum a Dumnorige.

(5) Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quatuor veteranarum, ita uti supra se in summo jugo duas legiones quas in Gallia superiore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocaret.

B.

Translate into idiomatic English :

Divitiacus multus cum lacrymis. . . .

Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quæ agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit.

1. Parse fully the words printed in italics.

2. *ex eo* To what does *eo* refer?

3. *amicitiæ*. Is this the subjective genitive or the objective genitive? Give reasons for your answer.

4. *Cæsarem complexus.* } Why is the absolute construction not used? *consolatus rogat.* }

5. "*ne quid . . . crevisset.*" Change to direct narration.

6. *dextrum*. Supply the ellipsis.

7. Conjugate the verbs of which the following are parts: *complexus, crevisset, uteretur, occidisset, futurum, peteret, prendit, condonet, ostendit, loquatur.*

8. Give other degrees of comparison of: *gravius, plurimum, minimum.*

8. Break up the following compounds and give the force of each part: *propterea, adolescentiam, existimatione, neminem, ostendit, condonet, adhuc, intelligat, suspitione, præterita.*

C.

Translate into idiomatic English :

Cæsar, primum suo, . . . tertia, ut venientes exciperet.

1. Parse fully the words printed in italics.

2. Substitute a *quum* clause for any one of the absolute constructions in the extract.

3. *fugæ*. Is this the subjective genitive or the objective genitive? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Supply the ellipsis in the extract.

5. *Capto monte et succedentibus nostris.* Account for the use of the perfect participle and of the present participle.

6. *Cohortatus suos. Tan tem vulneribus defessi.* Why is the ablative absolute not used?

7. Conjugate the verbs of which the following are parts: *cohortatus, tolleret, perfrugerunt, jactato, defessi, cæperunt, claudabant, aggressi, intulerunt.*

8. Give other degrees of comparison of: *facile, commode, prima.*

9. Break up the following compounds and give the force of each part:

conspectu, perfrugerunt, disjecta, impedimento, evellere, commode, aggressi, receperant, summotis, exciperent.