

QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR.

BOOK V.—CHAPTERS 32-37.

I. Translate into good idiomatic English chapter 33: *Tum demum consistenter.*

1. *Trepidare.* What is this use of the infinitive called? How does it differ from the ordinary use?

2. *Quod.* What is the antecedent?

3. Classify the subjunctives in the passage.

4. *Praestabat.* Why this tense rather than *praestitit*?

5. Exemplify from the passages four affixes used in forming nouns.

6. *Impedimenta.* Mention other words you have met within Cæsar, differing in meaning in singular and plural.

II. Translate chapter 35: *Tamen tot ——— vulneratur.*

1. Construction of *ipsis, anno, viro, auctoritatis, funda.*

2. Account for the mood of *pugnaretur* and *esset* respectively.

3. *Conflicti.* Kind of Verb? How formed? Give other examples.

4. *Filio.* What irregularity in declining this word?

5. Give dat. sing. and gen. pl. of *utrumque femur*, and abl. sing. and acc. pl. of *adversum os*.

6. *Interficiatur.* What compounds of *facio* have *facior* instead of *fio* in the passive?

III. Translate into good English.

(a) *Practerea accidit quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent.*

(b) *Sperare amultitudine impetrari posse quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi vero nihil nocitum iri, inque cam rem se suam fidem interponere.*

(c) *Illi ægre ad noctem oppugnationem sustinent; noctu ad unum omnes desperata salute se ipsi interficiunt.*

IV. (1) Exemplify as many dif-

ferent uses of *qui* with the subjunctive as you can.

(2) Exemplify the use of *neu* (neve).

(3) Conjugate the compounds of *facio* with *ex, pateo* and *signum*, and give the present subjunctive active and present infinitive passive of each.

(4) Compare *alacriores, facile, ægre, velocissime, propius.*

(5) Give the perfect infinitive of *cadebat, tollunt, parcat, resistebant, disponere.*

(6) Gender of *salute, orbem, latere, luce, ordinis, femur, more.*

7. Give two examples each of indeclinable nouns, indeclinable adjectives, nouns having no singular, nouns having no plural, adjectives having no positive, adjectives having no comparative.

8. Name and exemplify six of the commonest uses of the ablative case without a verb, adjective or preposition to govern it.

V. Give idiomatic Latin phrases for:

To become aware of their approach, to attack the rear of the enemy, to leave the ranks and form a circle, to rely wholly on their valor for safety, to fight from daylight till noon, to do as they were ordered, they refused to accept these terms, to inform him of what had happened, he pledged his word to do that.

EXAMINATION PAPERS ON ENGLISH LITERATURE.

By C. CLARKSON, B.A., Seaforth Collegiate Institute.

Junior Leaving, April, 1895.

1. Mention some of the salient qualities of Tennyson's style.

2. State briefly a few of the leading events in his life.

3. In what respects do *The Day-*