

## 6.—LATIN COMPOSITION, A.

1. Point out the distinction between : *totus, cunctus, omnis, universus*, and write a full note on the Roman Calendar. Decline *spes, cor, rus, requies*.

2. Give the rules, with the chief exceptions for the quantity of final syllables in : *a, e, es* and *is*. Write the positives corresponding to the following comparatives and superlatives : *frugulior, egentissimus, nequior, pejora, dilissimus*. Give principal parts of *paleo, egeo, suesco, fido, reor, fateor, paciscor*.

3. Translate into Latin any five of the following : (1) The king having been driven out of his kingdom, fled to a camp. (2) Cæsar answered that there could be no friendship between him and them if they stayed in Gaul. (3) On his asking whom they called brethren, they named the Germans. (4) Socrates said to his slave, "I would beat you if I were not angry." (5) Whether Pompey wishes to make a stand, or to cross the sea, is unknown. (6) The general sent the legion which is called the tenth to seize the hill. (7) He leads so base a life that no one believes him.

4. Also any five of the following : (1) When I am consul, the citizens hope for peace. (2) He shouted loudly that he did not regard such a man as a friend. (3) If you obey me, you will understand that I have acted from kindness. (4) I will take a short review of the past that the whole may be more evident. (5) He who obeys modestly seems to be worthy one day of ruling. (6) They gladly obeyed the general's orders and overtaking the rear-guard cut it to pieces. (7) I fear that we have lost the city ; it remains to be seen whether we can retake it.

5. Also any five of the following : (1) Dido, queen of Carthage, left her native land because her husband had been murdered by her brother. (2) They sent ambassadors to the Volsci to ask what their demands were. (3) I have been a soldier ; with me for leader, there is nothing to fear. (4) You ought to have given orders to the cavalry to approach the city by night. (5) If there should be any danger he would run away. (6) Men came to ask whether the king was dead or not. (7) News was brought that some one had escaped from the camp.

The following may be taken instead of either question 3, 4 or 5.

(a) Translate into English :

Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda, plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat. Nullo labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat. Coloris ac frigoris patiens, cibi potionisque temperans. Equitum peditumque longe primus erat ; princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus proelio excedebat. Has tantas viri virtutes ingentia vitia aequabant, inhumana crudelitas, perfidia plus quam Punica, nullus decorum metus, nulla religio.

(b) Quote from memory a passage from any of the Latin poet. of not less than six lines.

## 7.—CÆSAR, A.

1. Translate :

Cæsar id animum advertit, et copias suas in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit legionum quattuor veteranorum ; sed in summo iugo duas legiones, quas in Gallia citeriore proxime conscripserat, et omnia auxilia collocat : totum montem hominibus complet, et interea sarcinas in unum locum confert, et cum ab his, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jubet.

2. Translate :

Eo postquam Cæsar pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissâ, circiter hominum millia sex ejus pagi, qui Verhigenus appellatur, sive timore perterriti, ne supplicio afficerentur, sive spe salutis adducti, in tantâ multitudine dediticiorum suam fugam aut occultari aut omnino ignorari posse existimabant : itaque primâ nocte e castris Helvetiorum egressi ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum contenderunt.

3. Translate :

Ejus rei multas afferunt causas ; ne, assidua consuetudine capti, studium belli gerendi agriculturâ commutent ; ne latos fines parare studeant, potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant ; ne accuratius ad frigora atque æstus vitandos ædificent ; ne qua oriatur pecunie cupiditas, qua ex re factiones dissensionesque nascuntur ; ut animi æquitate plebem contineant, quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis æquari videat.