

1 Parse fully:—*potius, indole, fit, minus, ale, versibus, senem, cupiens, exemplis, illud.* [10.]

2. Give the derivation off:—*adolescentibus, virtutum, atque, aliquid.* [2.]

3. *Quid, qui etiam addiscunt aliquid, vellem equidem et illud.* Supply the ellipses. [3.]

4. *quibus uti.* Name four other verbs that govern the ablative. [2.]

5. Distinguish:—*colentur, diliguntur; aliquid, aliquod; quotidie, in dies; literas, epistolas.* [4.]

6. *sed in literis certe elaboravi.* Who is the speaker? To what does he allude? [2.]

B.

Translate:—

Fructus autem. . . repugnante natura.—C. M. [6.]

1. Parse:—*ante, fiunt, emori, natura.* [4.]

2. *contingit adolescentibus.* Distinguish from *accidit adolescentibus.* [1.]

3. *Omnia autem.* Mention two other post-positive words. [1.]

Translate:—

Nec vero. . . quam somnum.—C. M. [12.]

4. *si efficerent.* Why is the subjunctive used here? [2.]

5. *quo. . . teneremus.* When is "quo" used to denote purpose? [1.]

6. *Mihi. . . persuaderi potuit.* State the rule for the construction. [2.]

7. *admixture.* Why in the ablative? [1.]

8. *capisset.* When is the deponent form used? [1.]

9. *morti simile.* Distinguish from *mortis simile.* [1.]

10. Give an epitome of the arguments for *Old Age.* [10.]

C.

Translate:—

Juppiter angusta. . . vetusta manus.—*Fasti.* [15.]

1. Parse:—*Capitolia, capiti, modo, opum, quibus.* [5.]

2. *Fura dabat.* Distinguish from *jus dabat.* [1.]

3. *alimenta.* What other case might have been used? [1.]

4. *plus sitiuntur aquae.* Supply the ellipsis. [1.]

5. Give the derivation of:—*Juppiter, ver-tice, fictile.* [3.]

6. Scan the seventh couplet of the extract, giving the name of each line and marking the quantity of each syllable. [4.]

7. Express in Latin:—May 6th, Sept. 24th, Dec. 3rd. [6.]

8. Give Ovid's name in full. Where and when was he born. [2.]

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Give the gender and the genitive singular of:—*sermo, senectus, sensus, senex, nix, cupido.* [3.]

2. Mention any peculiarities in the declension of:—*sol, meus, artus, filius, nemo, sitis.* [3.]

3. Give the other degrees of comparison of:—*gravius, frugalius, vitiosius, similis, junior, audax.* [3.]

4. Give the principal parts of:—*ardeo, mordeo, jubeo, cingo, mico, divido, cupio, vendo.* [4.]

5. Write the results of the following combinations:—*a* with *fugio, condo, jacio*; *do* with *habeo, ago*; *ad* with *habeo, ago*; *ob* with *facio*; *inter* with *lego*; *bellum* with *gero.* [4.]

6. Give two adverbial derivatives from each of the following:—*hic, is, ille.* *Hic, iste, and ille* are said to be demonstratives of the first, second, and third persons respectively; explain and exemplify what is meant. [6.]

7. Give two examples, with explanations, of each of the following:—words differing in meaning according to number, words admitting of two constructions, words whose meaning is distinguished by the quantity of the penult. [6.]

8. Express in *oratio obliqua*:—

Etenim (inquit) quum complector animo, reperio quatuor causas, cur senectus misera videatur: unam quod avocet a rebus gerendis. . . Earum, si placet, causarum, quanta quamque sit justa unaquaeque videamus. [7.]