

operæ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris una munitione congiungi.

7. What is the peculiarity of the Ablative Absolute? Is there any similar construction in English? Illustrate your remarks by examples from both languages.

8. Give the principal parts of *arcessiri*, and mention similar verbs.

9. Is the law that Primary Tenses are followed by Primary, Historic by Historic, violated by *posset*? Give your reasons.

10. Translate: (a) Apud Marcum Læcam. (b) Apud populum orationem habuit.

11. Distinguish *contingo*, *accido*; *pollicor*, *promitto*; *mando*, *impero*, *jubeo*; *hostis*, *inimicus*; *invenio*, *reperio*; *suadeo*, *persuadeo*; *quamvis*, *quamquam*; *et*, *que*; *aut*, *sive*.

12. The Latins had no participle from *esse* in current use. Mention from Cæsar one or two expressions in which such a participle is understood.

13. Explain the contracted forms: (a) *bruma*; (b) *facultas*; (c) *prudencia*; (d) *velum*, (*Virg.*); (e) *nobilis*; (f) *summus*.

14. Derive: (a) *provincia*; (b) *exercitus*; (c) *ultra*; (d) *imperator*; (e) *navigatio*; (f) *agmen*; (g) *periculum*, (h) *auxilium*; (i) *reditus*; (j) *tormentum*; (k) *aut*; (l) *ita*; (m) *que*; (n) *ut*; (o) *nihil*.

15. Chap. xxix., B., IV.: "Quod omnibus constabat hiemari." Translate: (a) *constare sibi*; (b) *constare parvo*; (c) *constat omnibus*.

16. Chap. xxxii., Bk. IV.: "In stationem succedere." What is the English of this? What would it be if "*in*" were omitted?

17. How is *towards* a place expressed after a verb of motion? What expression is used after such verbs to express a *purpose*? Give examples from prescribed Cæsar.

18. State, with examples from Cæsar, the leading rules which determine the moods used in the Latin *Oratio Obliqua*.

19. Put into the O. O.: "Desillite, commilitones, nisi vultis quidem aquilam hostibus prodere; ego certe meum republicæ

atque imperatori officium præstitero." Also: "cui servio," whom do I serve?

20. Put into O. R.: "Cæsari renunciârunt, pulverem majorem quam consuetudo ferret, in eâ parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecisset."

21. Explain the terms *subjective* and *objective* genitive and give examples.

22. On what principle is the tense of the subjunctive regulated after casual particles? Give examples from Cæsar.

23. What is the construction of the *instrument* and *agent* after a passive verb? Give examples.

24. What is the root of the verb *sum*? Account for the forms *eram*, *ero*, *sim*.

25. *Rari se ostendere coeperunt*. Explain this.

26. Distinguish (a) *reficio*, *deficio*, *pro-ficio*, *perficio*, *præficio*; (b) *oppugnare*, *expugnare*.

27. State generally the difference between *ne* and *non*. What is the difference between *effugiet ut non puniatur* and *effugiet ne puniatur*?

28. *Interdicit atque imperat Cassivelauno, ne Mandubratio nea Trinobantibus bellum faciat*. What kind of a command is this?

29. *Trinobantes*—Give name of ancient capital; also modern name of country and capital.

30. *Summis copiis*.—To what is *summis* equivalent here?

31. Why is a word like "*bigamy*" called Hybrid?

32. What are the chief points in which the Latin tense system is deficient?

33. Derive *quin*, and give the rules for its use. What is the difference between *vereor ut* and *vereor ne*? What is the precise meaning of *ut* in the expression *vereor ut convalescas*?

34. Decline (in combination) throughout (a) *eadem facies*, (b) *audax facinus*, (c) *piger bos*, (d) *mos vetus*, (e) *miles superstes*, (f) *juvenis iners*.

35. Compare (a) *pulcher*, (b) *egenus*, (c) *frugi*, (d) *dubius*, (e) *providus*, (f) *ultra*, (g) *nequam*, (h) *dives*.

36. Give the leading parts of the verbs (a)