

by expanding the preceding phrase into a clause with a conjunction.

10. Distinguish *appugno* and *expugno*; *consto*, *consisto* and *constitus*; *tantus labor* and *tantum laboris*.

Translate into idiomatic English, chapter 18, "*Hac confirmata. . . oportere.*"

1. Parse *quendam, quid, prematur, angustiiis, quod*.

2. *Secum*. What other words take *cum* after them?

3. *Ferendi*. Is this the gerund or the gerundive? Why?

4. *Persuadet uti transeat*. What other mood may follow *persuadeo*, and when? Exemplify.

5. Account for the mood of *velit* and *educat* respectively.

6. *Quid fieri velit*. In what other ways may "to be done" be rendered into Latin, and when is each to be used? Exemplify.

7. Distinguish *diligo* and *deligo*; *perfuga* and *transfuga*; *amitto* and *perdo*.

8. *Transeat, fieri, velit*. Give the 2nd sing. of each tense of the indicative mood of each of these verbs.

9. *Quendam hominem callidum*. Decline through the plural.

10. *Delegit*. What compounds of *lego* make the perfect *lexi*?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate idiomatically

(a) "Cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum."

(b) "Fecit hostibus potestatem pugnandi."

(c) "Galli natura novis rebus student."

(d) "Longe alia est navigatio in conclusu mari atque in apertissimo oceano."

(e) "Neque quo se recipere, neque quem ad modum oppida defenderent habebant."

2. Mark the quantity of the penult of *perfuga*, *edocet*, *educat*, *velit*, *commode*, *arcessiti*, *totius*, *conspirant*, *conclamant*, *ancora*.

3. (a) What mood and tense follow *ubi*?

(b) What compounds of *sum* have a present participle?

4. Translate *pro* in each of the following "pro castris," "pro velis," "pro natura

loci," "oratio pro Archia," "pro talibus meritis."

5. Exemplify different ways of expressing a purpose in Latin, using the sentence, "He sent a messenger to warn the soldiers."

6. Translate into Latin:

(a) The battle lasted from noon to midnight.

(b) These vessels will be of great use to our men.

(c) We thought we were at liberty to do this.

(d) This will give the impression of fear.

(e) A few of the cavalry reached the camp by another route.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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"Crossing himself as he viewed the dark mass of rolling waters, in colour as in quality unlike those of every other lake, the traveller shuddered as he remembered that beneath those sluggish waves lay the once proud cities of the plain, whose grave was dug by the thunder of the heavens, or the eruption of subterranean fire, and whose remains were hid, even by that sea which holds no living fish in its bosom, bears no skiff on its surface, and, as if its own dreadful bed were the only fit receptacle for its sullen waters, sends not, like other lakes, a tribute to the ocean." (*Talisman*, chap. I, para. 4.)

1. Write out in full the clauses beginning with "as;" classify each and give its relation.

2. Classify the following phrases according to their grammatical function, and give the relation of each: "in colour," "beneath those sluggish waves," "in its bosom," "like other lakes," "to the ocean."

3. Classify the following words according to their grammatical function, and give the relation of each: "Crossing," "rolling," "unlike," "those," "eruption," "even," "sends," "like."