

secting straight lines an isosceles triangle. [8]

5. If a side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles, and the sum of the three interior angles to two right angles. [9]

If the three sides of a triangle are produced both ways, nine angles are formed outside the triangles; compare the sum of these nine angles with that of the three interior angles. [5]

Which of the nine outside angles are called exterior angles? [3]

6. To describe a square upon a given straight line. [8]

Describe the square of which AB is the diagonal. [8]

7. Construct a square equal to the sum of two given squares. [8]

The sides of a triangle are measured by 2, 3, and 4 units respectively. Show whether it is an obtuse angled triangle. [8]

LATIN AUTHOR.

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A.

Translate into idiomatic English :

Insula natura triquetra, . . . Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum milium passuum. [20]

1. Parse fully: *triquetra, quo, dimidio, medio, dies, percontationibus, noctes (videbamus), tertium, huic, vicies*. [11]

2. Explain the construction of: *pari spatio, septingentorum, millium, cui parti*. [6]

3. Distinguish: *lätus, lätus; alter, alius; circiter, circum; opinio, sententia; terra, patria*. [5]

4. Criticise the geographical statements contained in this extract. From what source had Cæsar obtained his information? [5]

5. Give, in your own words, the substance of Cæsar's description of the Britons' mode of fighting *ex essedariis*. [5]

B.

Translate into idiomatic English :

Quod ubi Cæsar animadvertit, naves longas. . . . Hoc item ex proximis

primis navibus quum conspexissent, subsequi hostibus appropinquarunt. [20]

1. Parse fully: *barbaris, constitui, nostris, retulerunt, contestatus, vultis, coepit, dedecus, subsequi, appropinquarunt*. [10]

2. Illustrate, by reference to this extract, some of the differences between an inflected language and an uninflected language, with regard to: (a) the order of words, (b) the use of prepositions, (c) the use of connectives. [6]

3. Why is the *ablative* of the participle used in *militibus cunctantibus*, and the *nominative* in *contestatus deos*? [3]

4. Derive: *barbaris, onerariis, expeditior, tormentis, genere, projecit, universi, appropinquarunt*. [4]

5. Mark the quantity of the penult in: *naves, barbaris, latus, summoveri, modo, desilite, maris, prodere, projecit, dedecus*. [5]

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. (a) State the rules for the grammatical gender of nouns of declensions II. and IV. [2]

(b) Give the gender and the genitive, singular and plural, of: *equus, exercitus, faber, fortis, funis, impetus, jus, lätus, lis, nutus*. [10]

2. Mention any peculiarities in the declension of: *filius, filia, locus, plus, nihil, ullus*. [6]

3. Give the other degrees of comparison of: *sæpe, repente, prope, posterus, plus, exiguus*. [6]

4. Give the principal parts of: *occido, occurro, nolo, negligo, meto, moror, levo, nascor*. [8]

5. Analyze the following words, and account for their meaning therefrom: *affligo, biduum, coerceo, commeatus, coram, debeo, dimitto, dimico, incolumis, ingens*. [10]

6. Decline the following combinations: *fortis servus, tota urbs, omnis injuria, bina castra*. [4]

7. Translate into Latin :

(a) The bravery of our troops was worthy of praise. [3]

(b) Return to Rome, my son, within eighteen days. [4]