

- (c) It had been received.
 (d) We cannot set out.
 (e) He will set out.
 (f) They said (*dixerunt*) that he had set out.
 (g) He learned (*cognovit*) who had set out.
 (h) He learned who could cross.
 (i) They were crossing.
 (j) He begged them (*rogavit*) to cross.
 (k) He begs us (*rogat*) to cross.
 (l) An opportunity (*facultas*) of crossing.
3. Translate into Latin :—
 (a) He uses a larger ship.
 (b) As all hope had been lost, they surrendered to him.
 (c) For two reasons they make the mound as large as possible.
 (d) All these places are farther distant.
 (e) Having reached another river, he demanded a large number of ships from the neighboring state.
 (f) They informed Cæsar that the hostages which the Britons had promised to give had been sent to the nearest winterquarters.
4. State the reason for the mood or the case used in the italicised words in the following sentences (the sentences are not to be translated) :—
 (a) Ille omnibus primo precibus petere contendit, ut in Gallia *relinqueretur*, partim quod insuetus navigandi mare *timeret*.
 (b) Qua re animadversa Ambiorix pronuntiari jubet ut procul tela conijciant neu propius *accedant* et, quam in partem Romani impetum *fecerint*, cedant (*levitate* armorum et cotidiana exercitatione *nihil* eis noceri *posse*), rursus se ad signa *recipientes* insequantur.
 (c) In the preceding extract (b) why do we not have *qua in parte* for *quam in partem*, and *facciant* for *fecerint*?

JUNIOR LEAVING.

LATIN GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Write the Latin for *greatest; best; greatly; certain things; at midday; as easily as possible; that it might be taken; that it might be done; he will be able; they used to go*.

2. Translate into Latin :—

(a) It was impossible for Cæsar to accept the terms.

(b) You ought never to have promised to reward (*praemiis afficere*) the soldiers.

(c) The soldiers were informed that the camp would be attacked at daybreak.

(d) The tenth legion was not far from capturing the standards of the enemy.

3. Translate into Latin :—

(a) On the news of the defeat, I was persuaded to take up arms under the leadership of Pompeius.

(b) Whenever Cæsar saw his men hard pressed, he would at once send them assistance.

(c) If Napoleon throws all his forces across the river Rhine, I am afraid that no one will be able to resist his advance.

4. Translate into Latin :—

The spring had not yet passed, when the Roman armament sailed for Britain. Cæsar took with him five legions and an equal (*par*) number of cavalry, the usefulness of which had been proved in the late expedition. Three legions were left under Labienus, to provide for the security of Gaul. The landing was effected without opposition at the same spot as in the preceding summer: and Cæsar, leaving ten cohorts to protect his naval station, repaired with the main body to a spot not far from the shore, where he constructed a camp to which he might retreat in case of defeat. This, it is thought, is the foundation of the famous (*celeber*) station of Rutupiae, whose ruins attest to this day the greatness of Roman military works.