

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS BASED ON CÆSAR, BOOK
II, CHAPTERS 11-19.

I.

Translate Chap. 14 into good idiomatic English.

1. Parse *impulsos, principes, consuerint*.

2. *pro his*. Exemplify any other meanings of *pro*.

3. Give the pres. inf. pass. of *facit, redactos, defecisse, intulisse*.

4. *Amplificaturum*. What compounds of *facio* are of the first conjugation?

5. *sustentare*. What kind of a verb? How formed?

6. Rewrite the last sentence in *oratio recta*.

II.

Translate Chap. 17, from the beginning to *non auderent*.

1. *qui locum deligant*. Give a Latin equivalent phrase.

2. *qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis*. Give an equivalent Latin clause.

3. *ut cognitum est*. With what meanings is *ut* followed by the indicative mood?

4. Distinguish *sarcinis* and *impedimentis*.

5. *auderent*. What peculiarity of this verb? Name the class of verbs, and conjugate any others you know belonging to it.

6. Distinguish in meaning and use *consistere* and *constituere*.

III.

Translate idiomatically.

1. *Fecerunt ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur*.

2. *Voce significare coeperunt sese in ejus fidem ac potestatem venire*.

3. *Reperiebat nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus*.

4. *Quicquid possunt pedestribus copiis valent*.

5. *Ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant*.

IV.

1. Give the third sing. pres. subj. of *egressi, redactos, enatos, detulerant, dimenso*.

2. Mark the quantity of the penult of *munitis, captivis, antiquitus, collocat, provolant, expeditos, incusat*.

3. Give the genitive plural of *impetus, colle, tempus, ramis, iter*.

4. Compare *acriter, facile, infimus, crebris, idoneus*.

5. Mention any peculiarity of *insidias, novus, solis, filius, posco*.

6. Derive *introitus, agmen, contumelia, mansuetudo, negotium*.

7. What different words may the following come from: *passis, reliqui, incidit, reges, teneris, jaceret*?

8. Write an explanatory note on *vineae*.

9. Name ten of the commonest Latin *praenomina*.

10. Distinguish in use, with examples, *ante, antea, antequam*.

V.

Translate into idiomatic Latin, after Cæsar:

(1) The lieutenant whom Cæsar had put in charge of the legion that he left to defend the baggage was waiting to see if the enemy would cross the marsh that lay between our camp and theirs.

(2) On their promising to give up all their arms and send the sons of their chief men as hostages Cæsar accepted the surrender of these two tribes.

(3) Calling together their chiefs he made many inquiries in regard to the customs of the tribes that live beyond this river.

(4) We were informed by the scouts that the town into which they had collected all the women and children was inaccessible to our army on account of the woods and marshes.