

him. How wretched it is to hear people complain that the day hangs heavy upon them. How monstrous are such expressions among creatures who can apply themselves to the reading of useful books, who may exercise themselves in the pursuit of knowledge and virtue, and every hour of their lives make themselves wiser and better than they were before! — ADDISON.

LATIN.

1. Traduisez en français ou en anglais :
Translate into French or English :

a. Prostridie ejus dici mane tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi in prospectu essent, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Caesarem venerunt, qui nunciarent, superiore nocte, maxima coorta tempestate, prope omnes naves affictas atque in littore ejectas esse; quod neque anchorae funisque subsisterent, neque nautae gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent; itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

Caesar, De Bello Gallico, V. 10.

b. Magnanime Aenea, non si mihi Jupiter auctor Spoudeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo. Mutati transversa fremunt, et vespere ab atro Consurgunt venti, atque in nubem cogitur aër : Nec nos obniti contra, nec tendere tantum Sufficimus. Superat quoniam Fortuna, sequamur; Quoque vocat, certamus iter. Nec litora longe Fida reor fraterna Erycis, portusque Sicanos, Si modo rite memor servata remetior astra.

Virgil's Aeneid, V. 17-25.

c. Scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor. Maeonii carminis alite. Quam rem cumque ferox navibus aut equis Miles te duce gesserit. Nos, Agrippa, neque haec dicere, nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii. Nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei Nec saevam Pelopis domum Conamur, tenues grandia.

2. Analysez les mots dans les extraits précédents a et c qui sont imprimés en caractères italiques.

3. Donnez les temps primitifs des verbes dans l'extrait b qui sont imprimés en italiques.

4. Pourquoi le génitif dans aliquantum itineris et le subjonctif dans qui nunciarent. A quel temps se trouve le verbe

dans quam rem cumque miles te duce gesserit, et pourquoi? A quel cas se trouve nescii, et pourquoi?

5. Qui a prononcé les paroles de l'extrait b? A quelle occasion? Que lui est-il arrivé plus tard?

6. Donnez le génitif sing. et plur. de vulpes, obses, comes, pes, aries, seges, merces, judex, grex, senex, radix, nix, vox, dux, conjux, arx.

7. Ecrivez la première personne du singulier de tous les temps de l'indicatif et du subjonctif de venio. utor, fio.

8. Traduisez les termes : Cupidus erat rerum novarum. Ego operam dabam. His rebus gestis. Consilium pro tempore cepit. Naves solvite. Cohortes decem praesidio navibus erant.

9. Que veut dire Mæonium carmen? A quoi Horace fait-il allusion dans les mots : Nos nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii, nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei dicere conamur? Qui était Pelides? Que savez-vous de cette classe de noms?

2. Parse the words in the preceding extracts a and c that are printed in italics.

3. Give the principal parts of the verbs in extract b that are printed in italics.

4. Explain the genitive in aliquantum itineris. Explain the subjunctive in qui nunciarent. In what tense is the verb in quam rem cumque miles te duce gesserit, and why? In what case is nescii, and why?

5. Who pronounced the words in extract b? On what occasion? What became of him later?

6. Give the gen. sing. and plur. of vulpes, obses, comes, pes, aries, seges, merces, judex, grex, senex, radix, nix, vox, dux, conjux, arx.

7. Write the 1st pers. sing. of all the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive of utor, fio.

8. Translate the expressions : Cupidus erat rerum novarum. Ego operam dabam. His rebus gestis. Consilium pro tempore cepit. Naves solvite. Cohortes decem praesidio navibus erant.

9. What is meant by Mæonium carmen? To what does Horace allude in the words : Nos nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii, nec cursus duplicis per mare Ulixei dicere conamur?