

Et taciti motus hunc possint ferre laborem?
 An, divinitus æternâ donata salute,
 Perpetuo possint ævi labentia tractu,
 Immensi validas ævi continnere vireis.

LUCRETII, V. vv. 1197-1216.

2. *Velatum*—with what do you join? Illustrate by parallels.
3. *Adcedere ad aras*—cite parallels for the construction.
4. 1202—cite the parallel maxim from Horace.
5. *Solis lunæque viarum*—what is the construction?
6. *In pectora*—with what word do you join these in construction?
7. *Et taciti*—what is the force of *et*? Notice any peculiarities in the readings of the passage, as given above.
8. What are the two great opponents of that tranquillity of mind which Epicurus regarded as essential to happiness?
9. How did Epicurus attempt to remove the influence of these?
10. Whence did Epicurus derive his physical tenets?
11. Explain the meaning of the hypothesis relative to *rerum simulacra*.

III.—1. Translate:

ΣΩ. Σκόπει τούτων, ὃ Σώκράτης, φαίεν ἂν ἴσως οἱ νόμοι, εἰ ἡμεῖς ταῦτα ἀληθῆ λέγομεν, ὅτι οὐ δίκαια ἡμᾶς ἐπιχειρεῖς δρᾶν, ἃ νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖς. ἡμεῖς γάρ σε γεννήσαντες, ἐκθρέψαντες, παιδεύσαντες, μεταδόντες ἀπάντων ὧν οἱοί τ' ἡμεῖν καλῶν σοὶ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι πολῖταις, ὅμως προαγορεύομεν τῷ ἔξουσίαν πεποιημένῳ Ἀθηναίῳ τῷ βουλευμένῳ, ἐπειδὴν δοκιμασθῇ καὶ ἴδῃ τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει πράγματα καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς νόμους, ᾧ ἂν μὴ ἀρέσκωμεν ἡμεῖς, ἐξεῖναι λαβόντα τὰ αὐτοῦ ἀπιέναι ὅποι ἂν βούληται. καὶ οὐδεὶς ἡμῶν τῶν νόμων ἐμποδῶν ἐστίν οὐδ' ἀπαγορεύει, εἰ μὴ τις βούληται ὑμῶν εἰς ἀποικίαν ἵεναι, εἰ μὴ ἀρέσκωμεν ἡμεῖς τε καὶ ἡ πόλις, εἰ μὴ μεταοικεῖν ἄλλοσε ποιῇ, εἰ μὴ ἐλθῶν, ἵεναι ἐκεῖσε ὅποι ἂν βούληται, ἔχοντα τὰ αὐτοῦ. ὃς δ' ἂν ὑμῶν παραμένῃ, ὁρῶν δὲ τὸν τρόπον ἡμεῖς τὰς τε δίκας δικάζομεν καὶ τὰλλα τὴν πόλιν διοικοῦμεν, ἥδη φάμεν τοῦτον ὁμολογηκέναι ἔργῳ ἡμῶν, ὃ ἂν ἡμεῖς κελεύομεν, ποιήσῃ ταῦτα.

PLATO, *Crito*, 13.

2. (α') Of what tetralogy is this dialogue one? (β') Why was the title *Kpítwv* given to it?
 3. ἐπειδὴν δοκιμασθῇ—explain the following:—(α') κοινὸν γραμματεῖον, (β') ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον.
 4. εἰς ἀποικίαν ἵεναι—what is the distinction between this and μεταοικεῖν?
- IV.—1. According to Plato, what are the parts of the soul as combined with the body?
2. (α') What was his opinion as to the origin of evil? (β') What as to the creation of the world and the existence of matter?