

4. Give 3d sing. fut. ind. of *visum est*, *possint*, *velint*, *dari*, *quarantur*.

5. Change the speech to *Oratio recta*.

II. Translate Chapter 12, *At hostes—nos tri venissent*.

N. B.—Break the first sentence into three, taking first the main statement, then making two sentences of the parenthesis.

1. Construction of *induciis*, *consuetudine*, *uga*.

2. Classify the subjunctives in the extract—

3. Conjugate *suffossis egerunt*, *resistentibus*, *desiluerunt*, *conspexerunt*.

4. *quod discesserat*. When is the conjunction *quod* followed by the indicative, and when by the subjunctive?

5. "quum ab hoste non amplius passuum duodecim *millibus* abesset" (Chap. 11), and "quum ipsi non amplius octingentos *equites* haberent" (Chap. 12). Account for the difference in the case of the italicized words.

III. Translate idiomatically:

1. Neque tamen recusare silacessantur quin armis contendant.

2. Petebant ut sibi potestatem faceret in Ubios legatos mittendi.

3. Huc postero die quam frequentissimi convenirent.

IV. Translate into idiomatic Latin:

1. They had set out for the camp sooner than usual.

2. Not even the Germans were a match for them.

3. These rivers form many large islands before emptying into the ocean.

4. He gave them permission to approach nearer the river.

5. To put them to flight, to come in sight of them, they had come according to agreement.

V. 1. State the general rules for the changes of moods in turning from *oratio recta* to *oratio obliqua*.

2. Give the usual meaning of *occupo*, *auctoritas*, *obtineo*, *respublica*, *exspecto*, *injuria*.

3. Make the present of *amicus*, *obtulit*, *incitat*, *Oceano*, *considero*, *recusat*, and distinguish *cecidit* and *caecidit*.

4. Inflect the tense of *fertur* and *oritur*,

pointing out any irregularities, and mentioning any other irregularities of *orior*.

5. Mention any peculiarity of *induciis*, *neminem*, *jurejurando*, *dii*.

6. Distinguish *si-nulo* and *dissimulo*.

7. Conjugate *permulsis*, *possederint*, *delectis*, and compare *maturius* and *magnopere*.

8. Form nouns from *aqua*, *consuesco*, *ago*, *legatus*, *conspicio*, *postulo*.

9. Account for the difference in the mood of the italicized verbs in "quoad *potuit* fortissime restitit," and "Si ipsi *lacesserentur*, sustinerent quoad ipse proprius *accessisset*."

## ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

### EXERCISES IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR

By H. J. STRANG, B.A.

For Junior and Entrance Classes.

1. Change the following sentences to the plural:

(a) This tooth of mine is aching.

(b) Has he lost the knife I gave him?

(c) That lady was making a doll's dress for her child.

2. Fill the blanks with the proper parts of the verbs lie, lay, sit, set, raise, rise.

(a) She could not get the bread to \_\_\_\_\_ properly.

(b) I found these books \_\_\_\_\_ on the floor.

(c) Who's that girl \_\_\_\_\_ near the window?

(d) It must have \_\_\_\_\_ there for a long time.

(e) He found that the river had \_\_\_\_\_ several inches.

(f) In what direction does it \_\_\_\_\_ from here?

3. Fill the blanks with correct forms of pronouns:

(a) You wouldn't think that \_\_\_\_\_ and are of the same age.

(b) It must have been \_\_\_\_\_ for there was no one but \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the room since that.

(c) Between you and \_\_\_\_\_ I believe it to be \_\_\_\_\_.

(d) Boys like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ think it good fun.