

Decline λύω, δίδωμι, and the Latin *solvere*. Write the original forms of λύω wherever the conjugation in Ω has altered them, and note how far δίδωμι or *solvere* keeps them.

6. Point out the differences between the Augment and Reduplication. Give a list of verbs, (a) that take the Augment *εἰ* (b) that take both the syllabic and temporal Augment.

7. Distinguish Dynamic and Phonetic change. Enumerate the principal kinds of the former, giving examples.

8. (a) Give the principal parts of the following verbs: αἰρέω, σκεδαννυμι, σώννυμι, ὀννυμι, ἔημι, φθίνω, δάκνω., (b) Give the 2nd sing. imperat. 2nd Aor. of βαίνω, ἔχω, τλάω, πίνω, τίθημι, ἵστημι.

9. Translate into Greek:

(1) He was conscious of many wicked deeds.

(2) Xenophon and those with him advanced to Trebizond.

(3) He had only just gone.

(4) They went away on the third day.

FRENCH.

1. Distinguish graphic from tonic accent, and state the laws which govern the latter.

2. Why is the circumflex used in *maitre*?

3. How does the pronunciation of the singular differ from the plural in *bœuf*, *œuf*, *nerf*?

4. Is *f* sounded in *chef-lieu* and *chef-d'œuvre*?

5. Write the plural of *maitre-ès-arts*, *crève-cœur*, *aide-de-camp*, *franc-maçon*, *bonhomme*, and give rule for each case.

6. State the gender of *crêpe*, *hymne*, *mode*.

7. When does *vingt* take the plural form?

8. Give difference in use of *second* and *deuxième*.

9. Translate: *Charles the Fifth*, *James the First*, *Edward the Sixth*.

10. How are strong verbs distinguished from weak verbs?

11. Translate:

(1) Do you believe he will do it?

(2) He calls him that I may speak to him.

(3) Tell him not to give it to her.

(4) I was born in Paris fifteen years ago.

(5) Run to him and ask him if he intends to come to me, and to apply to me for permission.

(6) I shall consent to it as soon as he returns from Canada.

(7) Will you remember the songs they have sung?

(8) They said the weather was very fine during the winter.

12. Translate:

La pacification de la Bretagne et de la Vendée enlevait à l'Angleterre l'espérance de triompher de la République en s'appuyant sur les provinces de l'Ouest. Cette puissance voyait au contraire cinquante mille hommes disponibles désormais pour quelque redoutable entreprise contre elle-même, et Hoche avait, depuis l'époque de sa brillante défense de Dunkerque, conçu la pensée d'une descente sur les côtes d'Angleterre ou d'Irlande. Le moment d'exécuter ce grand projet semblait venu, et c'était en Irlande qu'il voulait porter le premier coup à la puissance britannique.—*Lazare Hoche*, p. 198.

(1) *La Vendée*. Where was this?

(2) à l'Angleterre, d'Angleterre. Why is article used in one case and not in the other?

(3) *s'appuyant*. Give past indefinite and future anterior in full.

(4) *mille*. (a) What cardinal numbers take the plural form, and when? (b) Translate and write in full: *I was born in one thousand eight hundred and forty*.

(5) *désormais*. Give derivation of this.

(6) *Hoche*. Give years of his birth and death.

(7) *conçu*. Give present infinitive.

Translate:

Say now, you fellow, do you wish to be shot? It would cost only the trouble of taking you into your garden. Do you know that the paper of the Republic is more valuable than the gold of tyrants? Listen: for this time I'll have pity on you, in consideration of your ignorance; but if you ever again hide your victuals, and refuse assignats in payment, I'll have you shot in the village square, as an example to others. Now march on, you great stupid!

—*Mad. Thérèse*, Chap. II.