

4. *Requievit, prosequitur.* Supply the subjects.

IV.

Translate :

Ut rediit animus, pariter rediere dolores.
Pectora legitimus casta momordit amor.
Nec mihi pectendos cura est praeherere capillos,
Nec libet aurata corpora veste tegi.
Ut quas pampinea tetigisse Bicorniger hasta
Credidit; huc illuc, qua furor egit, eo.
Conveniunt matres Phylaceides, et mihi clamant :

"Indue regales, Laodamia, sinus!"
Scilicet ipsa geram saturatas murice lanas,
Bella sub Iliacis moenibus ille geret?
Ipsa comas pectar, galea caput ille premetur:
Ipsa novas vestes. dura vir arma feret?
Qua possum, squalore tuos imitata labores
Dicar, et haec belli tempora tristis agam.
Dyspari Priamide, damno formose tuorum,
Tam sis hostis iners, quam malus hospes eras.

Aut te Taenariae faciem culpasse maritae,
Aut illi vellem displicuisse tuam.

— Ovid, *Heroides*, XIII., 29-46.

1. *Ut quas pampinea*, etc. Explain.
2. *Ipsa comas pectar.* Explain the construction.
3. *Phylaceides, Priamide.* Explain the derivation. What are words of this class called?
4. *Taenariae maritae.* Who, and why so called?
5. Scan the first four lines.
6. Name the works of Ovid.

MATRICULATION AND SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, 1882.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Examiner: Adam Johnston, B.A., LL.B.

1. Give the gender of *acer, cardo, far, dos, mos, seges, linter, marmor, senio, calix, caro, vas, lepus, tribus, virus, Aegyptus, supellex, ensis, sanguis, lapis*.
2. Mention any peculiarities of inflexion in *pecus, equa, arcus, senatus, laurus, jugerum, respublica, deus, supellex, jocus, ancile, requies, caelum, mane, lues, vis, spes, vas, filius, Sappho*.
3. Write the genitive singular, marking the quantity of the penult where doubtful, of *socer, celtiber, Macedo, Hannibal, grando, caro, Anio, mel, Xenophon, calcar, as, ebur*.

4. Write the principal parts of *adimo, fulcio, gigno, pario, coquo, obliuo, attingo, gaudeo, reperio, pungo, sedeo, seco*; marking the quantity of all penults where doubtful.

5. Show how the meaning of the following differs according to differences of quantity: *refert, educat, sedes, finis, oblitus, miseris*.

6. Give the other degrees of comparison of *ditor, summus, gracilis, vetus, munificus, frugi*.

7. Parse and explain the origin of the following forms: *ted, ellum, eccam, quoi, perduint, nosti*.

8. What are inseparable prepositions? Give the list of them, and explain the force of each with an example.

9. What cases are governed by the following words?—*miseresco, ignosco, confido, studiosus, vescor, imperitus*.

10. Give the rules for the use of the moods in conditional sentences, with examples.

11. Translate into Latin:

I will go into the country, and remain there.

Fabia was a cause of laughter to her sister, who wondered that her sister was ignorant of it.

The clients answered that they would contribute as much as he had been condemned in.

Ælius used to write orations for others to speak.

These things must be confessed by Epicurus.

12. Explain the meaning of *Ecthlipsis, syneresis, asyndeton, anacoluthon, hendiadys, Bucolic casura*, with examples.

LATIN PROSE—PASS AND HONORS.

Examiner: J. Fletcher, M.A.

Candidates for Honors will take I. and II.; Candidates for Pass will take I. only.

I.

When the Gods had been chased away from Greece, and their realms were being divided among mortals, a certain man obtained Parnassus as his share, and made use of it as a pasture for asses. Well, the asses found out somehow or other that the Muses used to live there, and they proceeded