

1. Parse ἡγορόωντο, ἐνοχοί, Δειδέχαι, παρμέμβλακε, ὄρσομεν, and βάλομεν, commenting on any dialectical, etymological, or other peculiarities.

2. Scan the first two verses.

3. Ἀλασκομενής. Why so called?

4. What similes does Homer use in Book IV.?

5. Derive δαπέδω, Νέκταρ, πόλεμον, ἡδὴ, and Ἑλένην.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner: William Dale, M. A.

NOTE.—Pass Candidates will take the first passage only. Honor Candidates will take both passages.

I.

Translate:

Homer tells us how Zeus and Poseidon and Pluto divided the empire which they inherited from their father. Now, in the days of Cronos there was this law respecting the destiny of men, which has always existed and still continues in heaven, that he who has lived all his life in justice and holiness shall go, when he dies, to the islands of the blest, and dwell there in perfect happiness out of the reach of evil, but that he who has lived unjustly and impiously shall go to the house of vengeance and punishment which is called Tartarus. And in the time of Cronos, and even later in the time of Zeus, the judgment was given on the day on which the men were to die; the judges were alive and the men were alive; and the consequence was that the judgments were not well given.

II.

Then Pluto and the authorities from the islands of the blest came to Zeus and said that the souls found their way to the wrong places. Zeus said: "I shall put a stop to this; the judgments are not well given, and the reason is that the judged have their clothes on, for they are alive; and there are many having evil souls who are apparelled in fair bodies, or wrapt round in wealth and rank, and when the day of judgment arrives

many witnesses come forward and witness on their behalf, that they have lived righteously. The judges are awed by them, and they themselves too have their clothes on when judging, their eyes and their ears and their whole bodies are interposed as a veil before their own souls. This all stands in the way."

LATIN—HONORS.

Examiner: George H. Robinson, M. A.

I.

Translate:

In civitate bellum gesturos.

—LIVY IX.

1. Parse: *ardente, fiat, ictum, hisce, eo*.

2. Explain: *feciales, apparitor, tribunal, jus genitum, justius bellum*.

3. *Noxam nocuerunt*. Give other examples of the same construction.

4. *Spoponderunt*. Analyse this word, giving every addition to the root.

II.

Translate:

Virtus recludens poena claudo.

—HORACE, *Odes* III.

1. Parse: *recludens, mori, spernit, vetabo, solvat*.

2. Explain the syntax of: *mori, v. zrit, pede, sit*.

3. Derive: *coetus, udam, fragilem, phaselon, Diespiter*.

4. Give scale of the stanza.

Translate:

Coelo supinas tempus anno.

—*Id.*

1. Derive: *supinas, Phidyle, horna, nec, aut*.

2. Distinguish: *manus, palma; fruges, fractus; dulcis, suavis; aut, vel; tempus, tempestas*.

3. Write brief notes on proper names.

4. What metrical peculiarity in the extract?

Translate:

Vos quoque, alumna Ceres.

—OVID, *Fasti* I.