

8. Translate into English:

(1) Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ (2) διὰ φιλίας ἀρχῆς ἄξει ὁ σατράπης τοὺς στρατιώτας. (3) ἐτέτακτο δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ εὐνύμφῳ οὗτος ὁ στρατηγός.

9. Translate: (1) διὰ τοῦτο ἔμενον ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. (2) πάντες γὰρ θαυμάσονται τούτον τὸν στόλον. 3. ὁ δὲ ἀρχῶν ἐπολέμει ἄδικον πόλεμον.

10. Translate: (1) εἰ μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσῃ, ἀδικήσει. (2) μὴ κωλύωμεν τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα ἀπελαύνειν. (3) καὶ ἔπεμψε Κύρος πέντε μηνῶν μισθόν.

FRENCH.—X.

3 to 5 p. m., Monday, 23 June, 1919.

1. Give principal parts of *avoir* and *être* and write down the *future* of each. Translate: We have pens and ink, but no paper. These poor people are cold and hungry.
2. Translate: Après la mort de mes parents, que je perdis, hélas! de bonne heure, mon oncle m'avait recueilli chez lui. Je me sens ému, lorsque je songe à l'affection qu'il me témoignait. Je partageais les travaux et les jeux de son fils, Hans, qui avait juste mon âge, treize ans.
3. Write the Comparative and the Superlative of: *grand*, *mauvais*, *bon*, *bien*, and translate: My brother is taller than you. We have better books than they. My pens are worse than his. You speak best.
4. Translate: Nous voilà prêts. Quelle route prendrons-nous pour aller à Paris? Vous savez qu'il y en a plusieurs. Nous pouvons y aller par Douvres, Folkestone, ou Newhaven. C'est de Douvres à Calais que la traversée est la plus courte. Par Newhaven elle est beaucoup plus longue.
5. Point out the difference between *celui-ci* and *celui-là* giving illustrations; write down the *feminine* and *plural* of these demonstrative pronouns and translate: *This* is pretty, but I like *that*. I have lost my gloves and my brother's also.
6. In what respect does the position of the *Objective pronoun* differ from that in English, and in what case alone do the two languages agree? Explain and translate: He gives it to me. We speak to them about it. Show it to them. Think of me.