

"I, as Æneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of
Tiber
Did I the tired Cæsar."

—*Ib.*, Act I., sc. 2.

"His coward lips did from their colour fly."
—*Ib.* *ib.*

"Cowards die many times before their
death."
—*Ib.*, Act II., sc. 2.

Name the rhetorical figures occurring in
the above extracts.

8. Quote, or give the substance of, the
speech of Brutus in the Forum.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

1. Decline together throughout *Prudens
paterfamilias, idem nomen.*

2. Mark the gender of *humus, Ægyptus,
arbor, dolor, aes, as, lex, pons, mensis, messis,
carmen, tellus, pecus, acus, manus, merities.*

3. Write the genitive singular of *epitome,
rocer, faber, poema, pædo, caro, animal, cor
heres, as, aries, Ceres, pulvis, sanguis, sacer-
dos, custos, os, salus, tellus, senex*; and mark
the quantity of the penult were doubtful.

4. Give examples of nouns with a different
meaning in the singular and plural.

5. Compare *facilis, superus, parvus, dives,
acer, juvenis.*

6. Give the first ten cardinal, ordinal, and
distributive numerals respectively; and also
the corresponding numeral adverbs.

7. Give the principal parts of *do, sto, domo,
maneo, torqueo, sedeo, volvo, premo, cerno,
cupio, fugio, reperio.*

8. Write the present indicative active
throughout of *possum, fero, eo, malo, edo (to
eat), fio.*

9. Give the principal rules for the use of
the Dative case.

10. Translate into Latin:

He remained at Rome ten years.

We know that the sun is larger than the
earth.

We enjoy and use very many things.

It is uncertain how long life will be.

11. Translate, explaining the construction;
*Spectatum veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut
ipsæ.*

Quod non opus est, asse carum est.

Rege incolumi, mens omnibus una est.

Uno prælio victus Alexander bello victus
esset.

12. Give the rules for the quantity of final
vowels, with the principal exceptions.

LATIN PROSE—PASS.

At last, after much fruitless toil both of
men and beasts, the camp was pitched on a
height, in a spot cleared for the purpose with
the utmost difficulty, such was the quantity
of snow that had to be dug up and carried
out. Soldiers were then brought to make
passable the rock by which lay their only
practicable path, since the rock had to be
broken up. Having hewn down large trees
near by, and lopped them, they make an im-
mense heap of logs, and, as a high wind
suitable for making a fire had arisen, they set
fire to it, and crumble the glowing rocks by
pouring vinegar upon them.

Tandem nequicquam jumentum atque
homo fatigo, castrum in jugum pono, ægre ad
is ipse locus purgo; tantus nix fodio atque
egero. Inde ad rupes munio per qui unus
via sum possum miles duco, cum cædo saxum.
Arbor circa immanis dejicio detrunco que
strues ingens lignum facio, is que, cum vis
ventus aptus facio ignis coior, succendo,
ardeo que saxum infundo acetum putrefacio.

GREEK GRAMMAR.—HONORS.

1. What is the "stem" of a word? After
each of these words write its stem:—*πολίτης,
δεσπότης, ὁδός, ἀνωγών, γράφειν, γένος,
γέρας, εἶμι, εἶμ.*

2. Fill in the following classification of
the Greek consonants:

(1) By Organ—1. Gutturals: 2. Dentals:
3. Labials.

(2) By Power—1. Mutes: 2. Vocals.

3. Give a list of *feminines* of the O
declension.

4. Decline the following: *δᾶς, θρίξ, εἶς,
δάμαρ, θυγάτηρ, οὗς.*

5. What is the characteristic difference
between the conjugation in Ω and in ΜΙ?