

ὥς ἐγὼ φημι. πλείους ἔσονται ὑμᾶς οἱ ἐλέγχοντες, οὗς νῦν ἐγὼ κατεῖχον, ὑμεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἡσθάνεσθε· καὶ χαλεπώτεροι ἔσονται ὅσῳ νεώτεροί εἰσιν, καὶ ὑμεῖς μᾶλλον ἀγανακτήσετε· εἰ γὰρ οἴεσθε ἀποκτείνοντες ἀνθρώπους ἐπισχῆσαι τοῦ ὀνειδίξαι τινὰ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ᾔχτε, οὐκ ὀρθῶς διανοεῖσθε· οὐ γὰρ ἐσθ' αὕτη ἡ ἀπαλλαγὴ οὔτε πάνυ δυνατὴ οὔτε καλὴ, ἀλλ' ἐκείνη καὶ καλλίστη καὶ ράσθη, μὴ τοὺς ἄλλους κολούειν, ἀλλ' ἑαυτὸν παρυσκευάζειν, ὅπως ἔσται ὥς βέλτεστος. Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὑμῖν τοῖς καταφθαρσιμένοις μαντευσάμενος ἀπαλλάττομαι.

1. Parse: ἀποθανεῖσθαι, ἀπεκτόνατε, ᾔξεν, εἴργασθε, διδόναι, ἀποθήσεται, πλείους, ἡσθάνεσθε.
2. Distinguish: ἵκω, οἴχομαι, ἔρχομαι—usage of οἴομαι, οἶμαι—μέλλω ἀποθανεῖσθαι and ἀποθανοῦμαι. Here use forms of *morior* to bring out difference.
3. Why are μέλλω and οἴομαι usually followed by fut. ind.
4. τοῦ διδόναι, τοῦ ὀνειδίξαι. Why gen.? Change construction by using ὥστε and negative.
5. State difference of meaning between Pres., Imperfect, Aorist and Perf. in Greek. Illustrate from text.
6. καὶ γὰρ—ἐν ᾧ. Supply ellipses. Give correlative of ὅσῳ. Render all by equivalent Latin terms.
7. ἐν ᾧ μακίστα, κ.τ.λ. What allusion here? What distinguished Romans held the same view? Instance a case of prediction from Æneid and Iliad respectively. Quote also an English poet on this notion.
8. ὅτι. With what moods used? ὅταν. Under what general principle is it always joined to subj.? Which is used, μή or οὐ, with single words and infinitives?
9. καταφθαρσιμένοι μιν—οἷαν ἐμέ κ.τ.λ. Explain construction. Give rule for use of subj. and opt. in Greek. Why is ὅπως used here with fut. ind. and not with the proper mood of a final particle.
10. Mention apodosis of εἰ γὰρ οἴεσθε and state what Hypothetical Form. Translate into Greek—
 - i. Si quid habet, dat.
 - ii. Si quid habeat, dabit.
 - iii. Si quid habeat, det.
 - iv. { Si quid haberet, daret.
 { Si quid habuisset, dedisset.