

## SCHOOL WORK.

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## QUESTIONS ON CÆSAR. BOOK IV.

## CHAPTERS 25-31.

By H. J. STRANG, B.A., Principal Collegiate Institute, Goderich.

I.—Translate into good idiomatic English chapter 25, atque nostris——appropinquarunt.

1. Parse *contestatus*, *hoc*, *universi*, and tell how *universi* differs from *omnes*.

2. Change the speech *oratio* to *obliqua*.

3. Ne-antum *dedecus* *admitteretur*. Express the sense in equivalent Latin words which will explain *dedecus*.

4. *Præsitero*. Point out the difference between Latin and English idiom.

5. Inflect the tense of *inquit*, *vultis*, *cepit*.

6. Classify the subjunctives in the passage.

II.—Translate chapter 27. *Hunc illi*——*dixerunt*.

1. Parse *egressum*, *quorum*, *diebus*.

2. Conjugate *questus*, *petissent*, *accessit*.

3. *ignosceretur*. Why not in the plural?

4. Classify the subjunctive in the passage.

5. *egressum*. Give all the parts of the active voice that this verb has.

III.—Translate the first sentence of chapter 30, breaking it up into at least three English sentences.

1. *ad ea facienda*. Give equivalent Latin constructions with *causa* and *ut*.

2. Construction of *Romanis*, *hoc*, *optimum*, *frumento*, *neminem*.

3. Mention any peculiarities of meaning or inflection of *impedimentis*, *neminem*, *condebant*.

4. Draw the general plan of a Roman camp, marking the position of the gates and the *prætorium*.

5. *Quibus rebus cognitis*. To what does the *quibus rebus* refer?

IV.—Translate freely and idiomatically.

1. *Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter*.

2. *Magna* (id quod *neesse* erat *accidere*) *totius exercitus perturbatio facta est*.

3. *Quae tamen*, *anchoris jactis*, *quum fluctibus complerentur*, *necessario adversa nocte in altum provectae*, *continentem petierunt*.

4. *Tamen et ex eventu navium suarum*, *et ex eo quod obsides dare intermiserant*, *fore id quod accidit*, *suspiciabatur*.

5. *Reliquis ut navigari commode posset*, *effecit*.

V.—I. Mark the penult of *pristinam*, *laboro*, *impeditos*, *proveto*, *incitat*, *oceano*, *maritimos*.

2. Conjugate compounds of *ex* and *facio*, *in* and *fero*, *sub* and *moveo*, *cum* and *facio*, *inter* and *lego*, *pro* and *do*.

3. Give nominative, genitive and gender of *fundis*, *remis*, *sagittis*, *tormentis*, *maris*, *funibus*, *fluctibus*, *vadis*.

4. Write Latin sentences to show that "to be done" may be rendered by *fieri*, *fiat* (or *fieret*), *factu*, *faciendus* (a, um), respectively.

5. Compare *maxime*, *acriter*, *feliciter*, *optimum*, *propius*, plures.

6. Derive *tormentum*, *onerarius*, *mando*, *princeps*, *facultas*, *vincula*.

7. Distinguish *post*, *postea*, and *postquam*.

8. Write a brief note on the standards used in a Roman army.

9. Mention any peculiarity of *solis*, *complures*, *portu*, *fore*, *materia*.

10. Translate 'He assembled his forces in this place.' The soldiers assembled in front of the camp; 'They withdrew from the town; they withdrew the rest of their men from the fields.'