

θημα παρῆει Ζεὺς σωτήρ, Ἡρακλῆς ἡγεμῶν. οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ὑπέμενον, νομίζοντες καλὸν ἔχειν τὸ χωρίον. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐπλησίαζον, ἀλαλάξαντες οἱ Ἕλληνες πελτασται ἔθειον ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πρὶν τινα κελεύειν. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι ἀντίοι ὤρμησαν, οἱ θ' ἱππεῖς καὶ τὸ στίφος τῶν Βιθυνῶν· καὶ τρέπονται τοὺς πελταστάς. ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὑπηντίαζεν ἡ φάλαγξ τῶν ὑπλιτῶν ταχὺ πορευομένη καὶ ἅμα ἡ σάλπιγξ ἐφθέγγετο καὶ ἐπαίνιζον καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἠλάλαζον καὶ ἅμα τὰ δόρατα καθίεσαν, ἐνταῦθα οὐκέτι ἐδέξαντο οἱ πολέμοι, ἀλλὰ ἔφευγον.

II. Grammar.

1. Name three Greek adjectives which form their comparatives in *-ιστερος*, and three with comparatives in *-ων*. What rule determines whether the comparative of an adjective in *-ος* shall end in *-στερος* or *-ωτερος*? State some exceptions to the rule.

2. Write down the cardinal and ordinal numerals from 1 to 10; also express *twenty*, *twentyeth*, *forty*, *fortieth*.

3. Give (a) the plural of the second aorist indicative active of *προίημι*, (b) all the pluperfect active of *εκδίδωμι*; (c) the first aorist middle imperative of *ιστημι*.

4. Parse and give the meaning of *κέρως*, *χρυσῇ*, *τόλμησαν*, *κομίζεται*, *ἔαγεν*, *τεθνεώτων*, *ἐρίφη*, *γυν*, *κείσο*, *σβῆναι*.

5. What constructions usually follow on *ἐπιτρέπειν*, *ἀρᾶσκειν*, *ἔχσθαι* (middle), *προσῆκει*, *πειρᾶσθαι*, *βοηθεῖν*?

6. Distinguish between the principal uses of the middle voice.

III. History and Geography.

1. What do you know of Xenophon's life to the time of his joining the expedition of Cyrus? Name some works written by him, in addition to the *Anabasis*.

2. How did Xenophon come to be one of the Greek commanders during the retreat of the Ten Thousand?

3. What became of the survivors of the Ten Thousand after they reached the Hellespont?

4. Give a very brief summary of the proceedings of the Greeks narrated in *Anabasis* VI.

5. Define the position of Sinope, Heraclea, Calpe, Chrysopolis, Ellis, Stymphalus.

6. Describe the nature of the country on the south side of the Euxine, adjoining the coast, pointing out the position of the mountain ranges and principal rivers.

IV. Passages for translation from books not previously mentioned.

1. περί γε μὴν τῆς εἰς χρήματα δικαιοσύνης ποῖα ἂν τις μείζω τεκμήρια ἔχῃ τῶνδε; ὑπὸ γὰρ Ἀγισιλάου στέρεσθαι μὲν οὐδὲις οὐδὲν πώποτε ἐνεκάλεσεν, εὖ δὲ πεπονθέναι πολλοὶ πολλὰ ὁμολόγουν.

2. ἐκ μέντοι τῶν τοιούτων παθῶν ἐγὼ φημὶ ἀνθρώπους παιδεύεσθαι μάλιστα μὲν ὡς οὐδ' οἰκέτας χρῆ ὀργῇ κολάζειν· πολυλάκεις γὰρ καὶ δεσπόται ὀργιζόμενοι μείζω κακὰ ἐπάθον ἢ ἐποίησαν· ἀπὸ ἀντιπάλους τὸ μετ' ὀργῆς ἀλλὰ μὴ γνώμῃ προσφέρεσθαι, ὅλον ἁμάρτημα.

3. τί οὖν ποτὲ τὸ αἴτιον, ᾧ Σώκρατες, ὅτι ἐγὼ, ὅταν μὲν τις περὶ ἄλλον τοῦ ποιητοῦ διαλέγεται, οὔτε προσέχω τὸν νοῦν, ἀδυνατῶ τε καὶ ὀτιοῦν συμβαλέσθαι λόγου δέξιν, ἀλλ' ἀτεχνῶς νυστάζω· ἐπειδὴν δέ τις περὶ Οὐμῆρου μνησθῇ, εὐθύς τε ἐργήγορα καὶ προσέχω τὸν νοῦν καὶ εὐπορῶ ὅ τι λέγω.

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LATIN.

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I.

Translate:

Britanniae pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insula ipsa memoria, proditum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui praedae ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis transierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eo pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere coeperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimae aedificia, fere Gallicis consimilia; pecoris magnus numerus. Utuntur aut aere, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferum; sed ejus exigua