

Silenum pueri somno videre jacentem,
Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iacchus.
Serta procul, tantum capiti delapsa, jacebant;

Et gravis *attrita* pendebat cantharus ansa.
Aggressi, nam sæpe senex spe carminis ambo

Luserat, injiciunt ipsis ex vincula sertis.
Addit se sociam, timidisque supervenit

Ægle;

Ægle, Nafadum pulcherrima; jamque vident

Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora *pingit*.
Ille dolum ridens, "Quo vincula *nectitis*?" inquit.

"Solvite me, pueri; satis est potuisse videri.

Carmina, quæ vultis, cognoscite; carmina vobis,

Huic aliud mercedis erit." Simul incipit ipse.

VI. 13-26.

1. Parse the italicized words, giving the principal parts.

2. Explain the case of *tendenti*, *domum* in (1); *venas*, *mercedis* in (11).

3. *Ingrata*—What is the meaning?

4. Scan the first three lines of extract (11).

5. Give a summary of the contents of the first Eclogue.

6. *Pierides*. What is the derivation?

C.—CÆSAR, *Bellum Britannicum*.

Translate into English:

Cassivelaunus, ut supra demonstravimus, omni deposita spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque ex via excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiùs prædandi vastandique causa, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latius vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legion-

um discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantum in agris vastandis incerdisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantum labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

1. Conjugate *cognoverat*, *compellebat*, *effunderet*, *pateretur*.

2. Point out peculiarities of inflexion in any of the nouns in the passage.

3. How was the Roman legion subdivided?

4. In your reading of Cæsar what have struck you as being his merits as an historian and as a general? Refer to passages in illustration of your answer.

D.—GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.

1. Give the rules for forming the comparative and superlative of Latin adjectives, with examples.

2. Decline together, in the singular and plural, *senex quidam*, *perbreve opus*.

3. Give the principal tenses of *colligo*, *lucco*, *tollo* and *torreo*.

4. Give the third person plural present indicative of *mori*, *nolo*, *prodeo*, *refero*.

5. Give the rules for the case of nouns denoting (a) time and (b) space, with examples.

6. What classes of verbs govern the dative case?

7. Give the rules for the quantity of final *a*.

8. Translate into Latin—(N.B.—The Latin words are given below in proper order.)

Accordingly, he selects artisans from the legions, and orders others to be summoned from the mainland; he writes to Labienus to build as many ships as he could with those legions which are with him. He himself, although it was an affair of much toil and labour, yet decides that the best (plan) was for all the ships to be hauled up, and joined with the camp in one fortification.

Itaque ex legio faber deligo, et ex continens alius arcesso jubeo: Labienus scribo ut quam plurimus possum is legio qui sum apud is navis instituo. Ipse, etsi res erat nullus opera ac labor, tamen commodus cum statuo omnis navis subduco et cum castrum unus munio conjungo.