

(b) Account for each of the ablatives in the last sentence.

(c) Give the principal parts of *tolleret, destrictis, perfrugerunt, evellere*.

(d) Account for each instance of the subjunctive.

(e) *factato*. What kind of verb? Why so called, and how formed?

(f) *Loco superiore*. Decline the plural.

(g) Mark the penult of *removet, commode, impedita, colligat*.

3. Translate chap. 31: *Quibus . . . teneretur*.

(a) Construction of *fractos, hospitio, Romam*.

(b) Mention any peculiarity in regard to inflection or meaning of *jurejurando, liberos, auxilium, solus*.

(c) *Auxilium postulatam*. Give two equivalent constructions.

(d) Change the second sentence to *Oratio recta*.

(e) *Quibus proeliis*. Decline the singular.

(f) *Fractos*. Write the 3rd singular of each tense of the indicative and subjunctive active.

4. Translate chap. 40: *Sibi quidem . . . sublevarent*, turning it into direct narrative.

(a) *Sibi*. Why not *se*?

(b) *Pulsis*. Name the two victories alluded to.

(c) *Servile tumultu*. Explain what is referred to. When is the penult of adjectives in *illis* long, and when short?

(d) Explain the construction of *quos* and *aliquid*, and point out any grammatical peculiarity in the use of *quos*.

(e) Compare and derive *nuper*.

(f) *Furore, diligentia, exercitus, aequitate, imperator*. Explain how these nouns are formed, and give similar instances in each case.

5. Translate chap. 46: *Nam etsi . . . injectum est*.

(a) *Fore*. What other verb forms of the same origin?

(b) *Pulsis hostibus*. Give different ways of translating this.

(c) *Equitatus, equites*. Mention any difference in the use of these words.

(d) *Legionis delectae*. Explain the reference.

(e) *Vulgus*. Mention the chief gender exceptions in the 2nd declension.

(f) *Elatum est*. Inflect the present indicative active and passive.

6. Translate idiomatically:

(a) "Demonstrant sibi præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui."

(b) "Mittunt legatos, qui dicerent, sibi esse in animo iter per Provinciam facere; rogare, ut ejus voluntate id sibi facere liceat."

(c) "Quod si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, cum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimaturum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur."

7. Translate into Latin:

(a) Leaving these two cohorts and a few horsemen to defend the baggage, he followed the Gauls all night with the rest of the army.

(b) After advancing about twelve miles through the woods we were informed by one of the scouts whom we had sent forward that the Germans had encamped near the river Rhine.

(c) Fearing that they might attack the camp in the absence of the consul we set out the same night with all the forces we had with us.

(d) Alarmed by the approach of the Roman legions, the chiefs of these states, having conferred with one another, sent ambassadors to Cæsar to promise to give hostages if he would make peace with them.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

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EXERCISES IN ENGLISH.

1. Combine each of the following pairs of sentences, first into a compound, and then into a complex sentence:

(a) The workman was called. He did not hear.

(b) He missed his lesson. The master kept him in.

(c) Do it now. You will forget about it.