

nations *Aneadum, coelicolum, terrigenum, lapithum*, which occur in the poets, but *amphorum, drachmum*, are found even in prose.

(4). *Abus* for *is* in dat. and abl. plu. regularly so in *deabus, filiabus*; sometimes in *anima, liberta, nata, mula, equa, asina*.

DECLENSION II.

(1). *Erus* for *er*, found in *socerus* the old form of *socer*. In fact all nouns in *er, ir* and *ur*, in early Latin, terminated in *erus, irus, arus*.

(2). *I*, the original ending in the gen. of nouns in *ius* and *ium*, as *Appi, ingeni, imperi, consili, negoti*, now *ingenii, &c.*, but these are sometimes contracted into (old ending) *i*.

(3). *I* for *ie*, common in proper names in *ius*, as *Tulli, Virgili* for *Tullie, Virgilie*; also in *fili, geni*, for *filie, genie*.

(4). *Deus* in vocative is like nominative. In the poets the voc. is sometimes made like nom., in imitation of the Greek.

(5). *Um* for *orum*, common in words denoting money, weight and measure; *nummum, sestertium, cadum, talentum, &c.*, also a few other words, *deum, liberum, &c.*; *faber* and *socius* in certain combinations, as *praefectus fabrum* or *socium*; also *vir* in *duumvirum, decemvirum, &c.*

DECLENSION III.

(1). *Grus*, gen. *gruis*, which has the old ending *is, gru-is*.

(2). *Aes*, old dat. *aere*; dat. and abl. originally ended in *e* or *i*; this accounts for the nouns that take *i* in the abl., while the dat. now ends in *i*.

(3). *Im*, the ending of the old acc.; *navim, ravim*.

(4). *Eis* and *is*, endings of acc. plu.; *civīs*.

(5). *Is* and *ubus*, in dat. and abl. plu., *poematis, bubus*.

For Declensions IV., V., and the pronouns, see Harkness' Grammar, paragraphs 116, 4; 119, 4; 184, 5; 186, 3; 187, 1.

QUES. 4. Give the full Latin ex-

pression in words, and also in numerical signs, for 2,419,296.

ANS. 4. Bis decies centena millia, quadringena undevicena millia, ducenti nonaginta sex; CIOCICCCCXIXCCXCVI.

QUES. 5. Give the imperative mood of *astipulor, patior, profiteor*, in full; also the perfect tense and supine of *adimo, cieo, fulcio, gigno, pario, saepio*.

ANS. 5. Pres. imper. *astipulare, astipulamini*; fut. *astipulator, astipulator, astipulantor*.

Patior,—pres. imp. *patere, patimini*; fut. *patitor, patitor, patiuntor*.

Profiteor,—pres. imp. *profiteri, profitemini*; fut. *profitetor, profitetor, profitentur*.

Adimo, *ademi, ademptum*; *cieo*, *civi, citum*; *fulcio*, *fulsi, fultum*; *gigno*, *genui, genitum*; *pario*, *peperi, paritum*, and *partum*; *saepio*, *saepsi, saeptum*, generally contracted *sepsi, septum*.

QUES. 6. What cases do the following verbs respectively govern: *animadverto, exuo, egeo, irascor, minor, piget, tempero, moderor*? Distinguish different constructions with any of these.

ANS. 6. *Animadverto*, acc.; *exuo*, with acc. of person and abl. of thing, also accus. alone; *egeo*, abl. sometimes gen.; *irascor*, dat.; *minor*, acc. of thing, dat. of person, also dat. alone; *piget*, used impersonally, acc. of person feeling, gen. of what causes the feeling; *tempero* and *moderor*, with dat., are 'to moderate,' with accus., 'to govern.'

QUES. 7. Explain and illustrate the reflexive use of the passive voice.

ANS. 7. The Passive Voice is sometimes equivalent to the Active, with a reflexive pronoun, like the Greek Middle. In fact, the Latin has a middle voice, though not developed to the same extent as the Greek; *accingi*, to gird oneself; *mutari*, to change; *vertor, versor, volvō, plangor, &c.*

QUES. 8. Distinguish carefully between the use of the accusative and ablative, in expressing space and time.

ANS. 8. *Space*,—extent of space is expressed by accus. as *pedes octoginta*