

1. Scan and give the metrical names of the first four verses. What is the stanza called?

2. Derive *Thaliarcha*, *diola*, *canities*, *puellae*, and *angulo*.

3. Parse *sustineant*, *geluque*, *benignus*, *dracervi*, *repetantur*, *latentes*, and *lacertis*.

4. Define *Lyric Poetry*. Give a list of Lyric Poets in Greek, Latin and English.

Translate :

Jamque adeo exierat portis equitatus aper-
tus :

Aeneas inter primos et fidus Achates ;
Inde alii Trojae proceres ; ipse agmine. Pallas
In medio, chlamyde et pictis conspectus in
armis :

Qualis ubi oceani perfusus Lucifer unda,
Quem Venus ante alios astrorum diligit ignes,
Extulit os sacrum coelo, tenebrasque resolvit.
Stant pavidae in muris matres, oculisque
sequuntur

Pulveream nubem et fulgentes aere catervas.
Olli per dumos, qua proxima meta viarum,
Armati tendunt. It clamor, et agmine facto
Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula
campum.

Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Caeritis
amnem,

Religione patrum late sacer ; undique colles
Includere cavi et nigra nemora abiete cingunt.

VIRGIL, *Aeneid*, VIII.

1. Scan the first four verses of the extract.

2. Decline (marking quantities) *Venus*, *os*,
aere, *lucus*, and *nemus*.

3. Give a short sketch of Virgil's life.

4. Describe the *Shield of Aeneas*. What
other poets have left similar descriptions?

All the Years.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Examiner: WILLIAM DALE, M.A.

1. Distinguish between the root and the
stem of a word. Point out the root and the
stem respectively of the words *gloria*, *laus*,
pango, *examen*, *altus*.

2. Write down the genitive singular of
olus, *anceps*, *Anio*, *mus*, *ales*, and the genitive
plural of *d' mis*, *heros*, *locuples*, *rete*, *ancile*.

3. Express in Latin: Two camps; exactly

two days; two millions; two-thirds; the
second of May.

4. Distinguish the indefinite pronouns *quis*,
quisquam, and *quispiam*. Decline *quis* (in-
definite) in the plural.

5. Write down the 1st pers. sing. perf.
ind. act. of *adjuvo*, *elicio*, *salvo*, *sapio*, *terro*,
and the supines of *terro* (*terr*), *scribo*, *texo*,
ulcisco, *pando*.

6. Analyze the formation of the words
plurimus, *proximus*, *absent*, *ullus*, *viginti*,
flamma.

7. Give examples of the use of the locative
case to express (1) place at which, (2) time
when, (3) price at which.

8. When is the dative case used to express
the person by whom a thing is done?

9. Explain the use of the subjunctive mood
in the following sentences:—

(1) Rogitant me ut valeam.

(2) Jugurtha timebat iram senatus, ni
paruisset legatis.

(3) Sapiens non dubitat, si ita melius sit,
migrare de vita.

(4) Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audie-
bam frequenter.

10. Translate into Latin:

(1) His words were more truthful than
pleasing.

(2) They invite each other to their houses.

(3) Cæsar's army was too powerful to be
resisted with success.

(4) It was owing to you that I did not
come.

(5) Be sure not to believe that it is neces-
sary to make haste.

All the Years.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner: ADAM JOHNSTON, B.A., LL.B.

N.B. — Pass Candidates are to take only
part 1; Honor Candidates, both parts.

I.

In the same night it happened that there
was a full moon, which was accustomed to
make the sea tides very large in the ocean,
and this was unknown to our men. So at
one time both the tide kept filling the ships
of war by means of which Cæsar had caused