

LATIN.

PART I.

DIRECTIONS.—Preface your work with a statement showing the Latin books you have studied, the number of years you have studied Latin, the number of recitations you had per week, and the average length of the recitations.

A. LATIN GRAMMAR.

[Candidates for Part I alone may omit 9 and 10.]

1. How did the Romans of classic times pronounce *ā, ē, ī, aef*
2. Give the rule of Latin accent, and mark the accent in *tegit, amavi, miserum*.
3. Give all possible cases for *portae, portis, puero, pueris*.
4. Decline throughout *princeps, res*, marking the quantities of the dative and ablative endings in the singular.
5. Count from 1 to 5 in cardinals and ordinals.
6. Inflect the perfect subjunctive of *esse*, and the present indicative passive of *monere*, marking the accent in each form.
7. State the three fundamental uses of the ablative with an example of each use.
8. Give an example of the accusative and infinitive in present, past, and future time.
9. Give an example of each of the three types of the conditional sentence.
10. Write the three examples given under 9 after *dicit*.

B. LATIN COMPOSITION.

[Candidates for Part I alone will take any two of 1, 2, and 4; candidates for Part II will take any two of 2, 3, and 4.]

1. (Based on *Viri Romæ*.) Marcus Tullius Cicero was born at Arpinum in the territory of the Volscians. By the art of speaking he won (*parare*) for himself the highest honors in the state. He went to Athens as a young man in order to hear the great teacher, Antiochus. When he had returned from Greece, he was made quaestor of Sicily, and afterwards having been chosen consul he was called father of his country because by his wisdom and care he had crushed (*comprimere*) the conspiracy of Catiline and saved the Roman state from the hands of bad citizens.

2. (Based on *Cæsar*.) When Cæsar saw that the Aedui were not collecting the grain which they had promised, he called together their leading men and complained that at so critical a time they had not relieved (*levare*) him. Liscus informed him that the magistrates themselves had prevented the common people from giving the grain which they had collected. Cæsar learned, moreover, that Dumnorix was in great favor with the masses. He therefore summoned Divitiacus to him and informed him that Dumnorix seemed to him to be acting unjustly toward the Roman people.

3. (Based on *Nepos*.) Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, came as a young man to the Carthaginian army in Sicily. Although before his arrival the war had been badly waged by land and sea, and the Carthaginians had lost nearly everything in Sicily, he never yielded (*cedere*) to the Romans, but so defended himself as to save the rest of the army. Having returned to Carthage he found the city in great danger. The mercenary (*mercennarius*) soldiers which the Carthaginians had used against the Romans now laid siege to Carthage itself. The citizens were so terrified that they even sought aid from the Romans. Hamilcar was appointed (*facere*) commander-in-chief, routed a hundred thousand of the enemy, and drove them from the walls of Carthage.

4. (Based on *Cicero*.) The republic, my fellow-citizens, is safe. Your wives, your children, and your homes have been rescued from fire and sword and restored (*reddere*) into your hands. I know that you wish to hear what has happened since (*ex quo tempore*) Catiline a few days ago rushed from the city, and I shall therefore lay the whole matter before you. The conspirators have attempted to draw the ambassadors of the Allobroges into their plot, but by

the aid of the immortal gods who guard the Roman state I have found the letters of Lentulus, Cethegus, and Statilius, summoning the Gauls against our fatherland.

C. CÆSAR (with admissible equivalent from *Viri Romæ*).

1. *Viri Romæ*, Cæsar. (Selection 2 from Cæsar may be substituted for this passage.)

Haec et alia . . . Martius in senatu confodere.

Give principal parts of *exceptit, imposuisset*. Decline *Caesar*. Explain mood of *adsurgeret, videretur*.

2. Cæsar, B. G. 1, 50, nine lines. (Selection from *Viri Romæ* may be substituted for this passage.)

Explain the construction of *oppugnaret, misit, occasu, quaereret, esset*. Give in round numbers the period of Cæsar's life (birth and death).

3. Cæsar, B. G. 4, 15.

Explain the construction of *viderent, desperata, flumen*. Give the principal parts of *elecerunt, perierunt*. Decline *flumen, mille*. What was Cæsar's object in writing his *Commentaries on the Gallic War*? What was the historical significance of the Roman conquest of Gaul?

PART II.

DIRECTIONS.—Preface your work, as in Part I, with a statement of the Latin books you have read and the length of time devoted to each, the number of recitations you had per week, and the average length of the recitation. Having written out your answers to Part I as indicated, viz.: All of A; any two of 2, 3, and 4 under B; and 1 or 2 and 3 under C: write further 4 or 5 and 6 and 7 under D; 8 or 9 and 10 under E; and F below.

D. CICERO (with admissible equivalent from *Nepos*).

4. *Nepos*, Atticus, 1, twelve lines. (Selection 5 from Cicero may be substituted for this passage.)

5. Cicero, *In Catilinam*, 3, 5, 10. (Selection 4 from *Nepos* may be substituted for this passage.)

6. Cicero, *Pro Archia*, 11, 29.

Explain the construction of *praesentiret, dies*. Give in round numbers the period of Cicero's life (birth and death).

7. Cicero, *Pro Lege Manilia*, 17, 51.

Explain the construction of *ornamentis, voluisse, ratione*. Why was Cicero so friendly to Pompey's policy?

E. VERGIL (with admissible equivalent from Ovid).

8. Ovid, *Fasti*, 1, 149-160. (Selection 9 from Vergil may be substituted for this passage.)

9. Vergil, *Aeneid* I, 740-752. (Selection 8 from Ovid may be substituted for this passage.)

Explain the construction of *properent* in line 745; *venisset* in line 751. Scan line 752, marking quantities, ictus, and caesuras.

10. Vergil, *Aeneid* V, 104-115.

Scan the first and last lines, marking the quantities and caesuras. Give in round numbers the date of Vergil's birth and death. What was his motive in writing the *Aeneid*?

F. SIGHT TRANSLATION.

Cæsar, *De B. G.*, 7, 49.