

laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille "Ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto," inquit, "ne utique dorsum demulceatis, quum ex equis descendetis." Et vis erat in eo viro imperii ingens pariter in socios civesque. Praenestinus praetor per timorem segnius ex subsidiis suos duxerat in primam aciem; quem quum inambulans ante tabernaculum vocari jussisset, lictorem expedire securim jussit. Ad quem vocem exanimi stante Praenestino, "Agedum, Lictor, excide radicem hanc incommodam ambulantibus," perfusumque ultimi supplicii metu, mulcta dicta, dimisit.

2. Decline, in the singular, bellica laus, ille capax, omne crus; and in the plural, idem vir, eques quidam, segne subsidium.

3. Give the principal parts or the stems of the verbs vinco, peto, jubeo, excido, excido, fundo, haurio, sedeo, gero, soleo.

4. Explain the use of the genitive in the phrases "invicti corporis," "cibi vinique capacissimum," "aliquid laboris."

5. State fully how place whence, where, and whither are expressed in Latin.

6. Give, with their meanings, three verbs that take a genitive, three that take a dative, and three that take an ablative; and give, if you can, a reason for the construction in each case.

7. Give, taking any verb you like as an example, all the cases of the verb-noun infinitive.

8. Translate into Latin:—

(a.) Throwing away their javelins, our men attacked the enemy fiercely with their swords.

(b.) Tell me what you think of the matter.

(c.) It was reported that the enemy had taken possession of the hill.

(d.) He sent messengers to demand hostages.

(e.) Being afraid of losing the opportunity, Cæsar hastened forward with all his forces to seize the town.

French.—For Class D, and for Senior and Junior Civil Service. Time allowed: 3 hours.

1. Translate into English—

LES DÉBOUCHÉS BRITANNIQUES.

En dehors du Royaume-Uni, l'empire britannique est le plus étendu et peut-être le plus peuplé du monde.

Son étendue *dépasse* deux fois la superficie de l'Europe; sa population est à peu près égale à celle du continent européen. Quant à sa richesse, elle *dépasse* celle de l'Allemagne, à n'en *juger* que par la somme des importations.

La plupart des vastes territoires de ces empires futurs sont merveilleusement dotés par la nature. Nous *n'entendons* par là cette exubérance de la végétation, ces forêts immenses qui se retrouvent sous les tropiques et dans l'Amérique du Sud.

La France, au Congo, en Indo-Chine, à la Guyane est aussi bien *pourvue* à cet égard que la Grande-Bretagne.

Nos voisins ont mieux: d'immenses espaces de terres saines, où l'Européen retrouve les cultures natales et où il est libre de *travailler* à l'abri des fièvres paludéennes et de l'anémie tropicale. Tel est le cas pour le Canada, l'ancienne Nouvelle-France, où plus de 5 millions d'Anglo-Saxons et de Français se *développent* paisiblement sur 400 millions d'hectares de terres exploitables.

Dans l'Afrique australe, la colonie du Cap et ses dépendances administratives *couvrent* une étendue supérieure à celle de la France. Avec le Natal et les républiques hollandaises de l'Orange et du Transvaal, qui sont encore des dépendances économiques de Durban et du Capetown, on y trouve plus de 3,200,000 âmes avec plus de blancs qu'en Algérie.

Enfin, l'Australie *forme* un troisième empire, exclusivement peuplé de blancs comme le Canada, mais infiniment plus riche et plus *développé* au point de vue économique. Quatre millions et demi d'Australiens anglo-saxons *paient* des budgets égaux à 750 millions de francs et *consomment* plus de produits européens que 300 millions d'Indous ou 30 millions d'Italiens.

2. Give the mood and tense of all the verbs in italics.

3. Translate into French—

The *Avare* may be called a classical play. The classical style, in the sense in which the word is used here, neglects everything special or realistic in order to dwell on what is general and typical. A character becomes a representative of a class, a mouthpiece to utter sentiments, an abstraction moving in a conventional world. Naturally the drawbacks (*désavantages*) of the classical spirit are less felt in a comedy, which, after all, must aim at reproducing contemporary society. But what is Harpagon? To what class of society does he belong? Where does he live? To some extent he is intended to be a representative of the old-fashioned, money-making *bourgeoisie* of Paris, a conservative in dress and manners. Still there is something unreal and conventional about him.

The "dénouement" of the *Avare* in its conventional improbability verges upon the ridiculous. The humour and comic interest of the play are to be found in the incidents which draw out the central character.

4. Translate also—

Where did you go to-day?

I went to see the Exhibition.

Did you remain there a long time?

Yes, sir, about an hour and a half.

Were you not at home yesterday evening?

Not at all; I passed the night at a friend's.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Tuesday last.

Go and fetch the doctor, please.

Why? Because my brother is very ill.