

TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Write only as much as you can revise carefully.

1. I do not ¹care ²how ³rich Gyges ⁴is.

¹Express with *refert*. ²*Quam*. ³*Dives*. ⁴*Esse*.

2. ¹Who ²more illustrious in ³Greece ⁴than Themistocles? ⁵who ⁶when he ⁷had been driven into ⁸exile ⁹did not do harm to his ¹⁰thankless ¹¹country, but ¹²did ¹³the same that Coriolanus ¹⁴had done ¹⁵twenty ¹⁶years ¹⁷before.

¹*Quis*. ²*Clarus*. ³*Graecia*. ⁴Write in two ways. ⁵*Qui*. ⁶*Cum*. ⁷*Expellere*. ⁸*Exilium*.
⁹Do harm to, *Injuriam ferre* with Dative. ¹⁰*Ingratus*. ¹¹*Patria*. ¹²*Facere*. ¹³*Idem*.
¹⁴*Viginti*. ¹⁵*Annus*. ¹⁶*Ante*.

3. In the ¹first of the ²spring the consul ³came to Ephesus, and ⁴having received the ⁵troops ⁶from Scipio he ⁷held a ⁸speech ⁹in-presence-of the ¹⁰soldiers, ¹¹in which, ¹²after extolling their ¹³bravery, he ¹⁴exhorted them ¹⁵to undertake a ¹⁶new ¹⁷war ¹⁸with the Gauls, who ¹⁹had [¹¹as he said] helped Antiochus ¹¹with ²⁰auxiliaries.

¹*Primus*. ²*Ver*. ³*Venire*. ⁴*Accipere*. ⁵*Copiae*. ⁶*A*. ⁷*Habere*. ⁸*Contio*. ⁹*Apud*. ¹⁰*Miles*.
¹¹Omit. ¹²*Collaudare* (Ablative Absolute). ¹³*Virtus*. ¹⁴*Adhortari*. ¹⁵*Suscipere* with *ad* and Gerundive. ¹⁶*Novus*. ¹⁷*Bellum*. ¹⁸*Cum*. ¹⁹*Juare*. ²⁰*Auxilium*.

Admission

JULY, 1869.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

Write legibly, and number your answers carefully to correspond with the questions.

- I. Decline in the singular: *facies, idem, ovile, sidus, filius*. Decline in the plural: *portus, dea, navis*. Write the gender over the nouns (rules not required), and mark the quantity of all penultimate and final syllables.
- (1) Give the significance of the terminations *-ile* in *ovile*; *-men* in *gestamen*. (2) Form an abstract noun from *felix*; from *aeger*. (3) Form a noun denoting the masculine agent from *adjuvo*, and a frequentative verb from *cio*, and account for the quantity of their penultimate vowels. (4) Compare *humilis, juvenis*, and adverbs formed from *felix* and *aeger*.
- II. Give the principal parts of *cado, caedo, tono, reperiō, curro, pasco, paciscor*, marking the quantity of the penult.
- (2) Give all the Infinitives and Participles of *abeo, ulciscor*; the Present Indicative of *fiō*; the Future Indicative Active and the Present Subjunctive Passive of *munio*, with the quantity of all penults.
- III. What case or cases follow *super, tenus, recordor, fruor, similis*? (2) Give the principal parts of *parco* and *confido*, and the case that follows each. (3) Give the rules for the two cases after *pudet, do, doceo, moneo*. (4) Give the Latin for "at home," "at Carthage," "from Carthage," "from Italy," "to Athens."
- Tu *discessu* ceterorum nostra tamen, *qui* remansissemus, *caede* te contentum esse dicebas.
- (5) Give the rules for *discessu* and *caede*. What is the antecedent of *qui*?
- IV. Give the rules for the Subjunctive after *dum, cum, quominus*. (2) Would *ne* or *ut non* follow *restat* and *moneo* respectively? Why?
- Statuisti quo quemque proficisci *placeret*, * * * * * dixisti paululum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego *viverem*. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura *liberarent*. Idoneus est qui *impetret* quem legatum *velit*. Exclusi eos quos tu ad me *salutatam* miseras.
- (3) Explain the Subjunctives in the above sentences; the tense of *impetret*. (4) Give the rule for *salutatam*.

Abraham

JULY, 1869.

GREEK GRAMMAR.

[N.B. All the Greek words must be written with the accents.]

I.*

Give an example of Elision. In what words does the accent of the elided vowel disappear with the vowel? What is the word τ'ε' called with respect to accent? Give the other words of the same sort. Write τινός after ἀνθρώπου with the accents properly disposed; write τ'ε' after σώμα.

II.*

Decline πόλις, Σχύνης, οἰχία, ὄστέον in the Singular, and σῦχον, νεώς, δῶς, τριήρης in the Dual and Plural. Give the Gen. Dat. and Acc. in all genders and numbers of ἄξιος, γλυκός, of the Pres. Act. Participle of ἴστημι, and of the Perf. Act. Partic. of βουλεύω (or παύω).

III.

Compare σοφός, τάλας, ἀληθής, πολύς. Decline the Comparative of μέγας. Form an adverb from ἡδύς and compare it. Decline οὐ in the Dual and Plural and οὗτος in the Singular. Give the Cardinal Numerals as far as 12.

IV.

Give synopses (through all the Moods) of the Aor. Mid. and Aor. Pass. of βουλεύω (or παύω), and inflect the Imperatives. Give synopses of the Perf. Pass. of πλέχω and the Pres. Act. of δίδωμι. Inflect the Perf. Pass. Indic. of πλέχω and the Imperfect Pass. of τιμάω.

V.

Where are μενῶ, ἐπαύσω, λιπῶ, στυῶ, ἴω, and ἐδίδω formed (i.e. tense, mood, voice), and from what verbs?

* Candidates for the Sophomore or any higher Class may omit questions I and II, and answer the following:—

VI.

What is the construction in Object Clauses after verbs of striving? How do such clauses differ from Pure Final Clauses? What is a General Supposition? How are General Suppositions expressed? How are Prohibitions in the 2nd and 3rd persons expressed in Greek? Translate ἔφη δώσειν εἰ δύναίτο, and state what form the last three words would have in the Direct Discourse.

GREEK COMPOSITION.

[N.B. All the Greek words must be written with the accents.]

I.

As¹ Xenophon² was¹ sacrificing³, a messenger⁴ arrived⁵ from Mantinea⁶ announcing⁷ that his son⁸ Gryllus⁹ was dead.¹⁰

1 omit.

2 Ξενοφῶν.

3 θύω.

4 ἄγγελος.

5 ἤκω.

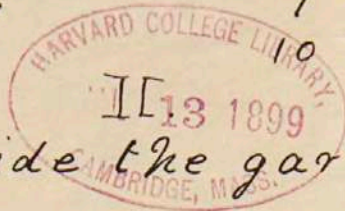
6 Μαντίνεια.

7 λέγω.

8 υἱός.

9 Γρύλλος.

10 to die, θνήσκω.



Then¹ he² laid³ aside⁴ the garland⁴, but⁵ continued⁶ to sacrifice.

1 καί.

2 ἐκεῖνος.

3 ἀποτίθεμαι.

4 στέφανος.

5 δέ preceded by μέν.

6 διατελέω.

III.

But when¹ the messenger had added² this³ also⁴, that he had died victorious⁵, Xenophon put⁶ the garland on⁶ again⁷.

1 ἐπεὶ.

2 προστίθεμι.

3 ἐκεῖνος.

4 καί.

5 νικάω (participle)

6 ἐπιτίθεμαι.

7 πάλιν.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

[Candidates for the Freshman Class will take I, II., III., and any other two. Candidates for the Sophomore Class will take IV., V., VII., VIII., IX.]

- I. Bound the *basin* of the Po, of the Mississippi, of the St. Lawrence.
- II. Name the chief rivers of Ancient Gaul and Modern France. Is France larger or smaller than Transalpine Gaul? What are the two principal rivers that rise in the Alps? Where is Mount Blanc?
- III. Where is the Source of the Danube? of the Volga? of the Ganges? of the Amazon?
- IV. Describe the route of the Ten Thousand, or lay it down on a map.
- V. Leonidas, Pausanias, Lysander.
- VI. Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium, — geographically and historically.
- VII. Supply the two names left blank in the following passage from the Oration for the Manilian Law :
“Non dicam duas urbes potentissimas, *Carthaginem* et *Numantiam* ab eodem ——— esse deletas; non commemorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque esse visum, ut in uno ——— spes imperii poneretur, ut idem cum *Jugurtha*, idem cum *Cimbris*, idem cum *Teutonis* bellum administraret.”
Who was Jugurtha? Where was Numantia?
- VIII. Compare Athens with Sparta.
- IX. Pericles: — the Man and his Policy.

ARITHMETIC.

Give the work in full;—reduce each answer to its simplest form;—and write and arrange your exercise in a legible and orderly manner.

* Applicants for ADVANCED STANDING may omit Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6.

- *1. Reduce $\frac{184800}{1180410}$ to its lowest terms.

What is a *prime number*? When are two numbers said to be prime to *each other*? Reduce the numerator and denominator of the above fraction to their *prime factors*.

- *2. From $5\frac{1}{3}$ subtract $\frac{3\frac{7}{16}}{3\frac{1}{9}} \div \left(\frac{3}{10} \text{ of } \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{2}{3}} \text{ of } \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}} \right)$. Simplify by cancelling.

- *3. Divide 33368949.63 by 0.007253. What is the quotient of 3336.894963 by 72530? What is the third power of 0.1? of 100? Write these answers in *words*.

4. Find the cube root of 0.0093 to five places of decimals.
Find the square root of 531.5 to three places of decimals.

5. Reduce to their lowest terms as vulgar fractions the infinite or circulating decimals $0.\dot{2}2\dot{5}$, $0.00\dot{2}2\dot{5}$, and $0.25\dot{2}2\dot{5}$. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ to a circulating decimal.

- *6. From 1 sq. rod 5 sq. ft. subtract 7 sq. yd. 139 sq. in.

7. Find the *amount* of £50 12s. 5d. at simple interest at 8 per cent., at the end of 5 years 2 months and 3 days.

8. One metre = 39.37 inches. Compute from this datum the value of 4 miles in kilometres.

LOGARITHMS AND TRIGONOMETRY.

9. What is the logarithm of 1 in any system? of any number in a system of which that number is the *base*? In a system of which the base is 4, what is the logarithm of 64? of 2? of 8? of $\frac{1}{2}$?

10. Find by logarithms, using arithmetical complements, the value of the fraction

$$\frac{(0.02183)^2 \times (7)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{(0.0046) \times 23.309}}$$

11. Prove the formula for the *cosine of the sum of two angles*; and deduce the formulas for the cosine of the *double* of an angle and the cosine of the *half* of an angle.

12. In what quadrants is the cosine *positive*, and in what quadrants *negative*? Prove the values of the cosine of 0° , 90° , 180° , 270° .

13. Given in an oblique triangle $b = 0.254$, $c = 0.317$, $B = 46^\circ$. Solve completely.

Admission

JULY, 1869.

ALGEBRA.

Give the *work in full*; reduce the answers to their *simplest form*; and write and arrange your exercise in a *legible and orderly* manner.

1. Reduce the following expression to its simplest form:

$$(9a^2b^2 - 4b^4)(a^2 - b^2) - (3ab - 2b^2)(3a[a^2 + b^2] - 2b[b^2 + 3ab - a^2])b.$$

2. Divide $36x^2 + 1 - 64x^4 - 12x$ by $6x - 1 - 8x^2$.

3. What is the *reason* that when different powers of the same quantity are multiplied together their exponents are *added*?

4. Reduce to one fraction, with the lowest possible denominator:

$$\frac{3a + 2b}{a + b} - \frac{25a^2 - b^2}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{a}{2b}.$$

5. Divide $\frac{x + y}{x^2 - 2xy + y^2}$ by $\frac{x^2 + xy}{x - y}$; and reduce the answer to its lowest terms.

6. Find x , in terms of a , b , and c , from the equation $\frac{a - 2x}{b} = \frac{cx - bc}{a}$. What is the value of x when $a = 2$, $b = -1$, $c = 3$?

7. A man bought a watch, a chain, and a locket for \$216. The watch and locket together cost three times as much as the chain, and the chain and locket together cost half as much as the watch. What was the price of each?

8. Solve the equation

$$\frac{5x}{x + 12} - \frac{8 - 3x}{3x - 1} = 1.$$

9. Find $(a - b)^6$ and $\left(xy - \frac{x^2}{2y}\right)^6$ by the Binomial Theorem.

Admission

PLANE GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that the perpendicular from the centre of a circle upon a chord bisects the chord and the arc subtended by the chord.
2. To circumscribe a circle about a given triangle.
3. Prove that two angles are to each other in the ratio of two arcs described from their vertices as centres with equal radii.
4. Prove that a line drawn through two sides of a triangle parallel to the third side divides those two sides into proportional parts.
5. State and prove the proportion which exists between the parts of two chords which cut each other in a circle. State what proportion exists when two secants are drawn from a point without the circle.
6. Prove that two regular polygons of the same number of sides are similar.
7. Prove that similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.
8. Show how the area of a polygon circumscribed about a circle may be found; then how the area of a circle may be found; then prove that circles are to each other as the squares of their radii.