

(c.) Multi divitias despiciunt, quos parvo contentos tenuis victus cultusque delectat : honores vero quorum cupiditate quidam inflammantur, quam multi ita contemnunt, ut nihil inanius, nihil esse levius existiment : itemque cetera quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt qui pro nihilo putent. De amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, et ei qui ad rem publicam se contulerunt, et ei qui rerum cognitione doctrinaque delectantur, et ei qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, postremo ei qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, sine amicitia vitam esse nullam, si modo velint aliqua ex parte liberaliter vivere.

2. Parse the words *otiosi* and *levius*, and account for the mood of *existiment* and *velint*, in (c).

3. What are the principal parts of a Latin verb, and why are they so called? Give the endings of the different persons in the active voice. Break up the word *amabimur* into its different component elements.

4. In what different ways is the infinitive in Latin used? Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Translate into Latin—

The second Punic war was brought on the Romans through the action of Hannibal the Carthaginian general, who attacked Saguntum, a Spanish town friendly to the Romans. The Romans sent an embassy to warn him to abstain from war ; but he refused to receive the ambassadors. They also sent to Carthage, demanding that instructions might be given to Hannibal not to make war on the allies of the Roman people. Meanwhile the people of Saguntum, being reduced by famine, were taken by Hannibal, and the heaviest punishment inflicted on them.

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

1. Translate into English—

Je crains que la liberté ne soit pas un fruit du sol de la France ; hors quelques esprits élevés qui la comprennent, le reste s'en soucie peu. L'égalité, notre passion naturelle, est magnifique dans les grands cœurs ; mais, pour les âmes étroites, c'est tout simplement de l'envie ; et, dans la foule, des meurtres et des désordres ; et puis l'égalité, comme le cheval de la fable, se laisse brider et seller pour se défaire de son ennemi ; toujours l'égalité s'est perdue dans le despotisme ; cela, monsieur, vous expliquera toutes les désertions qui vous environnent ; le passage continu de vos jeunes amis au pouvoir ; enfin, quelque chose de pis, en ce moment : l'insensibilité de la France à ce qui lui fut toujours si cher : l'honneur de son nom et de ses armes. Dans quelle humiliation sommes nous plongés ! Quoi ! la Belgique aux Anglais, l'Italie et la Pologne abandonnées ! Il y aurait eu, jadis, mille révolutions dans cette politique antifrançaise. Aujourd'hui, on souffre tout ; cela s'appelle de l'ordre et de la paix. Une Chambre vendue applaudira ; un discours royal, embelli de quelques rodomontades de collège, sera trouvé superbe ; peut-être ira-t-on jusqu' à reconnaître une Pologne quand Varsovie sera prise. Ah ! monsieur, j'ai le malheur d'être un ancien et un nouveau Français ; je me ferais écorcher vif pour l'honneur de la France et pendre pour ses libertés. A quoi serais-je bon dans un pays qui ne sent plus le premier et qui est toujours prêt à livrer les secondes.—*Chateaubriand*.

2. Translate into French—

Alfred de Musset was born at Paris in 1810. His father held a government place of some value ; his elder brother, M. Paul de Musset, was himself a man of letters, and at the same time deeply attached to his brother ; and the family, though after the death of the father their means were not great, constantly supplied Alfred with a home. He was, fortunately or unfortunately, thrown, when quite a boy, into the society of Victor Hugo, the *cénacle* or inner clique of the romantic movement. When only nineteen Musset published a volume of poetry which showed in him a poetic talent inferior only to Hugo's own, and, indeed, not so much inferior as different. His temperament was of almost ultra-poetic excitability, and he had a positively morbid incapacity for undertaking any useful employment, whether it was in itself congenial or no. Thus he refused a well-paid and agreeable position in the French Embassy at Madrid ; and, though he had written admirable prose tales for his own pleasure, he was either unwilling or unable to write them under a regular commission.—*Saintsbury*.

3. Translate into French—

- (a.) Let us not flatter ourselves with vain hopes.
- (b.) This old man is a retired soldier.
- (c.) The more one knows him the more one loves him.
- (d.) Poverty is no vice.
- (e.) I am glad to hear you have good news.
- (f.) To give quickly is to give twice.
- (g.) Show the doctor your tongue.
- (h.) He was ready before you.

4. Distinguish between—*Chaque* and *chacun* ; *il a chaud* and *il fait chaud* ; *tous les jardins* and *tout le jardin* ; *ils se trompent l'un l'autre* and *ils se trompent l'un et l'autre* ; *deux mille* and *deux milles* ; *je serais* and *je serrais* ; *qui est-ce qui* and *qu'est-ce qui* ; *bénie* and *bénite*.

5. Give the French for—About eleven o'clock ; Louis the Sixteenth and Napoleon the First ; the thing happened on the twentieth of November ; a third of his income ; it is past midnight.

6. Give the plural form of—*Le château tout entier* ; *ce trop long détail* ; *c'est mon frère* ; *la voûte du ciel* ; *celui à qui* ; *elle chanta* ; *qu'elle chantât*.

7. Give the two comparatives in use for *mauvais*, *petit*, *mal*.

8. Write down the nominative of *auquel*, *te*, *dont*, *en*, *lui*, *leur*, *desquels*.

9. Give the feminine of *jaloux*, *doux*, *prince*, *bienfaiteur*, *roi*, *berger*, *héros*, *empereur*.

10. Give the plural of—*Un cheval vicieux* ; *le nouvel hôpital* ; *cet animal cruel* ; *un oiseau bleu* ; *notre victorieux général*.