

**QUESTIONS FOR CLASSICAL  
STUDENTS ON THE FIRST BOOKS  
OF CAESAR'S GALLIC WAR AND  
XENOPHON'S ANABASIS, WITH  
GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES**

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Questions for Classical Students on the First Books of Caesar's Gallic War and Xenophon's Anabasis, with Grammatical References by E. C. Ferguson

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**E. C. FERGUSON**

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QUESTIONS FOR CLASSICAL STUDENTS

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WITH GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES.

BY

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## PREFACE.

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THE mastery of certain grammatical facts and principles is not the chief end of the study of the classics; it is only a means to an end. Still, it is a means absolutely essential, without which the knowledge of the classical student cannot but be superficial and his progress unsatisfactory.

But the student just commencing to read a Latin or Greek author finds at the outset this difficulty, — he does not know how to get at what he wants, to what points his mind ought specially to be directed, where to find in his grammar what he needs. The object of the following questions, which are almost wholly grammatical, and cover the entire first books of Caesar and Xenophon, is to furnish a guide by which the young student may as speedily as possible lay hold of the facts which he most needs to know. The aim is not to do the work for the student, but to show him how he may do it for himself. Hence each question is followed by references to the sections in the grammars where the needed information can be found.

In the character and number of the questions an attempt has been made to strike a medium between too great minuteness and too great shallowness. While many of the questions

are so framed as to furnish no clew, some are made more or less suggestive, either purposely, to meet the wants of elementary students, or necessarily, to impress the better on the mind some important fact or principle which could not be stated in the form of a question without implying the answer. In a connected series of written questions, too, it is difficult to prevent subsequent questions from sometimes throwing light upon those preceding.

It is believed that if the beginner in Caesar or Xenophon will go carefully through one book, looking out the references for himself, he will not only lay a solid foundation of grammatical knowledge, but will form a habit of consulting his grammar, which will prove invaluable to him in his future studies. It is believed, also, that the book will be helpful to many teachers, and to those who are studying the classics without a teacher.

The references on Caesar are to the grammars of Allen & Greenough and Harkness, revised editions; those on Xenophon, to the grammars of Goodwin and Hadley, the latter as revised by Allen. References to the old edition of Hadley are also added in parentheses.

QUINCY, ILL., August 8, 1885.



## QUESTIONS ON CAESAR.

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WHAT two rules for *Gallia* being fem.? A. & G. 85. end, 29; H. 48, 42. II. 2. Gender of *omnis*? In adjs. of two endings, which two genders are alike? A. & G. 84; H. 152. II. Is *omnis* compared? A. & G. 89. *e. n.*; H. 169. 1. Is *divisa* used with *est* to form the perf. tense in the pass., or is it used as a predicate adj.? A. & G. 291. *b.*; H. 550. n. 2. If it had the force of the perf. tense, could it be translated *is divided*? By what form of *divido* would *is divided* be expressed? Why is *divisa* fem.?

What two cases does *in* govern? A. & G. 152. *c.*; H. 435. n. 1. What is the usual difference in meaning? Is it usually to be translated with the acc. *in* or *into*? What stem-letter is dropped from the nom. sing. of *partes*? A. & G. 44; H. 58. 1. 3). What kind of a numeral adj. is *tres*? A. & G. 94; H. 172. 1. How many of the cardinals, up to a hundred, are declined? A. & G. 94. *c.*; H. 176. Would *tres* in English stand after or before *partes*? How do English and Latin differ in regard to the regular position of the limiting adj. in respect to its noun? A. & G. 343. *c.*; H. 565. On what principle, however, do adjs. in Latin often precede their nouns? A. & G. 343. Rem.; H. 561.

What word determines the gender and number of *quorum*? A. & G. 198; H. 445. What rule for its case? A. & G. 216. *a. 2.*; H. 897. 2. Why is *unam* fem.? What noun is understood with it? In what two cases in the sing. is this adj. declined differently from *bonus*? A. & G. 83. *a.*; H. 151. 1.

Of which conjugation is *incolunt*? How are the second and third conjugations distinguished? A. & G. 122. *a*; H. 201. If the *o* is short in this verb, on which syllable is the accent? What is the rule for the accent of words of more than two syllables? A. & G. 19. *b*; H. 18. How is this verb defective? *Belgae* is of the first declension, but what is its gender? A. & G. 29; H. 42. 1.

Is *aliam* declined like *bonus*? A. & G. 83; H. 151. The nom. and gen. of *alius* are spelt alike, but are they pronounced alike? Does *aliam* mean the *second*? A. & G. 203. *a*; H. 459. What is the proper ordinal meaning *second*? A. & G. 94; H. 174. 2. With what noun understood does *aliam* agree? How does *tertiam* differ in meaning from *tres*? Which is the ordinal? A. & G. 94; H. 174.

Is the antecedent of *qui* expressed? A. & G. 200. *c*; H. 445. 6. But must it not be expressed in English? How does *ipsorum* differ in meaning from the other demonstratives? A. & G. 195. *f*; H. 452. Does it agree with any word, or is it used substantively? A. & G. 195. *g*; H. 452. 5. (A pronoun or adjective is said to be used *substantively* when it is parsed as a noun, and *adjectively* when it is parsed as an adjective.)

What is the rule for *ipsorum*? A. & G. 214; H. 396. *r*. Rule for the next word, *lingua*? A. & G. 248; H. 420. Has *lingua* its literal or figurative meaning here? In which case are *Oeltae* and *Galli*? A. & G. 185; H. 362. 2. 2. Why are not these nouns in the *acc.* after *appellantur*? Can a verb in the pass. usually govern the *acc.*? What kind of a pronoun is *nostra*? A. & G. 197; H. 185. It is in the *abl.*, agreeing with what noun understood?

Why is *Hi* masc.? Is it used substantively or adjectively? What adj. qualifies it? If *Hi omnes* be translated *all of these*, why is not *Hi* in the partitive gen.? A. & G. 216. *e*; H. 397. 2. *x*. Of what verb is it the subject? What is the regular position of the subject and verb in a Latin sentence? A. & G. 343; H. 560. Since this is not the English order, can

we in translating usually preserve fully the order of the Latin?

Rule for *lingus*, *institutis*, and *legibus*. A. & G. 253; H. 424. Of what different declensions are these nouns? How are the declensions of nouns distinguished? A. & G. 32; H. 47. What two consonants does *x* in the nom. sing. of *legibus* represent? A. & G. 44; H. 30. In what two cases would the form of *se* allow it to be? In which case is it? A. & G. 152. *a*; H. 433. Is it best to render *inter se* literally *among themselves*? A. & G. 196. *f*; H. 448. *x*.

In the compound *differunt* what is the original form of *dif*? A. & G. 170. *b*; H. 344. 6. In which tense of this verb does the original form appear? Why is it called an inseparable prep.? How do the Latin words for the people and country of Gaul differ? Of what different declensions are they? What is gained by placing *Gallos* first instead of the subject? A. & G. 344. *i*; H. 561. 1. What other form for *ab*? A. & G. 152. *b*; H. 434. *x*. 2.

If *flumen* is the subject, what is the construction of *Garumna*? A. & G. 184; H. 363. Is the number of *dividit* regular? A. & G. 205; H. 463. 11. Are the *Matrona* and *Sequana* considered two distinct rivers? A. & G. 205. *b*; H. 463. 11. 3. Construction of *Horum*. A. & G. 216. *a*. 2; H. 397. 3. Is *fortissimi* an attributive or predicate adj.? A. & G. 186. *b*; H. 438. 2. Of which degree of comparison is it? A. & G. 89; H. 160. In what three particulars does it agree with *Belgae*? A. & G. 186; H. 438.

Are *propterea* and *quod* both conjunctions, or is the first properly an adv.? What kind of a conjunction is *quod*? A. & G. 155. *c*; H. 311. 7. Name the verbs of the clauses it connects? How is *humanitate* governed? A. & G. 152. *b*; H. 434. From what adj. is it derived? A. & G. 163. *e*; H. 325. What stem-letter is dropped from its nom.? A. & G. 44; H. 58 1. 3). Rule for *provinciae*. A. & G. 214. *a*; H. 396. 1.