QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES FOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

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FOR
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QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

FOR

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS

(1) *CRITICAL GREEK and LATIN GRAMMAR QUESTIONS*

(2) *UNSEEN GREEK and LATIN PASSAGES for TRANSLATION*

ADAPTED TO

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS CERTIFICATE

AND THE OXFORD FIRST PUBLIC

EXAMINATIONS

Oxford
JAMES THORNTON, HIGH STREET
1877

PREFACE.

THIS VOLUME is compiled on the same plan as the Questions for Matriculation and Responsions, but is designed for more advanced students. The easier questions in higher grammar are intended for the use of candidates for the Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and for candidates for Classical Scholarships. The more difficult questions in the same subject, and the questions in comparative philology, are intended for the latter and for competitors for Honours in Moderations. It is hoped and believed that they will also be found of use in reading for Classical Honours at Cambridge.

In order to distinguish the more difficult questions they have been numbered in a blacker type.

Attention is invited to the 'Unseen Passages for Translation in Greek and Latin Prose and Verse,' which may go some way to supply a want that has been felt in many of our public schools. The selection has been made with care from the less read classical authors, and in most instances the easier pieces come first, although it was found impossible to arrange them precisely in the order of difficulty.

OXFORD: *August* 1877.

CLASSICAL
EXAMINATION PAPERS.

CRITICAL GRAMMAR QUESTIONS.

No. I.

1. What is meant by saying that a word is derived from another word, or from a root? Upon what kind of evidence does a sound derivation usually rest?

2. What are the different ways in which the Latin perfect is formed? Which is the oldest of them?

3. What traces are there of lost consonants in Greek?

4. What traces are there in Greek and Latin of a locative case, and what is meant by it?

5. Compare the use of the conjunctive and optative moods in Homer and Attic writers.

6. What traces are there of the modern use of auxiliary verbs in classical Greek and Latin?

7. Give the etymology of *aplustre, placenta, petorritum, Jupiter, oppidum, Minerva,* Λύκειος, λυκάβας, ἀρετή, κρήδεμνον, ναύκραρος, τρυφάλεια.

8. Translate with grammatical comment and illustration—

(1) Ante conditam condendamve urbem.

(2) Ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo.

(3) Terra tremit, fugere ferae.

(4) Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terrae.

(5) Quod si meis incommodis laetabantur, urbis tamen periculo commoverentur.

(6) *ἤτοι κρίνομέν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα.*

(7) *ῥίψω πέτρον τάχα σοῦ.*

(8) *τοῦ κασιγνήτου τί φῄς.*

(9) *δείσασα γὰρ γραῦς οὐδὲν· ἀντίπαις μὲν οὖν.*

(10) *φεῦ φεῦ τὸ μὴ τὰ πράγματ' ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν φώνην ἵν' ἦσαν μηδὲν οἱ δεινοὶ λόγοι.*

9. It has been said that mythology is 'deceased language.' Discuss this.

10. 'The dominion of speech is erected upon the downfall of interjections.' Explain or comment upon this.

No. II.

1. Does *τιθέω* or *τίθημι* represent the older form of the Greek verb? What forms does the Latin verb contribute towards a settlement of the question?

2. The infinitive is rather the case of a noun than the mood of a verb. Show this by reference (1) to its forms, (2) to its constructions in various languages.

3. Give any instances, Latin or Greek, where a case usually lost in nouns has its termination preserved in particular words or in adverbs.

4. The history of the Greek article. Is there anything in Latin corresponding to it?

5. Quote instances of 'cases absolute' in Greek and Latin, and, so far as you can, explain the origin of the usage.