

**QUESTIONS AND
EXERCISES
FOR CLASSICAL
SCHOLARSHIPS**

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Questions and Exercises for Classical Scholarships by Various

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VARIOUS

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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

304.

g.

109.



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.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the success of any business and for the protection of the interests of all parties involved.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It describes the process of gathering information from different sources and how this data is then processed and interpreted to provide meaningful insights.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the application of statistical methods to the data collected. It explains how statistical analysis can be used to identify trends, patterns, and relationships within the data, and how these findings can be used to make informed decisions.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data analysis. It highlights the importance of ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data, and the need to be aware of potential biases and errors in the analysis process.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions of the study. It reiterates the importance of data analysis in decision-making and offers recommendations for further research and improvement.

6. The sixth part of the document contains a list of references and sources used in the study. It provides a comprehensive list of the literature and data sources that were consulted during the research process.

7. The seventh part of the document is a conclusion that summarizes the overall findings and implications of the study. It emphasizes the value of data analysis in understanding complex systems and making strategic decisions.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of appendices that provide additional information and data related to the study. These appendices include detailed tables, charts, and graphs that support the main findings of the document.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of figures and tables that are referenced throughout the text. These visual aids help to illustrate the data and findings discussed in the document.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of footnotes and endnotes that provide additional context and information for the reader. These notes clarify certain points and provide references to related works.

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*, *Δύκειος*, *λυκάβας*, *ἀρετή*, *κρήδεμνον*, *γυῖκραρος*, *τρυφάλεια*.

8. Translate with grammatical comment and illustration—

(1) Ante conditam condendamve urbem.

(2) Ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo.

Examination Papers

- (3) Terra tremit, fugere ferae.
 (4) Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terrae.
 (5) Quod si meis incommodis lactabantur, urbis
 tamen periculo commoverentur.
 (6) ἤτοι κρίνομεν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πρά-
 γματα.
 (7) ῥίψω πέτρον τάχα σοῦ.
 (8) τοῦ κασινήτου τί φῆς.
 (9) δαίσασα γὰρ γραῖς οὐδέν· ἀντίπαις μὲν οὔν.
 (10) φεῦ φεῦ τὸ μὴ τὰ πράγματ' ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν
 φώνη ἔν' 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.