

**QUESTIONS ON LATIN
STYLE; SO FAR AS
RELATES TO THE USE
AND QUALITY OF WORDS**

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Questions on Latin style; so far as relates to the use and quality of words by J. E. Riddle

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J. E. RIDDLE

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QUESTIONS
OR
LATIN STYLE.

QUESTIONS
ON
LATIN STYLE;

SO FAR AS RELATES TO
THE USE AND QUALITY OF WORDS.

BY THE
REV. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.

AUTHOR OF
"AN ENGLISH-LATIN AND LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,"
"ECCLESIASTICAL CHRONOLOGY,"
"A MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES,"
ETC. ETC.



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PREFACE.

IN the following Questions, the words and phrases for which "Latin" is required are so very bad as to be entirely unfit for use in Latin composition:—those in the place of which the student is required to give "Classical Latin" are of a quality less inferior than the former; they belong, for the most part, to the post-Augustan age, and are therefore to a certain extent admissible in modern composition; but, at the same time, there are other words which may be chosen in preference, as belonging to the best age of the language:—words and phrases for which substitutes are demanded from the "Classical prose writers" are poetical, and as such are admissible in Latin verse, while they are to be carefully excluded from prose composition:—the question "What is the difference?" directs attention to distinctions which subsist between words more or less apparently synonymous.

These Questions have been constructed with especial reference to a portion of the critical remarks contained in RIDDLE and ARNOLD'S English-Latin Lexicon.

J. E. R.

CHELSEHAM,
September 29. 1848.

QUESTIONS
ON
LATIN STYLE.

I.

1. *What is Latin for* — ingratitude, ingratiā (1): — se coactum videre (2): — perniciositas (3): — extrema desperatio (4): — credibile aliquid alicui facere (5): — tegere lectum or mensam (6)?

2. *Give Classical Latin for* — impræsentiarum (7): — insensibilis (8): — absque dubio (9): — efficacia (10): — substantialis differentia (11): — contrarietas (12).

3. *What terms do Classical prose writers employ for* — primogenitus or primum genitus (13): — genitor, generator (14): — moneta (15): — fundator (16): — exspes (17): — pestis, a pestilence (18)?

4. *What is the difference between* — et, atque (19): — aliquando, interdum, nonnumquam (20): — frustra, nequidquam (21): — nomen, vocabulum (22): — non, ne (23): — quotidie, in singulos dies (24)?

II.

5. *What is Latin for* — glossa or glossema, a gloss (25): — contendere rem cum re, to compare with (26):

— moneta adulterina (27): — granditas animi, animus grandis (28): — gratiam alicujus acquirere (29): — anonymus (30)?

6. *Give Classical Latin for* — contribuere pecuniam (31): — pontem in flumen facere *or* efficere (32): — deteriorare (33): — res scelerosa (34): — producere, adducere, *to quote* (35): — breviarium (36).

7. *What terms do Classical prose writers employ for* — planeta, planetes (37): — pauperies (38): — pyra, *a funeral pile* (39): — stramen, *and* stramineus (40): — proles (41): — circumcirca (42)?

8. *What is the difference between* — semper, usque (43): — metus, timor (44): — gratia, favor (45): — meo nomine, meis verbis (46): — fenile, meta feni (47): — pignus, hypotheca (48)?

III.

9. *What is Latin for* — alta opinio (49): — verbatim (50): — nimietas, excessus, *excess* (51): — expensa (*pl.*), expensæ, *expenses* (52): — omnes sine exceptione (53): — Deus tuos labores fortunet (54)?

10. *Give Classical Latin for* — astronomia (55): — congruus (56): — congruentia (57): — interruptio, *interruption* (58): — quid cum hoc homine faciam? *what shall I do with this fellow?* (59): — depeculari (60).

11. *What terms do Classical prose writers employ for* — pudibundus (61): — clanculum (62): — vicibus,