Additional exercises for
The Complete Latin Course

A = supplementary to Exercises A in the book, which appear just *before* the readings in each chapter.
B = supplementary to Exercises B, which appear *after* the readings in each chapter and may contain words and phrasing from these readings.

These extras are a work in progress. Thank you for your suggestions or any errors you find in the answers here (to: gdasharpley@gmail.com)

Chapter 2

B Translate:
(a) puella ē vīllā ad equum venit.
(b) Sextō vīllam ostendit Tarquinius.
(c) servus est fīlius rēgīnae!
(d) Tarquinius rosam rēgīnae dat.
(e) agricola nōn in equō sed in taurō sedet.
(f) Lucrētia ā Sextō rosam nōn accipit.
(g) sum Brūtus, vīllae dominus.

(a) The girl comes from the villa to(wards) the horse.
(b) Tarquinius (Tarquin) shows the villa to Sextus.
(c) The slave is the son of a queen!
(d) Tarquinius (Tarquin) gives a rose to the queen.
(e) The farmer does not sit on a horse but on a bull.
(f) Lucretia does not receive a rose from Sextus.
(g) I am Brutus, master of the villa.

Chapter 3

A1. Give *all* the possible cases for each ending, and say whether singular or plural:
(a) **puellae** (b) **servīs** (c) **vīnum** (d) **vīna** (e) **servō**

(a) puellae: gen. sing.; dat.sing.; nom.pl.; voc.pl.
(b) servīs: dat.pl.; abl.pl.
(c) vīnum: nom.sing.; voc.sing.; acc.sing.
(d) vīna: nom.pl.; voc.pl.; acc.pl.
(e) servō: dat.sing.; abl.sing.

A2. Fill each gap with one word, and translate:
(a) Cloelia .... {*her country*} laudat.
(b) in vīllā .... {*for slaves*} nōn est locus.
(c) dominus verba .... {*of the slaves*} nōn audit.
(d) puella cum .... {*with her friends*} errat.
(e) poēta .... {*with wine*} ēbrius est.
(f) in vīllā est.................... {*for wine*} locus.
(g) .... {*for the sons*} Brūtī nōn est praemium.

(a) Cloelia **patriam** laudat. Cloelia praises her country.
(b) in vīllā **servīs** nōn est locus. There is no place in the villa for slaves.
(c) dominus verba **servōrum** nōn audit. The master does not hear the words of the slaves.
(d) puella cum **amīcīs** errat. The girl wanders with her friends.
(e) poēta **vīnō** ēbrius est. The poet is drunk with wine.
(f) in vīllā est **vīnō** locus. There is a place for wine in the villa.
(g) **fīliīs** Brūtī nōn est praemium. There is not a reward for the the sons of Brutus.

B1. Identify the case and number of each underlined word, and translate:
(a)   <u>ferrum</u> est in lectō.
(b)   praedam tribūnus <u>dominae</u> ostendit.
(c)   agricolae in <u>forum</u> servōs dūcunt.

(a)   Nom.sing.; There is a knife in/on the bed.
(b)   Nom.pl.; There are traces of the goddess in the villa.
(c)   Acc.sing.; The farmers lead the slaves into the forum.

B2. Turn the underlined words into the plural (you will also have to change the verb ending if the word put into the plural is the subject); and translate your answer:
(a)   Ascanius cum <u>agricolā</u> errat.
(b)   <u>captīvus</u> Italiam nōn amat.
(c)   deam nōn laudat <u>puella</u>.
(d)   tribūnus ā populō <u>praemium</u> accipit.
(e)   domina vīllam <u>servō</u> ostendit.
(f)   Brūtusne lacrimās <u>fīliae</u> videt?

(a)   Ascanius cum **agricolīs** errat. Ascanius wanders with the farmers.
(b)   **captīvī** Italiam nōn **amant**. The captives do not love Italy.
(c)   deam nōn **laudant puellae**. The girls do not praise the goddess.
(d)   tribūnus ā populō **praemia** accipit. The tribune receives rewards from the people.
(e)   domina vīllam **servīs** ostendit. The lady/mistress shows the villa to the slaves.
(f)   Brūtusne lacrimās **fīliārum** videt? Does Brutus see the tears of his daughters?

Chapter 4

A1. Translate:
(a)   puer magnum librum ā magistrō accipit.
(b)   cūr populus nostrum dominum superbum laudat?
(c)   estne dominus tuus captīvīs benignus?
(d)   poētās domina nostra nōn audit malōs.
(e)   poētane tuum amīcum īnsānum timet?

(a) The boy receives a great/large book from the teacher.
(b) Why are the people praising our arrogant master?
(c) Is your master kind to captives?
(d) Our mistress does not hear/ listen to bad poets.
(e) Does the poet fear your mad friend?

A2. Fill each gap with one Latin word:
(a)   captīvī tribūnum .... {*harsh*} timent.
(b)   dominus ā puerō .... {*good (wine)*} vīnum accipit.
(c)   servus tuus .... {*with a kind*} dominō contentus est.

(d)   vīlla nōn est .... {*for bad*} servīs.

(a) captīvī tribūnum **saevum** timent.
(c) dominus ā puerō **bonum** vīnum accipit.
(d) servus tuus **benignō** dominō contentus est.
(e) vīlla nōn est **malīs** servīs.

B. Translate:
(a)   neque Cleopātram neque Fulviam amat triumvir.
(b)   estne puer imperiō mātūrus?
(c)   servus dominō saevō profugus in agrōs venit.
(d)   in Graeciā prīmum dei deaeque inventī sunt?
(e)   vestrā in vīllā servī etiam sunt superbī.

(a) The triumvir loves neither Cleopatra nor Fulvia.
(b) Is the boy ready for power?
(c) The slave, a fugitive from his cruel owner, comes into the fields.
(d) Were gods and goddesses first discovered/invented in Greece?
(e) In your villa even the slaves are arrogant.

Chapter 5

A. Translate:
(a) poēta pecūniam vīsam capit.
(b) triumvirī inde creātī sunt.
(c) verba tribūnī ā multīs audīta sunt.
(d) servus praedam ā tribūnō captam videt.
(e) līberī Octāviae in vīllā sunt.
(f) lībertī in forum puerōs dūcunt.
(g) domina Brūtō est nova.

(a) E.g. The lady/mistress saw the money and took it.
(b) The triumvirs were then appointed.
(c) The words of the tribune were/ have been heard by many men/people.
(d) The slave sees the booty (which was/ has been) captured by the tribune.
(e) The children of Octavia are in the villa.
(f) The freedmen bring/lead the boys into the forum
(g) Brutus has a new mistress.

B1. Identify the case only of each underlined word (from the context if not by the ending):
(a) Marius imāginēs nōn habet.
(b) Sulla Samnītēs proeliō vīcit.
(c) duo cōnsulēs inde creātī sunt.
(d) Sulpicius indiciō servī suī ē vīllā retractus et occīsus est.
(e) contemnunt novitātem meam, ego illōrum ignāviam.

 (a) acc. (b) abl. (c) nom. (d) abl. (e) acc.

B2. Fill each gap:
(a) ō domine, cūr semper mihi .... {*are you*} saevus?
(b) captīvī etiam laetī .... {*are*}.

(c) meī amīcī ante equum ……………….. {*of the tribune*} ductī sunt.
(d) miser poēta rosās amicae ……………….. {*promised*} nōn habet.
(e) librī Graecōrum ……………….. {*captured*} in mēnsā sunt.

(a) ō domine, cūr semper mihi **es** saevus?
(b) captīvī etiam laetī **sunt**.
(c) meī amīcī ante equum **tribūnī** ductī sunt.
(d) miser poēta rosās amicae **prōmissās** nōn habet.
(e) librī Graecōrum **captōrum** in mēnsā sunt.

Chapter 6

A1. Fill each gap with one Latin word:
(a) Clōdia nōn poētam ……………….. {*does (not) love*}.
(b) Clōdia numquam poētam ……………….. {*has (never) loved*}.
(c) tūne tribūnum ……………….. {*you love*}?
(d) sed tū tribūnum numquam ……………….. {*you have (never) loved*}.
(e) puellae taurōs nōn ……………….. {*they do (not) chase*}.
(f) puellae taurōs numquam ……………….. {*they have (never) chased*}.
(g) Clōdiam nōn ……………….. {*we are (not) praising*}.
(h) Clōdiam numquam ……………….. {*we have (never) praised*}.

(a) amat (b) amāvit (c) amās (d) amāvistī (e) fugant (f) fugāvērunt (g) laudāmus (h) laūdāvimus.

A2. Fill each gap with one Latin word:
(a) tūne dominam .... {*did you praise*}?
(b) ego dominum .... {*I praised*}.
(c) servī deōs .... {*praised*}.
(d) poētam .... {*we loved*}.
(e) Sullam nōn .... {*they did (not) love*}.

(a) tūne dominam **laudāvistī**?
(b) ego dominum **laudāvī**.
(c) servī deōs **laudāvērunt**.
(d) poētam **amāvimus**.
(e) Sullam nōn **amāvērunt**.

B1. Translate:
(a) ubī habitās?
(b) quis in triumphō ductus est?
(c) Clōdius tribūnus est creātus summā triumvirī voluntāte.
(d) hīc, ō taurī, nostrō in agrō est agricola.

(a) Where do you live?
(b) Who was/has been led in the triumph?
(c) Clodius was appointed tribune through the utmost good will of the triumvir.
(d) Bulls, the farmer is here in our field.

B2. Change the verbs into the equivalent *present* tense ending, and translate your answer:
(a) ego in Africā pugnāvī.
(b) Marius numquam ōrnāmenta laudāvīt.

(c) taurōs <u>līberāvimus</u> nōn <u>fugāvimus</u>.
(d) servī nōn in vīllā sed in agrīs <u>habitāvērunt</u>.
(e) quis agricolam dominō <u>reconciliāvit</u>?
(f) aliquam ā dominā pecūniam <u>exspectāvī</u>.

(a) ego in Africā **pugnō**. I am fighting in Africa.
(b) Marius numquam ōrnāmenta **laudat**. Marius never praises ornaments.
(c) taurōs **līberāmus** nōn **fugāmus**. We are freeing the bulls, not chasing them.
(d) servī nōn in vīllā sed in agrīs **habitant**. The slaves do not live in the villa but in the fields.
(e) quis agricolam dominō **reconciliat**? Who is reconciling the farmer to his master/boss?
(f) aliquam ā dominā pecūniam **exspectō**. I expect some money from the/my mistress.

B3. Fill each gap with one Latin word, and translate:
(a) magister puerīs librōs ……………….. {*gave*}.
(b) ō Sexte, cūr in agrō ……………….. {*you live*}?
(c) Marius studium litterārum Graecārum nōn ……………….. {*does (not) commend*}.

(a) magister puerīs librōs **dedit**. The master/teacher gave/ has given the books to the boys.
(b) ō Sexte, cūr in agrō **habitās**? Sextus, why do you live in a field?
(c) Marius studium litterārum Graecārum nōn **probat**. Marius does not commend the study of Greek literature.

Chapter 7

A1. Fill each gap with one word:
(a)   cūr tū ……………….. {*you weep*}?
(b)   Pompēia servōs rīdēre ……………….. {*s/he orders*}.
(c)   nōn opulentī sumus sed equōs servōsque ……………….. {*we have*}.
(d)   cōnsulēs populum nōn ……………….. {*they fear*}.
(e)   quis nunc cum Catilīnā ……………….. {*s/he sits*}?
(f)   frāter meus nōn imāginēs sed multam praedam ……………….. {*s/he has*}

(a)   cūr tū **flēs**?
(b)   Pompēia servōs rīdēre **iubet**.
(c)   nōn opulentī sumus sed equōs servōsque **habēmus**.
(d)   cōnsulēs populum nōn **timent**.
(e)   quis cum Catilīnā **sedet**?
(f)   frāter meus nōn imāginēs sed multam pecūniam **habet**.

A2. Identify the case of each underlined word, and translate:
(a)   urbem Rōmam nōn habent <u>rēgēs</u>.
(b)   <u>cīvēs</u> in montibus elephantōs Hannibalis vident.
(c)   senātōrēs semper <u>novitātem</u> meam rīdent.
(d)   tribūnus captīvōs <u>cōnsulī</u> ostendit.
(e)   Hannibal in <u>montibus</u> manet.
(f)   estne Cicero fīlius <u>senātōris</u>?
(g)   nōn Mariō est cōpia <u>imāginum</u>.
(h)   <u>voluntātem</u> iūdicum populīque habēmus.
(i)   cōnsulēsne semper <u>Caesarī</u> pārent?
(j)   senātor nōn <u>vōcem</u> Cicerōnis sed mīlitum <u>clāmōrēs</u> timet.

(a)   nom.pl.; Kings do not have/control the city of Rome.

(b)   nom.pl.; The citizens see Hannibal's elephants in the mountains
(c)   acc.sing.; The senators always laugh at my newness/ laugh at me because I am new.
(d)   dat.sing.; The tribune shows the captives to the consul.
(e)   abl.pl.; Hannibal remains in the mountains.
(f)   gen.sing.; Is Cicero the son of a senator?
(g)   gen.pl.; Marius does not have an abundance of portaits.
(h)   acc.sing.; We have the good will of the judges and of the people.
(i)   dat.sing. Do the consuls always obey Caesar?
(j)   acc.sing, acc.pl.; The senator does not fear the voice of Cicero but the shouts of the soldiers.

B. Identify the case and number of each underlined word:
(a)   Lāocoōn ārdēns summā dēcurrit ab <u>arce</u>.
(b)   contemnunt <u>novitātem</u> meam.
(c)   mihi nova <u>nōbilitās</u> est.
(d)   <u>iūdicēs</u> habēmus quōs voluimus.
(e)   quotiēns mē <u>cōnsulem</u> interficere cōnātus es!
(f)   Gracchus ā <u>cōnsule</u> pulsus et occīsus est.

(a) abl.sing. (b) acc.sing. (c) nom.sing. (d) acc.pl. (e) acc.sing. (f) abl.sing.

Chapter 8

A1. Translate:
(a)   ō <u>fēlīx</u> amīce!
(b)   <u>īnfēlīcem</u> frātrem tuum in amphitheātrō vīdī.
(c)   taurōs <u>ingentēs</u> vīdimus.
(d)   cūr mortālēs semper deōs deāsque laudant?
(e)   Romulus ingentem urbem condidit.
(f)   mīrābilia audīta sunt.
(g)   ego imprudentem ferōcī taurō reconciliāvī.

(a)   Happy/fortunate friend!
(b)   I saw your unfortunate brother in the amphitheatre.
(c)   We saw the huge bulls.
(d)   Why do mortals always praise gods and goddesses?
(e)   Romulus (has) founded a huge city.
(f)   Remarkable/wonderful things were/ have been heard.
(g)   I (have) reconciled the unwitting man to the headstrong bull.

A2. Fill each gap with the correct form, and translate:
(a)   ……………….. {brevis,-e} est vīta.
(b)   Trōiānī verba deae cum ……………….. {ingēns} terrōre audiunt.
(c)   Clōdia in forō ……………….. {turpis,-e} poētam videt.

(a)   **brevis** est vīta. Life is short.
(b)   Trōiānī verba deae cum **ingentī** terrōre audiunt. The Trojans hear the words of the goddess with great terror.
(c)   Clōdia in forō **turpem** poētam videt. Clodia sees the disgraceful poet in the forum.

Chapter 9

B. Translate:

(a)   agricola metū taurī in vīllam fūgit.
(b)   Caesar cīvīlī bellō Pompēium vīcit.
(c)   mīlitesne nunc vīnum bibunt cum Caesare?
(d)   semper omnibus clēmentiam exhibeō maximē uxōrī meae.
(e)   ego in forō Milōnem dēfendī multīs audientibus.
(f)   Cicerōnī, virō optimō, semper pārēmus.
(g)   Octāviānus Scrībōniam in mātrimōnium accēpit.
(h)   Caesar dīligit Mārcī Brūtī mātrem Servīliam.

(a)   The farmer fled into the villa from/ because of fear of the bull
(b)   Caesar defeated Pompey in the civil war.
(c)   Are the soldiers now drinking wine with Caesar?
(d)   I always show mercy to everyone, especially to my wife.
(e)   I defended Milo in the forum with many people listening.
(f)   We (have) always obeyed Cicero, an excellent man.
(g)   Octavian received Scribonia in marriage.
(h)   Caesar loves Servilia, the mother of Marcus Brutus.

Chapter 10

B1. Give the case and number of each underlined word:
(a)   Mārcus cum <u>socrū</u> pācem fēcit.
(b)   nōbīs vērō <u>Īdūs</u> Mārtiae nihil dedērunt.
(c)   agricolae cum ingentī terrōre ac <u>tumultū</u> in vīllam fugērunt.
(d)   quis <u>caput</u> Cicerōnis rettulit?
(e)   in novā vīllā nostrā <u>porticūs</u> magnae sunt.

(a)   abl.sing
(b)   nom.pl.
(c)   abl.sing.
(d)   acc.sing.
(e)   nom.pl.

B2. Translate:
(a)   frāter meus dē triumvirō iubet nōs esse sine cūrā.
(b)   pāx facta est cum uxōre Antōniī.
(c)   quis mīlitēs iussit Perusīnos trucīdāre?
(d)   uxor mea familiārium omnium grātiam tenuit.
(e)   vīsne, ō Attice, caput manūsque vidēre Cicerōnis?
(f)   mīlitēs Caesaris cum ingentī tumultū in forum iniērunt.
(g)   volō taurum mactāre ad āram deae. ubī est taurus?
(h)   agricola metū ingentis taurī ex ārā fūgit.
(i)   hōc tempore Antōnius cōnsul exercitum suum dūcere in Italiam cogitat.
(j)   quid scīs? ducisne iussū captīvī trucīdātī sunt.

(a)   My brother tells me to be without anxiety concerning the triumvir.
(b)   Peace was/ has been made with Antonius' (Antony's) wife.
(c)   Who (has) ordered the soldiers to slaughter the Perusini?
(d)   My wife (has) had/kept the good will of the entire household.
(e)   Atticus, do you want to see the head and hands of Cicero?
(f)   Caesar's soldiers entered the forum with a huge uproar.
(g)   I want to sacrifice the bull at the altar of the goddess. Where is the bull?

(h)   The farmer (has) fled from the altar out of fear of the huge bull.
(i)   At this time the consul Antonius (Antony) is contemplating leading his army into Italy.
(j)   What do you know? Were the captives/ have the captives been slaughtered by order of the commander?

Chapter 11

A1. Translate:
(a)   Antōnius cum Cleopātrā aberat.
(b)   matūrus imperiō erat Octāviānus.
(c)   Porsenna nōs iusserat Tarquinium accipere.
(d)   Antōniusne Octāviam uxōrem dīmīserat?
(e)   cūr in forō aderant trecentae fēminae?

(a)   Antonius (Antony) was absent with Cleopatra.
(b)   Octavianus (Octavian) was ready for power.
(c)   Porsenna had ordered us to receive Tarquin.
(d)   Had Antonius (Antony) dismissed his wife Octavia?
(e)   Why were three hundred women present in the forum?

A2. Fill each gap with one Latin word and translate your answer:
(a)   cum duābus amīcīs ……………. {*we were wandering*} silvā in magnā.
(b)   avāritia animōs hominum ……………. {*was exercising*}.
(c)   Clōdiusne Milōnī semper īnsidiās ……………. {*was preparing*}?
(d)   inimīcī Fulviae etiam līberōs eius exstinguere ……………. {*had wanted*}.
(e)   cūr tū ……………. {*three*} dōna rēgīnae dedistī?
(f)   Antōnius nōn contentus ……………. {*with one*} dominā erat.

(a)   cum duābus amīcīs **errābāmus** silvā in magnā. We were wandering in a large wood with two (girl)friends.
(b)   avāritia animōs hominum **exercēbat**. Greed was exercising the minds of men.
(c)   Clōdiusne Milōnī semper īnsidiās **parābat**? Was Clodius always preparing ambush for Milo?
(d)   inimīcī Fulviae etiam līberōs eius exstinguere **voluerant**. The enemies of Fulvia had even wanted to kill her children.
(e)   cūr tū **tria** dōna rēgīnae dedistī? Why have you given three gifts to the queen?
(f)   Antōnius nōn contentus **ūnā** dominā erat. Antonius (Antony) was not content with one mistress.

A3. Put each underlined verb into the *perfect* tense and translate your answer:
(a)   semper hīc <u>errō</u>.
(b)   Romulus centum <u>creat</u> senātōrēs.
(c)   quā tū audāciā patrēs <u>vocās</u>?
(d)   Pompēius dē Clōdiō <u>iubet</u> nōs esse sine cūrā.

(a)   semper hīc **errāvī**. I (have) always made a mistake here.
(b)   Romulus centum **creāvit** senātōrēs. Romulus (has) appointed a hundred senators.
(c)   quā tū audāciā patrēs **vocāvistī**? With what presumption did you summon/ have you summoned the senators?
(d)   Pompēius dē Clōdiō **iussit** nōs esse sine cūrā. Pompey (has) told us to be without anxiety concerning Clodius.

Chapter 12

A1. (i) Identify the tense of the underlined verbs; (ii) put these verbs into their equivalent future forms; and (iii) translate your answer:
(a)   Dīdō <u>errābat</u> silvā in magnā.   (errō,-āre)
(b)   Caesar navālī proeliō <u>vīcit</u>. (vincō,-ere)
(c)   nec vitia nostra nec remedia patī <u>possumus</u>.   (possum, posse)

(a) (i) imperfect (ii) errābit (iii) Dido will wander in a large wood.
(b) (i) perfect (ii) vincet (iii) Caesar will be victorious in a naval battle.
(c) (i) present (ii) poterimus (iii) We shall be able to bear neither our vices nor the remedies.

B1. Identify all nouns in the ablative, and translate:
(a)   vestīgia virī aliēnī in lectō sunt tuō.
(b)   sunt in illō numerō multī bonī.
(c)   Caesar in īmā cērā Gāium Octāvium adoptāvit.
(d)   urbem Rōmam ā prīncipiō rēgēs habuērunt.
(e)   Sabīnī cum līberīs ac coniugibus vēnērunt.
(f)   quā tū audāciā patrēs vocās?
(g)   Caesar Germānōs maximīs affēcit clādibus.
(h)   Pompēius dē Clōdiō iubet nōs esse sine cūrā.

(a)   lectō. There are traces of another man in your bed.
(b)   numerō. There are in that number many good men.
(c)   cērā. At the end of the document Caesar adopted Gaius Octavius.
(d)   prīncipiō. From the beginning kings held the city of Rome.
(e)   līberīs, coniugibus; The Sabines came with their children and wives.
(f)   audāciā; With what presumption do you summon the senators?
(g)   clādibus; Caesar afflicted the Germans with very great disasters.
(h)   Clōdiō, cūrā; Pompey tells us not to worry about Clodius.

B2. Give the case of each underlined word:
(a)   Augustus ipse <u>iūs</u> dīxit assiduē.
(b)   Augustus cūnctōs <u>dulcēdine</u> ōtiī pellexit.
(c)   rem pūblicam ex meā potestāte in <u>senātūs</u> populīque Rōmānī arbitrium trānstulī.
(d)   revocāta est pāx, restitūta vīs lēgibus, iūdiciīs auctōritās, <u>senātuī</u> maiestās.
(e)   Augustus <u>cohortēs</u> decimātās hordeō pāvit.

 (a) acc. (b) abl. (c) gen. (d) dat. (e) acc.

Chapter 13

A1. Fill the gaps with the correct verb as guided, and translate:
(a)   Hannibal mīlitibus praedam ……………….. {future of 'dō, dare, dedī, datum'}.
(b)   cūr tribūnus servōs Sextī ……………….. {pluperfect of 'necō,-āre,-āvī,-ātum'}?
(c)   meus dominus Graecōs semper ……………….. {imperfect of 'contemnō,-ere, contempsī, contemptum'} sed nunc laudat.
(d)   mīlitēsne in forō ……………….. {future of 'maneō,-ēre, mānsī, mānsum'}?

(e)   cūr immortālēs vītam meae fīliae ……………….. {perfect of 'auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātum'}?

(f)   vōsne, ō amīcī, mē tribūnum ……………….. {future of 'creō,-āre,-āvī,-ātum'}?

(g)   nōs sine lacrimīs carmen audīre nōn ……………….. {future of 'possum, posse, potuī' }.

(a)   Hannibal mīlitibus Ītaliam **dabit**. Hannibal will give booty to the soldiers.
(b)   cūr tribūnus servōs Sextī **necāverat**? Why had the tribune killed the slaves of Sextus?
(c)   meus dominus Graecōs semper **contemnēbat** sed nunc laudat. My master always used to despise the Greeks but now he praises them.
(d)   mīlitēsne in forō **manēbunt**? Will the soldiers remain in the forum?
(e)   cūr immortālēs vītam meae fīliae **abstulērunt**? Why have the immortals taken away the life of my daughter?
(f)   vōsne, ō amīcī, mē tribūnum **creābitis**? Friends, will you appoint me tribune?
(g)   nōs sine lacrimīs carmen audīre nōn **poterimus**. We shall not be able to hear the poem/song without tears.

A2. Complete each pair of sentences according to the model:
taurusne servōs fugāvit? (*Did the bull chase the slaves?*)
            — vērō, servī ā taurō fugātī sunt. (*Yes, the slaves were chased by the bull.*)
(a) senātōrēsne Caesarem occīdērunt?
            — vērō, Caesar ā senātōribus ……………….. est.
(b) Gallōsne Caesar vīcit?
            — vērō, …………………………………….
(c) Mariusne Iugurtham in triumphō dūxit?
            — vērō, …………………………………….
(d) audīvitne carmen prīnceps?
            — vērō, …………………………………….
(e) …………………………………………..?
            — vērō, poēta ab Augustō discēdere iussus est.

 (a) senātōrēsne Caesarem occīdērunt?
            —vērō, Caesar ā senātōribus **occīsus** est.
(b) Gallōsne Caesar vīcit?
            —vērō, **Gallī ā Caesare victī sunt**.
(c) Mariusne Iugurtham in triumphō dūxit?
            —vērō, **Iugurtha in triumphō ductus est**.
(d) audīvitne carmen prīnceps?
            —vērō, **carmen ā prīncipe audītum est**.
(e) **Augustusne poētam discēdere iussit?**
            —vērō, poēta ab Augustō discēdere iussus est.

Chapter 14

A1. Change each sentence into a passive construction:
(a) dux mīlitēs laudavit.
(b) captīvī leōnem vīdērunt.
(c) cōnsul urbem cēpit.
(d) domina carmina audīvit.

(a) mīlitēs ā duce laudātī sunt.
(b) leō ā captīvīs vīsus est.
(c) urbs ā cōnsule capta est.

(d) carmina ā dominā audīta sunt.

A2. Change each sentence into an active construction:
(a)   vīlla ā servīs est relicta.
(b)   corpora in flūmine ā puellīs vīsa sunt.
(c)   fīliane prīncipis ā poētā amāta est?

(a)   servī vīllam relīquērunt
(b)   puellae corpora in flūmine vīdērunt.
(c)   fīliamne prīncipis poēta amāvit?

B1. Fill each gap with the correct pronoun, and translate:
(a) ō Caesar, cūr dictātūram ……………….. {*to you*} dēlātam nōn recēpistī?
(b) ego ……………….. {*you* [pl.]} dē Clōdiā iubeō esse sine cūrā.
(c) ūnus homō ……………….. {*for us*} rem restituit.
(d) Parthōs signa reddere ……………….. {*to me*} coēgī.

(a) ō Caesar, cūr dictātūram **tibi** dēlātam nōn recēpistī? Caesar, why did you not accept/ have you not accepted the dictatorship which was/ has been offered to you?
(b) ego **vōs** dē Clōdiā iubeō esse sine cūrā. I tell you to be without anxiety concerning Clodia.
(c) ūnus homō **nōbīs** rem restituit. One man recovered the situation for us.
(d) Parthōs signa reddere **mihi** coēgī. I forced the Parthians to return the standards to me.

B2. Change each sentence into an active construction:
(a)   servus ā dominō manūmissus est.
(b)   populī Rōmānī prospera vel adversa clārīs scrīptōribus memorāta sunt.

(a)   dominus servum manūmīsit.
(b)   populī Rōmānī prospera vel adversa clārī scrīptōrēs memorāvērunt.

B3. Change each sentence into a passive construction:
(a)   ego rem pūblicam līberāvī.
(b)   Caesar rēgnum Aegyptī Cleopātrae permīsit. (*say* the kingdom of E. was ...)
(c)   senātōrēs novitātem meam contemnunt.

(a)   rēs pūblica ā mē līberāta est.
(b)   rēgnum Aegyptī ā Caesare Cleopātrae permissum est.
(c)   novitās mea ā senātōribus contemnitur.

Chapter 15

A1. Translate:
(a) ō poēta, arma virumque canās!
(b) ō Lesbia, utinam mē amēs!
(c) utinam abeās!

(a) O poet, may you sing of arms and a man!
(b) O Lesbia, if only you would love me!
(c) If only you'd go away!

A2. Identify (i) the meaning, (ii) the ablative singular and (iii) accusative plural of

(a) aedēs, aedis; (b) labor, labōris; (c) cīvis, cīvis; (d) arx, arcis; (e) pictor, pictōris; (f) error, errōris; (g) latrō, latrōnis; (h) scelus, sceleris; (i) nōmen, nōminis; (j) caput, capitis; (k) urbs, urbis; (l) cliēns, clientis; (m) flōs, flōris; (n) vulnus, vulneris; (o) homō, hominis; (p) vēnātor, vēnātōris

(a) shrine, aede, aedēs
(b) toil, labōre, labōrēs
(c) citizen, cīve, cīvēs
(d) citadel, arce, arcēs
(e) painter, pictōre, pictōrēs
(f) error, errōre, errōrēs
(g) robber, latrōne, latrōnēs
(h) crime, scelere, scelera
(i) name, nōmine, nōmina
(j) head, capite, capita
(k) city, urbe, urbēs
(l) client, cliente, clientēs
(m) flower, flōre, flōrēs
(n) wound, vulnere, vulnera
(o) man/person, homine, hominēs;
(p) huntsman, vēnātōre, vēnātōrēs

B. Identify the deponent verb as it appears in each sentence, and translate:
(a)   Ītaliam nōn sponte sequor.
(b)   Caesar Cleopātram fīlium appellāre nōmine suō passus est.
(c)   quotiēns mē cōnsulem interficere cōnātus es!
(d)   rēgīna vīsere rēgiam vultū serēnō ausa est.
(e)   Caesar Germānōs aggressus maximīs clādibus affēcit.
(f)   nec vitia nostra nec remedia patī possumus.

(a)   sequor; It is not my choice I make for Italy.
(b)   passus est; Caesar allowed Cleopatra to call her son by his name.
(c)   cōnātus es; How many time did you try/ have you tried to kill me the consul!
(d)   ausa est; The queen (has) dared to gaze on her palace with a calm expression.
(e)   aggressus; Having attacked the Germans Caesar afflicted them with very great disasters.
(f)   patī; We cannot bear either our vices nor the remedies.

Chapter 16

A. Identify whether the subordinate clause(s) in each sentence is one of purpose, result, indirect command, indirect question or after a verb of fearing; and translate:
(a)   Caesarem ego interrogāvī cūr repudiāsset uxōrem.
(b)   cōnsul verētur nē avāritia animōs cīvium exerceat.
(c)   rogāsne quis rem pūblicam līberāverit?
(d)   timēbāmus nē nostra vīlla vetustāte collāpsa esset.
(e)   Caesar ā mīlitibus petīvit num cum Pompēiō fugissent.
(f)   tūne es tam benigna ut mē iuvēs?
(g)   tūne ad vīllam nostram venīs ut nōs iuvēs?
(h)   quis imperāvit servīs ut vīllam relinquant?

(a)   indirect question; I asked Caesar why he had divorced his wife.
(b)   verb of fearing; The consul is afraid that greed exercises the minds of the citizens.
(c)   indirect question; Do you ask who has liberated the Republic?

(d) verb of fearing; We were afraid that our villa had collapsed with old age.
(e) indirect question; Caesar sought from the soldiers whether they had fled with Pompeius (Pompey).
(f) result; Are you so kind that you may help me?
(g) purpose; Are you coming to our villa to help us?
(h) indirect command; Who ordered the slaves to leave the villa?

B. Translate:
(a) Rōmam cum exercitū adiit Porsenna ut obsidiōne premeret.
(b) ā tē petimus ut tuum vīnum pōtēmus.
(c) quotiēns tibi mōnstrāvī ut tuae dominae mōrem gerās.
(d) Antōnius et Caesar convēnērunt circā Brundusium ut pācem compōnerent.

(a) Porsenna approached Rome with an army so that he might press (the city) with a blockade.
(b) We seek from you that we may drink wine your wine.
(c) How many times have I pointed out to you that you should humour your mistress.
(d) Antonius (Antony) and Caesar met near Brundusium to agree peace (terms).

Chapter 17

A. Translate:
(a) quis ferās in silvīs agitat?
(b) ō mulier, fac cubīle tuī marītī castum servēs.
(c) cui servus novus pāreat?—omnibus.
(d) fac dominae tuae mōrem gerās.

(a) Who is hunting wild animals in the woods?
(b) Woman, see that you keep the bed of your husband chaste.
(c) Whom is a new slave to obey?—Everyone.
(d) See that you humour your mistress.

B. Identify the antecedent of each underlined relative pronoun, and translate:
(a) Antōnius ad sē venīre centuriōnēs eōsque ante pedēs suōs uxōrisque suae, quam sēcum gravis imperātor ad exercitum dūxerat, iugulārī coēgit.
(b) hic vir, hic est, tibi quem prōmittī saepius audīs.
(c) ea nōbīs ērepta sunt, quae hominibus nōn minus quam līberī cāra esse dēbent.
(d) tribūnus inter aliōs quī in eādem sēditiōne occīsī erant īnsepultus in flūmen prōiectus est.

(a) uxōris; Antonius (Antony) compelled the centurions to come to him, and before his feet and the feet of his wife—whom the eminent general had brought with him to the army—he had their throats cut.
(b) vir; This is the man, this is he whom rather often you hear being promised to you.
(c) ea; Those things have been taken from us which ought to be no less dear to people than their children.
(d) aliōs; The tribune was thrown unburied into the river among others who had been killed in the same rebellion.

Chapter 18

A. Translate:

13

quis urbem novam sub Albānō monte condidit?
duo servī quī fūgerant, alter in templum alter ē urbe, captī sunt.
cuius uxor est Lāvīnia?
nunc nōbīs est nōbilitās quamquam ūllas imāginēs numquam habuimus.

Who founded the new city under the Alban hill(s)?
The two slaves who had fled, one into the temple, the other out of the city, were/ have been captured.
Whose wife is Lavinia?
Now we have high rank, although we never had any portraits.

B1. What is the case and number of:
(a) flagella (18.1)
(b) virō (18.2)
(c) mancipia (18.3)
(d) servīs (18.4)
(e) lībertīs (18.14)

 (a) acc.pl. (b) dat.sing. (c) acc.pl. (d) abl.pl. (e) dat.pl.

B2. Translate:
(a) estne dīgnius cum clientibus quam lībertīs discumbere? [dīgnius = *more becoming*, *more dignified*]
(b) quisquis servus effēcerit ut amīcae Lesbiae mē plūs quam Caelium dīligant meam amīcitiam retinēbit.

(a) Is it more dignified to recline at table with clients than with freedmen?
(b) Whichever slave brings it about that the friends of Lesbia love me more than Caelius will keep my friendship.

Chapter 19

A1. Translate:
(a) iterum rēgīna miserrima ducem Trōiānum ōrāvit ut manēret.
(b) meus frāter semper plūs vīnī quam ego bibēbat.
(c) o amīce, moneō ut tantum doctissimōs ē novīs servīs retineās.
(d) sunt in illā domō servī optimī, doctissimī, sed etiam vīliōrēs, impudentiōrēs.
(e) Clōdia quam omnēs amīcae nōn sōlum nōbilior vērum etiam nōtior erat.

(a) Again the most wretched queen begged the Trojan leader to stay.
(b) My brother always drank/ was drinking/ used to drink more wine than me/ I did.
(c) Friend, I advise that you keep only the most learned of the new slaves.
(d) There are in that house very good slaves, very learned ones, but also rather worthless and shameless ones.
(e) Clodia was not only more noble than all her friends but also more notorious.

A2. Identify any adverbs in each sentence, and translate:
(a) equus tuus speciōsius īnstrātus erit quam uxor vestīta.
(b) vix hominēs sine lacrimīs intuērī trucīdātī membra cīvis poterant.
(c) nihil aequē amōrem incitat et accendit quam carendī metus.
(d) vir sānē sapit atque illam etiam amplius amābit.

(a) speciōsius; Your horse will be decked out more showily than your wife will be dressed.

(b)   vix; Scarcely could men look without tears at the body-parts of the citizen who had been butchered.
(c)   aequē; Nothing arouses and stimulates affection as much as the fear of loss.
(d)   sānē; Clearly the man has good sense, and now he will love her/ that woman even more.

A3. Translate:
(a) certē peius est, haec sufferre et perpetī.
(b) sīs, ō Fortūna, mihi semper benignissima.
(c) dīc mihi, quī servī sunt obscēniōrēs quam Britannī?

(a) Certainly it is worse to suffer and endure this/ these things.
(b) O Fortuna (Fortune), may you always be very kind to me.
(c) Tell me, which slaves are more obscene than Britons?

Chapter 20

A1. Match each Latin abstract noun to its meaning:
aetās, aetātis; dīgnitās, dīgnitātis; fēcunditās, fēcunditātis;
gravitās, gravitātis; potestās, potestātis; probitās, probitātis;
secūritās, secūritātis; vetustās, vetustātis; voluntās, voluntātis

age, lifetime, era	……………………………………
goodness, honesty	……………………………………
old age	……………………………………
power, authority	……………………………………
rank, merit	……………………………………
security, safety	……………………………………
wish, choice, inclination	……………………………………
weight, seriousness	……………………………………
fruitfulness, fertility	……………………………………

age, lifetime, era	aetās, aetātis
goodness, honesty	probitās, probitātis
old age	vetustās, vetustātis
power, authority	potestās, potestātis
rank, merit	dīgnitās, dīgnitātis
security, safety	secūritās, secūritātis
wish, choice, inclination	voluntās, voluntātis
weight, seriousness	gravitās, gravitātis
fruitfulness, fertility	fēcunditās, fēcunditātis

A2. Give the principal parts of each verb whose participle is underlined, and translate:
(a)   neque tē teneō, neque <u>dicta</u> refellō.
(b)   <u>revocātā</u> pāce, rediit cultus agrīs.
(c)   Martiālis ā centum discipulīs <u>tāctus</u> nunc febrem habet.
(d)   nōnne dōna ā Caesare <u>relicta</u> habēs?

(a)   dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictum; I neither keep you nor challenge what you have said.
(b)   revocō, revocāre, revocāvī, revocātum; With peace restored, cultivation returned to the fields.
(c)   tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum; Martial, who was/ has been touched by a hundred students, now has a fever.

(d)   relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum; Surely you have the gifts (which were/ have been) abandoned/left by Caesar?

B1. Give the principal parts of the verbs from which these participles are created:
 (a) subiectīs (b) doctī (c) pulsus (d) retractum

(a) subiciō, subicere, subiēcī, subiectum
(b) doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum
(c) pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum
(d) retrahō, retrahere, retraxī, retractum

B2. Give the case, gender and number of each underlined participle:
(a)   scissā gaudēns vādit Discordia pallā.
(b)   cūncta plēbs, novārum rērum studiō, Catilīnae incepta probābat.
(c)   plēbs caput Cinnae praefixum hastae circumtulit.
(d)   fuerat animus coniūrātīs corpus occīsī in Tiberim trahere.
(e)   Caesar fīlium rēgīnae retractum ē fugā suppliciō affēcit.
(f)   Volumnia, duos parvos ferens filios, in castra hostium ībat.

(a)   nom.fem.sing.
(b)   acc.neut.pl.
(c)   acc.neut.sing.
(d)   dat.masc.pl.
(e)   acc.masc.sing.
(f)   nom.fem.sing.

Chapter 21

A. Translate:
(a)   quis tuus captīvus fierī vult?
(b)   ō Mārcelle, puer miserrime, sī vixissēs, prīnceps fuissēs.
(c)   mī amīce, nisi Graecās litterās didiceris, numquam doctus fiēs.
(d)   servī ipsī vīnum hausissent, nī dominus sē coercuisset.
(e)   sī poēta nōs dulcēdine carminum pellexisset, nunc eum laudārēmus.

(a)   Who is willing to become your prisoner?
(b)   Marcellus, most wretched boy, if you had lived you would have been princeps/emperor.
(c)   My friend, unless you learn Greek letters, you will never be(come) educated.
(d)   The slaves themselves would have drunk the wine if the master had not restrained them.
(e)   If the poet had won us over with the sweetness of his poems, now we would be praising him.

B1. Give the nominative singular of: (a) mōribus [21.6] (b) mulierem [21.8] (c) arte [21.11]   (d) curribus [21.11]   (e) certāmine [21.11]

 (a) mōs (b) mulier (c) ars (d) currus (e) certāmen.

B2. Translate:
(a)   tot mīlia captīvorum ad bēstias data sunt.
(b)   etiam sī tū dea essēs, nōn tē amārem.
(c)   Octāviusne, sī parēns nōn occīsus esset, nunc prīnceps esset?
(d)   quārē tamen tū ipse pilam repetis sī omnēs hōs servōs habēs?
(e)   Caesar, rē pūblicā in senātūs populīque Rōmānī arbitrium trānslātā, appellātus

est 'Augustus'.

(a)   So many thousands of captives were/ have been given to the beasts.
(b)   Even if you were a goddess I would not love you.
(c)   If his parent had not been killed would Octavius now be princeps/emperor?
(d)   But why do you yourself seek the ball again if you have all these slaves?
(e)   After the Republic had been handed over to the authority of the senate and of the people of Rome, Caesar was called 'Augustus'..

Chapter 22

A1. Identify the infinitive in each sentence, and translate:
(a) nec vitia nostra nec remedia patī possumus.
(b) sīc istī solent superbī subdomārī.

(a) **patī**, present infinitive (deponent); We can endure neither our vices nor the remedies.
(b) **subdomārī**, present passive infinitive; Here's how those toffs are tamed.

A2. Fill each gap with the correct word to complete the imagined actual words or thoughts:
(a) Augustum ipsum adulteria exercuisse nē amīcī quidem negant.
"Augustus ipse adulteria ……………….. {*practised*}."

(b) nūllī sē dīcit mulier mea nūbere mālle quam mihi.
"ego nūllī quam tibi nūbere ……………….. {*I prefer*}"

(c) tē, Tyrrhēne, ferās agitāre putāstī?
"ego ferās ……………….. {*I am hunting*}."

(d) iam sciō mē nūdum displicuisse tibi.
"tibi ……………….. {*I have displeased*}."

(a) "Augustus ipse adulteria **exercuit**."
(b) "ego nūllī quam tibi nūbere **mālō**."
(c) "ego ferās **agitō**."
(d) "tibi **displicuī**."

B1. Explain these words (and endings): (a) maius (b) melius [both 22.6]

Both are accusative neuter singular of the respective comparative adjectives: **maior** (magnus,-a,-um) and **melior** (bonus,-a,-um).

B2. In the first line of 22.8 the verb '*is*' is understood. What would it be in Latin?

sit (indirect question)

B3. Complete the indirect statements by filling each gap with a single word. Then translate both the indirect and direct statements (which are also there to guide you):

(a) Marius dīxit optimātēs novitātem suam, sē illōrum ignāviam ……………….. {contemnō,-ere, contempsī, contemptum}.
["optimātēs contemnunt novitātem meam, ego illōrum ignāviam."]

(b) scrībunt quīdam trecentōs ad āram Dīvō Iūliō extructam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum mōre ……………….. esse {mactō,-āre, mactāvī, mactātum}.

["trecentī ad āram Dīvō Iūliō extructam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum mōre mactātī sunt."]

(c) Servīlia ex senātūs cōnsultō frūmentāriam rem sē ……………….. {tollō,-ere, sustulī, sublātum} esse dicit.
["frūmentāriam rem ex senātūs cōnsultō tollam."]

(a) Marius dīxit optimātēs novitātem suam, sē illōrum ignāviam **contemnere**.
Marius said that the aristocrats despised his new status and that he despised their idleness.
"The aristocrats despise my new status and I despise their idleness."

(b) scrībunt quīdam trecentōs ad āram Dīvō Iūliō extructam Īdibus Mārtiīs hostiārum mōre **mactātōs** esse.
Some write that on the Ides of March three hundred men were sacrificed in the manner of sacrificial animals at the altar constructed in honour of Divine Julius.
"On the Ides of March three hundred men were/ have been sacrificed in the manner of sacrificial animals at the altar constructed in honour of Divine Julius."

(c) Servīlia ex senātūs cōnsultō frūmentāriam rem sē **sublātūram** esse dicit.
Servilia says that she will remove the business of the corn supply from the decree of the senate.
"I will remove the business of the corn supply from the decree of the senate."

Chapter 23

A1. Translate:
(a) cūr carmina Cicerōnis mihi audienda sunt?
(b) nunc captīvī in amphitheātrum sunt dūcendī.
(c) currus novus tibi emendus est.
(d) ēheu, quārē mē repudiās?

(a) Why should I listen to the poems of Cicero?
(b) Now the captives are to be/ should be brought into the amphitheatre.
(c) You should buy a new chariot.
(d) Alas, why are you divorcing/rejecting me?

A2. Translate into Latin, including a gerundive in each sentence:
(a)   The wine should be drunk.
(b)   Augustus should be praised.
(c)   The queen should be led in a triumph.

(a)   vīnum est bibendum.
(b)   Augustus est laudandus.
(c)   rēgīna in triumphō (dē)dūcenda est.

B1. Identify the noun with which each underlined gerundive agrees, and translate:
(a)   trīgintā ferē mīlia servōrum capta dominīs ad supplicium <u>sūmendum</u> trādidī.
(b)   discite quō sit vōbīs fōrma <u>tuenda</u> modō.
(c)   id satis habitum est ad frūctūs ex agrīs <u>vectandōs</u>.

(a)   **supplicium**; Around 30,000 slaves who had been captured I handed over to their owners for punishment to be exacted.
(b)   **fōrma**; Learn in what way (your) beauty is to be preserved by you.
(c)   **frūctūs**; That was considered sufficient for the transport of produce (lit. for the produce to-be-transported) from the fields.

B2. Translate:

(a) eloquentia concupīscenda est.
(b) in Britanniā bellum fēminīs sūmendum est.
(c) propinquī Boudiccae inter mancipia habendī sunt.

(a) Eloquence is to be desired/aspired to.
(b) In Britain war is to be taken up by the women.
(c) Boudicca's relatives are to be treated like slaves.

Chapter 24

A1. Translate:
(a)   lacrimās puellae vidēre mihi nōn placet.
(b)   linguam Latīnam, mī amīce, tē docēbō.
(c)   Romulō placuit centum senātōrēs creāre.
(d)   nōn mihi placet prope Clōdiī sorōrem discumbere.
(e)   mī libet tē labōrantem spectāre.
(f)   vereor nē sine Octāviō Antōnius rem pūblicam teneat.
(g)   ego, sī dīvus essem, in caelō habitārem.

(a)   I do not like to see the girl's tears.
(b)   My friend, I will teach you Latin.
(c)   It seemed right to Romulus to appoint a hundred senators.
(d)   I do not like reclining for dinner near Clodius' sister.
(e)   I like to watch you working.
(f)   I fear that Antonius (Antony) without Octavius may control the Republic.
(g)   If I were a god I would be living in heaven.

A2. Translate each phrase into two Latin words, a preposition and noun:
(a)   on the horse
(b)   with the goddess
(c)   without his wife
(d)   into the river
(e)   in return for a gift
(f)   in the presence of the senators
(g)   out of the city
(h)   by Cicero
(i)   in front of his feet
(j)   concerning the slaves

(a)   in equō
(b)   cum deā
(c)   sine uxōre
(d)   in flūmen
(e)   prō donō
(f)   cōram senātōribus
(g)   ex urbe
(h)   ā Cicerōne
(i)   ante pedēs (prae pedibus)
(j)   dē servīs

B1. Translate:
(a)   quis ex aliīs deīs Prōserpinam ad superās aurās restituere cōnātus est?

(b)　Brūtōne placuit ad pālum dēligāre fīliōs?

(c)　cūr mortālēs omnia fierī dīvīnō nūmine rentur?

(d)　deinde puellae flūmen trānāvērunt; ubī ad <u>castra</u> ventum est, nuntiātumque est adesse agmen puellārum, prīmum rēx rīdēbat.

(e)　dīvus habēbātur Augustus vīvēns.

(a)　Who out of the other gods (has) tried to restore Prosperina to the air above?

(b)　Did Brutus like tying his sons to the stake?

(c)　Why do mortals think that all things happen through divine will?

(d)　Then the girls swam across the river; when they came to the camp and it was announced that a crowd of girls was present, at first the king was laughing.

(e)　Augustus was considered a god while he was alive.

Chapter 25

A1.　Identify the case of the underlined word:

(a)　tacē, Lucrētia. Sextus Tarquinius sum; <u>ferrum</u> in manū est.

(b)　Caesar Calpurniam <u>Pīsōnis</u> fīliam dūxit uxōrem.

(c)　citiusque ē mundō genus <u>hominum</u> quam Cicerō cēdet.

(d)　prīmum facinus <u>novī</u> prīncipātūs fuit Postumī Agrippae caedēs.

(e)　māter famulās ad lūmina longō exercet pēnsō, castum ut servāre <u>cubīle</u> coniugis possit.

(a) nom.　(b) gen.　(c) gen.　(d) gen.　(e) acc.

A2.　Explain the ending of each underlined word:

(a)　dominae Servium <u>trucīdātum</u> ostendit.

(b)　bellum maximē omnium <u>memorābile</u> erat.

(c)　neque tē teneō, neque <u>dicta</u> refellō.

(d)　quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs et <u>dōna</u> <u>ferentīs</u>.'

(e)　servus ob <u>scelus</u> dē Saxō dēiectus est.

(f)　cōnsilia adversāriōrum per <u>cuiusque</u> <u>mulierēs</u> exquīrēbat.

(a)　<u>acc</u>.masc.sing., agreeing with 'Servium', the object of 'ostendit'.

(b)　<u>nom</u>.neut.sing., agreeing with 'bellum', the subject of 'erat'.

(c)　<u>acc</u>.neut.pl. of the past participle (acting as a noun) of 'dīcō,-ere', object of 'refellō'.

(d)　<u>acc</u>.neut.pl., object of 'ferentīs'; acc.masc.pl. agreeing with 'Danaōs', the object of 'timeō'.

(e)　<u>acc</u>.neut.sing., after the preposition 'ob'.

(f)　<u>gen</u>.masc.sing. of 'quisque', dependent on 'mulierēs'; <u>acc</u>.fem.pl. after the preposition 'per'.

A3.　Do you know the difference in meaning between these words?

> animus,-ī / anima,-ae
> cōnsul,-is / cōnsultum,-ī
> crūs, crūris / crux, crucis
> cūnctus,-a,-um / cūnctor,-ārī
> dolus,-ī / dolor,-ōris;
> equus,-ī, / eques, equitis
> fāma,-ae / famēs, famis
> fortis,-e / forte (from 'fors, fortis' = *luck, chance*)
> fugō,-āre / fugiō,-ere
> gēns, gentis / genus, generis

> hīc / hic / hūc
> mēns, mentis / mēnsa,-ae
> morior, morī / moror, morārī
> mōs, mōris / mora,-ae
> occīdō,-ere / occidō,-ere
> parō,-āre / pāreō,-ēre
> quidem / quīdam / quiddam
> via,-ae / vīta,-ae

Check the meanings in the general vocabulary towards the end of the book.

Chapter 26

A1. Identify the case and number of each underlined word:
(a)   Aegyptum <u>imperiō</u> <u>populī</u> Rōmānī adiēcī.
(b)   fīnīta vīcēsimō <u>annō</u> bella cīvīlia, revocāta pāx, restitūta vīs lēgibus, iūdiciīs auctōritās, <u>senātuī</u> maiestās.
(c)   Discordiam cum <u>sanguineō</u> sequitur Bellōna flagellō.
(d)   strepitū <u>obscēnō</u> simul atque odōre viam implēbat.
(e)   Augustus cūncta <u>discordiīs</u> cīvīlibus fessa nōmine <u>prīncipis</u> sub imperium accēpit.

(a) dat.sing.; gen. sing. (b) abl. sing.; dat sing. (c) abl sing. (d) abl sing. (e) abl. pl.; gen.sing.

A2. List these words in three groups according to whether they govern the accusative, dative or ablative:

> **ā (ab)** *by, from, away from*
> **ad** *to, towards, at*
> **ante** *before, in front of*
> **careō,-ēre** [2] *be without, lack, lose*
> **clārus,-a,-um** *famous for*
> **crēdulus,-a,-um** *trusting*
> **cūrō,-āre** [1] *care for*
> **dē** *from, down from, concerning*
> **dīgnus,-a,-um** *worthy of, deserving*
> **ē (ex)** *out of, from, away from*
> **faveō,-ēre** [2] *favour*
> **imperō,-āre** [1] *command*
> **in** *in, on*
> **in** *into, onto, against*
> **inter** *among, between*
> **invideō,-ēre** [2] *envy, begrudge*
> **licet** *it is permitted, allowed*
> **noceō,-ēre** [2] *harm, injure*
> **ob** *because of*
> **oportet** *it behoves*
> **parcō,-ere** [3] *spare*
> **pāreō,-ēre** [2] *obey*

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per *by means of, through, across, for*
placet *it pleases*
prō *in place of, in return for, for the sake of*
serviō,-īre [4] *be a slave (to), serve*
sine *without*
trāns *across*
ūtor,-ī [3; deponent] *use, profit by, benefit from*

+ Accusative
ad *to, towards, at*
ante *before, in front of*
cūrō,-āre [1] *care for*
in *into, onto, against*
inter *among, between*
ob *because of*
oportet *it behoves*
per *by means of, through, across, for*
trāns *across*

+ Dative
crēdulus,-a,-um *trusting*
faveō,-ēre [2] *favour*
imperō,-āre [1] *command*
invideō,-ēre [2] *envy, begrudge*
licet *it is permitted, allowed*
noceō,-ēre [2] *harm, injure*
parcō,-ere [3] *spare*
pāreō,-ēre [2] *obey*
placet *it pleases*
serviō,-īre [4] *be a slave (to), serve*

+ Ablative:
ā (ab) *by, from, away from*
careō,-ēre [2] *be without, lack, lose*
clārus,-a,-um *famous for*
dē *from, down from, concerning*
dīgnus,-a,-um *worthy of, deserving*
ē (ex) *out of, from, away from*
in *in, on*
prō *in place of, in return for, for the sake of*
sine *without*
ūtor,-ī [3; deponent] *use, profit by, benefit from*

B1. Explain the case of each underlined word:
(a)   Christiānum <u>mē</u> esse respondī.
(b)   cum ingentī terrōre ac <u>tumultū</u> populus in forum fugit.
(c)   omnium rērum ex quibus aliquid acquīritur, nihil est agrī <u>culturā</u> melius.
(d)   <u>nōbīs</u> rem pūblicam gubernantibus, nōnne togae arma cessērunt?
(e)   discite quō sit <u>vōbīs</u> fōrma tuenda modō.
(f)   eadem omnibus pōnō, quōs ad cēnam, nōn ad notam invītō.
           —etiamne <u>lībertīs</u>?
(g)   licet <u>nōbīs</u> dare tribūtum Caesarī, an nōn?
(h)   quid vōs iūmentum <u>mē</u> putātis esse aut lapidāriam nāvem?
(i)   quisquis servus sine dominicō <u>iussū</u> forās exierit accipiet plāgās centum.
(j)   centum mē tetigēre manūs aquilōne <u>gelātae</u>.

(a)   <u>Accusative</u> and Infinitive
(b)   <u>ablative</u> after 'cum'
(c)   <u>ablative</u> of comparison
(d)   <u>Ablative Absolute</u>
(e)   <u>dative</u> of agent with a gerundive
(f)   <u>dative</u> in apposition to 'omnibus' (or after 'pōnis' which is understood)
(g)   <u>dative</u> after 'licet'
(h)   <u>Accusative</u> and Infinitive
(i)   <u>ablative</u> with 'sine'
(j)   <u>nominative</u> in agreement with the subject 'manūs'

B2. Translate into Latin:
(a) Cleopātra asked whether Antōnius was kind to Octavia.
(b) The princeps ordered his daughter to leave the villa.
(c) Fulvia entered the forum so that she might speak to her husband.
(d) Who knows what is happening?

(a)   Cleopātra rogāvit num Antōnius Octāviae benignus esset.
(b)   prīnceps fīliam imperāvit ut vīllam relinqueret (iussit vīllam relinquere).
(c)   Fulvia in forum iniit ut coniugī/marītō/virō (suō) dīceret.
(d)   quis scit quid fiat?