

Learn to Read Latin (Second Edition), Workbook
Answer Key

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Introduction: Drill A (pages 1-4)

9. ta/men^x

11. hō/rum^x

13. flūc/tus^x

15. lau/dā/tur^x

17. mi/se/rae^x

19. gla/di/ōs^x

21. ob/ti/ne/ō^x

23. lī/ber/tās^x

25. in/quit^x

27. poe/nās^x

29. sae/vae^x

31. me/mo/rem^x

33. lup/pi/ter^x

35. sen/ten/ti/ā^x

37. au/rēs^x

39. lau/dā/ta^x

10. quae/que^x

12. op/tant^x

14. ge/runt^x

16. ha/ben/tur^x

18. quae/sī/vē/runt^x

20. coe/pe/rant^x

22. urbs^x

24. ser/vi/tūs^x

26. nau/tā/rum^x

28. pa/tri/am^x

30. ī/ram^x

32. lū/nō/nis^x

34. se/nā/tūs^x

36. am/bu/lā/vē/re^x

38. cae/cō^x

40. pe/rī/cu/lō/sī^x

41. mo/ri/en/tem^x

42. ia/ci/et^x

43. ia/ci/unt^x

44. dein/de^x

45. ge/re/ren/tur^x

46. lae/tis/si/mus^x

47. iū/ra^x

48. iam

49. am/bu/lā/ve/ris^x

50. con/vo/cā/vē/runt^x

51. is/tī/us^x

52. es/sē/tis^x

53. cē/pis/tī^x

54. ce/ci/dis/sent^x

55. san/gui/ne^x

56. an/gui/bus^x

57. cōn/suēs/cō^x

58. per/suā/dē/re^x

59. su/mus^x

60. a/gunt^x

61. in/tel/le/git^x

62. quem

63. haec

64. ae/quo/ra^x

65. ma/gis/trōs^x

66. pe/cū/ni/ō/sum^x

67. cōn/si/li/ō^x

68. ver/ba^x

69. a/quā^x

70. a/qua^x

71. ter/ru/ē/re^x

72. au/di/en/dō/rum^x

Chapter I: Drill 1 (pages 7-8)

- A. gender, number, and case.
- C.
- | | | |
|------|------------|---|
| Nom. | Nominative | Subject; Predicate Nominative |
| Gen. | Genitive | “of;” Possession |
| Dat. | Dative | “to” or “for;” Reference; Indirect Object |
| Acc. | Accusative | Direct Object; with certain prepositions |
| Abl. | Ablative | “from,” “with,” “in,” “by,” “on”;
Separation; Instrument/Association; Location |
| Voc. | Vocative | Direct Address |
- D.
1. nominative
 2. separation; ablative
 3. of
 4. Ablative of Means; would not
 5. dative
 6. Predicate Nominative; nominative
 7. Ablative of Accompaniment; would
 8. accusative
 9. from, with, in, by, and on
 10. Dative of Indirect Object; Accusative, Direct Object
 11. Direct Address
 12. Predicate Nominative

Chapter I: Drill 2-3 (pages 9-14)

- A.
1. five; declensions
 2. nominative singular, genitive singular, gender, and English meaning(s)
 3. a. the ending indicates the declension to which the noun belongs
b. the stem is found by dropping the genitive singular ending
 4. decline
 5. drop the ending of the genitive singular form
- C.
- | | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| Nom. | anima | animae |
| Gen. | animae | animārum |
| Dat. | animae | animīs |
| Acc. | animam | animās |
| Abl. | animā | animīs |
| Voc. | anima | animae |

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	poēta	poētae
Gen.	poētae	poētārum
Dat.	poētae	poētīs
Acc.	poētam	poētās
Abl.	poētā	poētīs
Voc.	poēta	poētae

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	via	viae
Gen.	viae	viārum
Dat.	viae	viīs
Acc.	viam	viās
Abl.	viā	viīs
Voc.	via	viae

- D.**
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. nautam | 2. viā |
| 3. agricolās | 4. animae |
| 5. puella | 6. īnsulae |
| 7. viīs | 8. patriae |
| 9. pecūniam | 10. nautae |
| 11. patriīs | 12. fāmae |
| 13. deārum | 14. puellam |
| 15. rēgīnā | 16. poētae |
| 17. Italiae | 18. agricolīs |
| 19. fēminās | 20. fīliae |
| 21. pecūniā | 22. īsulīs |

- E.**
1. acc. pl.: the girls (d.o.)
 2. gen. pl.: of the women
 3. nom. sing.: girl (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. sing.: girl (d.a.)

4. gen. sing.: of the woman
dat. sing.: to the woman
nom. pl.: women (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. pl.: women (d.a.)
5. acc. sing.: soul (d.o.)
6. acc. pl.: homelands (d.o.)
7. gen. pl.: of souls
8. dat. pl.: to/for the homelands
abl. pl.: from/with/in/by/on the homelands
9. abl. sing.: from/with/in/by/on the island
10. dat. pl.: to/for the farmers
abl. pl.: from/with/in/by/on the farmers
11. nom. sing.: farmer (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. sing.: farmer (d.a.)
12. acc. sing.: island (d.o.)

- F.**
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. fēminārum | 2. poētīs |
| 3. fāmā | 4. animārum |
| 5. rēgīnae | 6. agricolae |
| 7. puellae | 8. patriae |
| 9. deās | 10. (cum) pecūniā |
| 11. īnsulae | 12. puellae |
| 13. viīs | 14. nautās |
| 15. animae | 16. patria |
| 17. agricolae | 18. dea |
| 19. fīliam | 20. Italiae |

- G.**
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. out from the country | 2. against the poet |
| 3. out from Italy | 4. with the farmers |
| 5. into the street | 6. about the soul |
| 7. against the queen | 8. toward Italy |
| 9. toward the queen | 10. away from the island |
| 11. concerning fame | 12. toward the island |
| 13. with the poets | 14. in Italy |

15. away from the country
16. with a woman
17. away from Italy
18. against the sailors
19. with the girl
20. in the country
21. away from Italy with the sailors
22. both about money and about fame
23. in the homeland of the queen
24. out from the homeland of the women
25. into the streets with the farmers
26. with the poets of Italy
27. into the homeland of the poets
28. against the daughter of the farmer
29. concerning the sailor and the queen
30. out from the soul of the girl

- H.**
1. *fāma, fāmae f.*
 2. *fēmīna, fēmīnae f.*
 3. *poēta, poētae m.*
 4. *īnsula, īnsulae f.*
 5. *fīlia, fīliae f.*
 6. *dea, deae f.*
 7. *via, viae f.*
 8. *Italia, Italiae f.*
 9. *pecūnia, pecūniae f.*
 10. *rēgīna, rēgīnae f.*
 11. *agricola, agricolae m.*
 12. *puella, puellae f.*
 13. *nauta, nautae m.*
 14. *patria, patriae f.*

Chapter I: Drill 4 (pages 15-21)

B.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	ager	agrī
Gen.	agrī	agrōrum
Dat.	agrō	agrīs
Acc.	agrū	agrōs
Abl.	agrō	agrīs
Voc.	ager	agrī

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	filius	filī
Gen.	filī/filī	filīōrum
Dat.	filīō	filīs
Acc.	filium	filīōs
Abl.	filīō	filīs
Voc.	filī	filī

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	dominus	dominī
Gen.	dominī	dominōrum
Dat.	dominō	dominīs
Acc.	dominum	dominōs
Abl.	dominō	dominīs
Voc.	domine	dominī

D.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	dōnum	dōna
Gen.	dōnī	dōnōrum
Dat.	dōnō	dōnīs
Acc.	dōnum	dōna
Abl.	dōnō	dōnīs
Voc.	dōnum	dōna

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	cōsilium	cōsilia
Gen.	cōsiliī/cōnsilī	cōnsiliōrum
Dat.	cōnsiliō	cōnsiliīs
Acc.	cōsilium	cōsilia
Abl.	cōnsiliō	cōnsiliīs
Voc.	cōsilium	cōsilia

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	verbum	verba
Gen.	verbī	verbōrum
Dat.	verbō	verbīs
Acc.	verbum	verba
Abl.	verbō	verbīs
Voc.	verbum	verba

- E.**
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. domine | 2. agrōs |
| 3. dōnōrum | 4. servō |
| 5. librī | 6. vir |
| 7. dīs | 8. puerum |
| 9. virum | 10. cōsilia |
| 11. verbīs | 12. dominōs |
| 13. cōnsiliī/cōnsilī | 14. ferrīs |
| 15. fili | 16. bellōrum |
| 17. perīcula | 18. dīs |
| 19. gladiīs | 20. deōrum/deum |
| 21. oppidum | 22. factum |
| 23. dī | 24. aurō |

- F.**
1. gen. sing.: of the son
voc. sing.: son (d.a.)
 2. acc. sing.: master (d.o.)
 3. acc. pl.: sons (d.o.)

4. gen. sing.: of the master
nom. pl.: masters (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. pl.: masters (d.a.)
5. nom. pl.: plans (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. pl.: plans (d.a.)
acc. pl.: plans (d.o.)
6. nom. pl.: gods (subj., pred.nom.)
voc. pl.: gods (d.a.)
7. acc. pl.: books (d.o.)
8. acc. sing.: field (d.o.)
9. dat. sing.: to/for a gift
abl. sing.: from/with/in/by/on a gift
10. gen. pl.: of the plans
11. dat. pl.: to/for the men
abl. pl.: from/with/in/by/on the men
12. nom. pl.: words (subj., pred.nom.)
voc. pl.: words (d.a.)
acc. pl.: words (d.o.)
13. gen. sing.: of a slave
nom. pl.: slaves (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. pl.: slaves (d.a.)
14. dat. sing.: to/for iron
abl. sing.: from/with/in/by/on iron
15. gen. pl.: of the slaves
16. nom. sing.: sword (subj., pred.nom.)
voc. sing.: sword (d.a.)
acc. sing.: sword (d.o.)
17. nom. sing.: boy (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. sing.: boy (d.a.)
18. dat. pl.: to/for the swords
abl. pl.: from/with/in/by/on the swords
19. acc. pl.: fields (d.o.)

- 20. gen. sing.: of a sword
nom. pl.: swords (subj., pred. nom.)
voc. pl.: swords (d.a.)
- 21. voc. sing.: master (d.a.)
- 22. gen. sing.: of a plan

- G.**
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. puerō | 2. cōnsilia |
| 3. ferrum | 4. agrum |
| 5. aurō | 6. bella |
| 7. cum virīs | 8. cōnsiliī/cōnsilī |
| 9. domine | 10. filiōs |
| 11. dōnum | 12. verbīs |
| 13. librōrum | 14. perīculum |
| 15. puerīs | 16. ager |
| 17. (cum) dōnō | 18. ferrī/gladiī/gladī |
| 19. oppidum | 20. servīs |
| 21. deōrum/deum | 22. dī |

- H.**
- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. in war | 2. with the master |
| 3. against the boy | 4. away from the fields |
| 5. out from dangers | 6. toward the slave |
| 7. about words | 8. into the field |
| 9. with a sword | 10. in the book |
| 11. into dangers | 12. out from the field |
| 13. in the fields | 14. about the deeds |
| 15. to wars | 16. out from gold |
| 17. about a plan | 18. toward the boys |
| 19. away from the town | 20. about the book |
| 21. out from the town | 22. with a sword |
| 23. in danger | 24. in the fields |
| 25. with the sons into the fields | |
| 26. books (d.o.) about the gods | |
| 27. plans (subj., d.a., d.o.) of the gods | |

28. away from the field of the man
29. about the words of the master
30. out from the books of the boy
31. toward the town; away from the town
32. words (subj., d.a., d.o.) of the slave against masters

- I.**
1. *filius, filiī m.*
 2. *deus, deī m.*
 3. *verbum, verbī n.*
 4. *factum, factī n.*
 5. *ager, agrī m.*
 6. *aurum, aurī n.*
 7. *oppidum, oppidī n.*
 8. *puer, puerī m.*
 9. *servus, servī m.*
 10. *perīculum, perīculī n.*
 11. *ferrum, ferrī n.*
 12. *vir, virī m.*
 13. *gladius, gladiī m.*
 14. *bellum, bellī n.*
 15. *dominus, dominī m.*
 16. *dōnum, dōnī n.*
 17. *liber, librī m.*
 18. *cōnsilium, cōnsiliī n.*

Exercises, Chapter I (pages 23-35)

- A.**
1. to/for the girl and the boy
 2. to/for/by the plan of the gods
 3. both of a book and of a sword; both books and swords (subj., pred. nom., [d.a.])
 4. gods and goddesses (subj., pred. nom., d.a.)
 5. toward the islands with the sailors
 6. into the town; in the town
 7. gifts (subj., pred. nom., d.o., [d.a.]) of/for the woman
 8. words and deeds (subj., pred. nom., d.o., [d.a.])

9. about the books of the poets
10. into the street; in the street
11. out from Italy
12. away from the field with the farmer
13. a plan (subj., pred. nom., d.o., [d.a.]) about war
14. out from the country of the queen
15. of/for the daughter of the man; daughters (subj., pred. nom., d.a.) of the man
16. of the poet and of the sailor; to/for the poet and the sailor;
poets and sailors (subj., pred. nom., d.a.)
17. man and boy (subj., pred. nom., d.a.)
18. away from the island of the queen
19. the way (d.o.) toward the town
20. about the deeds of the gods
21. a woman and a man (d.o.)
22. into the fields of the homeland
23. O son; O sons
24. books and swords (d.o.)
25. the fame (subj., pred. nom., [d.a.]) of/for the goddess
26. to war
27. O gods and goddesses (d.a.)
28. with the women of the islands
29. about the soul of the poet
30. the roads (d.o.) of the towns
31. the money (d.o.) of the boy
32. both iron and gold (subj., pred. nom., d.o., [d.a.])
33. for/[from] the gods of the island
34. with the sailors
35. O slave (d.a.)
36. by/[for] word and deed
37. gifts (subj., pred. nom., d.o., [d.a.]) of the gods
38. with/[for] gold and iron

- B.**
1. agricolās Italiae
 2. ad agrōs cum puellā
 3. et filiōrum et filiārum
 4. in oppidīs rēgīnae
 5. servō et dominō
 6. cōnsilia puerōrum
 7. et aurum et ferrum
 8. (cum) librīs dē animā
 9. in viam cum fēminīs
 10. et virīs et puerīs
 11. facta deōrum/deum
 12. ad īnsulam cum servō
 13. in patriā nautārum
 14. liber dē perīculīs bellī
 15. ō virī fēminaeque
 16. ab oppidō in īnsulā
 17. fāmam puellae
 18. ad Italiam cum nautīs
 19. cōnsiliō deae
 20. verbīs factisque
 21. virum in oppidō
 22. fili
 23. serve
 24. et in īnsulā et in Italiā
 25. pecūniam virīs
 26. ex agrīs agricolae
 27. dē fāmā rēgīnae
 28. ad Italiam cum puerīs
 29. virī
 30. servīs patriae
 31. ab agrīs agricolārum
 32. domine
 33. fēminīs īnsulārum

34. dōna aurī
35. vir fēminaque
36. puer cum virīs
37. dōnum fēminae
38. verba in rēgīnam
39. cum puerō puellāque
40. filiās

- C.
1. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. prep. + abl. of accomp. sing. prep. + abl. sing.
Sentence: *The women* were walking *with the men* *in the street.*
Translation: Fēminae cum virīs in viā
 2. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. prep. + abl. sing. pred. nom. pl.
Sentence: *The men* *on the island* are *sailors.*
Translation: Virī in īnsulā nautae.
 3. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. d.o., acc. sing. i.o. dat. pl.
Sentence: *The gods* gave *advice* *to the men.*
Translation: Dī cōsilium virīs
 4. Syntax: conj. subj. nom. pl. conj. subj. nom. pl. prep. + acc. sing.
Sentence: *Both men* *and boys* are going *into war.*
Translation: Et virī et puerī in bellum
 5. Syntax: d.a. voc. sing. prep. + abl. pl.
Sentence: *Slave,* run *away from the fields.*
Translation: Serve ab agrīs
 6. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. gen. sing. i.o. dat. pl. d.o. acc. sing.
Sentence: *The queen* *of the island* gave *the women* *gold.*
Translation: Rēgīna īnsulae fēminīs aurum
 7. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. prep. + abl. sing. prep. + abl. of accomp. pl.
Sentence: *The farmer* walked *in the field* *with (his) sons.*
Translation: Agricola in agrō cum filiīs
 8. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. abl. of means sing.
Sentence: *The slave* was fighting *with a sword.*
Translation: Servus gladiō
 9. Syntax: d.o. acc. sing. prep. + abl. sing. d.a. voc. sing.
Sentence: I have written *a book* *about the soul.* *Son,* read it!
Translation: librum dē animā Fīlī

10. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. d.o. acc. pl. gen. sing.
Sentence: *The girls* fear *the dangers* *of war.*
Translation: Puellae pericula bellī
11. Syntax: d.a. voc. pl. conj. d.a. voc. pl. d.o. acc. sing. i.o. dat. pl.prep. + prep. +abl. pl.
Sentence: *O gods and goddesses, give fame* *to the sailors on the islands.*
Translation: Ō dī et deae fāmam nautīs in īnsulīs
12. Syntax: dat. of ref. pl. conj. dat. of ref. pl. subj. nom. pl. gen. pl.
Sentence: *To women and to girls* *the gifts* *of the gods* are dear.
Translation: Fēminīs et puellīs dōna deōrum
13. Syntax: d.a. voc. sing. prep. + acc. sing.
Sentence: *Daughter,* let us walk *toward the town.*
Translation: Fīlia ad oppidum
14. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. pred. nom. sing. gen. sing.
Sentence: *The woman* is *the queen* *of the country.*
Translation: Fēmina rēgīna patriae
15. Syntax: d.o. acc. pl. prep. + abl. sing. gen. of poss. sing.
Sentence: We saw *the streets* *in the country* *of the queen.*
Translation: viās in patriā rēgīnae
16. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. prep. + abl. sing. prep. + acc. sing.
Sentence: *The sailors* walked *out from the field* *into the town.*
Translation: Nautae ex agrō in oppidum
17. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. d.o. acc. sing. conj. abl. of means sing. conj. abl. of means sing.
Sentence: *The poets* bribed *the man both with money* *and with books.*
Translation: Poētae virum et pecūniā et librīs
18. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. pred. nom. pl.
Sentence: Many *poets* are *farmers.*
Translation: poētae agricolae
19. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. d.o. acc. pl. prep. + acc. sing.
Sentence: *The goddesses* sent *gifts* *into the homeland.*
Translation: Deae dōna in patriam
20. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. pred. nom. sing.
Sentence: *The girl* will become *a woman.*
Translation: Puella fēmina
21. Syntax: d.a. voc. sing. i.o. dat. pl. d.o. acc. sing. gen. of poss. pl.
Sentence: *Boy,* show *the slaves* *the money* *of the masters.*
Translation: Puer servīs pecūniam dominōrum

22. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. d.o. acc. sing. abl. of means pl.
Sentence: *The woman* persuaded *the man* *with words*.
Translation: Fēmina virum verbīs
23. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. pred. nom. sing.
Sentence: *The slave* became *a master*.
Translation: Servus dominus
24. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. d.o. acc. pl. prep. + abl. sing. prep. + abl. sing.
Sentence: *The men* were making *plans* *about war* *in Italy*.
Translation: Virī cōnsilia dē bellō in Italiā
25. Syntax: dat. of ref. pl. gen. sing. subj. nom. sing.
Sentence: *To the women* *of the island* *the sailor* seemed friendly.
Translation: Fēminīs īnsulae nauta
26. Syntax: d.a. voc. pl. d.o. acc. pl. gen. of poss. pl.
Sentence: *Boys*, did you hear *the words* *of the women*?
Translation: Puerī verba fēminārum
27. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. prep. + abl. sing. prep. + abl. of accomp. pl.
Sentence: *The girls* were walking *in the street* *with the boys*.
Translation: Puellae in viā cum puerīs
28. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. gen. of poss. sing. pred. nom. sing.
Sentence: *The homeland* *of the man* is *Italy*.
Translation: Patria virī Italia
29. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. prep. + abl. pl.
Sentence: *The sailors* will sail *away from the islands*.
Translation: Nautae ab īsulīs
30. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. prep. + abl. sing. prep. + acc. pl. gen. sing.
Sentence: *A rumor* *about the queen* flew *into the towns* *of Italy*.
Translation: Fāma dē rēgīnā in oppida Italiae
31. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. d.o. acc. sing. conj. d.o. acc. sing.
Sentence: *Poets* desire *fame* *and* *money*.
Translation: Poētae fāmam et pecūniam
32. Syntax: conj. d.o. acc. sing. conj. d.o. acc. sing. prep. + abl. sing.
Sentence: I see *both* *a sailor* *and* *a farmer* *in the field*.
Translation: et nautam et agricolam in agrō
33. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. d.o. acc. pl. abl. of means sing.
Sentence: *The poet* teaches *(his) sons* *with a book*.
Translation: Poēta filiōs librō

34. Syntax: d.o. acc. pl. gen. of sing. i.o. dat. pl. gen. of poss. sing.
Sentence: Did you show *the gifts* *of gold* *to the sons* *of the queen?*
Translation: *dōna aurī filiīs rēgīnae*
35. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. prep. + acc. sing. prep. + abl. of accomp. sing.
Sentence: *The man* was going *to Italy* *with (his) daughter.*
Translation: *Vir ad Italiam cum filiā*
36. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. abl. of means pl.
Sentence: *The men* are fighting *with swords.*
Translation: *Virī ferrīs*
37. Syntax: subj. nom. pl. gen. of poss. pl.
Sentence: *The fields* *of the farmers* are broad.
Translation: *Agrī agricolārum*
38. Syntax: d.a. voc. sing. prep. + abl. sing.
Sentence: Were you walking, *son,* *in the street?*
Translation: *fili in viā*
39. Syntax: subj. nom. sing. d.o. acc. sing. abl. of means sing.
Sentence: *The queen* rules *the country* *by the sword.*
Translation: *Rēgīna patriam gladiō*
40. Syntax: dat. of ref. pl. subj. nom. pl. gen. pl. conj. gen. pl.
Sentence: *To men* *the deeds* *of gods and* *goddesses* are terrifying.
Translation: *Virīs facta deōrum et deārum*

Chapter II: Drill 5-6 (pages 37-39)

- A.**
1. person, number, tense, voice, and mood.
 2. active and passive
 3. indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 4. present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect
- B.**
- Imperfect: past time with progressive/repeated aspect
Future: future time with simple OR progressive/repeated aspect
Perfect: present time with completed aspect OR past time with simple aspect
Pluperfect: past time with completed aspect
Future Perfect: future time with completed aspect

C.

	<i>Time</i>	<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Tense Name</i>
1.	future	simple	future
2.	past	repeated	imperfect
3.	present	progressive	present
4.	present	completed	perfect
5.	past	simple	perfect
6.	future	completed	future perfect
7.	present	simple	present
8.	past	completed	pluperfect
9.	present	progressive	present
10.	future	completed	future perfect
11.	past	repeated	imperfect
12.	past	simple	perfect
13.	past	completed	pluperfect
14.	past	progressive	imperfect
15.	present	progressive	present
16.	past	repeated	imperfect
17.	future	simple	future
18.	present	completed	perfect
19.	future	completed	future perfect
20.	past	completed	pluperfect

Chapter II: Drill 7-8 (pages 41-43)

- A.**
1. principal parts
 2. four; conjugations
 3. present active infinitive; “to”
 4. principal part two ending in **-āre**
 5. principal part two ending in **-ēre**
 6. drop the ending **-re** from principal part two

- B.**
1. errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum
 2. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus
 3. timeō, timēre, timuī, —
 4. dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitus
 5. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus
 6. labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum
 7. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus
 8. dō, dare, dedī, datus
 9. ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum
 10. dōnō, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātus
 11. videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus
 12. possum, posse, potuī, —
 13. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus
 14. optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus
 15. respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus
 16. habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus
 17. cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitātus
 18. mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, mōnstrāvī, mōnstrātus

C.	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
	<i>mōnstrō</i>	<i>mōnstrāre</i>	<i>mōnstrāvī</i>	<i>mōnstrātus</i>	show
	sum	esse	fuī	futūrus	<i>be; exist</i>
	videō	vidēre	vīdī	<i>vīsus</i>	see
	iubeō	iubēre	<i>iussī</i>	iussus	order
	dēbeō	<i>dēbēre</i>	dēbuī	dēbitus	owe; ought
	dō	dare	<i>dedī</i>	datus	give, grant

1	2	3	4	Meaning
timeō	timēre	timuī	-----	fear
possum	posse	potuī	-----	be able
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātus	love
respondeō	respondēre	respondī	respōnsus	answer

Chapter II: Drill 9 (pages 45-52)

- A.
1. respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus

Present	respondent	they are answering
Imperfect	respondēbant	they were answering
Future	respondēbunt	they will answer
 2. dō, dare, dedī, datus

Present	dās	you are giving
Imperfect	dabās	you were giving
Future	dabis	you will give
 3. dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitus

Present	dēbēs	you owe
Imperfect	dēbēbās	you used to owe
Future	dēbēbis	you will owe
 4. errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum

Present	errāmus	we are wandering
Imperfect	errābāmus	we were wandering
Future	errābimus	we shall wander
 5. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus

Present	iubēmus	we order
Imperfect	iubēbāmus	we used to order
Future	iubēbimus	we shall order

6.	labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum		
	Present	labōrat	he is working
	Imperfect	labōrābat	he was working
	Future	labōrābit	he will work
7.	amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus		
	Present	amat	she loves
	Imperfect	amābat	she used to love
	Future	amābit	she will love
8.	habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus		
	Present	habētis	you (pl.) have
	Imperfect	habēbātis	you (pl.) were having
	Future	habēbitis	you (pl.) will have
9.	optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus		
	Present	optō	I am desiring
	Imperfect	optābam	I was desiring
	Future	optābō	I shall desire
10.	videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus		
	Present	vident	they see
	Imperfect	vidēbant	they were seeing
	Future	vidēbunt	they will see

- B.**
1. 1st sing. pres. act. indic.; I fear
 2. 1st pl. fut. act. indic.; we shall order
 3. 3rd sing. fut. act. indic.; he will give
 4. 3rd pl. imperf. act. indic.; they used to wander
 5. 2nd sing. imperf. act. indic.; you were moving
 6. 2nd pl. fut. act. indic.; you (pl.) will love
 7. 1st sing. fut. act. indic.; I shall call
 8. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we are answering
 9. 2nd pl. pres. act. indic.; you (pl.) are pointing out

10. 1st sing. imperf. act. indic.; I was presenting
11. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we see
12. 2nd sing. fut. act. indic.; you will desire
13. 3rd pl. imperf. act. indic.; they were suffering
14. 3rd pl. fut. act. indic.; they will have
15. 2nd sing. pres. act. indic.; you are walking
16. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we grant
17. 3rd pl. fut. act. indic.; they will fear
18. 2nd pl. imperf. act. indic.; you (pl.) used to consider
19. 1st sing pres. act. indic.; I ought
20. 2nd pl. pres. act. indic.; you (pl.) are ordering

- C.**
1. vocābitis
 2. timēbat
 3. vidētis
 4. ambulō
 5. dēbēbis
 6. dat
 7. mōnstrābam
 8. cōgitāmus
 9. amat
 10. iubēbunt
 11. datis
 12. habeō
 13. movēbunt
 14. timēbās
 15. habētis
 16. vidēmus
 17. dōnābāmus
 18. dabant
 19. errābimus
 20. moveō

D.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Form</i>
1.	future	respondēbō
2.	present	habeō
3.	present	cōgitat
4.	future	optābis
5.	imperfect	optābāmus
6.	imperfect	dabant
7.	present	ambulātis
8.	present	errātis
9.	imperfect	vidēbam
10.	future	movēbit
11.	future	iubēbunt
12.	imperfect	mōnstrābāmus
13.	present	dēbēs
14.	present	dōnat
15.	imperfect	timēbātis
16.	future	vidēbimus
17.	present	vocāmus
18.	present	vocō
19.	imperfect	amābat
20.	imperfect	cōgitābās

E.	1.	vocābam
	2.	cōgitātis
	3.	vidēbat
	4.	dōnābis
	5.	ambulāmus
	6.	respondēbant
	7.	dās
	8.	labōrābit
	9.	movēbāmus
	10.	errō
	11.	optābitis
	12.	timent

13. iubēbās
14. amābimus
15. movet
16. mōnstrābant
17. dōnābō
18. dēbēs
19. vocābat
20. amant

Chapter II: Drill 10 (pages 53-56)

A.	1.	sum, esse, fuī, futūrus		
		Present	es	you exist
		Imperfect	erās	you were existing
		Future	eris	you will exist
	2.	possum, posse, potuī, —		
		Present	possunt	they are able
		Imperfect	poterant	they used to be able
		Future	poterunt	they will be able
	3.	sum, esse, fuī, futūrus		
		Present	est	he is
		Imperfect	erat	he used to be
		Future	erit	he will be
	4.	possum, posse, potuī, —		
		Present	possum	I am able
		Imperfect	poteram	I was able
		Future	poterō	I shall be able
	5.	sum, esse, fuī, futūrus		
		Present	estis	you (pl.) are
		Imperfect	erātis	you (pl.) were
		Future	eritis	you (pl.) will be

- B.**
1. 2nd sing. pres. act. indic.; you are able
 2. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we are able
 3. 3rd sing. imperf. act. indic.; he was
 4. 1st sing. imperf. act. indic.; I was able
 5. 3rd pl. pres. act. indic.; they are
 6. 1st sing. pres. act. indic.; I am
 7. 1st sing. fut. act. indic.; I shall be able
 8. 1st pl. imperf. act. indic.; we used to be
 9. 2nd pl. fut. act. indic.; you (pl.) will be
 10. 3rd pl. fut. act. indic.; they will be able
 11. 2nd sing. pres. act. indic.; you are
 12. 2nd pl. pres. act. indic.; you (pl.) are
 13. 3rd pl. imperf. act. indic.; they were able
 14. 2nd pl. imperf. act. indic.; you (pl.) were
 15. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we are
 16. 1st sing. pres. act. indic.; I am able
 17. 3rd pl. pres. act. indic.; they are able
 18. 2nd sing. imperf. act. indic.; you were able
 19. 3rd pl. fut. act. indic.; they will be
 20. 2nd sing. fut. act. indic.; you will be

C.

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Form</i>
1.	future	eritis
2.	imperfect	erant
3.	imperfect	poteram
4.	present	potest
5.	imperfect	erat
6.	present	sumus
7.	present	potes
8.	future	poterit
9.	present	est
10.	future	erō
11.	present	possumus
12.	imperfect	erātis

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Form</i>
13.	future	erunt
14.	imperfect	poterat
15.	present	sum
16.	future	poteris
17.	future	erimus
18.	present	es
19.	present	potestis
20.	imperfect	erant

Chapter II: Drill 11 (pages 57-59)

- A.**
1. a verb that can take a direct object
 2. a verb that cannot take a direct object
 3. intransitive
- B.**
1. intransitive; expresses motion
 2. intransitive; expresses motion
 3. transitive
 4. transitive
 5. intransitive; copulative
 6. intransitive; copulative
 7. intransitive; copulative
 8. intransitive; copulative
 9. transitive; used absolutely
 10. intransitive
 11. transitive
 12. transitive; used absolutely
 13. transitive; used absolutely
 14. intransitive; expresses motion
 15. transitive
- C.**
1. mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, mōnstrāvī, mōnstrātus; transitive
 2. videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus; transitive
 3. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus; intransitive

4. possum, posse, potuī, —; intransitive
5. habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus; transitive
6. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus; transitive
7. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus; transitive
8. respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus; transitive
9. errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum; intransitive
10. ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum; intransitive
11. labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī, labōrātum; intransitive
12. optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus; transitive

Chapter II: Drill 12-15 (pages 61-66)

1. The woman was giving the girl money.
fēmina, Nominative, Subject
puellae, Dative of Indirect Object
pecūniam, Accusative, Direct Object
2. The daughter of the poet was wandering in the streets.
poētae, Genitive of Possession
3. You will be able to see the towns on the island.
oppida, Accusative, Direct Object
vidēre, Complementary Infinitive
4. With the women I shall give gifts to the gods.
dōna, Accusative, Direct Object
dīs, Dative of Indirect Object
fēminīs, Ablative of Accompaniment
5. To the man there was gold. OR: The man had (was having) gold.
virō, Dative of the Possessor
aurum, Nominative, Subject
6. The farmers are ordering the slaves to work in the fields.
labōrāre, Object Infinitive
7. The man moves the boys with a word.
verbō, Ablative of Means

8. You ought to think about the words of the men.
virōrum, Genitive of Possession
cōgitāre, Complementary Infinitive
9. The slave has iron, but he desires to have gold.
servus, Nominative, Subject
ferrum, Accusative, Direct Object
habēre, Object Infinitive
10. The slave has a sword. OR: There is to the slave a sword.
servō, Dative of the Possessor
ferrum, Nominative, Subject
11. The men with the women fear war.
fēminīs, Ablative of Accompaniment
bellum, Accusative, Direct Object
12. The sailor was the son of the queen.
filius, Predicate Nominative
rēgīnae, Genitive of Possession
nauta, Nominative, Subject
13. They will reward the queen with gold.
rēgīnam, Accusative, Direct Object
aurō, Ablative of Means
14. The girls will have books.
puellis, Dative of the Possessor
15. The man fears for (his) son.
filiō, Dative of Reference
16. We shall point out the danger to the sailors.
perīculum, Accusative, Direct Object
nautīs, Dative of Indirect Object
17. I am ordering the girl to move the swords out from the field.
gladiōs, Accusative, Direct Object
movēre, Object Infinitive
18. The boy will be a farmer.
agricola, Predicate Nominative
puer, Nominative, Subject

19. The slave is not able to answer the master.
dominō, Dative of Indirect Object
respondēre, Complementary Infinitive
20. The men had (were having) a plan about war.
virīs, Dative of Possessor
cōnsilium, Nominative, Subject

Exercises, Chapter II (pages 67-82)

- A. 1. The farmer will give (his) son gold.
 Gold the farmer will give (his) son.
 To (his) son the farmer will give gold.
2. The poet was moving the women with words about the soul.
 With words about the soul the poet was moving the women.
3. The men do not fear the arms of the queen.
 The men *do not fear* the arms of the queen.
4. The poet moves the mind of (his) son with words about life.
5. Why does the boy desire the gold of the man? The boy does not have money.
6. The men of the island will present the goddess with gifts. For they are distressed about the danger of war.
7. To the women there were anxieties about war. And indeed I was pondering with (my) mind the anxieties of the women.
8. We are pondering the deeds of the sailors. For the sailors will have fame.
9. Why was he setting sail away from Italy? For Italy was the homeland of the poet.
10. Wisdom is a gift of the goddess.
11. There was a god in the town, master.
12. There is gold on the island, O farmers.
13. Into the street you (pl.) will walk.
 Out from the street you (pl.) were walking.
 In the street you (pl.) are walking.
14. I am wandering toward the town. I shall be in the town.
 I was wandering away from the town.
 I shall wander out from the town.
15. The girl and the boy ought to pay the penalty.
 The girl and the boy do not desire to pay the penalty.
 Both the girl and the boy will pay the penalty.
16. The man has the zeal of a farmer and the mind (of a farmer).
 To the man there was the zeal of a farmer and the mind (of a farmer).

17. To the boy there is gold, iron (there is) to the girl. (The boy has gold, the girl (has) iron).
The boy has gold, the girl (has) iron.
18. Does the god have anger against the farmers of the island? Does he love the farmers?
19. Daughters the sailor was having, but (he was) not (having) sons. For in fact the gods were not loving the sailor.
20. Neither the men of Italy nor the women (of Italy) I was able to see.
21. The daughters of the queen will be able to reward both the sailors with swords and the poets with books.
22. Do you fear the anger of the gods? The gods indeed are able to see the deeds both of men and of women.
23. I shall work in the fields with the slaves. For I owe a man money, and I do not desire to owe (him) (my) life.
24. Are you able, slave, to work in the homeland? Do you desire to set sail away from the homeland?
25. Do you love, son, the girl on the island? Will you answer?
26. The girl desires to walk in the street with the son of the queen. Why is she walking with a sailor?
27. You were showing, the cares of (your) mind from (your) deeds, O girl.
28. The cares of war are summoning the men away from the country.
29. The farmer was not desiring to work with (his) son in the field.
30. The poet was thinking about the deeds of the gods, but he was not able to respond to the sailor.
31. Why were the women fearing punishments? The goddess was showing anger to the women.
32. The slave owes money to the master, but he will not give (it to him).
33. The men with the boys were able to move the weapons out from the field.
34. The poet with (his) words is able to move the minds of men and women.
35. Will the queen order (her) daughter, not (her) son, to walk in the streets of the town? Will the daughter respond to the queen?
36. The queen was not making a mistake. For in fact she was ordering the farmers to work in the fields.
37. You are not working in the fields, O boys. You will stir up the anger of the farmer, and you will pay the penalty.
38. Neither the sailors fear wars nor the women (fear wars).
The sailors fear neither wars nor weapons.
The sailors fear neither wars nor weapons.

39. The queen was pondering both the anger of the gods and the wisdom (of the gods).
The queen was pondering the anger of the gods, the poet (was pondering) the wisdom (of the gods).
The queen (was pondering) the anger of the gods, of the poets the wisdom (the queen) was pondering.
40. Why was the poet showing the boys the book about the mind and the soul? The boys were desiring wisdom.
41. The queen is giving the men of the island swords. For there will be a war on the island.
42. The woman fears about the life of (her) husband. For in fact he will set sail to war.
43. Will you give a book to the woman, O queen?
Will you reward the woman with a book?
44. The master was ordering the slaves to work in the fields.
The master will not order the slaves to work in the fields.
45. Why are you (pl.) not giving the boys weapons? You ought to ponder, O men, the dangers of war.
46. Why are the slaves thinking about the reputation of the master?
47. You are able to think about the concerns of the slaves, and you ought (to do so).
48. Are you pondering the plans of the gods, O poets?
49. I see arms and a man, but you are able to see neither arms nor a man.
50. The queen fears war. She orders the men to be in arms.
51. To the gods are there souls? OR: Do the gods have souls?
Do the gods have souls?
52. The sailors on the island (used to have) swords, but they did not use to have books.
The sailors on the island (used to have) swords, they did not use to have books.
To the sailors on the island there were swords, (there were) not books.
53. The queen (desires) to give weapons to the sailors, (she) desires (to give) gifts to the gods.
54. The slave neither with iron was able to move the master nor with gold.
55. Do you see, gods and goddesses, the gifts of the women?
56. I am a farmer. Are you a sailor?
We used to be slaves. Were you a master?
57. There are both poets in the street and farmers.
58. The mind of the man is making a mistake about the words of the poet.
59. Both the words of the poet and the gifts of the queen will stir the men into arms.
60. The girl and the boy are not able to show the master the way.
61. Rumor was wandering toward the towns.
There was a rumor about the daughter of the queen.
62. The queen is distressed not about money, but about (her) reputation.
63. Even the girls will desire wisdom. For they are wandering (down) from the way.

64. You will see the enthusiasm of the boy from (his) deeds.
65. We are wandering, but you will show the way toward the town.
66. The poet will wander into Italy. For in fact he loves (his) homeland and desires to see (it).
67. The slave was desiring to be a master, but he was not able (to be one).
68. The sailors are giving the men weapons and the women gold and the boys books.
69. Not gold do I desire nor gifts nor money, but (I desire) wisdom.
70. Are you presenting the girls with gifts? Why, O poet, (are you) not (presenting) the boys (with gifts)?
71. The master was calling the slaves, but the slaves were not responding to the master.
72. The man used to call the boy (his) son.
73. The women call Italy (their) homeland.
74. To the boy he will give gifts, to the girl (he will give) books.
75. The minds even of farmers, O poet, you are able to move.
76. We shall summon the woman away from the town toward the field; for she will be able to show the farmers wisdom and judgment about the anger of the queen.
77. The gods will give the girl advice; for in fact the gods have concern about (her) reputation.
78. We shall have to show the sailors the plans of the queen. For the queen desires to give weapons to the slaves of the islands. The sailors will have to set sail.

- B.**
1. Fīlia poētae filiīs rēgīnae dōna dat.
 2. Cūr dominus et servīs aurum mōnstrābat?
 3. Poteruntne fēminae in īnsulā nautam verbīs movēre? Ad Italiam vēla dabit?
 4. Animus virī errāre potest, sed dī poētīs sapientiam dant.
 5. Rēgīna facta filiae cōgitābat, sed verba filiī.
 6. Iubēbātisne, fēminae, puerōs in viā verbīs rēgīnae respondēre?
 7. Fīliōs filiāsque dē vītā animae cōgitāre et īram deum timēre iubēbō.
 8. Puerī aurum habēbant, sed poētae librōs.
Puerīs erat aurum, sed poētīs (erant) librī.
 9. Agricolae cūrās dē perīculīs bellī habent.
Agricolīs sunt cūrae dē perīculīs bellī.
 10. Puellīs dea erat rēgīna.
 11. Rēgīnae dōnum deōrum erat vīta.
 12. Servī cum filiīs dominō filiaeque studium mōnstrāre optābant.
 13. Virī Italiae poenās dabunt; est enim īra in animīs deum.
 14. Cūr in agrīs, filiī, nōn labōrābās? Sapientiam agricolārum cōgitāre dēbēs.
 15. Nōn erunt nautae in oppidō; nam perīcula bellī timent.

Chapter III: Drill 17-18 (pages 83-86)

A.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1.	Nom. parva īnsula	parvae īnsulae
	Gen. parvae īnsulae	parvārum īnsulārum
	Dat. parvae īnsulae	parvīs īnsulīs
	Acc. parvam īnsulam	parvās īnsulās
	Abl. parvā īnsulā	parvīs īnsulīs
	Voc. parva īnsula	parvae īnsulae
2.	Nom. poēta Rōmānus	poētae Rōmānī
	Gen. poētae Rōmānī	poētārum Rōmānōrum
	Dat. poētae Rōmānō	poētīs Rōmānīs
	Acc. poētam Rōmānam	poētās Rōmānōs
	Abl. poētā Rōmānō	poētīs Rōmānīs
	Voc. poēta Rōmāne	poētae Rōmānī
3.	Nom. dōnum pulchrum	dōna pulchra
	Gen. dōnī pulchrī	dōnōrum pulchrōrum
	Dat. dōnō pulchrō	dōnīs pulchrīs
	Acc. dōnum pulchrum	dōna pulchra
	Abl. dōnō pulchrō	dōnīs pulchrīs
	Voc. dōnum pulchrum	dōna pulchra
4.	Nom.	multa arma
	Gen.	multōrum armōrum
	Dat.	multīs armīs
	Acc.	multa arma
	Abl.	multīs armīs
	Voc.	multa arma

- B.** 1. bonō, bonō
2. bonī, bonī
3. bonam
4. bonum, bonum, bonum
5. bonī, bonō, bonī, bonī

6. bonō, bonō
7. bona, bona, bona
8. bonum
9. bonīs, bonīs
10. bonō, bonō
11. bonus, bone
12. bonī, bonī, bonī
13. bonōrum
14. bonī, bonō, bonī, bonī
15. bonum
16. bonās
17. bonus, bone
18. bonum, bonum, bonum
19. bonās
20. bonārum

- C.**
1. into the beautiful fields
 2. for the great poet
 3. a big sword (d.o.)
 4. away from the small island
 5. for the friendly son, from the friendly son
 6. much money (d.o.)
 7. for the wretched slaves, from the wretched slaves
 8. O bad master (d.a.)
 9. great gifts (subj., d.o., [d.a.])
 10. of an unfriendly sailor, unfriendly sailors (subj., d.a.)
 11. many daughters (d.o.)
 12. with much money
 13. of the miserable farmers
 14. of the miserable girl, for the miserable girl, miserable girls (subj., d.a.)
 15. of an unfriendly master, unfriendly masters (subj., d.a.)
 16. a friendly girl (d.o.)
 17. about the bad book
 18. a good mind (d.o.)

19. great gods (subj., d.a.)
20. Roman town (subj., d.o., [d.a.])
21. for the free farmer
22. for good gifts, with good gifts
23. bad boy (d.a.)
24. in great danger
25. of a happy man, happy men (subj., d.a.)
26. for the free towns, from the free towns
27. in a small town
28. toward the fertile field
29. of a free farmer, free farmers (subj., d.a.)
30. free woman (subj., d.a.)
31. bad deed (subj., d.o., [d.a.])
32. of the beautiful goddess, for the beautiful goddess, beautiful goddesses (subj., d.a.)
33. for much iron, with much iron
34. of the Roman poets
35. to the Roman towns
36. for the good gods, from the good gods
37. great poet (d.a.)
38. a bad reputation (d.o.)
39. to many lands
40. about good plans

Chapter III: Drill 19 (pages 87-90)

1. **miserō**, masculine singular dative
I shall give the miserable man money.
2. **laetae**, feminine plural nominative
The happy women are walking in the street.
3. **multa**, neuter plural accusative
The poet was pointing out many things to the girls.
4. **liberō**, masculine singular dative
The free man will have much money.
5. **liber**, masculine singular nominative
The slave is not a free man.

6. **malīs**, neuter plural ablative
I am giving the queen a book about the evil things (evils) of war.
7. **magnum**, masculine/neuter singular accusative
I used to see a big man/big thing in the small town.
8. **bona**, neuter plural accusative
Do you desire good things?
9. **malum**, masculine/neuter singular accusative
Do you love a bad man/thing?
10. **amicō**, masculine singular dative
She is giving gifts to (her) friend (friendly man).
11. **amicīs**, masculine plural ablative
We shall walk with (our) friends (friendly men).
12. **Rōmānī**, masculine plural nominative
The Romans were setting sail away from Italy.
13. **parvae**, feminine singular dative
To the small woman there was a great soul.
14. **parvum**, neuter singular accusative; **multa**, neuter plural accusative
I have a small thing (a little), but I desire many things.
15. **inimicōs**, masculine plural accusative
We do not love (our) enemies (unfriendly men).
16. **pulchra**, feminine singular nominative; **multa**, neuter plural accusative
The beautiful woman was giving the slave many things.
17. **malus**, masculine singular nominative; **bonum**, neuter singular accusative
The bad man will not be able to desire a good thing.
18. **malīs**, masculine/feminine/neuter plural dative
I shall respond to the bad men/women/things.
19. **Rōmānī**, masculine plural nominative; **magna**, neuter plural accusative
The Romans were desiring great things.
20. **pulchra**, neuter plural accusative
You will see beautiful things on the islands.

Chapter III: Drill 19-20 (pages 91-92)

- A. 1. Pulchra erunt dōna.
2. Mala erat fāma virī.
3. Magnum erit bellum in patriā.
4. Amīcī sunt poētae īnsulae.
5. Anima virī nōn est pulchra.
6. Magnane erat rēgīna?
7. Agricolaene erant pulchrī?

8. Et virī et puerī sunt laetī.

- B.**
1. The slaves were answering miserable things to the master.
 2. I was seeing a bad thing/man in the street.
 3. The woman was beautiful to many men/women/people.
 4. Do you love a beautiful woman?
 5. The good woman will give the boys many things.
 6. Are the farmers free men?
 7. I shall give many and beautiful things to the good poet.
 8. The free man has much wisdom. And indeed wisdom is a beautiful thing.

Chapter III: Drill 21 (pages 93-95)

A. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

Translation

Change of Number

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. they are going | it |
| 2. they will go | ībit |
| 3. you are going | ītis |
| 4. they were going | ībat |
| 5. you used to go | ībātis |
| 6. we are going | eō |
| 7. we shall go | ībō |
| 8. I used to go | ībāmus |

- B.**
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. ībant | 2. ībō |
| 3. ībunt | 4. ībam |
| 5. eunt | 6. eō |
| 7. ībis | 8. ībat |
| 9. ītis | 10. īre |

- C.**
1. Are you going with the good men into war?
 2. Both slaves and free men are going into the fields.
 3. Were you (pl.) going with the women out from the country?
 4. I am ordering the farmers to go to the island with the sailors.
 5. The happy woman will go with the wretched man into the town.
 6. Both the master and the slave were going out from the dangers.

7. By the road to the town I am going with (my) son.
8. The wretched girl is going out from life.

Chapter III: Drill 22 (pages 97-99)

- A.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. you (pl.) are called | 2. they will be feared |
| 3. he is being ordered | 4. I am being chosen |
| 5. they will be pointed out | 6. you were being presented |
| 7. he is considered | 8. you (pl.) are pointed out |
| 9. we used to be loved | 10. I shall be seen |
| 11. you will be rewarded | 12. she was moved (repeatedly) |
| 13. we are being seen | 14. you (pl.) will be considered |
| 15. he is moved | 16. they were being ordered |
| 17. you will be desired | 18. she is loved |
| 19. we used to be feared | 20. I shall be moved |
- B.**
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. imperfect active | 2. future passive |
| 3. future active | 4. present active |
| 5. imperfect passive | 6. imperfect active |
| 7. present active | 8. future passive |
| 9. imperfect active | 10. imperfect passive |
| 11. present passive | 12. present passive |
| 13. present active | 14. future active |
| 15. present passive | 16. imperfect passive |
| 17. present active | 18. future passive |
| 19. imperfect active | 20. imperfect active |

Chapter III: Drill 23-24 (pages 101-106)

- A.** 1. optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	optās	you desire	optāris/optāre	you are desired
Imperfect	optābās	you were desiring	optābāris/optābāre	you were being desired
Future	optābis	you will desire	optāberis/optābere	you will be desired

2. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	iubēmus	we order	iubēmur	we are ordered
Imperfect	iubēbāmus	we used to order	iubēbāmur	we used to be ordered
Future	iubēbimus	we shall order	iubēbimur	we shall be ordered

3. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	movent	they are moving	moventur	they are being moved
Imperfect	movēbant	they were moving	movēbantur	they were being moved
Future	movēbunt	they will move	movēbuntur	they will be moved

4. mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, mōnstrāvī, mōnstrātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	mōnstrat	she is showing	mōnstrātur	she is being shown
Imperfect	mōnstrābat	she was showing	mōnstrābātur	she was being shown
Future	mōnstrābit	she will show	mōnstrābitur	she will be shown

5. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	amō	I love	amor	I am loved
Imperfect	amābam	I used to love	amābar	I used to be loved
Future	amābō	I shall love	amābor	I shall be loved

6. habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Present	habētis	you (pl.) consider	habēminī	you (pl.) are considered
Imperfect	habēbātis	you (pl.) used to consider	habēbāminī	you(pl.) used to be considered
Future	habēbitis	you (pl.) will consider	habēbiminī	you (pl.) will be considered

B.

	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	present active	he owes
2.	present passive	it is owed

	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
3.	imperfect passive	you were being considered
4.	present passive	you are being considered
5.	future active	I shall fear
6.	future passive	I shall be feared
7.	future passive	we shall be called
8.	imperfect passive	we were being called
9.	present passive	you are seen; you seem
10.	future passive	you will be seen; you will seem
11.	present passive	you are being ordered
12.	present active	you are ordering
13.	imperfect passive	they were being moved
14.	future passive	they will be moved
15.	imperfect passive	you (pl.) used to be considered
16.	present active	you (pl.) have
17.	present active	we are ordering
18.	present passive	we are being ordered
19.	present active	I love
20.	present passive	I am loved
21.	future active	I shall desire
22.	future passive	we shall be desired
23.	present active	he gives
24.	present passive	it is given
25.	imperfect active	she was pondering
26.	future active	he will ponder
27.	imperfect active	you were moving
28.	imperfect passive	you were being moved
29.	present passive	you (pl.) are called
30.	present passive	we are being called
31.	future passive	they will be seen; they will seem
32.	present passive	we are seen; we seem
33.	imperfect passive	they used to be loved
34.	present passive	they are loved
35.	future active	you will fear

	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
36.	present passive	you are being feared
37.	present passive	I am being rewarded
38.	future passive	I shall be rewarded
39.	present active	they ought/they owe
40.	present passive	they are owed

C.	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	future passive	vocābuntur
2.	present active	errās
3.	imperfect passive	habēbāmur
4.	present active	habet
5.	imperfect active	labōrābant
6.	present passive	amor
7.	future active	poterimus
8.	present passive	iubētur
9.	present passive	optāminī
10.	imperfect passive	vidēbātur
11.	future passive	movēberis, movēbere
12.	imperfect active	erant
13.	future passive	vidēbor
14.	present active	dōnat
15.	imperfect passive	iubēbāminī
16.	future passive	cōgitābitur
17.	present active	cōgitant
18.	present passive	movēris, movēre
19.	imperfect passive	timēbāmur
20.	future active	dabit, dōnābit

D.	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Voice Change</i>
1.	I am being called	vocō
2.	they were giving	dōnābantur
3.	it is being thought	cōgitat
4.	you used to see	vidēbāris, vidēbāre
5.	you (pl.) will be desired	optābitis

	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Voice Change</i>
	6. we are being moved	movēmus
	7. you will love	amāberis, amābere
	8. they will be shown	mōnstrābunt
	9. she has	habētur
	10. you (pl.) were being ordered	iubēbātis
	11. I used to fear	timēbar
	12. they are given	dant
E.	1. errābātis	
	2. optātur	
	3. movēbimur	
	4. ambulābant	
	5. erās	
	6. vidēmur	
	7. poterat	
	8. iubēbor	
	9. vocābāminī	
	10. dant	
	11. habēberis, habēbere	
	12. labōrāmus	
	13. amābātur	
	14. erunt	
	15. timeor	
	16. dōnābātis	
	17. cōgitābitur	
	18. potestis	
	19. optābāmur	
	20. mōnstrantur	

Chapter III: Drill 25-29 (pages 107-112)

1. The queen is loved by the good man.
bonō, Ablative of Personal Agent

2. The boy seems good to many men, but he is bad.
multīs, Dative of Reference
bonus, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
3. A good man is seen by many men.
bonus, Nominative, Subject
multīs, Ablative of Personal Agent
4. With great enthusiasm I shall ponder the words of the poets.
studiō, Ablative of Manner
5. You ought to ponder with (your) mind the wisdom of the poets.
animō, Ablative of Means
6. To give gifts to the gods is (a) good (thing). To pay the penalty is (a) bad (thing).
bonum, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case) *or* Predicate Nominative
dare, Subject Infinitive
7. Why are the slaves being summoned by the master?
dominō, Ablative of Personal Agent
8. The danger of war will be great.
magnum, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
9. Wisdom is a beautiful thing.
pulchrum, Predicate Nominative
10. I have books, gifts for friends but not for enemies.
dōna, Accusative in Apposition to *librōs*
11. You seem miserable to (your) friends, O woman.
misera, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
amīcīs, Dative of Reference
12. I shall order the girl to be good.
bonam, Predicate Adjective (in the Accusative case)
13. The good man was friendly to the farmer.
agricolae, Dative of Reference
amicus, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
14. To ponder the cares of the soul is (a) beautiful (thing).
pulchrum, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case) *or* Predicate Nominative
cōgitāre, Subject Infinitive
15. We were walking out from danger very carefully.
cūrā, Ablative of Manner
16. The poet ponders good things and is considered (a) good (man).
bonus, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case) *or* Predicate Nominative

17. Why were the books being moved by the girls with care?
puellis, Ablative of Personal Agent
cūrā, Ablative of Manner
18. The slaves are hostile to the masters.
dominīs, Dative of Reference
inimīcī, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
19. Many are the cares of farmers.
multae, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
20. The farmer is considered a bad master by the slaves.
dominus, Predicate Nominative
servīs, Ablative of Personal Agent
agricola, Nominative, Subject
21. To the boys money seems to be good, to the girls wisdom (seems to be good).
puerīs, Dative of Reference
bona, Predicate Adjective (in the Nominative case)
22. We fear great wars, the punishments of the gods.
poenās, Accusative in apposition to *bella*

Exercises, Chapter III (pages 113-125)

- A. 1. We love (our) friends.
We are loved by (our) friends.
To love (one's) friends is (a) beautiful (thing).
2. The happy boy was calling the miserable girl.
The happy boy was being called by the miserable girl.
3. You will see many men.
You will be seen by many men/people.
You will seem good to many men/people.
4. Both free men and slaves will soon praise the good poets on account of (their) zeal.
The good poets will soon be praised by free men and slaves on account of (their) zeal.
5. Lucius, a good man, holds a big sword.
A big sword is held by Lucius, a good man.
6. Now I am going out from the forum toward the fertile fields.
I was going into the forum with friends.
Are the farmers going out from the fields?
7. You will go to the small town with friends. For a life without friends will be miserable.
8. Many are the pursuits of a good life. You ought, friend, to think diligently about the good things of life.
9. The Romans used to overcome the inhabitants of Italy by the sword. For in fact they were desiring to hold power in many lands.

10. Miserable is the poet Catullus; for he loves a beautiful girl, but the girl is unfriendly to Catullus.
11. It is (a) bad (thing) to wander without a plan, but we shall wander out from the land without a plan and weapons.
12. Why do you fear, O sons? Always good things are given by the good gods. Soon you will be rewarded with good things.
13. Many words both good and bad about the power of the Roman people we were pondering.
14. The inhabitants of the island praise the good things of life always with happy words. For in fact a beautiful queen on the island holds great power very diligently.
15. Evil men will stir up wars even against good men. The inhabitants without arms will be distressed, but to be distressed on behalf of the country is (a) good (thing).
16. To the people power in the lands was being shown by the goddess.
17. Why will men and boys fight? On account of the zeal of bad men in the province there will be a great war. And indeed many men will pay the penalty.
18. You are going into war with swords, O Romans. Will you give (your) life in return for fame?
19. The man and the woman with (their) son will go without delay out from the land. For they desire to occupy a free town.
20. The gods will give many good things to the inhabitants of the town. For by the inhabitants the great deeds of the gods are being praised with diligence.
21. Beautiful gifts, books of Catullus and Horace, will be given to the son of the poet.
22. I shall go into the forum with (my) small daughter. Will you be able to go with (your) son?
23. You are beautiful, Quintus, and you have a beautiful soul.
24. Many men in war with a sword I shall overcome. And indeed I shall stir up the anger of (my) enemies.
25. The man (husband) will give (his) life in return for the life of the woman (his wife).
26. Deeds without judgment and wisdom are bad, small boy.
27. A great book, a gift of a great poet, we shall give to (our) friend in the small town.
28. The towns of Italy were being occupied by many slaves with (their) masters.
29. Why are you (pl.) praising the boy? You (pl.) ought to praise the girl on behalf of (her) wisdom.
30. The inhabitants are not friendly to the sailors. Soon they will fight with/against the sailors.
31. Much money is owed to the farmers by the bad inhabitants, but nothing will be given.
32. The beautiful deeds of men in war will be pointed out to both the boys and the girls.
33. Soon you will be summoned into the forum, Horace, by (your) enemies. For always bad men have great anger on account of the diligence of good men.
34. The free men of the province were being praised by the Romans on account of (their) diligence in war.

35. Why will many sailors go out from the town? They are being ordered by the queen to set sail without delay.
36. The good poet will be rewarded by the queen with a book, then with gold.
37. Will you order, Tiberius, the wretched slaves to go into the fields without delay?
38. Great was the anger of the god, and many bad things were being given to the Romans.
39. On account of (our) hatred of authority we shall fight with/against the Romans in the province. And indeed we shall overcome the Romans with great zeal.
40. Free men with slaves were being held in the unfriendly land on account of the war in the province.
41. The Romans used to hold power in many lands. For in fact great was the power of the Roman people.
42. You give good advice, and you are considered a good friend. Why do you seem miserable?
43. I have nothing bad in (my) happy mind. And indeed I am not able to be unfriendly. For (my) zeal and care about the soul I am being praised by the good poet; soon I shall be praised by many men.
44. The Roman populace is praised by many men for (its) deeds. For the deeds of the Romans seem great to many men.
45. To a bad man nothing is good, and great always is (his) hatred of good men/things. Soon he will pay the penalty for (his) bad soul.
46. On behalf of the homeland and (our) sons, O inhabitants, we shall fight with/against the Romans. It is (a) good (thing) and (a) beautiful (thing) to fight for (one's) country.
47. The small books of Catullus and Horace, great poets, will always be praised.
48. Are you going, friends, on account of the danger of war to the small island? Are you setting sail now?
49. He seems happy to many men, (but) (he seems) miserable to friends.
We were seeming friendly to good men, (we were seeming) unfriendly to bad men.
50. The wisdom of the gods is being very carefully pondered by Horace the poet. For in fact it is (a) good (thing) to ponder the wisdom of the gods.
51. The great gods are considered friendly to men and women, but we shall always fear the anger and hatred of the gods.
52. You will be called to the forum by the queen, men, and you will go without delay.
53. Without cares I was wandering in the streets with good friends.
54. Now both farmers and inhabitants of the province are fighting with/against the Romans. Will they be able to conquer (them)?
55. Toward the flourishing fields I was walking; for I was being called by friends.
56. Even into the dangers of war on behalf of friends we shall go, and we shall overcome the inhabitants of the province by the sword.
57. Why are you going to the forum? You will see nothing good, Julia, nothing beautiful.

58. The men of the province used to be considered unfriendly to the Roman people. Why were many men going to the province?
59. The Romans used to seem to many men to love war and weapons.
60. Soon Marcus will fight with/against Publius with a sword. For always Marcus used to have great hatred against Publius.
61. The Romans are going with arms out from the homeland into the land of a hostile people.
62. Not on account of money, men of the province, but on behalf of the homeland we ought to fight with/against the bad men.
63. The great queen was ordering the sailors to set sail toward war on behalf of the people. Why was there a delay for the sailors?
64. Horace, a great and good poet, used to ponder without hatred the deeds and words of (his) enemies.
65. The plans of the queen about the punishment of the slaves seem good to the free men.
66. You were not answering the unfriendly queen, and you were stirring up great anger.
67. It is (a) miserable (thing) to desire to fight and not to have weapons.

- B.**
1. Cūr nautae laetī ab īnsulā parvā magnō cum studiō vēla dabant?
 2. Parva puella in forum ībat. Nam amīcōs vidēre optābat.
 3. Propter magnam dīligentiam, Līvia, ā poētīs verbīs pulchrīs laudāberis.
 4. Nōn, Rōmānī, superābimur ab incolīs malīs oppidōrum liberōrum.
 5. Habentne inimīcī multōs gladiōs?
Inimīcīsne sunt multī gladiī?
 6. Rōmānī imperium magnum habēbant.
Rōmānīs erat imperium magnum.
 7. Laetī videntur agricolae in Italiā, sed miserī sunt servī. Nam semper malum est servōs habēre.
 8. Magna multīs vidēbātur sapientia Horātī, poētae bonī. Cūr verbīs, amīce, nōn movēris?
 9. Dōna pulchra prō factīs pulchrīs virōrum ā dīs semper dōnantur. Dī enim bonōs esse virōs optant.
 10. Ē forō ad agrōs ībam atque ab inimīcīs vidēbar.
 11. Nunc, Tīte, ad oppidum inimīcum īmus, sed mox cum incolīs verbīs armīsque pugnābimus.
 12. Nihil sine cōsiliō ā bonō laudātur. Nam dī bonīs sapientiam dant.

Chapter IV: Drill 30 (pages 127-141)

- A.**
1. dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus
 2. faciō, facere, fēcī, factus
 3. audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus
 4. sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus
 5. canō, canere, cecinī, cantus
 6. agō, agere, ēgī, āctus
 7. scrībō, scrībere, scrīpsī, scrīptus
 8. regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus
 9. capiō, capere, cēpī, captus
 10. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus
 11. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus
 12. dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus
 13. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum
 14. gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus

B.	1	2	3	4	Meaning
	<i>canō</i>	canere	cecinī	cantus	sing (of)
	<i>dūcō</i>	dūcere	dūxī	<i>ductus</i>	lead; consider
	<i>gerō</i>	gerere	gessī	gestus	<i>manage</i>
	<i>faciō</i>	<i>facere</i>	fēcī	factus	make, do
	<i>veniō</i>	venīre	<i>vēnī</i>	ventum	come
	<i>audiō</i>	audīre	audīvī	audītus	hear, listen (to)
	<i>dīcō</i>	dīcere	dīxī	dictus	<i>say, tell</i>
	<i>agō</i>	agere	<i>ēgī</i>	āctus	do, drive, discuss
	<i>sentiō</i>	sentīre	sēnsī	<i>sēnsus</i>	feel, perceive
	<i>scrībō</i>	<i>scrībere</i>	scrīpsī	scrīptus	write

- C.**
1. 1st sing. imperf. act. indic.; I was driving
 2. 1st sing. fut. pass. indic.; I shall be led
 3. 2nd sing. pres. act. indic.; you are taking
 4. 1st pl. imperf. act. indic.; we were doing
 5. 2nd pl. fut. act. indic.; you (pl.) will come
 6. 1st sing. pres. act. indic.; I perceive

7. 1st pl. fut. act. indic.; we shall say
8. 3rd pl. imperf. act. indic.; they used to come
9. 2nd pl. fut. pass. indic.; you (pl.) will be sent
10. 3rd sing. pres. act. indic.; she is writing
11. 3rd pl. pres. act. indic.; they are writing
12. 3rd pl. imperf. pass. indic.; they were being managed
13. 2nd pl. pres. act. indic.; you (pl.) hear
14. 2nd sing. imperf. act. indic.; you were leading
15. 2nd sing. fut. act. indic.; you will perceive
16. 1st pl. pres. act. indic.; we sing
17. 1st sing. fut. act. indic.; I shall put
18. 3rd pl. pres. pass. indic.; they are being done
19. 2nd sing. pres. pass. indic.; you are being ruled
20. 3rd sing. pres. act. indic.; he is coming

- D.**
1. dīcuntur
 2. agētis
 3. faciēbās
 4. mittō
 5. mittimur
 6. audiēbar
 7. regitis
 8. pōnēris/ pōnēre
 9. venit
 10. dūcimus
 11. sentiō
 12. geram
 13. mittēbāmur
 14. audiēminī
 15. canēbātis
 16. faciēmus
 17. dīcit
 18. venītis
 19. scrībimus
 20. agēbam

E.	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	future passive	I shall be perceived
2.	present active	they perceive
3.	future passive	they will be sent
4.	present active	I am sending
5.	imperfect passive	you were being put
6.	present active	he is putting
7.	future active	you (pl.) will capture
8.	present active	they capture
9.	future active	we shall sing
10.	present active	you (pl.) are singing
11.	future passive	I shall be driven
12.	present active	we drive
13.	present passive	we are being heard
14.	imperfect passive	you used to be heard
15.	imperfect passive	you (pl.) were being perceived
16.	future active	he will feel
17.	present active	he makes
18.	future active	you will make
19.	present passive	it is being written
20.	future active	you (pl.) will write
21.	present active	you are coming
22.	present active	he is coming
23.	future active	you (pl.) will manage
24.	present active	we are managing
25.	imperfect passive	we were being captured
26.	future active	you will capture
27.	present passive	you are being led
28.	future active	I shall lead
29.	imperfect active	I was saying
30.	present active	you (pl.) are saying
31.	present active	she takes
32.	future active	I shall take
33.	present active	we are ruling

	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
34.	future passive	you will be ruled
35.	present passive	I am being heard
36.	present passive	you are being heard
37.	future active	I shall write
38.	future passive	it will be written
39.	future passive	they will be sent
40.	present active	they are sending

F.	1. veniēbat	2. audiunt
	3. faciam	4. canitis
	5. audiēbāmur	6. mittētur
	7. sentiēris/sentiēre	8. veniunt
	9. capimus	10. scrībētur
	11. dūcēbāminī	12. pōnam
	13. audiēbant	14. dīcis
	15. agēmus	16. gerere, gereris
	17. scrībunt	18. regēbat
	19. mittō	20. audiēris/audiēre
	21. venient	22. sentiēbat
	23. faciēbātis	24. mittēmur
	25. agēbar	26. scrībō
	27. dīcit	28. capient
	29. canēbāmus	30. agit, gerit
	31. capis	32. pōnēbās
	33. capiar	34. sentīmur
	35. dūcunt	36. veniētis
	37. gerēbat	38. faciam
	39. regēre/regēris	40. audiēbātur

- G.**
1. Is the poet writing good things about the son of the queen? Will he say beautiful things about the queen?
 2. The Romans will zealously wage war in the province.
 3. I am being led by wisdom, Marcus, but you are ruled by anger. And indeed you ought to set aside (your) anger.

4. The inhabitants of the town are being placed in danger by the bad men.
5. You will come into the forum, and you will hear the words of great men.
6. The poet was singing of the fertile fields with beautiful words. The farmers were listening.
7. I shall take the money of the master, and I shall send (it) to the slaves.
8. The good sailor is conducting a miserable life; for he will soon be sent away from the beautiful island.
9. We were waging wars in many lands, and we were capturing the wretched inhabitants.
10. A beautiful book is being written with enthusiasm by the good poet. Soon we shall sing the words of the poet.
11. You will be driven into danger by the men, O boys, but I shall lead the girls out from danger.
12. You will do many good things for the people, O Gracchi (brothers), and you will be praised.

H.	<i>Tense and Voice</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	present active	they owe; they ought
2.	future active	they will do
3.	present passive	we are seen; we seem
4.	future passive	we shall be placed
5.	present passive	you are being summoned
6.	future passive	you will be captured
7.	present active	I am pointing out
8.	present active	I am making
9.	future active	I shall order
10.	future active	I shall manage
11.	imperfect active	they were considering
12.	imperfect active	they were doing
13.	imperfect passive	we were being moved
14.	imperfect active	we were coming
15.	present active	you (pl.) are
16.	imperfect active	you (pl.) were
17.	future active	they will answer
18.	future active	they will listen
19.	present passive	it is being taken
20.	present active	she is wandering

21.	future active	you will love
22.	present active	you sing
23.	present passive	you (pl.) are being conquered
24.	future active	you (pl.) will make
25.	imperfect active	I used to be
26.	future active	I shall be
27.	imperfect active	they were wandering
28.	imperfect active	they were capturing
29.	present active	I am erring
30.	present active	I am writing
31.	present active	you (pl.) are able
32.	future active	you (pl.) will be able
33.	future passive	he will be led
34.	present passive	it is being considered
35.	present active	you fear
36.	future active	you will send
37.	present active	they are able
38.	present active	they are putting
39.	present passive	you (pl.) are being heard
40.	present passive	you (pl.) are being captured
41.	present passive	it is being waged
42.	present passive	it is granted
43.	present passive	they are being written
44.	future passive	they will be written
45.	imperfect active	you were going
46.	present active	you are going
47.	present active	we are going
48.	present active	we are

- I.**
1. poterant
 2. laudāberis/laudābere
 3. facimus
 4. mittētis
 5. habēbātur

6. dūcor
7. regēbāminī
8. erimus
9. superātur
10. tenēberis/tenēbere
11. sentiunt
12. veniēbam
13. ībis
14. gerēbāmur
15. agēminī
16. dīcitur
17. iubēbam
18. amant
19. capiēbāris/capiēbāre
20. canētur
21. pōnimus
22. faciēs
23. audiō
24. scrībēbantur

Chapter IV: Drill 31-33 (pages 143-147)

A. 1. canō, canere, cecinī, cantus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	canunt	they sing	canuntur	they are sung
Imperfect	canēbant	they were singing	canēbantur	they were being sung
Future	canent	they will sing	canentur	they will be sung
Infinitive				
Present	canere	to sing	canī	to be sung
Imperative				
Singular	cane	sing	canere	be sung
Plural	canite	sing (pl.)	caniminī	be sung (pl.)

2. audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	audīmus	we are hearing	audīmur	we are being heard
Imperfect	audiēbāmus	we were hearing	audiēbāmur	we were being heard
Future	audiēmus	we shall hear	audiēmur	we shall be heard
Infinitive				
Present	audīre	to hear	audīrī	to be heard
Imperative				
Singular	audī	listen	audīre	be heard
Plural	audīte	listen (pl.)	audīminī	be heard (pl.)

3. capiō, capere, cēpī, captus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	capis	you capture	caperis/capere	you are captured
Imperfect	capiēbās	you used to take	capiēbāris/capiēbāre	you used to be taken
Future	capiēs	you will take	capiēris/capiēre	you will be taken
Infinitive				
Present	capere	to capture	capī	to be captured
Imperative				
Singular	cape	capture	capere	be captured
Plural	capite	capture (pl.)	capiminī	be captured (pl.)

4. moveō, movēre. mōvī, mōtus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	moveō	I am moving	moveor	I am being moved
Imperfect	movēbam	I was moving	movēbar	I was being moved
Future	movēbō	I shall move	movēbor	I shall be moved
Infinitive				
Present	movēre	to move	movērī	to be moved
Imperative				
Singular	movē	move	movēre	be moved
Plural	movēte	move (pl.)	movēminī	be moved (pl.)

5. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	pōnitis	you (pl.) put	pōniminī	you (pl.) are being put
Imperfect	pōnēbātis	you (pl.) used to put	pōnēbāminī	you (pl.) used to be put
Future	pōnētis	you (pl.) will put	pōnēminī	you (pl.) will be put
Infinitive				
Present	pōnere	to put	pōnī	to be put
Imperative				
Singular	pōne	put	pōnere	be put
Plural	pōnite	put (pl.)	pōniminī	be put (pl.)

6. sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	sentit	he perceives	sentitur	he is perceived
Imperfect	sentiēbat	he was perceiving	sentiēbatur	he was being perceived
Future	sentiet	he will perceive	sentiētur	he will be perceived
Infinitive				
Present	sentīre	to perceive	sentīrī	to be perceived
Imperative				
Singular	sentī	perceive	sentīre	be perceived
Plural	sentīte	perceive (pl.)	sentīminī	be perceived (pl.)

7. mōnstrō, mōnstrāre, mōnstrāvī, mōnstrātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	mōnstrat	he shows	mōnstratur	he is shown
Imperfect	mōnstrābat	he was showing	mōnstrābatur	he was being shown
Future	mōnstrābit	he will show	mōnstrābitur	he will be shown
Infinitive				
Present	mōnstrāre	to show	mōnstrārī	to be shown
Imperative				
Singular	mōnstrā	show	mōnstrāre	be shown
Plural	mōnstrāte	show (pl.)	mōnstrāminī	be shown (pl.)

8. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	amō	I love	amor	I am loved
Imperfect	amābam	I was loving	amābar	I was being loved
Future	amābō	I shall love	amābor	I shall be loved
Infinitive				
Present	amāre	to love	amārī	to be loved
Imperative				
Singular	amā	love	amāre	be loved
Plural	amāte	love (pl.)	amāminī	be loved (pl.)

9. gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	geritis	you (pl.) manage	geriminī	you (pl.) are being managed
Imperfect	gerēbātis	you (pl.) were managing	gerēbāminī	you (pl.) were being managed
Future	gerētis	you (pl.) will manage	gerēminī	you (pl.) will be managed
Infinitive				
Present	gerere	to manage	gerī	to be managed
Imperative				
Singular	gere	manage	gerere	be managed
Plural	gerite	manage (pl.)	geriminī	be managed (pl.)

10. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	sunt	they are
Imperfect	erant	they were
Future	erunt	they will be
Infinitive		
Present	esse	to be

11. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	venīmus	we are coming
Imperfect	veniēbāmus	we were coming
Future	veniēmus	we shall come
Infinitive		
Present	venīre	to come
Imperative		
Singular	venī	come
Plural	venīte	come (pl.)

12. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	īs	you are going
Imperfect	ībās	you were going
Future	ībis	you will go
Infinitive		
Present	īre	to go
Imperative		
Singular	ī	go
Plural	īte	go (pl.)

- B.**
1. Slave, bring gifts!
 2. Answer the man!
 3. Come on, sing, poet. Listen, girls; for the poet ought to be heard.
 4. Walk, O boys, into the street.
 5. I shall order Catiline to be ruled by the authority of the Roman people. Be ruled, Catiline, by the authority of the people.
 6. Show the women the books of the poet.
 7. Come on, man, speak about the deeds of the gods.
 8. See now the queen of the island.
 9. Give gifts to the gods!
 10. Do good things and be considered (a) good (man).
 11. Marcus ought to be sent to Italy. Marcus, go to Italy.
 12. Why are you walking in the streets? Walk in the fields.
 13. Bring weapons, O sailors, to the inhabitants.
 14. Are you (pl.) able to be moved by the words of the poet? Be moved, O Gracchi.

15. Give money, O master.
16. Give money both to the boy and to the girl.
17. Sailors are able to be seen in the street. See (pl.) the sailors in the street.
18. Come (pl.) to the town with (your) son.
19. Lead into war, O queen, the men and the women!
20. Go now, O sons, to war and fight for the homeland.
21. Listen, O son! The queen is ordering the island to be held with arms.
22. Make arms from iron, not from gold.
23. Form a plan, inhabitant!
24. Come on, take up arms, O sailors!
25. Listen, slaves, to the words of the master!
26. Be led, sailors, by the good advice of the queen.

- C.
1. Malī ē terrā agī dēbent.
 2. Venī, Lūcī, in forum; Marcus enim causam agricolae miserī agit.
 3. Audīte, puellae, cōsiliū bonum poētārum; poenam deōrum timēte.
 4. Cūr librum dē bellō scrībēbās? Dīc, poēta magne.
 5. Nautae ad īnsulam mittī dēbent. Vēla date, nautae.
 6. Bonum est ā populō amārī.

Chapter IV: Drill 34-37 (pages 149-151)

1. Why were many of the women going away from the island?
fēminārum, Partitive Genitive
2. There will be war on account of the zeal for/of gold.
aurī, Objective Genitive
3. You ought to listen to the man great in respect to (his) opinions.
sententiīs, Ablative of Respect
4. Great was the hatred of the people against the queen.
populī, Subjective Genitive
5. I shall order the good ones of the sailors to set sail.
nautārum, Partitive Genitive
6. The miserable queen will surpass (her) sons in respect to life.
vītā, Ablative of Respect

7. To (my) sons I am able to give nothing (of) good.
bonī, Partitive Genitive
8. Were you pondering the queen's hatred of war?
rēgīnae, Subjective Genitive
bellī, Objective Genitive
9. The poet is considered good in respect to judgment by the people.
cōnsiliō, Ablative of Respect
10. Without care for/of (her) sons she was going out from the country.
filiōrum, Objective Genitive
11. You will be moved by the girl's pursuit of wisdom.
puellae, Subjective Genitive
sapientiae, Objective Genitive
12. Why was the slave surpassing the master in fame?
fāmā, Ablative of Respect

Chapter IV: Drill 38-39 (pages 153-159)

- A.**
- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. tibi | 2. nōs |
| 3. meī | 4. vōbīscum |
| 5. ego | 6. vōs |
| 7. mēcum | 8. nostrum, nostrī |
| 9. tū | 10. tuī |
| 11. mihi | 12. vestrum, vestrī |
| 13. nōs | 14. nōbīscum |
| 15. vōs | 16. vōbīs |
| 17. mē | 18. vōs |
| 19. nōbīs | 20. tēcum |
- B.**
1. Our slaves will be praised by us.
nostrī, poss. adj.; **nōbīs**, pers. pron.
 2. I desire to give the sword to him/her, but you have it.
eī, pers. pron.; **eum**, pers. pron.
 3. Your friend loves me, but I do not love him.
tuus, poss. adj.; **mē**, pers. pron.; **eum**, pers. pron.
 4. We fear those enemies. For they are able to conquer us.
eōs, demonstr. adj.; **nōs**, pers. pron.

5. Are you pondering his/her words? Answer me.
eius, pers. pron.; **mihi**, pers. pron.
6. Why is the daughter of my friend walking toward me?
meī, poss. adj.; **mē**, pers. pron.
7. That woman used to have great care for/of me and my men.
eī, demonstr. adj.; **meī**, pers. pron.; **meōrum**, poss. adj.
8. It will move them (f.), (it will) not (move) us.
id, pers. pron.; **eās**, pers. pron.; **nōs**, pers. pron.
9. You have much wisdom. I desire to walk with you.
tibi, pers. pron.; **tē**, pers. pron.
10. Do you see the swords, my Spurius? Our sons will hold those weapons.
mī, poss. adj.; **nostrī**, poss. adj.; **ea**, demonstr. adj.
11. Our men were fighting with/against your (pl.) men.
nostrī, poss. adj.; **vestrīs**, poss. adj.
12. There were many of you in the forum.
vestrum, pers. pron.
13. They used to have a hatred of us.
eīs, pers. pron.; **nostrī**, pers. pron.
14. Your (pl.) queen is ordering us to fight. On account of this war many men will suffer.
vestra, poss. adj.; **nōs**, pers. pron.; **id**, demonstr. adj.
15. Great is my care for/of you.
mea, poss. adj.; **tui**, pers. pron.
16. They (m.) will go with us to the town.
īī, pers. pron.; **nōbīs**, pers. pron.
17. You ought to praise the wisdom of that man.
tū, pers. pron.; **eius**, demonstr. adj.
18. Were the plans of them (m.) (their plans) seeming good to you (pl.)?
eōrum, pers. pron.; **vōbīs**, pers. pron.
19. I desire your book. Do you (desire) mine?
ego, pers. pron.; **tuum**, poss. adj.; **tū**, pers. pron.; **meum**, poss. adj.
20. Were you giving gifts to those gods? I was giving nothing.
eīs, demonstr. adj.; **ego**, pers. pron.
21. She will go with you to your men.
ea, pers. pron.; **tē**, pers. pron.; **tuōs**, poss. adj.

22. Do you have a hatred of me? I love you.
meī, pers. pron.; **ego**, pers. pron.; **tē**, pers. pron.
23. Is the gold yours?
tuum, poss. adj.
24. Do you desire to go with me to their (m.) country?
mē, pers. pron.; **eōrum**, pers. pron.
25. Our men, my son, are fighting in war on behalf of you and your men.
nostrī, poss. adj.; **mī**, poss. adj.; **tē**, pers. pron.; **tuīs**, poss. adj.
26. Do I seem wretched to you?
ego, pers. pron.; **tibi**, pers. pron.

- C.
1. ego, tuōs, mī, eōs, tibi
 2. eī/iī, nostrā
 3. tū, eius, eam
 4. nostrum, eam, eius
 5. meī, mēcum, eum
 6. Ea, meī, meōrum
 7. tibi, tua, nostrā
 8. id, vestrā, vestrum
 9. Eae, nostrōs, nōs, eārum
 10. nostrī, mihi, eī
 11. tuōrum, ā mē, meīs
 12. eī/iī, nōbīscum, eius
 13. eī, vestrī, vestrōs
 14. nostrī, tuā, tū, eōs
 15. is, mea, ea, eum, ea, mihi
 16. ego, eōrum, eī/iī, meum
 17. vōs, nōbīscum, mihi
 18. nostrī, eō
 19. eī, mihi, vestrī
 20. vestrum, nōs, nostram

Exercises, Chapter IV (pages 161-176)

- A. 1. Come with me to the forum.
Send them (m.) out from the forum.
Lead the friends through the forum.
Go into the forum with that girl.
2. Bring aid to us, O boy.
Romans, send our auxiliary troops to the allies.
Be led into war with us, men.
3. Do you have money, Sextus?
They have much gold.
Many of them are giving gold.
Give me his/her money.
4. Many of you (desire) money, few indeed desire wisdom.
5. Pompeius was famous in (his) opinions, but (he was) not (famous) in (his) deeds.
6. I am ordering you (pl.) with your allies to overcome the unfriendly inhabitants of the province. Why are you making a delay? It is (a) beautiful (thing) indeed to overcome very gloriously.
7. You, at least, are conducting a good life without cares, my Lucius. I am always distressed about money.
8. Come on, speak, my son. Do you hear the not happy words of the master? He is saying nothing (of) good. For the master has a hatred of you.
9. We certainly are taking up arms against the Romans. For it is good to fight on behalf of our homeland. And indeed we are desirous of glory.
10. Clear indeed is the opinion of Lucius Cornelius Sulla. For he feels great anger in his deep mind, but he controls it carefully.
11. The good sailor not without reason was being led by the gods to the homeland Italy.
12. Bring help, Titus, to these wretched women. For you ought to give aid to them.
13. You on account of (your) zeal for war will be sent into the province with the auxiliary troops. And indeed friend (will fight) with/against friend, cause will fight with/against cause.
14. The queen says, "O sailors (for you are friends of the Roman people), go without delay out from the province and set sail onto the deep sea! Be moved by the great danger of war!"
15. The free man will say (his) opinion about the plans of the Gracchi. For free men are able to say (their) opinions without care, and they do not fear the ill-will of the people.
16. Will I be able to lead you and your men, Quintus, toward the opinion of the allies? For in fact the populace was able to be led by me.
17. I shall send (my) small daughter with you, boys, into the forum. For she desires to hear the words of the great poet. Do you also (desire to hear) his words?
18. The poet will sing of the great deeds of the gods, and the men and women will listen. You will gloriously sing of the deeds also of men, our poet; for you will be moved by the gods.

19. The sailors say, "Form a plan, O queen, about the war in the provinces." The queen answers, "Set aside arms, O strong sailors. For neither in Italy will there be a war nor in the provinces."
20. Now I do not fear the great anger of the gods; for in fact the sky is clear.
21. A great book, a gift of the famous poet, will be sent by us to (our) friend in the small town.
22. Very zealously the farmer (praises) the fields, (very zealously) the sailor praises the sea.
23. The Romans were sending much aid to the allies; for they were surpassing them indeed in arms.
24. Why were many of you being ordered by the queen to set aside (your) weapons without delay?
25. I say nothing about the delay of the slaves, nothing (of) good am I able to say, but they will pay the penalty, and soon they will be distressed.
26. On account of envy I was saying many bad things against that friend. For I was having great anger.
27. Perceive, O girls, the envy of Julia, but praise her wisdom. For nothing bad about the daughter of the queen is able to be said.
28. You were making a delay for the slaves in the field. They were able not even to work.
29. Nothing indeed the masters will say, they will do nothing for the slaves, but to do many and good things for wretched men/people is wisdom.
30. Control, O Livia, (your) strong feelings. For a woman strong in mind ought to be ruled not by anger but by wisdom.
31. You have a hatred of me. I for my part consider you an enemy. Why are we not able to be friends?
32. Not without a plan was that war able to be waged through/by the allies in Italy.
33. To our province the Romans (are sending) weapons, their allies are sending gold.
34. Not even (a) few of the women were able to go to Italy with us.
35. A good queen rules and will rule your (pl.) homeland. For in fact this happy woman is zealously loved by the people.
36. You bear great care for me, my Quintus; I shall do great things for you.
37. The poet is writing a book about the soul; we certainly will write many (books).
38. We shall always love you on account of your concern for/of us. *You* will be presented with many gifts by us.
39. Give, gods in the sky, good advice and aid. For the land is suffering on account of war, and not few men are being placed in danger.
40. Why are you (pl.) not desiring to come to Italy with those women? Come on, O girls, come!
41. Miserable will be the man desirous of gold. Life without the pursuit of good things is nothing. And indeed much zeal ought to be put in the care of the soul.

42. I for my part was ordering the men to set aside (their) weapons. And (there was) not a delay; they were putting them aside.
43. "I owe nothing to the gods," says the boy.
I say to the boy, "You are making a mistake. For you owe (them) (your) soul (life)."
44. The slaves without delay are coming to these fertile fields. For in fact they will soon work with the farmers.
45. Gods in the sky, do you perceive not even the danger of our queen? Sailors and inhabitants, bring aid to (our) wretched queen.
46. Your slave was saying nothing, but he was pondering life. His zeal was being praised by you.
47. You have a mind strong in respect to wisdom, my Lucius. Few good men surpass you in judgment.
48. The poet is able both to sing and to move men with (his) words.
49. Will you (pl.) lead strong men to war without weapons? Bring (pl.) swords!
50. I certainly neither desire nor am able to conduct life without a plan.
51. The wisdom of the poets ought to rule the soul and the mind. Do you perceive, my Marcus, their wisdom?
52. Those slaves are being summoned out from the field by the farmer, but they are not listening to his words.
53. War now is being waged in the streets of our town by the hostile inhabitants. Lead, Marcus, us and our men out from danger.
54. With many words indeed I shall plead a case in the forum on behalf of (my) friends, and I shall overcome the opinions of many men. Not even the ill-will of the people shall I fear.
55. Why are war and weapons being pondered by you (pl.)? You ought to desire wisdom, O allies. For it is a gift of the gods.
56. Many of us perceive the queen's hatred of war, but you will lead her toward our opinion. This good thing will be able to be done through/by you.
57. Form a plan about that war, my son. Will auxiliary troops be sent with you to the allies in the provinces? In my opinion, at least, our men will wage war gloriously.
58. Gaius Gracchus always used to both say and do good things on behalf of the people; not even by the dangers of ill-will was he being moved.
59. Land from the deep sea is seen by the happy sailors. Will the gods lead them through the sea toward the land?
60. The sailor will come from the deep sea toward Italy. For he is being led by the good gods.
61. Desirous of glory and gold, the famous sailor zealously is desiring to set sail, but for him I shall make causes of delay. For many are the dangers on the deep sea.
62. The man surpasses the girls in judgment. For they have nothing of judgment.
63. My friend is writing a book about the causes of war. He ought to write many books, in my opinion. For in fact war is always a great evil (thing) both for men and for women.

64. The poet says, "I shall sing of the gods in the sky and through/by myself (I shall sing of) the famous deeds of the gods." He has a beautiful plan.
65. Your friend is doing many bad deeds, Marcus Licinius. Soon you will have to plead his case in front of the Roman people.
66. You indeed on account of the hatred and envy of a few men were not able to lead the allies into war.
67. The poet was singing of the famous deeds of the Romans, and we were listening to him in the forum. Now their fame is sung of through the lands.
68. Our queen, desirous of glory and fame, will soon order your husbands, O women of the island, to take up arms and make war.
69. The great gods hold power both in the sky and on the earth. For in fact the gods surpass men and women in respect to wisdom.
70. Not without punishment will you make arms from gold. Indeed you ought to make them from iron.
71. We certainly were being driven through the deep sea by unfriendly gods, and we were wandering through many lands.
72. Marcus Crassus, a man famous in respect to war, at least, was saying (his) opinion in the forum with zeal, and he was not fearing the anger of the people.
73. You on account of (your) zeal for/of bad things we do not consider a good man. You ought to be desirous of wisdom.
74. The inhabitants are afraid, and they do not desire to go into war. With a few words the queen says, "Not without cause shall I order you and your men to pay the penalty, O evil inhabitants."

- B.**
1. Fēminae aurī cupidae dē fāmā glōriāque rēgīnae dīcēbant. Eam cum studiō laudābant.
 2. Pauca dē eō bellō dīcam: multa auxilia et multa pecūnia ā nōbīs ad Rōmānōs in eā prōvinciā mittī dēbēbunt.
 3. Ī, serve bone, in agrum et verba dominī magnā dīligentiā audī. Cōnsiliō eius dūcere.
 4. Nē tua verba quidem dē causīs bellī, Marce Antōnī, ā populō audientur?
 5. Pulchrum quidem est multōs glōriā bellī superāre.
 6. Bonum est verba pulchra scrībere, Horātī. Verba clāra cane nostrōrum.
 7. Marcus verbīs clārus causam sociōrum nostrōrum prō populō Rōmānō agit.
 8. Cupidus quidem es, puer, magnae glōriae, sed sunt multa perīcula in altō. Cum cūrā vēla dā.
 9. Regitur quidem odiō animus meī amīcī. Dī in caelō, eī sapientiam date.
 10. Nōbīscum venī, mī fili, per viās ad forum et multōs fer gladiōs. Nam per arma malī superārī poterunt.
 11. Pōnite odium et invidiam, Rōmānī. Dēbētis, meā quidem sententiā, dē cūrīs populī cōgitāre.
 12. Equidem ā sociīs tuīs dūcēbar, mī Tīte, sed paucī meōrum nōbīscum ībant.
 13. Age, Marce, dūc in forum virōs imperī cupidōs et eīs dīc cōnsilia Antōnī dē bellō.

14. Malum rēgīnae nostrae est ā populō timērī.

Chapter V: Drill 40-42 (pages 177-188)

A. 1. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	amant	they love	amantur	they are loved
Imperfect	amābant	they were loving	amābantur	they were being loved
Future	amābunt	they will love	amābuntur	they will be loved
Perfect	amāvērunt/ amāvēre	they (have) loved		
Pluperfect	amāverant	they had loved		
Future Perfect	amāverint	they will have loved		
Infinitive				
Present	amāre	to love	amārī	to be loved
Imperative				
Singular	amā	love	amāre	be loved
Plural	amāte	love (pl.)	amāminī	be loved (pl.)

2. videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	vidēs	you see	vidēris/vidēre	you are seen, you seem
Imperfect	vidēbās	you were seeing	vidēbāris/ vidēbāre	you were being seen, you were seeming
Future	vidēbis	you will see	vidēberis/ vidēbere	you will be seen, you will seem
Perfect	vīdistī	you saw, you have seen		
Pluperfect	vīderās	you had seen		
Future Perfect	vīderis	you will have seen		
Infinitive				
Present	vidēre	to see	vidērī	to be seen, to seem
Imperative				
Singular	vidē	see	vidēre	be seen, seem
Plural	vidēte	see (pl.)	vidēminī	be seen, seem (pl.)

3. habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	habēmus	we have	habēmur	we are considered
Imperfect	habēbāmus	we used to have	habēbāmur	we used to be considered
Future	habēbimus	we shall have	habēbimur	we shall be considered
Perfect	habuimus	we (have) had		
Pluperfect	habuerāmus	we had had		
Future Perfect	habuerimus	we shall have had		
Infinitive				
Present	habēre	to have	habērī	to be considered
Imperative				
Singular	habē	have	habēre	be considered
Plural	habēte	have (pl.)	habēminī	be considered (pl.)

4. audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	audiō	I am listening	audior	I am being heard
Imperfect	audiēbam	I was listening	audiēbar	I was being heard
Future	audiam	I shall listen	audiar	I shall be heard
Perfect	audīvī	I (have) listened		
Pluperfect	audīveram	I had listened		
Future Perfect	audīverō	I shall have listened		
Infinitive				
Present	audīre	to listen	audīrī	to be heard
Imperative				
Singular	audī	listen	audīre	be heard
Plural	audīte	listen (pl.)	audīminī	be heard (pl.)

5. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	pōnitis	you (pl.) put	pōniminī	you (pl.) are being put
Imperfect	pōnēbātis	you (pl.) used to put	pōnēbāminī	you (pl.) were being put
Future	pōnētis	you (pl.) will put	pōnēminī	you (pl.) will be put
Perfect	posuistis	you (pl.) (have) put		
Pluperfect	posuerātis	you (pl.) had put		
Future Perfect	posueritis	you (pl.) will have put		
Infinitive				
Present	pōnere	to put	pōnī	to be put
Imperative				
Singular	pōne	put	pōnere	be put
Plural	pōnite	put (pl.)	pōniminī	be put (pl.)

6. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	mittit	she is sending	mittitur	she is being sent
Imperfect	mittēbat	she was sending	mittēbātur	she was being sent
Future	mittet	she will send	mittētur	she will be sent
Perfect	mīsīt	she (has) sent		
Pluperfect	mīserat	she had sent		
Future Perfect	mīserit	she will have sent		
Infinitive				
Present	mittere	to send	mittī	to be sent
Imperative				
Singular	mitte	send	mittere	be sent
Plural	mittite	send (pl.)	mittiminī	be sent (pl.)

7. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	est	he is
Imperfect	erat	he used to be
Future	erit	he will be
Perfect	fuit	he was, he has been
Pluperfect	fuerat	he had been
Future Perfect	fuerit	he will have been
Infinitive		
Present	esse	to be

8. capiō, capere, cēpī, captus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	capitis	you (pl.) are taking	capiminī	you (pl.) are being taken
Imperfect	capiēbātis	you (pl.) were taking	capiēbāminī	you (pl.) were being taken
Future	capiētis	you (pl.) will take	capiēminī	you (pl.) will be taken
Perfect	cēpistis	you (pl.) took, you (pl.) have taken		
Pluperfect	cēperātis	you (pl.) had taken		
Future Perfect	cēperitis	you (pl.) will have taken		
Infinitive				
Present	capere	to capture	capī	to be captured
Imperative				
Singular	cape	capture	capere	be captured
Plural	capite	capture (pl.)	capiminī	be captured (pl.)

9. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	veniō	I am coming
Imperfect	veniēbam	I was coming
Future	veniam	I shall come
Perfect	vēnī	I came, I have come
Pluperfect	vēneram	I had come
Future Perfect	vēnerō	I shall have come
Infinitive		
Present	venīre	to come
Imperative		
Singular	venī	come
Plural	venīte	come (pl.)

10. possum, posse, potuī, —

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	possumus	we are able
Imperfect	poterāmus	we were able
Future	poterimus	we shall be able
Perfect	potuimus	we were able, we have been able
Pluperfect	potuerāmus	we had been able
Future Perfect	potuerimus	we shall have been able
Infinitive		
Present	posse	to be able

11. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	īs	you are going
Imperfect	ībās	you were going
Future	ībis	you will go
Perfect	īstī/īvistī	you went, you have gone
Pluperfect	ierās/īverās	you had gone
Future Perfect	ieris/īveris	you will have gone
Infinitive		
Present	īre	to go
Imperative		
Singular	ī	go
Plural	īte	go (pl.)

12. superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	superant	they overcome	superantur	they are being overcome
Imperfect	superābant	they were overcoming	superābantur	they were being overcome
Future	superābunt	they will overcome	superābuntur	they will be overcome
Perfect	superāvērunt/ superāvēre	they overcame, they have overcome		
Pluperfect	superāverant	they had overcome		
Future Perfect	superāverint	they will have overcome		
Infinitive				
Present	superāre	to overcome	superārī	to be overcome
Imperative				
Singular	superā	overcome	superāre	be overcome
Plural	superāte	overcome (pl.)	superāminī	be overcome (pl.)

B.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	pluperfect	you had captured
2.	perfect	they came/they have come
3.	future perfect	I shall have moved
4.	future perfect	you (pl.) will have heard
5.	perfect	she showed, she has shown
6.	pluperfect	they had sung
7.	perfect	you sent, you have sent

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
8.	future perfect	we shall have been
9.	future perfect	he will have gone
10.	pluperfect	I had been able
11.	pluperfect	I had put
12.	perfect	we took, we have taken
13.	future perfect	he will have perceived
14.	perfect	I loved, I have loved
15.	perfect	they feared, they have feared
16.	pluperfect	she had come
17.	future perfect	they will have given
18.	pluperfect	we had spoken
19.	perfect	I managed, I have managed
20.	perfect	you (pl.) answered, you(pl.) have answered

C.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1	future perfect	labōrāverō
2.	pluperfect	fuerāmus
3.	perfect	vīdit
4.	perfect	errāvistis
5	pluperfect	dūxerant
6.	future perfect	fēcerit
7.	perfect	dōnāvistī
8.	pluperfect	vocāveram
9.	perfect	iimus, īmus, īvimus
10.	future perfect	ēgerint
11.	perfect	potuit
12.	perfect	cecinistis
13.	perfect	audīvit
14.	pluperfect	mīseram
15.	perfect	fūimus
16.	perfect	īstī, īvistī
17.	future perfect	iusserimus
18.	pluperfect	potuerant

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
19.	perfect	vocāvī
20.	perfect	scrīpsit

- D.**
1. I ordered/have ordered the men to set aside (their) weapons. They set/have set them aside.
 2. The Romans, certainly desirous of power, conquered/have conquered and ruled/have ruled many lands.
 3. Why did you zealously plead the case of Marcus Antonius? For that man had done many bad things on account of (his) hatred of the Roman people.
 4. Our queen soon will have praised in the forum the famous poet on account of (his) beautiful words.
 5. To those men gifts of gold were being sent. For they had waged war on behalf of the country.
 6. Aeneas was the son of a goddess, and he led the people through the deep sea to Italy.
 7. Did you see the slaves in the fields of the farmers? For I had sent them out from the town.
 8. This woman has won glory on account of (her) diligence. Soon our poet will have sung of her.
 9. Did you write/Have you written a book about the souls of the poets? Give it to me without delay!
 10. Concerning that war he has carefully thought, and now he desires to fight.
 11. We had conducted a good life on the island, but because of the danger of war we came to the province.
 12. Listen, men and women, to the words of the queen: "Your (pl.) sons in the province with the allies have been able/were able to overcome the hostile inhabitants. They ought to be praised by you (pl.) with great enthusiasm."
- E.**
1. Poēta Rōmānus facta deōrum cecinit, et eum multō aurō dōnāvimus.
 2. In bellum, Lūcī, dūcēris moxque et dīligentiam et studium mōnstrāveris.
 3. Rēgīna valida filiōs nostrōs ire ad prōvinciam iusserat, et eōs per multa perīcula in altō dūxit.
 4. Ea fēmina puellās laudāvit. Verba enim eārum dē sapientiā deum audīverat.
 5. Sēnsistisne populī odium bellī?
 6. Filiōs meōs ad forum vocāvistī, sed errāvistī; nam eōs ab oppidō mīseram.

F.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	perfect	we rewarded, we have rewarded
2.	present	we are rewarding
3.	pluperfect	I had managed
4.	future	I shall manage
5.	future	you (pl.) will order
6.	perfect	you (pl.) ordered, you (pl.) have ordered
7.	present	he leads
8.	perfect	he led, he has led
9.	imperfect	we used to be
10.	pluperfect	we had been
11.	present	they are writing
12.	perfect	they wrote, they have written
13.	present	she is answering
14.	perfect	she answered, she has answered
15.	present	you drive
16.	future perfect	you will have driven
17.	future	I shall be able
18.	future perfect	I shall have been able
19.	pluperfect	I had walked
20.	future perfect	they will have walked
21.	present	you are pondering
22.	perfect	you pondered, you have pondered
23.	imperfect	I used to have
24.	perfect	I had, I have had
25.	future	they will perceive
26.	perfect	they perceived, they have perceived
27.	pluperfect	he had gone
28.	imperfect	he was going
29.	present	we say
30.	perfect	we said, we have said
31.	present	he is placing
32.	perfect	he placed, he has placed
33.	present	you are listening

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
34.	perfect	you listened, you have listened
35.	pluperfect	I had made
36.	future perfect	I shall have made
37.	imperfect	you (pl.) were working
38.	future perfect	you (pl.) will have worked
39.	imperfect	they were able
40.	pluperfect	they had been able
41.	present	she is coming
42.	perfect	she came, she has come
43.	imperfect	you used to give
44.	perfect	you gave, you have given
45.	present	they are capturing
46.	future	they will capture
47.	perfect	they captured, they have captured
48.	perfect	he moved, he has moved
49.	present	he moves
50.	imperfect	he was moving
51.	present	she is going
52.	perfect	she went, she has gone
53.	perfect	she went, she has gone
54.	perfect	they were, they have been
55.	perfect	they were, they have been
56.	future perfect	they will have been

G.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	perfect	dedī
2.	present	pōnis
3.	future perfect	mōnstrāverimus
4.	pluperfect	vīderat
5.	perfect	mōvit
6.	present	veniunt
7.	pluperfect	dūxerātis
8.	imperfect	canēbam

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
9.	future perfect	vēnerint
10.	perfect	mīsistis
11.	imperfect	ībam
12.	perfect	audīvimus
13.	perfect	cecinit
14.	perfect	rēxit
15.	present	amat
16.	pluperfect	mīserās
17.	future	superābimus
18.	future	dēbēbitis
19.	perfect	fuērunt/fuēre
20.	perfect	cōgitāvimus
21.	future perfect	audīverint
22.	present	possum
23.	imperfect	labōrābat
24.	future perfect	dīxerō
25.	perfect	ēgit
26.	perfect	fuistī
27.	pluperfect	scrīpserāmus
28.	perfect	vocāvī
29.	perfect	iērunt/iēre/īvērunt/īvēre
30.	pluperfect	dīxerātis
31.	imperfect	poterāmus
32.	perfect	scrīpsit
33.	imperfect	respondēbat
34.	future perfect	vīderis
35.	future	iubēbunt
36.	imperfect	pugnābam
37.	future perfect	ēgeris
38.	pluperfect	timuerat
39.	future perfect	potuerint
40.	future	erimus

Chapter V: Drill 43 (pages 189-191)

A. 1. ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	fert	he is bearing	fertur	it is being endured
Imperfect	ferēbat	he was bearing	ferēbātur	it was being endured
Future	feret	he will bear	ferētur	it will be endured
Perfect	tulit	he bore, he has borne		
Pluperfect	tulerat	he had borne		
Future Perfect	tulerit	he will have borne		
Infinitive				
Present	ferre	to bear	ferrī	to be endured
Imperative				
Singular	fer	bear	ferre	be endured
Plural	ferte	bear (pl.)	feriminī	be endured (pl.)

1. he brings
2. he carried, he has carried
3. to bear, you are borne, be borne
4. bring
5. I shall carry
6. they will have carried
7. you are bearing
8. you will bear
9. they are bringing
10. you bore, you have borne
11. they are being endured
12. you are being carried
13. they were being brought
14. you had carried
15. they endured, they have endured
16. to be borne
17. it is being carried
18. she will bear
19. it will be borne
20. we are being carried

- B.**
1. Have you brought/Did you bring weapons? We have not even swords.
 2. Those dangers of war will not be able to be endured by you.
 3. Bring help! For we are enduring many bad things.
 4. The good men were being praised by us; for they had brought gifts and money.
 5. Marcus bears hatred for/of many men, and he is considered an enemy by many (men).
 6. Are you bringing aid to the allies?
 7. The inhabitants of the province were happy. For we had brought them both iron and gold.

8. The fame of the poet will be borne into many lands.

- C. 1. Tūne librōs puerīs fers? Ego aurum feram.
2. Invidiam populī tulerāmus, et ē forō ibāmus.
3. Mox Rōmānī auxilium tulerint ad sociōs, nunc animā animōque miserōs.
4. Ferte arma, virī. Nam ad bellum ferimur.

Chapter V: Drill 44-46 (pages 193-199)

1. The girl sees herself. The boy sees himself. They see themselves.
sē, reflexive pron.; **sē**, reflexive pron.; **sē**, reflexive pron.
2. I myself (f.) used to see him in the town.
ipsa, intensive adj.; **eum**, personal pron.
3. Our son is going to the town with us.
noster, possessive adj.; **nōbīs**, personal pron.
4. The woman loves her (own) homeland. The women love their (own) homeland.
suam, reflexive-possessive adj.; **suam**: reflexive-possessive adj.
5. The poet was pondering many things with himself.
sē, reflexive pron.
6. Why were the women saying many things to their very selves?
sibi, reflexive pron. **ipsīs**, intensive adj.
7. I love his/her friend. Do you love mine (my [friend])?
eius, personal pron.; **meum**, possessive adj.
8. Why was the wretched poet having great hatred of himself?
suī, reflexive pron.
9. He is taking our things. We are taking our own things.
nostra, possessive adj.; **nostra**, reflexive-possessive adj.
10. I desire to send money to my own men.
meōs, reflexive-possessive adj.
11. The queen was sending her own son to war. The queen was sending his/her son to war.
suum, reflexive-possessive adj.; **eius**, personal pron.
12. The girl will give you a gift.
tibi, personal pron.
13. The girl will give herself a gift. The girl will give him/her a gift.
sibi, reflexive pron.; **eī**, personal pron.

14. I am going into his/her fields. We are going into their (m.) field.
eius, personal pronoun; **eōrum**, personal pronoun
15. He is going into your fields. You yourself (m.) are going into your own fields.
tuōs, possessive adj.; **ipse**, intensive adj.; **tuōs**, reflexive-possessive adj.
16. He/She is going into his/her own fields. He/She is going into their (m.) fields.
suōs, reflexive-possessive adj.; **eōrum**, personal pronoun
17. We love our own homeland.
nostram, reflexive-possessive adj.
18. The woman was walking with her own men.
suīs, reflexive-possessive adj.
19. I am fighting for me myself, not for you (pl.) and your (pl.) men.
mē, reflexive pron.; **ipsō**, intensive adj.; **vōbīs**, personal pron.; **vestrīs**: possessive adj.
20. Are you keeping the gold for your very self? Are you ordering the gold to be kept by me?
tū, personal pron.; **tibi**, reflexive pron.; **ipsī**: intensive adj.; **mē**, personal pron.

- B.**
1. ego, ipse, mēcum
 2. is, meā
 3. eae, et tibi et mihi
 4. ipsī, suum
 5. eōs, nostrō
 6. sua, tua
 7. vōs, ipsā
 8. nostram
 9. nostrum, tēcum
 10. tua, meī, mē
 11. nōs, eius
 12. prō sē, suīs
 13. nostrī, tuā
 14. sibi ipsī, eam, eīs
 15. ipsae, vōbīscum, meōs
 16. sē, eum
 17. ea, suī, ea, suōs (suum)
 18. tū, prō tē ipsō
 19. ego, meam, is, suam

20. nōs ipsae, eīs, eīs
21. nostrō, sē, suīs
22. ipsōs, suā
23. eī/iī, tibi, tū, eum
24. vestrā, sibi ipsīs
25. ego, meōs, tū, eius, tibi
26. ea, sē, suum
27. ego ipse, tuō, meō
28. nōs, ipsōs, eī/iī, suīs
29. vestrae, nōbīs ipsīs
30. ipsum, is, prō sē, suīs

Chapter V: Drill 47 (pages 201-202)

- A.**
1. miserē wretchedly
 2. bene well
 3. pulchrē beautifully
 4. male badly
 5. altē deeply
 6. multum much
 7. liberē freely
 8. validē/valdē strongly

- B.**
1. The queen summoned her own daughters to herself; for she was loving them much/a lot.
 2. A man ought to endure his own fate miserably. I myself have a harsh fate.
 3. We ourselves (m.) went away from our own country and we were happily setting sail toward your island.
 4. The poet sang his own words well, (he sang) mine (my words) badly.
 5. To the gods themselves I was dutifully giving dutiful gifts.
 6. You are badly putting yourselves in danger, slaves, but I myself (m.) shall bring aid to you.
 7. The wretched inhabitant was not loving himself and his own people. He was erring much.
 8. I shall speak freely: I strongly love a harsh girl. She does not love me, but (she loves) her very self.

Chapter V: Drill 48 (pages 203-206)

- A.**
1. I took an umbrella because it was raining. (causal)
 2. After he read the weather report, he looked for his umbrella. (temporal)
 3. When she asked me that question, I didn't know what to say. (temporal)
 4. I like you although you don't like me. (concessive)
 5. So now I shall help you as you used to help me. (comparative)
 6. He started driving more carefully after he had an accident. (temporal)
 7. If you give me some money, I'll buy lunch. (conditional)
 8. As the leaders advise, so the soldiers do. (comparative)
 9. Although vegetables are good for us, we don't eat enough of them. (concessive)
 10. Since they are blocking the exit, you will have to wait. (causal)
 11. He climbed up on a chair when he saw a mouse. (temporal)
 12. Because we couldn't hear, we moved closer to the stage. (causal)
 13. The child cries if his diaper is wet. (conditional)
 14. I'm not going to give him a gift since he didn't give me one. (causal)
 15. We shall do as you say. (comparative.)
- B.**
1. When the poet came into the forum, I was desiring to hear his words. (temporal)
 2. Your husband will pay the penalty because he has done many and bad things to the people. (causal)
 3. As men do, so boys (do). (comparative)
 4. Although the resentment will be great, nevertheless I shall rule the people with zeal. (concessive)
 5. I am able to give nothing although you desire my money. (concessive)
 6. So we shall take up arms as you will order, O queen. (comparative)
 7. We shall answer when you will have said a word. (temporal)
 8. Since you were saying bad words, I was not listening. (causal)
 9. Although the sailors fear danger, they will set sail. (concessive)
 10. After the Romans conquered the inhabitants, they ruled (them) with authority. (temporal)
 11. As the ill-will of the people is, so you perceive it. (comparative)
 12. Although war was being waged by many men, nevertheless the town was not able to be taken. (concessive)
 13. After the boy saw her, he loved (her). (temporal)
 14. Although the slaves ought to work very diligently, nevertheless they are doing nothing. (concessive)

15. When we came into the fields, we called the slaves. (temporal)
16. For me there was great danger when my enemies came into the forum. (temporal)
17. I am saying nothing since you are not able to be moved by (my) words. (causal)
18. So the poet will write as the populace will desire. (comparative)

Chapter V: Drill 49 (pages 207-210)

1. present simple
If you call the girl, she comes without delay.
venit, present indicative in the apodosis of a present simple conditional sentence
2. past simple
If we were on the island, we feared the inhabitants.
erāmus, imperfect indicative in the protasis of a past simple conditional sentence
3. future more vivid with emphatic protasis (FMVE)
If a few of the sailors set sail, they will come to our land.
dederint, future perfect indicative in the protasis of a FMVE
4. future more vivid (FMV)
If you fear the weapons in our town, farmer, go to the fields.
ī, present imperative (substituted) in the apodosis of a FMV
5. present simple
I do not praise the women unless they do good things.
faciunt, present indicative in the apodosis of a present simple conditional sentence
6. FMV
She will be famous if she writes a great book.
scribet, future indicative in the protasis of a FMV
7. FMVE
If the poet sings beautiful things, he will be praised by the people.
8. FMV
If sailors are led into the province by the queen, we shall fight very zealously with/against them.
9. past simple
If we set sail to the island, we were happy.
10. FMVE
We shall fear much if you, Marcus, do not lead us.
11. present simple
Sī sunt dī in caelō, facta virōrum fēminārumque vident.
12. FMV (or FMVE)
Incolae superārī nōn poterunt nisi rēgīna arma mittet (miserit).
13. FMV (or FMVE)
Sī malī terram regent (rēxerint), miserī erunt incolae.
14. FMV (or FMVE)
Rēgīna, sī populum bene reget (rēxerit), ā poētīs laudābitur.

15. FMV (or FMVE)
Auxilia mittēmus sī sociī bellum in prōvinciā gerent (gesserint).
16. FMV (or FMVE)
Īte ad agrōs sine morā, servī, sī vōs labōrāre iubēbō (iusserō).
17. past simple
Semper audiēbam sī cecinit poēta.
18. FMV (or FMVE)
Nisi pugnāre poterō (potuerō), dā filiō meum gladium.
19. present simple
Sī puellae canunt, puerī audiunt.
20. FMV (or FMVE)
Arma capite, virī, sī ire in bellum iubēbiminī (iussī eritis).

Exercises, Chapter V (pages 211-225)

- A. 1. After I completed a book about friendship, I gave it without delay to my friend.
If I do not complete a book about friendship, I shall stir up great resentment for myself.
2. If the sailors perceive dangers, they depart away from the island.
When the sailors perceived dangers, they proceeded out from the town.
3. The inhabitants of the island learned from the queen of the miserable fates of the sailors:
wicked men had killed them.
4. The master said, "I am ordering gifts to be carried on behalf of me to our queen."
"As you will say, so I shall do," the slave dutifully said to his master.
5. Have you seen Livia, Julia? Tell me: Where is she now? When will she come to us?
6. Although the son of Antony had not come to the island, (his) daughter was coming.
7. We ourselves (m.) had departed out from the province, and we were happily approaching/
going to our own town.
8. Not gold but iron is hard, as it seems to me, at least.
9. Unless Gnaeus leads his own men well, in the battle itself he will be killed with his own
men.
10. I shall lead my own men into war by/through myself without help. The fame of my deeds
will go to the sky.
11. Since the Romans had managed great things in the province through/by their very selves,
the allies did not send auxiliary troops.
12. Marcus badly hates me, but he has much care for himself. Not a friend but his very self he
loves.
13. When I saw you in battle, you were not bearing arms; but if you were able to walk, you
were also able to hold a sword.
14. We shall always love you because of your dutiful concern for us, we shall always praise
(you).

15. When you sang of the good things of the gods, poets, you did well, when (you sang of) the bad things (of the gods), (you did) badly.
16. When we shall have captured the islands, the loyal inhabitants (we shall overcome) with words, the disloyal (inhabitants) we shall overcome with arms.
17. After the famous woman beautifully sang of the fates of the gods, she received gifts from the inhabitants and went away out from the town.
18. Why was dutiful Aeneas wandering much through the lands? Thus for him the fate had been, as it seems, to come to Italy.
19. There were in Italy famous towns and famous inhabitants.
20. Even to our very selves we seem disloyal if we do not do and say and think loyally.
21. A dutiful man ponders much the fate of (his) country. He will lead the people well, as it seems to us, at least.
22. If you plead well the case of your own men in the forum, my Titus, you will surpass many men in glory.
23. Your friend has conducted himself well on behalf of wretched men. Soon his fame will be borne through the lands. It is good to be praised by many men.
24. If the fate for you is to go out from our land, go away without delay. Come on, move yourself.
25. The women will put themselves in danger if with (their) husbands they go out from their own country. And indeed few women will be able to return.
26. If Marcus killed many men in battle, he won great glory for himself.
27. The happy women (had received) money from the sailors, they had received friendship from the inhabitants.
28. If you were strongly desiring to be a sailor, you were not on the land, but always on the sea.
29. If the queen soon goes out from life and I receive (the) power, I shall rule the people well with (my) sons.
30. The queen will not be able to rule her own people well; for she is not able to rule her very self.
31. As you give, so you receive. Good gifts return to good men. Remember my words, my son.
32. I remember, friend, when you were seeming to me to be erring much and badly, but now you are thinking clearly.
33. "Did the wretched slave go out from life by the sword?"
"It is as the master himself said: he killed his own son, then his very self. So it was in the fates."
34. "Great, as I have heard, is the battle in the fields and harsh," said Titus.
"Always in battle the fates of men are bad," Spurius answered.
I myself said, "Why do men fight with/against men? When shall we have to proceed into war? When shall we return?"

35. As men are able to bear arms, so (are) boys. Boys fight because men fight. Women indeed both fear and hate war and weapons.
36. “When you will go away from our town, my sons, bring with you my books about friendship.” So said Gaius, but they were not remembering his words. Without those books they went away.
37. “I am dutiful Aeneas, and I am being carried by the fates,” he said to the queen. “Out from my homeland to your land I have come through the deep sea. I strongly desire to be received by you without enmity/hostilities.”
38. Your son did not return out from war. For in fact he had given (his) life for the homeland. Now he ought to be considered loyal not by few men. Always we shall remember his deeds.
39. Although I myself was desiring to seem dutiful, nevertheless I was wickedly doing many things against the gods. And indeed if the gods see our dutiful deeds, also (our) wicked (deeds) they see.
40. I was pondering with myself the girl hard in mind: although I love her a lot, I hate (her). I hate and I love.
41. Why did the farmers of this land come into the friendship of the Roman people after we took the fields of those very men by war and weapons?
42. The sailors ought to depart from the island since they are doing by themselves nothing for the inhabitants, they are giving them nothing, they are receiving nothing from them.
43. If the good man accomplishes good things, he will be loved by the gods. Soon he will be received in the sky.
44. The queen came into the forum and spoke to the people with a few words: “Learn from me, O inhabitants, of the harsh battle and the harsh fates of your men.”
45. After Tiberius Sempronius beautifully spoke dutiful words, the farmers departed away from the forum and happily returned to their own fields.
46. Although I was strongly desiring to rule the lands with the queen, nevertheless I was not able (to do so). For the son of the queen was hating me and ordered (me) to be driven out from the land. I went away to a beautiful island, and I shall not return to that land.
47. You are working a lot, O Romulus, since you desire to accomplish many things. A good and beautiful life—unless the gods hate you—very gloriously you will complete.
48. We have hostilities with the evil inhabitants of the province since they wrongfully killed our men without reason. We shall always hate them.
49. When I heard in the forum the words of the dutiful poet, I was pondering with myself the causes of war. Always, in my opinion, at least, men will kill men.
50. Although our son completed many things well in (his) life, nevertheless he went away wretchedly to his fates.
51. The girl will consider the boy a friend if she is able to be led out from danger by him. And indeed they will have a great friendship.
52. Lucius bears badly the ill-will and enmity of the people. For in fact he has heard many harsh things in the forum about his very self. Why does the populace hate him so?

53. The Romans were going away from Italy on account of (their) zeal for war. They were carrying with themselves nothing if not/unless (they were carrying) arms and spirit.
 54. Friendship is given and received by itself and on account of itself.
 55. "Have my dutiful sons gone away to battle?"
"So it is as I say. For Pompey himself led them with himself."
"If they return to me, they will be received happily."
 56. Horace used to be loved by me from many and great causes. And indeed great with him to me was the friendship, loyal were (his) deeds, beautiful (were) (his) words.
 57. With reason I approached/went toward that battle. For those wicked men had ordered my wife and my sons to be killed.
 58. It is beautiful to remember friends. You will always, friend, be in (my) mind for me. If you are called into danger, I myself shall go with you.
 59. With wicked words Catiline overcame the minds of the inhabitants, with wicked deeds he took their gold. With reason we hate and shall hate that wicked man.
 60. Although the allies had approached the battle very zealously, (a) few of them nevertheless departed when they themselves saw the harsh things of war.
 61. Go, wretched men, with (your) wives and depart out from the country if you fear for yourselves and your own men.
 62. It is a bad thing to hate good things, it is good (to hate) nothing. Tell me, Marc Antony: do you hate me? Do you have a cause for hostility? In my opinion, at least, you yourself have a hatred of yourself.
 63. In this way in the forum Marcus (spoke) after he learned of the bad fate of Gaius: "I have a friendship with Gaius, and I myself shall plead his case. For I am strongly moved, O Romans, by your resentment and hatred of a good man."
 64. The farmer was conducting (his) life in the fields without danger. For he was hating war and weapons a lot.
 65. After the Romans killed many of our men, I proceeded to the allies and received aid from them.
 66. Remember to come, my daughters, if you are called. Come if I call you. Did you hear/Have you heard me?
 67. Since you are not able, O men, to return to wisdom by yourselves, be led by the words and opinions of good men.
- B.**
1. Quoniam verba poëtae ipsius audiri debent, ad forum sine morâ redibimus. Memineritne facta eius viri magni canere?
 2. Nisi socii Catilinae ipsi cedent (cesserint), animos pios laudabimus, et amicitiam populi Romani capient.
 3. Si nautae impii, agrorum nostrorum cupidî, ad patriam accedent (accesserint), cum causâ eos interficiemus.
 4. Per te ipsum causam cum studio age, amice, nisi inimicitia impiorum in oppido tuo superari optabis (optaveris).

5. Antōnium valdē ōderam et timēbam. Sī ad oppidum nostrum vēnit, ipse discessī.
6. Nisi amīcōs virī bene amās, virum ipsum amāre nōn potes. Pulchrum quidem est amīcītia.
7. In proelium sine armīs, fili, mittēris nisi tua gerēs (gesseris). Ut rēgīna ipsa iubet, sīc semper agimus (facimus).
8. Ubi vir pius vītā bonā perfēcerit, anima eius ad caelum ferētur. Sīc animae bonōrum ad deōs redeunt.
9. Fēminae, postquam altō dē caelō dūra fāta deōrum accēpērunt, miserē labōrāvērunt.
10. Quamquam poēta facta deum clārē et pulchrē cecinit, paucī tamen verba eius audīvēre.
11. Rēgīna, etsī animā erat pulchra, fātum tamen malum habēbat. Nam filius, imperī sibi cupidus, eam ē terrā ēgit.
12. Sī propter odium tuōs bellum gerere iubēbis (iusseris), multī nostrum id male ferent. Mala quidem est īra per sē.

Chapter VI: Drill 50-52 (pages 227-236)

A.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	pluperfect	he had been led
2.	future perfect	you (pl. m.) will have been captured
3.	perfect	we (f.) were ordered/we (f.) have been ordered
4.	future perfect	I (f.) shall have been put
5.	perfect	they (n.) were said/they (n.) have been said
6.	perfect	you (pl. f.) were received/you (pl.f.) have been received
7.	pluperfect	I (m.) had been moved
8.	perfect	it was managed/it has been managed
9.	perfect	you (f.) were captured/you (f.) have been captured
10.	future perfect	they (n.) will have been heard
11.	perfect	they (f.) were driven/they (f.) have been driven
12.	perfect	I (f.) was placed/I (f.) have been placed
13.	future perfect	you (f.) will have been perceived
14.	pluperfect	we (m.) had been called
15.	pluperfect	they (m.) had been held
16.	future perfect	he will have been loved
17.	future perfect	we (m.) shall have been praised
18.	perfect	it was written/it has been written
19.	pluperfect	it had been sent
20.	perfect	they (m.) were killed/they(m.) have been killed

B.	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	perfect	vīsus sum
2.	pluperfect	missus erat
3.	future perfect	rēctae erimus
4.	perfect	sunt mōta
5.	perfect	ductus es
6.	future perfect	erit vocāta
7.	perfect	captī estis
8.	perfect	scrīptum est
9.	pluperfect	iussa erās

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
10.	pluperfect	erant interfectī
11.	future perfect	audīta erō
12.	perfect	sēnsae estis
13.	pluperfect	āctae erant
14.	perfect	est superātus
15.	future perfect	habitus eris
16.	perfect	vīsa sunt
17.	perfect	perfectum est
18.	pluperfect	erant amātae
19.	pluperfect	erant lāta
20.	future perfect	acceptī eritis

C. 1. optō, optāre, optāvī, optātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	optās	you are desiring	optāris, optāre	you are being desired
Imperfect	optābās	you were desiring	optābāris, optābāre	you were being desired
Future	optābis	you will desire	optāberis, optābere	you will be desired
Perfect	optāvistī	you (have) desired	optāta es	you (f.) were (have been) desired
Pluperfect	optāverās	you had desired	optāta erās	you (f.) had been desired
Future Perfect	optāveris	you will have desired	optāta eris	you (f.) will have been desired
Infinitive				
Present	optāre	to desire	optārī	to be desired
Imperative				
Singular	optā	desire	optāre	be desired
Plural	optāte	desire (pl.)	optāminī	be desired (pl.)

2. teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	tenēmus	we are holding	tenēmur	we are being held
Imperfect	tenēbāmus	we used to hold	tenēbāmur	we used to be held
Future	tenēbimus	we shall hold	tenēbimur	we shall be held
Perfect	tenuimus	we (have) held	tentī sumus	we (m.) were (have been) held
Pluperfect	tenuerāmus	we had held	tentī erāmus	we (m.) had been held
Future Perfect	tenuerimus	we shall have held	tentī erimus	we (m.) shall have been held
Infinitive				
Present	tenēre	to hold	tenērī	to be held
Imperative				
Singular	tenē	hold	tenēre	be held
Plural	tenēte	hold (pl.)	tenēminī	be held (pl.)

3. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	mittunt	they send	mittuntur	they are sent
Imperfect	mittēbant	they were sending	mittēbantur	they were being sent
Future	mittent	they will send	mittentur	they will be sent
Perfect	mīsērunt/ mīsēre	they (have) sent	missa sunt	they (n.) were (have been) sent
Pluperfect	mīserant	they had sent	missa erant	they (n.) had been sent
Future Perfect	mīserint	they will have sent	missa erunt	they (n.) will have been sent
Infinitive				
Present	mittere	to send	mittī	to be sent
Imperative				
Singular	mitte	send	mittere	be sent
Plural	mittite	send (pl.)	mittiminī	be sent (pl.)

4. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	pōnō	I place	pōnor	I am placed
Imperfect	pōnēbam	I was placing	pōnēbar	I was being placed
Future	pōnam	I shall place	pōnar	I shall be placed
Perfect	posuī	I (have) placed	posita sum	I (f.) was (have been) placed
Pluperfect	posueram	I had placed	posita eram	I (f.) had been placed
Future Perfect	posuerō	I shall have placed	posita erō	I (f.) shall have been placed
Infinitive				
Present	pōnere	to place	pōnī	to be placed
Imperative				
Singular	pōne	place	pōnere	be placed
Plural	pōnite	place (pl.)	pōnimini	be placed (pl.)

5. accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	accipitis	you (pl.) receive	accipimini	you (pl.) are received
Imperfect	accipiēbātis	you (pl.) were receiving	accipiēbāmini	you (pl.) were being received
Future	accipiētis	you (pl.) will receive	accipiēmini	you (pl.) will be received
Perfect	accēpistis	you (pl.) (have) received	acceptī estis	you (m.pl.) were (have been) received
Pluperfect	accēperātis	you (pl.) had received	acceptī erātis	you (m.pl.) had been received
Future Perfect	accēperitis	you (pl.) will have received	acceptī eritis	you (m.pl.) will have been received
Infinitive				
Present	accipere	to receive	accipī	to be received
Imperative				
Singular	accipe	receive	accipere	be received
Plural	accipite	receive (pl.)	accipimini	be received (pl.)

6. sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	sentit	it is perceiving	sentītur	it is being perceived
Imperfect	sentiēbat	it was perceiving	sentiēbātur	it was being perceived
Future	sentiet	it will perceive	sentiētur	it will be perceived
Perfect	sēnsit	it (has) perceived	sēnsus est	it was (has been) perceived
Pluperfect	sēnserat	it had perceived	sēnsus erat	it had been perceived
Future Perfect	sēnserit	it will have perceived	sēnsus erit	it will have been perceived
Infinitive				
Present	sentīre	to perceive	sentīrī	to be perceived
Imperative				
Singular	sentī	perceive	sentīre	be perceived
Plural	sentite	perceive (pl.)	sentīminī	be perceived (pl.)

- D.**
1. If Marcus is ordered to plead the case on behalf of the miserable men, he will speak well and beautifully.
 2. Bad things were/have been said by you, and nothing (of) good was/has been accomplished for the people.
 3. Since our allies had seemed strong by themselves, we did not bring arms and aid into the province.
 4. If danger was not perceived, neither men nor women feared.
 5. The poet was writing many words about the country since he had been ordered by the queen.
 6. You have been brought to the island, O sailor, and now you are being ruled by a harsh queen.
 7. A harsh thing was/has been ordered by the man, O women; for you were/have been sent out from Italy with the girls.
 8. If you are called into the fields by the master, slaves, go without delay.
 9. Although Marcus was praised by many men, we were hating him.
 10. Our queen, in my opinion, at least, had been moved by envy and hatred when she sent you (pl.) and your men/people out from the land.

E.

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	perfect	I (m.) was/have been ordered
2.	imperfect	I was being ordered
3.	pluperfect	they (n.) had been perceived
4.	present	they are being perceived
5.	future perfect	it will have been written

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
6.	future	it will be written
7.	perfect	you (f.pl.) were/have been accepted
8.	pluperfect	you (m.pl.) had been accepted
9.	perfect	he was/has been moved
10.	present	he is moved
11.	perfect	they (n.) were/have been managed
12.	imperfect	they were being managed
13.	perfect	we (m.) were/have been driven
14.	future	we shall be driven
15.	pluperfect	it had been said
16.	future	it will be said
17.	future perfect	we (f.) shall have been loved
18.	present	we are loved
19.	perfect	they (n.) were/have been given
20.	imperfect	they were being given
21.	future perfect	I (f.) shall have been led
22.	future	I shall be led
23.	future perfect	they (m.) will have been killed
24.	present	they are being killed
25.	perfect	you (m.) were/have been called
26.	present	you are being called
27.	perfect	it was/has been endured
28.	future	it will be endured
29.	perfect	we (f.) were/have been sent
30.	future	we shall be sent
31.	pluperfect	they (n.) had been shown
32.	present	they are being shown
33.	future perfect	I (m.) shall have been seen, I (m.) shall have seemed
34.	future	I shall be seen, I shall seem
35.	perfect	it was/has been owed
36.	present	it is owed
37.	perfect	they (n.) were/have been taken
38.	future	they will be taken

	<i>Tense</i>	<i>Translation</i>
39.	pluperfect	we (m.) had been heard
40.	present	we are being heard

F.	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Voice Change</i>
1.	they had killed	interfectī, -ae, -a erant
2.	you were being driven	agēbās
3.	we say	dīcimur
4.	you (pl.) will be sent	mittētis
5.	I (f.) was/have been called	vocāvī
6.	you (pl.) had borne	lātī, -ae, -a erātis
7.	I shall perceive	sentiar
8.	you listen	audīris/audīre
9.	I shall have led	ductus, -a, -um erō
10.	you (f.pl.) were/have been captured	cēpistis
11.	you will overcome	superāberis/superābere
12.	we (m.) shall have been held	tenuerimus
13.	I (have) placed	positus, -a, -um sum
14.	she is receiving	accipitur
15.	they are being led	dūcunt
16.	you (pl.) used to desire	optābāminī
17.	you (have) had	habitus, -a, -um es
18.	I (f.) had been moved	mōveram
19.	he will have conquered	superātus, -a, -um erit
20.	I shall be loved	amābō

G.	
1.	perficiēbat
2.	ductī estis
3.	fuerāmus
4.	ambulāveris
5.	iussae erant
6.	dictum est
7.	audior
8.	mittētis
9.	optāta erit

10. potuimus
11. tenēberis/tenēbere
12. sunt interfecta
13. laudātī erātis
14. capimur
15. respōnsum erat
16. vīsae sunt
17. pōnēbās
18. erō
19. geritur
20. agēbāmur

Chapter VI: Drill 53-54 (pages 237-240)

- A.**
1. Did you hear/Have you heard the words of the poet? I (have) praised his deeds.
 2. Things having been pondered well we shall remember.
 3. When there will be a coming into the forum, I shall speak to the people with enthusiasm.
 4. Beautiful words were/have been written by the poet, and many gifts were/have been given to him.
 5. The war was not able to be completed if there was a going out from battle.
 6. Did you bear/Have you borne the sword given to you by the man?
 7. Having been called by friends, we are coming into the street.
 8. Now, O men, I shall speak about the things done well; for war has been gloriously waged by your very selves.
 9. If there was a coming into the town, great and famous men were seen and were heard.
 10. Were you happy, O woman, having been praised by the inhabitants?
 11. You ought to send aid to the wives of the captured men.
 12. There is a going out from the fields; for there has been much working.
 13. On account of (his) words beautifully written the good poet was/has been rewarded with gold and was/has been praised.
 14. The Romans were desiring to rule the island having been ruled by the wicked queen.
 15. Why was there a returning into the fields? Thus it had been ordered by the master.
- B.**
1. Nihil bonī ā servīs captīs perfectum erat. Propter eam causam ā dominō nōn sunt laudātī.
 2. Ē patriā itum erat et ad terram liberōrum accessum est.
 3. Verbum male dictum audīvī, puer. Bona dē amātīs dīcere dēbēs.
 4. Per multās terrās multum errābitur quoniam ē patriā missī sumus.

5. Multī nostrum in eō bellō sunt captī et interfectī. Nunc sine morā in terram inimīcam abībitur.

Chapter VI: Drill 55 (pages 241-246)

B.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	rēx bonus	rēgēs bonī
Gen.	rēgis bonī	rēgum bonōrum
Dat.	rēgī bonō	rēgibus bonīs
Acc.	rēgem bonum	rēgēs bonōs
Abl.	rēge bonō	rēgibus bonīs
Voc.	rēx bone	rēgēs bonī
Nom.	carmen pulchrum	carmina pulchra
Gen.	carminis pulchrī	carminum pulchrōrum
Dat.	carminī pulchrō	carminibus pulchrīs
Acc.	carmen pulchrum	carmina pulchra
Abl.	carmine pulchrō	carminibus pulchrīs
Voc.	carmen pulchrum	carmina pulchra
Nom.	māter misera	mātrēs miserae
Gen.	mātris miserae	mātrum miserārum
Dat.	mātrī miserae	mātribus miserīs
Acc.	mātre miseram	mātrēs miserās
Abl.	mātre miserā	mātribus miserīs
Voc.	māter misera	mātrēs miserae
D.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	cīvis Rōmānus	cīvēs Rōmānī
Gen.	cīvis Rōmānī	cīvium Rōmānōrum
Dat.	cīvī Rōmānō	cīvibus Rōmānīs
Acc.	cīvem Rōmānum	cīvēs/cīvis Rōmānōs
Abl.	cīve Rōmānō	cīvibus Rōmānīs
Voc.	cīvis Rōmāne	cīvēs Rōmānī

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	mare nostrum	maria nostra
Gen.	maris nostrī	marum nostrōrum
Dat.	marī nostrō	maribus nostrīs
Acc.	mare nostrum	maria nostra
Abl.	marī nostrō	maribus nostrīs
Voc.	mare nostrum	maria nostra

Nom.	magna vīs	magnae vīrēs
Gen.	———	magnārum vīrium
Dat.	———	magnīs vīribus
Acc.	magnam vim	magnās vīrēs/vīrīs
Abl.	magnā vī	magnīs vīribus
Voc.	magna vīs	magnae vīrēs

Nom.	alta moenia
Gen.	altōrum moenium
Dat.	altīs moenibus
Acc.	alta moenia
Abl.	altīs moenibus
Voc.	alta moenia

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------|
| E. | 1. timōre | 2. mentium |
| | 3. animālia | 4. hoste |
| | 5. hominis | 6. patrēs |
| | 7. urbēs/urbīs | 8. carmen |
| | 9. rēgī | 10. vīribus |
| | 11. iūra | 12. Carthāginis |
| | 13. corporum | 14. mare |
| | 15. vī | 16. amor |
| | 17. mātrum | 18. corporis |
| | 19. marī | 20. mīlitibus |
| | 21. vim | 22. servitūte |

F.	<i>Case and Number</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	dative singular	for the mother
2.	genitive plural	of minds
3.	nominative singular accusative singular vocative singular	body (subj.) body (d.o.) body (d.a.)
4.	dative plural ablative plural	for the citizens from the citizens
5.	ablative singular	by love
6.	dative singular ablative singular	for the animal with an animal
7.	accusative plural	cities (d.o.)
8.	nominative plural accusative plural vocative plural	human beings (subj.) human beings (d.o.) human beings (d.a.)
9.	accusative singular	king (d.o.)
10.	genitive singular	of the sea
11.	genitive plural	of bodies
12.	nominative plural accusative plural vocative plural	enemies (subj.) enemies (d.o.) enemies (d.a.)
13.	nominative singular accusative singular vocative singular	the sea (subj.) the sea (d.o.) sea (d.a.)
14.	ablative singular	from slavery

G.		
1.	urbis nostrae	2. ad moenia
3.	dē servitūte	4. animālium
5.	per vim	6. corpus
7.	hominī	8. iūre
9.	dē timōre	10. in mente
11.	in mare	12. in marī
13.	patris	14. carminibus
15.	mīlitibus	16. rēx
17.	iūra	18. tuī amōris
19.	vīribus	20. hostium
21.	ā mātē	22. timōrēs nostrōs

- H.**
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. on account of fear | 2. into the sea |
| 3. high city walls (subj., d.o., [d.a.]) | 4. by men |
| 5. in your city | 6. on behalf of mothers |
| 7. beautiful countryside (subj., d.o., [d.a.]) | 8. with my father |
| 9. harsh man (d.a.) | 10. on account of love |
| 11. out from the city | 12. down from the city walls |
| 13. without a mother | 14. through the countryside |
| 15. on the sea | 16. about slavery |
| 17. with great force | 18. with, [for] great strength |
| 19. many animals (subj., d.o.) | 20. for good citizens/from good citizens |

- I.**
1. māter, mātris *f.*
 2. Carthāgō, Carthāginis *f.*
 3. mīles, mīlitis *m.*
 4. corpus, corporis *n.*
 5. servitūs, servitūtis *f.*
 6. moenia, moenium *n. pl.*
 7. iūs, iūris *n.*
 8. carmen, carminis *n.*
 9. rūs, rūris *n.*
 10. homō, hominis *m.*
 11. urbs, urbis, -ium *f. pl.*
 12. cīvis, cīvis, -ium *m. or f.*
 13. Athēnae, Athēnārum *f. pl.*
 14. timor, timōris *m.*
 15. animal, animālis, -ium *n.*
 16. vīs, —, -ium *f.*
 17. domus, domī *f.*
 18. mare, maris, *-ium *n.*
 19. amor, amōris *m.*
 20. rēx, rēgis *m.*
 21. mēns, mentis, -ium *f.*
 22. pater, patris *m.*

Chapter VI: Drill 56 (pages 247-248)

A.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	vir fortis	virī fortēs
Gen.	virī fortis	virōrum fortium
Dat.	virō fortī	virīs fortibus
Acc.	virum fortem	virōs fortēs/fortīs
Abl.	virō fortī	virīs fortibus
Voc.	vir fortis	virī fortēs
Nom.	omnis fēmina	omnēs fēminae
Gen.	omnis fēminae	omnium fēminārum
Dat.	omnī fēminae	omnibus fēminīs
Acc.	omnem fēminam	omnēs/omnīs fēminās
Abl.	omnī fēminā	omnibus fēminīs
Voc.	omnis fēmina	omnēs fēminae
Nom.	ferrum ācre	ferra ācria
Gen.	ferrī ācris	ferrōrum ācrium
Dat.	ferrō ācrī	ferrīs ācribus
Acc.	ferrum ācre	ferra ācria
Abl.	ferrō ācrī	ferrīs ācribus
Voc.	ferrum ācre	ferra ācria
Nom.	pater īnfēlīx	patrēs īnfēlīcēs
Gen.	patris īnfēlīcis	patrum īnfēlīcium
Dat.	patrī īnfēlīcī	patribus īnfēlīcibus
Acc.	patrem īnfēlīcem	patrēs īnfēlīcēs/īnfēlīcīs
Abl.	patre īnfēlīcī	patribus īnfēlīcibus
Voc.	pater īnfēlīx	patrēs īnfēlīcēs

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	ingēns mare	ingentia maria
Gen.	ingentis maris	ingentium marum
Dat.	ingentī marī	ingentibus maribus
Acc.	ingēns mare	ingentia maria
Abl.	ingentī marī	ingentibus maribus
Voc.	ingēns mare	ingentia maria

Nom.	via facilis	viae facilēs
Gen.	viae facilis	viārum faciliū
Dat.	viae facilī	viīs facilibus
Acc.	viam facilem	viās facilēs/facilīs
Abl.	viā facilī	viīs facilibus
Voc.	via facilis	viae facilēs

B.	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1.	facilem	an easy life (d.o.)
2.	omnibus	for all friends; from all friends
3.	īnfēlicēs īnfēlicēs/īnfēlicīs	unfortunate mothers (subj., d.a.) unfortunate mothers (d.o.)
4.	fortī	for a strong mind; with a strong mind
5.	ācrēs/ācrīs	fierce cares (d.o.)
6.	ingentis	of huge danger
7.	fēlicium	of fortunate human beings
8.	difficilī	for the difficult war; from the difficult war
9.	omne	every right (subj., d.o., [d.a.])
10.	fortī	with a strong mind

C.	1.	with huge glory
	2.	of strong allies
	3.	into a fierce battle
	4.	in every city
	5.	all harsh and difficult things (subj., d.o., [d.a.])
	6.	for huge swords; with huge swords
	7.	for the strong goddess

8. O lucky mother (d.a.)
9. without every danger
10. concerning the unfortunate slaves
11. with strong arms
12. all good men and good women (d.o.)

Chapter VI: Drill 56-57 (pages 249-251)

- A.**
1. ācritēr, fiercely
 2. fēliciter, fortunately
 3. omnīnō, entirely
 4. facile, easily
 5. fortiter, bravely
 6. difficiliter *or* difficulter, with difficulty
 7. infēliciter, unfortunately
- B.**
1. There had been fierce fighting and fortunate (fighting): our soldiers conquered the enemies very forcefully.
 2. Nothing at all will be accomplished without the aid of the allies and (without) the friendship (of the allies). Not with difficulty shall we drive the king out from the province if the allies send auxiliary troops.
 3. When the enemies came to the city walls, they made huge fear for all people.
 4. You understood well with (your) keen mind my words about the evil things (evils) of slavery. And indeed you answered me bravely.
 5. Listen to me myself, senators. Fierce was the strength of those brave men. Because of (their) huge love of glory the enemies were easily able to be driven out from the city.
 6. It is an easy thing to write poems, but few men are about to make a dutiful poem about the gods.
 7. All citizens used to hold the rights of the city and the forum, and justly they were holding them.
 8. Unlucky girl! For you were given into slavery without (your) mother.
- C.**
1. Quamquam sunt ingentia in marī animālia, nautae fortēs semper sine timōre vēla dant.
 2. Facilia tibi erunt omnia si fortiter labōrābis (labōrāveris). Vir fēlix fortisque mihi (esse) vidēris.
 3. Postquam ācritēr in forō dīxī, invidiam et īram cīvium fortiter ferēbam. Difficile enim est ab omnī populō laudārī.
 4. Vītā omnīnō miseram agēs nisi tē piē prō dīs hominibusque gerēs (gesseris).

Chapter VI: Drill 58-62 (pages 253-256)

1. I shall go to Rome with the women.
Rōmam, Accusative of Place To Which
2. Both in the country and in the city the slaves are suffering.
rūrī, Locative case
urbe, Ablative of Place Where
3. I lack money, but I have weapons.
pecūniā, Ablative of Separation
4. Depart, boy, from home. And indeed you ought to be sent out from the city.
domō, Ablative of Place From Which
urbe, Ablative of Place From Which
5. The gods are sending many evil things to the inhabitants because of (their) ill-will.
invidiā, Ablative of Cause
6. If you come to the island, you will not be without friends.
īnsulam, Accusative of Place To Which
amicīs, Ablative of Separation
7. There is a coming to Athens.
Athēnās, Accusative of Place to Which
venitur, Impersonal Passive
8. The words of the poet (have) freed the people from cares.
cūrīs, Ablative of Separation
9. Although you sent the girls to the country, nevertheless they were in Rome.
rūs, Accusative of Place To Which
Rōmae, Locative case
10. The boys are being praised by the woman because of (their) enthusiasm.
studiō, Ablative of Cause
11. Come (pl.) home without delay! You (pl.) will be happy at home.
domum, Accusative of Place To Which
domī, Locative case
12. Why is there a going to war? And indeed why will there be fighting?
itur, Impersonal Passive
pugnābitur, Impersonal Passive
13. There was/has been a departing from Athens. There was/has been a returning to Rome.
Athēnīs, Ablative of Place From Which
discessum est, Impersonal Passive
Rōmam, Accusative of Place To Which
reditum est, Impersonal Passive

14. If we go away from Rome, we shall be without our men.

Rōmā, Ablative of Place From Which
nostrīs, Ablative of Separation

Exercises, Chapter VI (pages 257-273)

- A. 1. We are happy in the city; in the countryside we have many anxieties. We desire to return indeed to the city.
2. Titus, a man fierce and brave, said nothing ever at all without reason, did nothing (ever at all without reason). So he used to seem to all men.
3. You erred much, unlucky boy. For you did not listen to the words of your (own) mother.
4. Many men have come to Rome, senators, but few men have been able to hold power. For it is difficult to hold power if you are not able to win (take) it.
5. Aid was never brought by our soldiers to the provinces. Why, my father, did we send not even weapons?
6. All the animals captured by the slaves have been driven through the streets into the forum. In my opinion, however, they ought to be led into their own countryside.
7. Not the gods have made life difficult. We because of (our) hatred of easy things have made all things difficult for ourselves.
8. I am writing a few things to you about you: when you are in the city, you zealously praise the countryside; when (you are) in the countryside, (you zealously praise) the city.
9. Your book both has been read and is being read by me with diligence. The force, however, of the words is not at all able to be understood.
10. After I returned from the war, a happy house received me. For by means of a huge battle I had overcome the enemy. Now I shall go to the countryside and I shall always live in the countryside.
11. The father of gods and the king of men rules both the sky and the lands with power.
12. If war is waged very forcefully, sailors and soldiers will go away from the island, and on land and sea there will be strong fighting.
13. Many slaves had been captured in war. The king ordered them all to be led through the cities by the soldiers.
14. The lucky ones of the slaves the master kept at home, the unlucky ones he ordered to work in the fields.
15. Now there is a wandering through the countryside since the slaves have taken up arms against the farmers themselves.
16. A slave has endured and done many things. A free man has never been able to endure slavery.
17. Fiercely the queen spoke: "Are you yourself departing out from my homeland? Does neither our love nor (our) friendship hold you?"
18. Concerning the fate of the king having been killed it is easy to speak with a few words: his body is being sent (to) home since it now is without life.

19. All human beings in Italy used to hold the rights of citizens, and not ever were they desiring to wage war with/against the Romans.
20. Gifts for the soldiers were sent by the king since well and fortunately fighting had been done in front of the walls.
21. I have a big and beautiful house. You are able to live with me if you yourself have that intention.
22. If the strong soldiers approach the city walls of the enemies with arms, they because of fear will miserably depart.
23. After the words of the queen were heard by the citizens, there was a going into her opinion.
24. Come on, my man, tell me your intention. I shall answer if I am able.
25. The laws of the Fates are hard: the loyal soldier has been killed, the wicked (one) lives. So it always will be.
26. The wretched soldier, moved by a huge fear of war, departed away from (his) mind and away from his very self. Now, however, he has luckily returned to himself.
27. The soldiers were ordered to go to Carthage, to capture the unfortunate queen, to bring (her) to Rome. All the ordered things were accomplished with difficulty.
28. Since the poets used to sing of the miserable loves of men, Cupid seemed to many men (to be) a harsh god.
29. Desirous indeed of glory, I shall lead my own men up to the walls of the city. I shall order them to fight well with/against the enemies.
30. The battle was harsh: the unfortunate father surpassed (his) son in life. After he went away out from life, wretched without their son were the father and mother.
31. Nothing is able to be good for me if there is bad living at home, and to few men has it been granted to live without cares. To me, however, there is a mind free from fear.
32. Many men used to go to Athens because of (their) zeal for wisdom. For they were desiring to ponder great and difficult things. When they returned to Rome, they were understanding many things indeed.
33. The poet sang of the walls of high Rome and the deeds of brave men after he completed a beautiful poem about the fields and the animals.
34. The son of the king was living in slavery since he had been captured through force by the harsh men of the province. (His) father was bearing bravely the fate of (his) son, but why was the great king never able to free him?
35. Through force and arms there was/has been fierce fighting. Since you have been conquered, enemies, and have been captured by my soldiers, you will be sent to Rome. A few of you, however, will be led into slavery.
36. Every slave ought to be free. For he is a human being. My slaves, at least, although I was possessing (them) by/because of right of war, I ordered to be freed. Will you ever free you own (slaves)?
37. A harsh god is Amor, but (he is) beautiful. Yield to him, men and women. Sing of my love affair, poet. Sing of miserable me and the harsh girl loved by me.

38. The sailors are pondering much the power of the huge sea. For soon they will set sail onto the deep sea.
39. The small province was suffering under the power of the Roman people. For the inhabitants were desiring to be free.
40. We were wandering, driven by the fates, through all the seas and through all the lands. We were happy and free from cares when there was a coming to Italy.
41. The wretched citizens will occupy the countryside of their own town if ever the town itself is captured through force by enemies.
42. I was readily listening to the songs of the famous poet. For they seemed beautiful although they were few. The poet, moreover, I ordered to be rewarded with much gold.
43. As to the gods the sky (has been given), so the earth to human beings has been given. Animals, moreover, occupy the earth with human beings. Both human beings and animals are under the power of the gods.
44. We shall be driven into the sea by the enemies if we do not fight on the land by our very selves.
45. I have lived well and happily. Why now are strength and life going out from my body? Remember me, good man, when I shall have departed, and report my words to my mother.
46. After all the soldiers having been ordered by the king went away into battle, we indeed were enduring not easily many wretched things at home.
47. Not even the gods are without wars and battles, as the poets say. From many causes, moreover, they wage fierce war among themselves.
48. Justly we have driven Catiline, a man wicked and captured in (his) mind, out from the city. In this way the Roman people has been freed from fear.
49. By the strength of the soldiers, senators, we have been freed from the dangers of slavery. Now without fear of fierce enemies we are able to live.
50. I had departed from Rome with (my) wife, and I had happily returned to Athens. For in Athens we were able to live among good men.
51. Although the town had not been able to be taken by force, many inhabitants, both free men and slaves, had been captured. Up to the huge walls at Rome they were being led by the soldiers.
52. Gaius among all the new poets was praised a lot. Because of love of fame, not of money, he used to write his poems.
53. The mother with (her) small son departed from Rome because of fear. For she was desiring to occupy the countryside. "Never shall we return to Rome," she said miserably.
54. The war between Carthage and Rome was huge. Our soldiers, however, had nothing at all of fear.
55. When strongly the case of the allies had been pled by the men sent out from the province, there was a departing out from the forum.
56. If a man, captured by the love of glory, ever does violence to the citizens, he will be driven out from the forum and out from the city.

57. Fear made the gods for wretched human beings, as the poets say. In your (pl.) opinion, at least, was this very thing well said?
58. You were small, Antony, when you were fearing violence and sharp weapons. Now you wage war with a strong mind.
59. Since the father had driven his own daughters from home without reason, they were justly hating him. It came into (my) mind for me to kill that wicked man.
60. The goddess (says) a few things to Cupid: "Go, my son, my strength, to the high walls of Carthage. If to you my intention is clear, you will stir up the mind of the unlucky queen with a great love."
61. In this way among themselves and with me those men were speaking: "To us all although great indeed power in return for our deeds has been owed and is owed, not even the right of citizens is granted."
62. Now there is a going into the sharp cares of war. The Roman soldier, moreover, remarkable in/because of strength, will have to lead us against the enemies.
63. Loyal men because of fear were departing out from the towns of the province. After it (this thing) was understood at Rome, a great force of soldiers was sent.
64. Drive with great force, senators, out from the city those wicked men, comrades of Catiline, enemies of good men, enemies of the homeland! Free from fear yourselves and your men.
65. Unless you are ruled by a plan, O citizens, unless with soul and mind you listen to the words of the brave king, you will lead your own allies into slavery. Be moved not by fear, but by right!
66. Since Marcus was captured by a great love of gold, now he is without a province and a home, soon (he will be without) life.
67. Although the father was strong both in mind and in body, he was wickedly killed by (his) son. Soon his body will be carried home and will be dutifully placed in the earth by (his) wife. (His) son, however, will justly pay the penalty.
68. The men on the island, O king, ought to be given into slavery since they have conducted themselves wickedly.
69. You are held with me, senators, by a great love of the homeland. War, however, among the citizens you will stir up if you do not drive Catiline out from the city.
70. You (pl.) had a fear of us, but many of us were fearing you (pl.). If ever you used to speak to us, we did not use to answer at all.

- B.**
1. *Quamquam ingēns vīs virōrum ad moenia hostium cum fortibus armīs erat ducta, timōre rūs sēsē mox tulērunt.*
 2. *Omnēs ab urbe mittēmur sī hostēs ācrēs sub moenibus per vim pugnābunt/pugnāverint.*
 3. *Paucī Rōmānī timōre atque odiō hostium Carthāginī/Carthāgine vīvēbant.*
 4. *Marcus, ubi Athēnās cum patre vēnit, inter cīvēs vīxit et sapientiam ā poētīs ipsīs accēpit. Cūr Athēnīs discessit? Ubi nunc vīvit?*
 5. *Sī omnia carmina ab eō poētā clārō scrīpta bene audiēs/audīveris, fili, verbīs eius facile movēberis.*

6. Dī, sī īram atque inimīcītam inter hominēs īnfēlicīs movēre optābunt/optāverint, sentiāsi impīās in mentēs eōrum mittunt.
7. Difficulter, patrēs cōnscrīptī, sententiae meae intellegī potuērunt. Clāra autem vōbīs erunt omnia sī meōs librōs dē vī et armīs legētis/lēgeritis.
8. Ubi ad moenia hostium ventum est, paucī nostrum timōre carēbant. Nōs autem, filiī virōrum ingentium, gladiōs ācrēs capiēbāmus.
9. Sī prō sociīs ācriter pugnābitur/pugnātum erit, omnēs militēs Rōmā discēdent et auxilium armaque ad prōvinciam ferent.
10. Paucī nautae in marī cūrīs nōn omnīnō carent. Multī autem altum iūre timent.
11. Poēta mente ācer et amōrem et bellum cōgitābat. Nōn facile est vim deum intellegere.
12. Rōmae virī iūra cīvium tenuērunt, sed omnēs fēminae eīs caruēre.

Chapter VII: Drill 64-69 (pages 275-279)

- A.
1. person, number, tense, voice, and mood
 2. active and passive
 3. indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 4. statements and questions represented as factual
commands
non-factual ideas
 5. present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect

- B. 1. sum, esse, fuī, futūrus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	est	she is
Imperfect	erat	she was
Future	erit	she will be
Perfect	fuit	she was/has been
Pluperfect	fuerat	she had been
Future Perfect	fuerit	she will have been
Subjunctive		
Present	sit	
Imperfect	esset	
Perfect	fuerit	
Pluperfect	fuisset	
Infinitive		
Present	esse	to be

2. possum, posse, potuī, —

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	possumus	we are able
Imperfect	poterāmus	we were (being) able
Future	poterimus	we shall be able
Perfect	potuimus	we were/have been able
Pluperfect	potuerāmus	we had been able
Future Perfect	potuerimus	we shall have been able
Subjunctive		
Present	possīmus	
Imperfect	possēmus	
Perfect	potuerimus	
Pluperfect	potuissēmus	
Infinitive		
Present	posse	to be able

3. superō, superāre, superāvī, superātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	superant	they are conquering	superantur	they are being conquered
Imperfect	superābant	they used to conquer	superābantur	they used to be conquered
Future	superābunt	they will conquer	superābuntur	they will be conquered
Perfect	superāvērunt/ superāvēre	they (have) conquered	sunt superāta	they (n.) were/have been conquered
Pluperfect	superāverant	they had conquered	erant superāta	they (n.) had been conquered
Future Perfect	superāverint	they will have conquered	erunt superāta	they (n.) will have been conquered
Subjunctive				
Present	superent		superentur	
Imperfect	superārent		superārentur	
Perfect	superāverint		sint superāta	
Pluperfect	superāvissent		essent superāta	
Infinitive				
Present	superāre	to conquer	superārī	to be conquered
Imperative				
Singular	superā	conquer	superāre	be conquered
Plural	superāte	conquer (pl.)	superāminī	be conquered (pl.)

4. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	iubēs	you order	iubēris/iubēre	you are ordered
Imperfect	iubēbās	you were ordering	iubēbāris/iubēbāre	you were being ordered
Future	iubēbis	you will order	iubēberis/iubēbere	you will be ordered
Perfect	iussistī	you (have) ordered	iussa es	you (f.) were/have been ordered
Pluperfect	iusserās	you had ordered	iussa erās	you (f.) had been ordered
Future Perfect	iusseris	you will have ordered	iussa eris	you (f.) will have been ordered
Subjunctive				
Present	iubeās		iubeāris/iubeāre	
Imperfect	iubērēs		iubērēris/iubērēre	
Perfect	iusseris		iussa sīs	
Pluperfect	iussissēs		iussa essēs	
Infinitive				
Present	iubēre	to order	iubērī	to be ordered
Imperative				
Singular	iubē	order	iubēre	be ordered
Plural	iubēte	order (pl.)	iubēminī	be ordered (pl.)

5. sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sēnsus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	sentiō	I am feeling	sentior	I am being perceived
Imperfect	sentiēbam	I was feeling	sentiēbar	I was being perceived
Future	sentiam	I shall feel	sentiar	I shall be perceived
Perfect	sēnsī	I (have) felt	sēnsa sum	I (f.) was/have been perceived
Pluperfect	sēnseram	I had felt	sēnsa eram	I (f.) had been perceived
Future Perfect	sēnsērō	I shall have felt	sēnsa erō	I (f.) shall have been perceived
Subjunctive				
Present	sentiam		sentiar	
Imperfect	sentīrem		sentīrer	
Perfect	sēnserim		sēnsa sim	
Pluperfect	sēnsissem		sēnsa essem	
Infinitive				
Present	sentīre	to feel	sentīrī	to be perceived
Imperative				
Singular	sentī	feel	sentīre	be perceived
Plural	sentīte	feel (pl.)	sentīminī	be perceived (pl.)

6. perficiō, perficere, perfēcī, perfectus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	perficit	it is accomplishing	perficitur	it is being accomplished
Imperfect	perficiēbat	it was accomplishing	perficiēbātur	it was being accomplished
Future	perficiet	it will accomplish	perficiētur	it will be accomplished
Perfect	perfēcit	it (has) completed	perfectum est	it was/has been completed
Pluperfect	perfēcerat	it had completed	perfectum erat	it had been completed
Future Perfect	perfēcerit	it will have completed	perfectum erit	it will have been completed
Subjunctive				
Present	perficiat		perficiātur	
Imperfect	perficeret		perficerētur	
Perfect	perfēcerit		perfectum sit	
Pluperfect	perfēcisset		perfectum esset	
Infinitive				
Present	perficere	to complete	perfici	to be completed
Imperative				
Singular	perface	accomplish	perficere	be accomplished
Plural	perficite	accomplish (pl.)	perficimini	be accomplished (pl.)

7. ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	fertis	you (pl.) bring	ferimini	you (pl.) are being brought
Imperfect	ferēbātis	you (pl.) were bearing	ferēbāmini	you (pl.) were being borne
Future	ferētis	you (pl.) will carry	ferēmini	you (pl.) will be carried
Perfect	tulistis	you (pl.) (have) endured	lātī estis	you (m.pl.) were/ have been endured
Pluperfect	tulerātis	you (pl.) had said	lātī erātis	you (m.pl.) had been said
Future Perfect	tuleritis	you (pl.) will have reported	lātī eritis	you (m.pl.) will have been reported
Subjunctive				
Present	ferātis		ferāmini	
Imperfect	ferrētis		ferrēmini	
Perfect	tuleritis		lātī sītis	
Pluperfect	tulissētis		lātī essētis	
Infinitive				
Present	ferre	to bring	ferrī	to be brought
Imperative				
Singular	fer	bear	ferre	be borne
Plural	ferre	carry (pl.)	ferimini	be carried (pl.)

8. legō, legere, lēgī, lēctus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	legunt	they are reading	leguntur	they are being read
Imperfect	legēbant	they were reading	legēbantur	they were being read
Future	legent	they will read	legentur	they will be read
Perfect	lēgērunt/lēgēre	they (have) chosen	sunt lēcta	they (n.) have been/were chosen
Pluperfect	lēgerant	they had chosen	erant lēcta	they (n.) had been chosen
Future Perfect	lēgerint	they will have chosen	erunt lēcta	they (n.) will have been chosen
Subjunctive				
Present	legant		legantur	
Imperfect	legerent		legerentur	
Perfect	lēgerint		sint lēcta	
Pluperfect	lēgissent		essent lēcta	
Infinitive				
Present	legere	to read	legī	to be read
Imperative				
Singular	lege	read	legere	be read
Plural	legite	read (pl.)	legiminī	be read (pl.)

9. moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	movēs	you move	movēris/movēre	you are moved
Imperfect	movēbās	you used to move	movēbāris/ movēbāre	you were being moved
Future	movēbis	you will move	movēberis/ movēbere	you will be moved
Perfect	mōvistī	you (have) moved	mōta es	you (f.) were/have been moved
Pluperfect	mōverās	you had moved	mōta erās	you (f.) had been moved
Future Perfect	mōveris	you will have moved	mōta eris	you (f.) will have been moved
Subjunctive				
Present	moveās		moveāris/moveāre	
Imperfect	movērēs		movērēris/movērēre	
Perfect	mōveris		mōta sīs	
Pluperfect	mōvissēs		mōta essēs	
Infinitive				
Present	movēre	to move	movērī	to be moved
Imperative				
Singular	movē	move	movēre	be moved
Plural	movēte	move (pl.)	movēminī	be moved (pl.)

10. liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	liberō	I am freeing	liberor	I am being freed
Imperfect	liberābam	I was freeing	liberābar	I was being freed
Future	liberābō	I shall free	liberābor	I shall be freed
Perfect	liberāvī	I (have) freed	liberātus sum	I (m.) was/have been freed
Pluperfect	liberāveram	I had freed	liberātus eram	I (m.) had been freed
Future Perfect	liberāverō	I shall have freed	liberātus erō	I (m.) shall have been freed
Subjunctive				
Present	liberem		liberer	
Imperfect	liberārem		liberārer	
Perfect	liberāverim		liberātus sim	
Pluperfect	liberāvissem		liberātus essem	
Infinitive				
Present	liberāre	to free	liberārī	to be freed
Imperative				
Singular	liberā	free	liberāre	be freed
Plural	liberāte	free (pl.)	liberāminī	be freed (pl.)

11. eō, īre, iī/īvī, itum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	īmus	we are going
Imperfect	ībāmus	we were going
Future	ībimus	we shall go
Perfect	iimus/īmus/īvimus	we went/we have gone
Pluperfect	ierāmus/īverāmus	we had gone
Future Perfect	ierimus/īverimus	we shall have gone
Subjunctive		
Present	eāmus	
Imperfect	īrēmus	
Perfect	ierimus/īverimus	
Pluperfect	īssēmus/īvissēmus	
Infinitive		
Present	īre	to go
Imperative		
Single	ī	go
Plural	īte	go (pl.)

12. audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	audītis	you (pl.) hear	audīminī	you (pl.) are heard
Imperfect	audiēbātis	you (pl.) were hearing	audiēbāminī	you (pl.) were being heard
Future	audiētis	you (pl.) will hear	audiēminī	you (pl.) will be heard
Perfect	audīvistis	you (pl.) (have) heard	estis audītī	you (m.pl.) were/ have been heard
Pluperfect	audīverātis	you (pl.) had heard	erātis audītī	you (m.pl.) had been heard
Future Perfect	audīveritis	you (pl.) will have heard	eritis audītī	you (m.pl.) will have been heard
Subjunctive				
Present	audiātis		audiāminī	
Imperfect	audīrētis		audīrēminī	
Perfect	audīveritis		sītis audītī	
Pluperfect	audīvissētis		essētis audītī	
Infinitive				
Present	audīre	to hear	audīrī	to be heard
Imperative				
Singular	audī	hear	audīre	be heard
Plural	audīte	hear (pl.)	audīminī	be heard (pl.)

- C.
1. I love
 2. 1st sing. pres. act. subjunc.
 3. 3rd sing. imperf. pass. subjunc.
 4. it is being shown
 5. he will lead
 6. he will have led; 3rd sing. perf. act. subjunc.
 7. 2nd sing. pres. act. subjunc.
 8. you are living
 9. 2nd pl. pluperf. act. subjunc.
 10. 2nd pl. (m.) pluperf. pass. subjunc.
 11. I am being taken
 12. I shall be taken; 1st sing. pres. pass. subjunc.
 13. they say
 14. 3rd pl. imperf. act. subjunc.
 15. we shall send

16. we (have) sent
17. she (has) understood
18. 3rd sing. (m.) perf. pass. subjunc.
19. 1st sing. perf. act. subjunc.
20. I shall have gone
21. 2nd sing. pluperf. act. subjunc.
22. you had considered
23. 2nd sing. pres. act. subjunc.
24. 2nd sing. pres. pass. subjunc.
25. 3rd pl. imperf. act. subjunc.
26. they (have) read
27. 3rd pl. pres. act. subjunc.
28. they bear
29. he was being driven
30. 3rd sing. pres. pass. subjunc.
31. 3rd sing. pluperf. act. subjunc.
32. he will have yielded; 3rd sing. perf. act. subjunc.
33. 2nd pl. pres. act. subjunc.
34. 2nd pl. pluperf. act. subjunc.
35. 1st pl. imperf. pass. subjunc.
36. 1st pl. pres. pass. subjunc.
37. 2nd sing. pres. pass. subjunc.
38. you are being perceived
39. it will have been; 3rd sing. perf. act. subjunc.
40. she was, she has been

- D.**
1. canāmus
 2. vīvēbat
 3. liberāta sīs
 4. captus eram
 5. lēcta erunt
 6. caruissētis
 7. scrīptum est
 8. sīs

9. interficerēmur
10. lātī erant
11. dabis
12. sentiātur
13. optābāris/optābāre
14. intellēxerim
15. ductae essēmus
16. eant
17. gessistī
18. posset
19. pōnar
20. amātae sint

Chapter VII: Drill 70 (pages 281-287)

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|---|
| A. | 1. a. Audiunt. | b. (Potential) Audiant. |
| | 2. a. Respondē. | b. (Jussive) Nē responderis/respondeās. |
| | 3. a. Regēbāmur. | b. (Hortatory) Regāmur. |
| | 4. a. Vīsum est. | b. (Potential) Vidērētur. |
| | 5. a. Canet. | b. (Optative) Canat. |
| | 6. a. Līberāris/Līberāre. | b. (Optative) Līberārēris/Līberārēre |
| | 7. a. Nōn est laudātus. | b. (Potential) Nōn laudārētur. |
| | 8. a. Vīvitur. | b. (Jussive) Vīvātur. |
| | 9. a. Accēdite. | b. (Jussive) Nē accesseritis/accēdātis. |
| | 10. a. Mittam. | b. (Potential) Mittam/Mīserim. |
| | 11. a. Potuistī. | b. (Optative) Potuissēs. |
| | 12. a. Fer. | b. (Jussive) Nē tuleris/ferās. |
| | 13. a. Redībant. | b. (Potential) Redīrent. |
| | 14. a. Fuerat. | b. (Jussive) Sit. |
| | 15. a. Dictum est. | b. (Optative) Nē dictum esset. |
| | 16. a. Meminērunt. | b. (Jussive) Meminerint. |
| | 17. a. Sēnsus sum. | b. (Potential) Nōn sentīrer. |
| | 18. a. Pōne. | b. (Optative) Pōnerēs. |
| | 19. a. Pugnātur. | b. (Jussive) Nē pugnētur. |
| | 20. a. Mōtae eritis. | b. (Potential) Moveāminī/Mōtae sītis. |

- B.**
1. Potential: You might do it.
 2. Optative: If only he had shown me the way!
 3. Hortatory: Let us all go away from the city.
Potential: We could all go away from the city.
Optative: If only we all would go away from the city
 4. Potential: They might have returned (to) home with their own men.
Optative: If only they were returning . . .
 5. Hortatory: Let us not ever go to Rome, but let us live happily in the country.
Optative: If only we would not ever go to Rome, but would live . . .
 6. Potential: A free man would not at all endure slavery.
 7. Optative: If only you were listening to me.
 8. Jussive: Do not fear the huge power of the enemies.
 9. Hortatory: Let me lead brave men!
[Potential: I could lead . . .]
Optative: May I lead . . .
 10. Jussive: Do not send your poems to me!
Optative: If only you would not send . . .
 11. Potential: You (pl.) would not have seen soldiers in the streets.
 12. Optative: If only the city had not been captured by enemies.
 13. Potential: You might have erred about these men/women/things.
Optative: If only you were erring . . .
 14. Hortatory: Let us depart from the unlucky battle.
Potential: We could depart . . .
Optative: If only we would depart . . .
 15. Optative: If only she were not hard in mind.
 16. Jussive: Love all the gods and give gifts to all.
Potential: You could love . . . and could give . . .
Optative: If only you would love . . . and would give . . .
 17. Potential: Without a sharp sword I would not be able to fight.
 18. Jussive: Let them easily kill the king.
Potential: They could easily kill . . .
Optative: If only they would easily kill . . .
 19. Jussive: Do not be moved by the words of the master.
Optative: May you not be moved . . .
 20. Jussive: Do not say difficult things to me.
- C.**
1. Optative Nē domum missa essem!
 2. Jussive Nē ad forum redieris/redeās, vir infēlix.
 3. Optative Dī fortibus nostrum bona dent.

4.	Hortatory	Nē omnīnō dē eīs dīcāmus.
5.	Potential	Servī īnfēlicēs arma in dominōs cēperint.
6.	Jussive	Verbīs rēgis ācris cēdant
7.	Potential	Cūr in ingentī perīculō pōnerentur?
8.	Optative	Utinam vītā bonā ageret!
9.	Jussive	Nē invidiā mōtī sītis/moveāminī.
10.	Potential	Bellum terrā marīque nōn gerātur.

Chapter VII: Drill 71 (pages 289-294)

- A. 1. **veniās**: pres. subjunc.; **accipiāmus**: pres. subjunc.; Future Less Vivid (FLV)
We would receive you happily if you should come to the country.
pres. subjunc. in the apodosis of a FLV conditional sentence
2. **veniēs**: fut. indic.; **accipiēmus**: fut. indic.; FMV
We shall receive you happily if you come to the country.
fut. indic. in the protasis of a Future More Vivid conditional sentence
3. **vidērētur**: imperf. subjunc.; **darēmus**: imperf. subjunc.; Present Contrary-to-Fact
If the girl were not seeming unfortunate to us, we would not be giving her money.
imperf. subjunc. in the apodosis of a Pres. Contrary-to-Fact conditional sentence
4. **vīsa esset**: pluperf. subjunc.; **accēpisset**: pluperf. subjunc.; Past Contrary-to-Fact
If the girl had not seemed unfortunate, she would not have received money from us.
pluperf. subjunc. in the protasis of a Past Contrary-to-Fact conditional sentence
5. **lēgissēs**: pluperf. subjunc.; **intellegerēs**: imperf. subjunc.; Mixed Contrary-to-Fact
If you had read his books, now you would be understanding all things.
imperf. subjunc. in the apodosis of a Mixed Contrary-to-Fact conditional sentence
6. **lēgistī**: perf. indic.; **intellēxistī**: perf. indic.; Past Simple
If you read his books, you certainly understood all things.
perf. indic. in the protasis of a Past Simple conditional sentence
7. **pōnāminī**: pres. subjunc.; **mittēmus**: fut. indic.; Mixed Future
If you (pl.) should be placed in danger by enemies, we shall send aid without delay.
8. **positī eritis**: fut. perf. indic.; **mittēmus**: fut. indic.; FMVE
If you (pl. m.) are placed in danger by friends, we shall send aid without delay.
9. **dōnāverit**: fut. perf. indic.; **habēbere**: fut. indic.; FMVE
If the king does not give you gold, you will not be considered fortunate by me.
10. **dōnet**: pres. subjunc.; **habēberis**: fut. indic.; Mixed Future
Unless the king should give you gold, you will not be considered fortunate by me.
11. **essem**: imperf. subjunc.; **canerem**: imperf. subjunc.; Present Contrary-to-Fact
I would be singing of arms and a man if I were a poet.
12. **fuissem**: pluperf. subjunc.; **cecinissem**: pluperf. subjunc.; Past Contrary-to-Fact
I would have sung of arms and a man if I had been a poet.

13. **sit:** pres. subjunc.; **mittam:** fut. indic. *or* pres. subjunc.; Mixed Future *or* FLV
I shall/would not send (my) friends into the forum if I should have a fear of danger.
14. **fuisset:** pluperf. subjunc.; **mīsissem:** pluperf. subjunc.; Past Contrary-to-Fact
I would not have sent (my) friends into the forum if I had had a fear of danger.
15. **iussisset:** pluperf. subjunc.; **darent:** imperf. subjunc.; Mixed Contrary-to-Fact
If the queen had ordered the sailors to depart, now they would be setting sail.
16. **iubeat:** pres. subjunc.; **dabunt:** fut. indic.; Mixed Future
If the queen should order the sailors to depart, soon they will set sail.

B. 1. Future Less Vivid

Sī Athēnās eās, tuī amīcī domī id difficulter ferant.

2. Present Contrary-to-Fact

Omnēs hominēs, sī ingentem vim deōrum intellegerent, fēliciter et sine cūrīs vīverent.

3. Mixed Future

Ācritēr sub moenibus nostrīs pugnābitur sī umquam bellum Rōmae gerātur.

4. Past Contrary-to-Fact

Ego, nisi homō infēlīx fuissem, ab hostibus nōn essem captus nec datus in servitūtem dūram.

5. Mixed Contrary-to-Fact

Īram cīvium iūre movērēs sī fortia arma in populum Rōmānum cēpissēs.

Chapter VII: Drill 72-73 (pages 295-296)

1. The friendship of the gods will be a source of good/serve as a good thing for us.
nōbīs, Dative of Reference; **bonō**, Dative of Purpose
2. I made arms for the soldiers from gold.
militibus, Dative of Advantage
3. We shall send gold to the allies for the purpose of aid.
auxiliō, Dative of Purpose
4. To the king war on the island was a source of great care.
rēgī, Dative of Reference; **cūrae**, Dative of Purpose
5. The king gave much money to the soldiers for the purpose of a gift.
dōnō, Dative of Purpose
6. I was writing a poem for my mother.
mātrī, Dative of Advantage
7. Why was the son a source of hatred to the father?
odiō, Dative of Purpose; **patri**, Dative of Reference

8. My girl is always harsh to me.
mihi, Dative of Disadvantage

Exercises, Chapter VII (pages 297-314)

- A. 1. If the great part of fortune remains for us, we shall easily conquer.
If the great part of fortune should remain for us, we shall easily conquer.
If the great part of fortune had remained for us, we would have easily conquered.
2. If the walls should be captured, we would truly desire to flee.
If the walls were being captured, we would truly be desiring to flee.
If the walls had been captured, we would truly be desiring to flee.
3. The brother said either false things or true things.
Either the brother or the sister said false things.
4. After the bitter war of the citizens, part of the soldiers remained in Rome, but we fled to Athens. Luckily, for we both sought and happily received friendship from the inhabitants.
5. Why did the troops of the allies attack the country with arms and order our city to be handed over to their very selves? We, at least, would never have attacked them in such a way.
6. After there was a going into the temples of the immortal gods, beautiful animals were killed. For you (pl.) were seeking aid from the gods. Not, however, with gifts placed on the altars but with loyal deeds aid could have been sought.
7. Since the strong soldiers were having an abundance of weapons, they had been sent into the province for the purpose of aid. If only the inhabitants had not fled because of huge fear of treachery. Now all their goods are able to be carried away by the enemies without penalty.
8. Why were the Romans going to the altar of Minerva and seeking wisdom from the goddess? Minerva, as we have heard, gave all the arts to men.
9. My brother is uncertain. Now he feels love, now (he feels) hatred. Love is winning, as it seems. If only he were not being captured by that harsh god!
10. Will you surrender, on account of ancient hostilities, the cause of the allies and the fortunes of the province? Do not do it.
11. Few things indeed about the nature of the gods are easily understood: Jupiter rules the sky and the earth with power, but the huge sea he himself handed over to (his) brother Neptune.
12. The inhabitants of the islands would have remained in the friendship of the Roman people if they had not been terrified through treachery by false words.
13. Of human beings part happily live in the countryside, part (live) in the cities not without cares.
14. The father was walking toward the ancient temples of the gods; the son was coming behind, as a shadow.

15. Julia is beautiful in body, at least, but not in mind. My Cynthia, however, surpasses all girls both in talent and in skill. She seems to me to be (one) of the goddesses or certainly divine.
16. Friendships (ought to be) immortal, enmities ought to be mortal, as ancient men used to say.
17. You certainly are a dear friend to that girl. She calls you brother and is called sister (by you).
18. Conquered men fear Caesar before all men. The words of Caesar make law. Caesar himself grants rights through the peoples.
19. A human being might be able to be considered a divine animal. I, at least, would consider him a mortal god.
20. The king harsh in nature is a source of fear to the people. To him a book about the nature of power would serve as a great help.
21. Let us love the homeland. Let the homeland not ever be surrendered to the enemies by us. Let the homeland always be a source of love to the citizens. For my part the land of Italy is dear.
22. If our poet were not a Roman citizen, now he would be being presented with citizenship by the people. Ancient men received even enemies into friendship.
23. Concerning Antony I would be able to say nothing (of) new to you, nothing indeed (of) good: since all mortals hate him, also to you he ought to be a source of hatred.
24. All things live by/because of the skill of nature, (all things) are beautifully managed by nature. Thus (my) father told me. In my opinion, however, a divine mind moves and rules all things.
25. If you wage a new war and you have this intention, great king, we shall seek not reasons but weapons. With a great voice we shall say: "Let war indeed be waged on behalf of our citizenry!"
26. The father (says) to (his) sons: "My life would be well completed if you should be moved by my words and deeds toward the pursuit of wisdom and virtue. Remember: not I but my shade will come to you after death."
27. Let us return to the forum and let us listen to Cato. For Cato with an abundance of words and opinions pleads cases well on behalf of the people. He himself would speak for me if ever I should be called into court.
28. The father dear to us might give for the purpose of a gift the books of ancient poets to me or to (my) brother or to (my) sister. I am in uncertainty (an uncertain thing).
29. If you had kept courage in war, you would have been a source of aid to the country, and you would have been considered (a) dear (man) by all.
30. Immortal gods and all goddesses, grant an easy way toward death; for my slavery is harsh and miserable.
31. The words of the allies seemed false to a great part of the senators. A few men perceived even treachery.
32. When many of us were fleeing out from the fierce battle, your son not only proceeded toward the enemies, but also led his own terrified men. In this way his courage was serving as a great good (thing) for us.

33. Why did that unfortunate man have a miserable fate? He was killed by/because of the guile of (his) wicked brother. And indeed after (his) death, when the shade of the very man was being seen in the town, the brother was terrified.
34. Since there has been a coming to the temple of Jupiter, let us dutifully place gifts for the great god on the altars. For in fact the hostility of the immortal gods might be overcome with gifts.
35. You on account of your talent and wisdom might be able to write a beautiful poem easily. I certainly would not be able (to do this) at all.
36. "Our king could have been killed/If only our king were being killed through treachery."
"Do not say it to me. Let me not hear those harsh things from you."
37. Venus ponders new tricks, new plans in (her) mind. She sends Cupid to Carthage and orders (him) to make treachery for the queen. When Cupid sees the queen, he attacks.
38. If Marcus should fight with/against me in respect to talent, if he should fight (with me) even in respect to skill, I shall certainly surpass him.
39. Although I was desiring to depart out from the temple, I was able to do it neither dutifully nor justly. So in the temple I was remaining as before.
40. After the bitter war I could not have praised you, certainly not. For when a great part of the troops were fighting bravely and luckily, you, terrified by the enemies, wretchedly fled. If only you were departing out from the state!
41. Uncertain are the enthusiasms of the citizens, great (are) my dangers. I shall be in the country with you (pl.) if I live. If only soon a man or a god would be a source of aid to me!
42. Although you differ from me in many opinions, nevertheless you are a friend dear to me. Moreover, because of your love for me many good men hate you. If only I were not at all the cause of evils (evil things) for you!
43. Death says to us, "Live (pl.), I am coming." If only you (pl.) would be terrified by her words or at least be moved (by them)! As we and our things are owed to death, so let us live well.
44. Aeneas after the harsh war fled from ancient Troy and on account of the anger of Juno was wandering through the deep sea. For he was seeking a new homeland. If, however, he had not been led by the good gods, he would never have come to Italy.
45. Many poets great in talent lived for (a) certain (thing) after Catullus. And indeed Horace, as it seems to me, surpassed Catullus both in talent and in skill. From a certain reason I shall remain in my opinion although many men will differ from me.
46. Deeds differ much from words, Marcus Antonius. If you had (were having) not only courage but also strength, you would not be fleeing miserably out from battle. Unless you should return without delay, you will for certain pay the penalty.
47. After the disloyal soldier surrendered our city to the enemies, he was not able to be with himself and, as it is said, to live with himself, and soon he killed himself with his own sword.
48. "If many mortals read your poems carefully, they will desire your skills for themselves, divine poet."
"If only you were saying to me (your) true opinion from (your) soul!"
"I have said nothing (so may the gods love me) (of) false."

49. A man dear to me went to a bitter death. But he carried away my affection with him. Now (his) shade even returns and I seem to hear his voice. He says, "Remember me. For never shall I myself return."
50. I (f.) would have been terrified if ever I had seen a harsh battle. For I used to fear even shadows without reason. Why was I having a huge fear? I could not easily say.
51. Let a dutiful mind be free from mortal cares. Let all dutiful men always be praised by us. If we wickedly carry away gold from the temple of Jupiter, we shall certainly pay the penalty.
52. Listen, Jupiter, to my words: may you send aid to our troops! For the citizenry of the Roman people could be conquered by the treachery of the enemies.
53. Let us go away since we have been terrified by the shadows in the streets. Although the women desire to flee, let them remain.
54. Hear, O citizens, the voice of your king: "Because of the treachery of my enemies I was suffering. Now justly they have paid the penalty. They have lived."
55. My brother previously had a clear mind and a strong body. But after the war he seemed (repeatedly) to be a man without strength, without courage.
56. Not only the soul of a human being is dear to the gods, but also (his) body (is dear). The soul, however, will not always remain in the mortal body. So nature orders.
57. I for my part am uncertain about the nature of the gods. Not, if the deeds of the gods are good, are they also bad. You, however, have a great force of talent; tell me your opinion.
58. If new auxiliary troops were not being sent by the allies, we would rightly be seeming unfortunate and we would be going to the altars and would be seeking fortune from the gods.
59. You are false, Marcus Antonius, and bad in nature. True things you neither say nor do. Thus death and evil fates await you and your men. If only you were being moved by the words of your (own) sister!
60. Since the soldiers were differing among themselves, the king before the battle summoned the troops to himself: "Many things about the new treachery of the Romans we both have said and will say. Now, however, O comrades, either fight for the homeland or be killed without glory. All things to us either fortune or nature will give."
61. O immortal gods! Evil fates truly await the Romans on account of their treachery. For when their troops had departed out from the province, many of the allies not with difficulty were captured and (were) killed.
62. After the soldiers were conquered and were driven out from the city, their minds were carried away with (their) weapons. If only they had not been conquered!
63. Listen to me, senators. If Marcus had handed over the country to disloyal men, we would now be considering him a public enemy.
- B.** 1. Sī Caesar urbem hostium capī ac vincī iubeat, amōre glōriae moveāmur et sub moenibus sine timōre pugnēmus.
2. Hominēs, sī sapientiā semper regerentur, ab animālibus multum differrent atque ad vītā deōrum immortālium accēderent.

3. Ubi ex ārīs templisque discessum erat, cīvēs dē vī deum inter sēsē differēbant. Paucī enim nostrum, ut vidētur, nātūram eōrum vērē intellegunt.
4. Sī umquam cīvītās sociīs impiīs esset trādita, nōn solum cīvēs nostrī in servitūtem datī essent, sed etiam multī vestrum, patrēs cōnscrīptī, interfectī.
5. Aut Rōmae maneāmus aut cum sorōribus cārīs rūs fugiāmus. Equidem prō cīvītate interficī nōn optō.
6. Ō fili mihi cāre, nē vōcibus acerbīs inimicōrum tuōrum territus sīs. Sī autem vī auferāris, amīcus vērus tibi magnō certē sit auxiliō.
7. Paucī filiī suōs patrēs et arte et sapientiā superent, ut dīcēbant antīquī.
8. Nōn solum virtūs sed tuum ingenium etiam, Marce Tullī, multīs erunt invidiae sī ācriter populō dē Antōniō dīcēs (dīxeris). Nē autem sententiīs eōrum acerbīs victus sīs. Certē enim manēbit tua fāma bona.
9. Utinam nē, patrēs cōnscrīptī, partem cīvītātis eī rēgī malō trādātis. Cūr nihil dē insidiīs eius dīcitis?
10. Sī fortūna mē ā morte vocet, ad fēminam mihi cāram redībō. Etiam vīvat!
11. Ut ante bellum artem dīvīnam poētae laudābāmus, sīc etiam nunc ingenium eius magnum meminimus ac vōcem clāram.
12. Cīvēs acerbē ferēbant atque ōderant verba tua, nec certa nec vēra. Nisi per invidiam omnem cīvītatem iussissēs in armīs esse, etiam nunc in amīcitiā populī Rōmānī habērēris.

Chapter VIII: Drill 75-76 (pages 315-321)

- A.**
1. audeō, audēre, ausus sum
 2. cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum
 3. morior, morī, mortuus sum
 4. sequor, sequī, secūtus sum
 5. experior, experīri, expertus sum
 6. fateor, fatērī, fassus sum
 7. patior, patī, passus sum

- B.** 1. cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	cōnātur	he is trying
Imperfect	cōnābātur	he was trying
Future	cōnābitur	he will try
Perfect	cōnātus est	he (has) tried
Pluperfect	cōnātus erat	he had tried
Future Perfect	cōnātus erit	he will have tried
Subjunctive		
Present	cōnētur	
Imperfect	cōnārētur	
Perfect	cōnātus sit	
Pluperfect	cōnātus esset	
Infinitive		
Present	cōnārī	to try
Imperative		
Singular	cōnāre	try
Plural	cōnāminī	try (pl.)

2. fateor, fatērī, fassus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	fatēris/fatēre	you admit
Imperfect	fatēbāris/fatēbāre	you were admitting
Future	fatēberis/fatēbere	you will admit
Perfect	es fassa	you (f.) (have) admitted
Pluperfect	erās fassa	you (f.) had admitted
Future Perfect	eris fassa	you (f.) will have admitted
Subjunctive		
Present	fateāris/fateāre	
Imperfect	fatērēris/fatērēre	
Perfect	sīs fassa	
Pluperfect	essēs fassa	
Infinitive		
Present	fatērī	to admit
Imperative		
Singular	fatēre	admit
Plural	fatēminī	admit (pl.)

3. audeō, audēre, ausus sum

	<i>Active</i>	<i>Translation</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative				
Present	audēmus	we dare		
Imperfect	audēbāmus	we were daring		
Future	audēbimus	we shall dare		
Perfect			ausae sumus	we (f.pl.) (have) dared
Pluperfect			ausae erāmus	we (f.pl.) had dared
Future Perfect			ausae erimus	we (f.pl.) shall have dared
Subjunctive				
Present	audeāmus			
Imperfect	audērēmus			
Perfect			ausae sīmus	
Pluperfect			ausae essēmus	
Infinitive				
Present	audēre	to dare		
Imperative				
Singular	audē	try		
Plural	audēte	try (pl.)		

4. sequor, sequī, secūtus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	sequuntur	they are following
Imperfect	sequēbantur	they used to follow
Future	sequentur	they will follow
Perfect	secūta sunt	they (n.) (have) followed
Pluperfect	secūta erant	they (n.) had followed
Future Perfect	secūta erunt	they (n.) will have followed
Subjunctive		
Present	sequantur	
Imperfect	sequerentur	
Perfect	secūta sint	
Pluperfect	secūta essent	
Infinitive		
Present	sequī	to follow
Imperative		
Singular	sequere	follow
Plural	sequimini	follow (pl.)

5. experior, experīrī, expertus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	experīmini	you (pl.) experience
Imperfect	experībāmini	you (pl.) were experiencing
Future	experīmini	you (pl.) will experience
Perfect	expertī estis	you (m.pl.) (have) experienced
Pluperfect	expertī erātis	you (m.pl.) had experienced
Future Perfect	expertī eritis	you (m.pl.) will have experienced
Subjunctive		
Present	experīāmini	
Imperfect	experīrēmini	
Perfect	expertī sītis	
Pluperfect	expertī essētis	
Infinitive		
Present	experīrī	to experience
Imperative		
Singular	experīre	experience
Plural	experīmini	experience (pl.)

6. morior, morī, mortuus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	morior	I am dying
Imperfect	moriēbar	I was dying
Future	moriar	I shall die
Perfect	mortua sum	I (f.) (have) died
Pluperfect	mortua eram	I (f.) had died
Future Perfect	mortua erō	I (f.) shall have died
Subjunctive		
Present	moriar	
Imperfect	morerer	
Perfect	mortua sim	
Pluperfect	mortua essem	
Infinitive		
Present	morī	to die
Imperative		
Singular	morere	die
Plural	morimini	die (pl.)

7. patior, patī, passus sum

	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Translation</i>
Indicative		
Present	patiuntur	they are experiencing
Imperfect	patiēbantur	they were suffering
Future	patientur	they will endure
Perfect	sunt passī	they (m.) (have) allowed
Pluperfect	erant passī	they (m.) had experienced
Future Perfect	erunt passī	they (m.) will have suffered
Subjunctive		
Present	patiantur	
Imperfect	paterentur	
Perfect	sint passī	
Pluperfect	essent passī	
Infinitive		
Present	patī	to endure
Imperative		
Singular	patere	allow
Plural	patimini	experience (pl.)

- C.**
1. you are confessing; confess!
 2. he had died
 3. you (f.pl.) (have) dared
 4. you (pl.) are experiencing; experience (pl.)
 5. you could have died; if only you were dying
 6. let them suffer; they might suffer; if only they would suffer
 7. they were trying
 8. I shall follow; let me follow; I could follow; if only I would follow
 9. we (m.) had dared
 10. if only you (m.) had tried
 11. we shall die
 12. you are trying; try
 13. you will suffer
 14. to experience
 15. they follow
 16. she might confess
 17. if only he had dared
 18. let us follow; we could follow; if only we would follow
 19. he is allowing
 20. you (pl.) were confessing
 21. if only he had died
 22. to die
 23. they were daring
 24. we shall try
 25. he is following
 26. they (m.) (have) suffered
 27. she was experiencing
 28. we could have experienced; if only we were experiencing
- D.**
1. cōnābor; experiar
 2. sequerētur
 3. fatērentur
 4. cōnātī sumus; expertī sumus
 5. sequī

6. patiēbāris/patiēbāre
7. ausae sumus
8. moriātur
9. moriēbantur
10. audēbam
11. experiāminī; expertī sītis
12. expertī essēmus
13. sequere
14. passa eram
15. mortuae erunt
16. fatērī

- E.**
1. she is confessing
 2. she is being moved
 3. to be placed
 4. to follow
 5. you are experiencing; experience
 6. you are being heard
 7. I shall follow; I could follow
 8. I shall be sent; let me be sent
 9. they will be captured
 10. they will die
 11. you are trying; try
 12. to try
 13. we could have confessed
 14. if only we were being considered
 15. let him die
 16. he will die
 17. she had dared
 18. if only he had dared
 19. we (m.) might suffer
 20. we (f.) (have) suffered
 21. we shall be led
 22. let us try

23. to die
24. you (pl.) are dying; die (pl.)
25. we (m.) shall have dared
26. we shall dare
27. they are following
28. let them follow
29. you are dying; die
30. you will die

- F.**
1. If our king dies, the populace will suffer bad things.
 2. Follow me, friend. I shall try to lead you out from danger.
 3. I desire to follow Caesar (I shall confess [it] indeed).
 4. Has our king dared to send both men and women into war?
 5. A daughter dear to me has died. If only she had not died!
 6. The wicked man confessed a true thing to me and now is suffering punishment.
 7. Truly you (m. pl.) would have experienced the fortune of war if you had ever gone to battle.
 8. If only even the master would experience slavery.
 9. Although the farmer lives in the countryside, he will dare to go to Rome.
 10. If you had not surrendered our town to the enemy, now you would not be dying.

Chapter VIII: Drill 77 (pages 323-327)

A.	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	haec pars	hae partēs
Gen.	huius partis	hārum partium
Dat.	huic partī	hīs partibus
Acc.	hanc partem	hās partēs/partīs
Abl.	hāc parte	hīs partibus
Nom.	iste frāter	istī frātrēs
Gen.	istīus frātris	istōrum frātrum
Dat.	istī frātrī	istīs frātribus
Acc.	istum frātrem	istōs frātrēs
Abl.	istō frātre	istīs frātribus

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	illud templum	illa templa
Gen.	illius templī	illōrum templōrum
Dat.	illī templō	illīs templīs
Acc.	illud templum	illa templa
Abl.	illō templō	illīs templīs

- B.**
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. hanc | 2. hic |
| 3. haec | 4. hanc |
| 5. hīs | 6. huius; huic; hae |
| 7. huic; hōc | 8. haec |
| 9. hoc | 10. huius; hī |
| 1. istum | 2. ista |
| 3. istī | 4. istōs |
| 5. ista | 6. istī; istōs |
| 7. istud | 8. istīus |
| 9. istā | 10. ista |
| 1. illīus; illī; illae | 2. illa |
| 3. illō | 4. illās |
| 5. ille | 6. illa |
| 7. illīus; illī | 8. illīs |
| 9. illōrum | 10. ille; illīus |
- C.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. on account of this war | 2. these girls (subj.) |
| 3. out from that country of yours | 4. those dangers (subj., d.o.) |
| 5. to this bad brother | 6. on that altar |
| 7. of that poet | 8. on behalf of those contemptible slaves |
| 9. for that famous king | 10. these deeds (subj., d.o.) |
| 11. about these men/women/things | 12. that miserable life of yours (d.o.) |
| 13. for that city | 14. of this man |
| 15. those spirits of yours (d.o.) | 16. of these opinions |
| 17. that famous courage (d.o.) | 18. for this soul |
| 19. with those friends of yours | 20. this wicked plan (subj., d.o.) |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. under this power | 22. that body (subj., d.o.) |
| 23. these human beings (subj.) | 24. about that treachery |
| 25. of these soldiers | 26. in that contemptible city |
| 27. for that inhabitant;
those inhabitants (subj.) | 28. away from those temples |
| 29. that sister of yours (subj.) | 30. through this province |
| 31. with this sword | 32. that great poem of yours (subj., d.o.) |
| 33. without that book | 34. because of that fear of yours |
| 35. this ancient city (subj.) | 36. those famous city walls (subj., d.o.) |
| 37. from these causes | 38. of those virtues |
| 39. of this island | 40. under this sky |

- D.**
1. Why did that king say these things?
 2. This thing was given to that woman.
 3. If only that son of yours were not doing bad deeds.
 4. These things will be said by my sister.
 5. We might be sent to that city.
 6. Spurius and Lucius were walking in the street; I saw the latter, but (I did) not (see) the former.
 7. You will be moved by these words. I was being moved by the words of this man/woman.
 8. This woman said that thing. Did you say these things? Did you hear this voice?
 9. That famous Cato used to have much wisdom.
 10. Wretched is the life of that contemptible man.
 11. We all shall always remember that famous Romulus.
 12. Did you lead, O Caesar, those men of yours into that huge danger?
 13. Do not go into this temple. Remain with me before the altar.
 14. I have read the poems of both Ovid and Vergil. I would praise the talent of the latter poet, the skill of the former.

Chapter VIII: Drill 78 (pages 329-336)

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|
| B. | 1. fem. sing. acc. | 2. masc./fem./neut. sing. dat. |
| | 3. fem. sing. nom.; fem. pl. nom;
neut. pl. nom.; neut. pl. acc. | 4. masc. pl. acc. |
| | 5. masc./fem./neut. pl. dat;
masc./fem./neut. pl. abl. | 6. masc. sing. acc. |

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 7. masc./neut. sing. abl. | 8. masc. sing. nom.; masc. pl. nom. |
| 9. neut. sing. nom./acc. | 10. masc./fem./neut. sing. gen. |
| 11. fem. pl. gen. | 12. fem. pl. acc. |
| 13. fem. sing. abl. | 14. masc./neut. pl. gen. |

- C. 1. Rēx ācer prōvinciam in quā vivimus vī regit.
quā = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (**prōvinciam**)
= abl. of place where with prep. **in**
The fierce king rules by force the province in which we live.
2. Pulchra sunt carmina quae poēta cecinit.
quae = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (**carmina**)
= acc., d.o. of **cecinit**
The songs that the poet sang are beautiful.
3. Mīlitī quī ad bellum mittitur sunt arma patris.
quī = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**mīlitī**)
= nom., subject of **mittitur**
The soldier who is being sent to war has the arms of (his) father.
4. Caesar est vir quem multī mortālēs timent.
quem = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**vir**)
= acc., d.o. of **timent**
Caesar is a man whom many mortals fear.
5. Auxiliumne umquam mittētis, ō sociī, quod petimus?
quod = neut. sing. to agree with antecedent (**auxilium**)
= acc., d.o. of **petimus**
Will you, O allies, ever send the aid that we are seeking?
6. Īnfēlix erat agricola cuius agrī ab hostibus erant captī.
cuius = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**agricola**)
= gen. of possession
Unlucky was the farmer whose fields had been captured by enemies.
7. Dā mihi id ferrum quō rēgem interfēcistī.
quō = neut. sing. to agree with antecedent (**ferrum**)
= abl. of means
Give me that sword with which you killed the king.
8. Eam virtūtem quam cupis habeō.
quam = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (**virtūtem**)
= acc., d.o. of **cupis**
I have that courage that you desire.

9. lī quibus cāra est patria bellum inter cīvēs ōdērunt.
quibus = masc. pl. to agree with antecedent (**ii**)
= dat. of reference
They (m.) to whom the country is dear hate war among the citizens.
10. Vir quem vīdistī pater meus est.
quem = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**vir**)
= acc., d.o. of **vīdistī**
The man whom you saw is my father.
11. Omnēs amīcōs quibus salūs urbis erat cūrae ad sē vocāvit.
quibus = masc. pl. to agree with antecedent (**amīcōs**)
= dat. of reference
He called to himself all the friends to whom the safety of the city served as a concern.
12. Malum erat illud quod difficulter ferēbāmus.
quod = neut. sing. to agree with antecedent (**illud**)
= acc., d.o. of **ferēbāmus**
Bad was that thing that we were enduring with difficulty.
13. Habēsne nunc ea quibus carēbās?
quibus = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (**ea**)
= abl. of separation
Do you have now those things that you were lacking?
14. Haec scriberet poēta cui erat ingenium magnum.
cui = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**poēta**)
= dat. of possessor
A poet who had great talent could have written these things.
15. Frātrēs quōrum pater māterque Rōmam abierant rūrī manēbant.
quōrum = masc. pl. to agree with antecedent (**frātrēs**)
= gen. of possession
The brothers whose father and mother had gone away to Rome were remaining in the country.
16. Eī quī bene pugnābit aurum dōnābō.
quī = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (**eī**)
= nom., subj. of **pugnābit**
I shall give gold to him who will fight well.
17. In illa templa fugiāmus quae dī magnī tenent.
quae = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (**templa**)
= acc., d.o. of **tenent**
Let us flee into those temples that the great gods inhabit.

18. Hunc virum ōdī, cuius sorōrem amō.
cuius = masc. sing., to agree with antecedent (**virum**)
 = gen. of possession
 I hate this man, whose sister I love.
19. Ea quae dīxit rēx nōn audīvimus.
quae = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (**ea**)
 = acc., d.o. of **dīxit**
 We did not hear those things that the king said.
20. Cīvēs eārum urbium ad quās accēdēbant hostēs arma capiēbant.
quās = fem. pl. to agree with antecedent (**urbium**)
 = acc. of place to which with prep. **ad**
 The citizens of those cities that the enemies were approaching were taking up arms.

- D.**
1. I have more concern for the soul, which is immortal, than for the body.
 rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (soul)
 = nom., subj. of “is” **quae**
2. A poet whose books are read by all has great influence.
 rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (poet)
 = gen. of possession **cuius**
3. I pity those slaves whom the master will not free.
 rel. pron. = masc. pl. to agree with antecedent (slaves)
 = acc., d.o. of “will . . . free” **quōs**
4. Place the gifts on the altar that is in the temple.
 rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (altar)
 = nom., subj. of “is” **quae**
5. Tell me the reason on account of which you are leaving.
 rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (reason)
 = acc. with prep. **propter** **quam**
6. Is this the house in which the money was found?
 rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (house)
 = abl. with prep. **in** **quā**
7. Citizens whose rights are taken away should protest.
 rel. pron. = masc. or fem. pl. to agree with antecedent (citizens)
 = gen. of possession **quōrum, quārum**
8. The words that Cicero spoke aroused both hope and fear.
 rel. pron. = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (words)
 = acc., d.o. of “spoke” **quae**

9. She loves an old man, who happens to be very rich.
rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (man)
= nom., subject of "happens" **quī**
10. Mighty are the weapons with which we shall fight.
rel. pron. = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (weapons)
= abl. of means **quibus**
11. Have you read the book that my brother wrote?
rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (book)
= acc., d.o. of "wrote" **quem**
12. The girl for whom I have a message cannot be found.
rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (girl)
= dat. of reference **cui**
13. Catullus, who died at thirty, may have had tuberculosis.
rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (Catullus)
= nom., subj. of "died" **quī**
14. We ought to choose a king whom we all trust.
rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (king)
= acc., d.o. of "trust" **quem**
15. The soldiers will defend the city walls, which defend the city.
rel. pron. = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (walls)
= nom., subj. of "defend" **quae**
16. Why should a man fear the fate that awaits him?
rel. pron. = neut. sing. to agree with antecedent (fate)
= nom., subj. of "awaits" **quod**
17. Those things that you said about me were most unkind.
rel. pron. = neut. pl. to agree with antecedent (things)
= acc., d.o. of "said" **quae**
18. The allies to whom we had sent weapons defeated the enemies in battle.
rel. pron. = masc. pl. to agree with antecedent (allies)
rel. pron. = dat. of i.o. *or* acc. with prep. **ad** **quibus, quōs**
19. The man whom the gods hate conducts a hard life.
rel. pron. = masc. sing. to agree with antecedent (man)
= acc., d.o. of "hate" **quem**
20. The island toward which we are sailing seems beautiful.
rel. pron. = fem. sing. to agree with antecedent (island)
= acc. with prep. **ad** **quam**

Chapter VIII: Drill 79 (pages 337-338)

1. He who hates me is my enemy.
2. Do you see the thing that I see? Do you see the things that I (see)?
3. Horace wrote a new and beautiful poem. And after I read this (poem), I praised him a lot.
4. A war among the citizens now you desire and are stirring up. And on account of this thing you are considered a public enemy by all good men.
5. They (m.) who flee fortune make a mistake.
6. He whom war and weapons do not frighten has a reliable mind.
7. A wicked man took the money of the people for himself and killed his own wife. And if these things should be true, he will pay the penalty.
8. From a certain cause I am not able to say the things that I ought (to say).
9. Do the thing that is good.
10. He who has read many books ought to lead the citizens.
11. Why are you asking for those things that you are not able to have?
12. I shall lead into safety those men whom you (have) sent into danger.

Chapter VIII: Drill 80-81 (pages 339-342)

- A.
1. Who will lead us? (interrogative pronoun)
 2. What city walls were seen? (interrogative adjective)
 3. What sword do you desire? (interrogative adjective)
 4. By whose fate would she be moved? (interrogative pronoun)
 5. To which god did you tell (your) cares? (interrogative adjective)
 6. Whom (pl.) would I be able to see in the street? (interrogative pronoun)
 7. What are you doing? What of evil are you doing? (interrogative pronouns)
What evil things did you do? (interrogative adjective)
 8. About what mortals did he speak? (interrogative adjective)
 9. The poems of what poets are we listening to? (interrogative adjective)
 10. Out from which town did/have they come? To what city will they go? What human beings are they? (interrogative adjectives)
 11. What things ought I to take in return for what things? (interrogative pronouns)
 12. From whom are you seeking aid? (interrogative pronoun)
 13. Which slave will the master free from slavery? (interrogative adjective)
 14. What (of) new can you tell us? (interrogative pronoun)
 15. In which part of the city were you living? (interrogative adjective)
 16. To whom would slavery not be a source of hatred? (interrogative pronoun)

- B.**
1. **quibus**, interrogative pronoun
 2. **cuius gladiō**, interrogative pronoun
 3. **quis**, interrogative pronoun
 4. **quae oppida**, interrogative adjective
 5. **quid**, interrogative pronoun
 6. **quōs militēs**, interrogative adjective
 7. **quōrum**, interrogative pronoun
 8. **quō animō**, interrogative adjective
 9. **ad quās terrās**, interrogative adjective
 10. **quae**, interrogative pronoun
 11. **cum quibus amīcīs**, interrogative adjective
 12. **quid**, interrogative pronoun
 13. **ā quō poētā**, interrogative adjective
 14. **quem**, interrogative pronoun

Exercises, Chapter VIII (pages 343-358)

- A.**
1. That man to whom power was given by the Roman people boldly gives laws to allies and to friends.
 2. She who saw nothing with (her) eyes nevertheless perceived many things with (her) mind. For in fact to her a gift not small the immortal gods had given.
 3. There are even under the earth hidden laws of nature, which indeed the farmer perceives.
 4. Although (our) mother's love for you is huge, brothers, that woman loves me also. "I love," she says, "you all, but not in the same way."
 5. What limit to exile will there finally be for me? What limit of/to flight (will there be)?
 6. How, O allies, will you not follow through difficult places the same consul who previously presented your province with freedom?
 7. The following is the gift of a friend: to remember the things that a man having died desired (you to remember), to accomplish the things that he ordered (you to accomplish).
 8. Let this sword that (your) father previously used to bear be borne by you also. With which weapons shall I myself fight?
 9. My brother dared to take up arms against the enemies, but he fought unfortunately and soon died. Often after these things I saw the shade of the same man and heard (his) voice.
 10. Let us remain in this town that always has been friendly to us and to our men.
 11. I shall readily abandon the homeland and suffer lightly the evil things of exile if (my) wife with me is able to experience these things also.

12. We are joyfully going away from this place. Indeed, we are leaving behind (our) personal enemies. What human beings, I ask you, would not do the same thing that we ourselves are doing?
13. "Who is that man who called me?"
"I am uncertain, but certainly he is following us with (his) eyes."
"Let us try to flee."
14. That unfortunate slave of yours, whom you captured by war, has a bold spirit and a bad attitude. Leave him behind on this island unless he confesses all things.
15. Caesar, having often experienced the fortune of war, ordered part of the troops to be led into the province, part to be left behind in this place. And after the enemies learned of these things, they formed plans of war.
16. When that great force of war will have set itself in motion in Italy, even the farmers will dare to fight courageously.
17. Although difficult, my son, is the way of virtue, I nevertheless shall follow this way. You also try to follow. You will surpass even that famous Cicero in virtue if you should try.
18. These words that were said by ancient men will be able to be understood not with difficulty if you remember their great love of virtue.
19. The zeal for/of money moves the minds of many men. You also are moved by the love of gold. Immortal, I say, gods, may that love of yours not be a source of bad to you!
20. The consul was ordering the people to remember that unfortunate battle in which many bold citizens died. "I, at least, shall remember those serious things. You (pl.) also remember (them)."
21. What (of a) gift shall I send to you if you receive well my friends in the country? This thing, I say, is certain: the happy countryside will please them a lot.
22. Now I would try not even to remember that man whom I used to love before as a brother. For what (of) evil against me did he not do, what (of evil) did he not confess?
23. The following thing I shall confess: If I had ever fought bravely with/against an enemy, certainly very gloriously I would have died. I gave myself, however, into flight because of fear.
24. These consuls ought to obey the same laws that the people (obey). And who would not readily admit this thing?
25. He whom human beings love is pleasing to the immortal gods also. And from this cause many joys await that man.
26. How will you plead my case and what will you say? Plead boldly, by Hercules!
27. That wretched man (for I shall confess (it)) died under the eyes of (his) wife and daughter. Who of men would desire to die in that way?
28. The huge joy that I am giving to you you yourself would dare to ask for not even from the gods.
29. Where, I ask you, or under what sky could safety itself be sought? In that, that, I say, place that you (pl.) see. Let us proceed without delay into the temple of Jupiter.

30. What (of) evil have you experienced, my man? What bad thing are you enduring? If you follow me, I shall lead you out from this place into safety.
31. All the fathers/senators, that thing that is before (your) eyes, have gone into the same opinion. For they desire a law about violence to be passed.
32. Many men, I say, both good and serious, would suffer either bitter death or the miserable flight of exile if there should be an obeying to the words of the laws and not to (their) thoughts/opinions. Do you feel this same thing that I (feel)?
33. Concerning the nature of the gods we are erring much. For we are both speaking to them who do not understand and saying those things that we ourselves do not understand.
34. Let us praise those allies to whom much is owed by the citizens and let us reward (them) with gifts.
35. He who had been ordered to fight boldly before the walls did not obey. What penalty, I ask you, will he pay?
36. Hand over that son of yours to the poets, by whose skill he will be led to virtue.
37. Not only he ought to please us who made peace between the Romans and the enemies, but also they (m.) who suffered seriously in that war.
38. Never toward wicked deeds, as I have said before, shall I be blind. And indeed I have a serious concern for my fellow citizens.
39. Fortune is a blind goddess, as the ancients (ancient men) say. Peace is a goddess also, for whom after the serious war we made altars.
40. Do not praise all men, Julia. For there is a limit in all things. Praise him only who does and says well.
41. When Cicero was speaking to the people in the forum, he was praising Antony with the same words with which (he was praising) Caesar. The latter man, however, he was fearing, the former he was hating.
42. Blind are the eyes of that slave of yours and he is able to see nothing. And from this cause let him be called "Caecus."
43. Often the freedom of the homeland has been a source of not small concern to us. Never shall we make peace with the men who hold the city with arms.
44. Out from what land did you depart? What serious dangers did you endure when you were coming to this our country? What was the cause for you of that miserable flight of yours? What were you seeking?
45. The father said to his own (people): "Death is coming to me. For strength and life are going out from my body. Soon certainly I shall be a shade." His eyes after these things were wandering to the sky. Peace finally was granted to him with death.
46. Into the same opinion finally came those men who had either sharp hatred or serious fear of that contemptible king: we all were desiring to send him to death. And this thing we never accomplished although we often tried.
47. These captured slaves will never experience freedom unless (they do so) through flight. Let the same men dare to flee out from these lands.
48. After the body of a man was placed in the earth, "May the earth be light for you" was said.

49. Even the good ones of the soldiers will be driven into flight and exile by the senators. And this thing even a blind man would be able to see.
50. To whom, I ask you, will that plan of yours about war be pleasing? For the miserable things of war have often been placed before the eyes of all. Never do men desire to fight for the freedom of the allies.
51. How do a father and a master differ between themselves? To the latter there is an obeying because of fear, to the former because of love. My master, however, left to me all these things that I have.
52. The consul said to the people: "Every soldier led by me fought bravely and did not abandon the fierce battle. I myself was trying to give (my) life for the homeland, but I was not able (to do so)." And these things indeed were seeming entirely false to all people.
53. Unless the citizens obey the law about violence, there will be fighting in the streets, and many mortals will die. I have never seen war among the citizens, I desire never to see (it).
54. Although I used to love you and used to be pleasing to you, nevertheless I was blind in (my) mind. I for my part am the same man who I always was. Why, then, do you now hate me? You seem to me a fickle girl and false.
55. The consul himself told the senators the following thing: "I have seen these things with my own eyes. Citizens are fighting with/against citizens. Part of the soldiers have given themselves into flight with Gaius, part are following Antony. How, I ask you, shall we be able to have peace if we do not drive the disloyal men into exile?"
56. The following thing is called joy: when the soul is happy and without cares. He who lives miserably does not experience joy.
57. If, bold man, you had dared to say those contemptible words about the consuls that now you are freely saying about me, you would have paid a serious penalty.

- B.**
1. Propter fugam sociōrum haec auxilia cōpiās hostium sequī nōn potuērunt ubi ad sua moenia fūgēre.
 2. Ipse cōnulem infēlicem interficere, homō audāx, cōnātus es, atque eum istō ferrō petere ausus es. Fatēre!
 3. Utinam idem quod ego dē lēgibus patriae sentīrēs! Omnēs hominēs eīs pāreant!
 4. Quae tandem agēs, Lūcī? Quemadmodum cīvibus dē perīculīs gravibus bellī dīcēs?
 5. Quī librī tibi placent? Lēgīstīne umquam carmina quae ā poētā illō sunt scrīpta quī in exilium propter ingentem īram Caesaris est pulsus?
 6. Quis tandem nostrum exilium in terrā inimicā patī possit? Nē patriam tuam relīqueris! Illī enim quibus es cārus tē īre nōn patientur sī umquam discēdere cōnēris.
 7. Lēgem ferre dēbētis, patrēs cōnscrīptī, dē pāce in prōvinciīs. Quō modō sociī tandem ipsa accēperint quae petunt.
 8. Illī servī infēlicēs, quōrum patria bellō erat capta, novum dominum experiēbantur. Semper verbīs eius dūrīs pārēbant, sed ubi ille est mortuus, libertātem eīs nōn trādīdit.
 9. Quid soror tua passa esset sī in exilium missus essēs? Si tē sequī cōnāta esset, relīquissēsne Rōmae illam miseram?

10. “Meīs oculīs vīdī,” inquit, “ac saepe expertus sum facta audācia huius fēminae impiae. Dōna auferre etiam est cōnāta quae dīs bonīs in templīs erant posita. Petere tandem ausa est cōnsulem ipsum. Propter quās īnsidiās ille homō gravis morerētur.”
11. Quī amīcum cārum in exilium āctum relinquit nec dīs placet nec hominibus. Quid tandem malōrum hic nōn patiētur?
12. Quis salūtem et pācem ante omnia nōn cupiat? Sī, inquam, illī virī quī prōvinciam regunt eandem dē vī lēgem cui pārent cīvēs Rōmānī ferant, omnis homō quī in illō locō vīvit vītā agat fēlicem.

Drill 83 (pages 359-360)

- A.
1. that a syllable containing a short vowel followed by two consonants, a mute (p, ph, b, t, th, d, c, g) followed by a liquid (l, r), can be either long or short.
 2. — □— □— □— □— □— □—□×
 3. — □— □— □— □— □— □—□×

— □— □— || — □—□ □×□

 4. the full or partial suppression of a final syllable of a word.
 5. when a word ends within a foot.
 6. is a natural pause in the line.
 7. when the end of a word and the end of a foot coincide.
 8. when conditions for elision exist but elision does not occur.

Dactylic Hexameter

1. Arcades | his oris || genus | a Pallante profectum,
 qui regem Evandrum comites || qui signa secuti,
 delegere locum et | posuere in | montibus urbem
 Pallantis proavi | de nomine | Pallantem.
 hi bellum adsidue ducunt | cum gente Latina;
 hos castris | adhibe socios | et foedera iunge.
 ipse ego | te ripis | et recto flumine ducam . . .

2. hostis habet muros, ruit altō a culmine Troiā.
 sat patriae Priamōque datum: si Pergamā dextrā
 defendi possent, etiam hāc defēnsa fuissent.
 sacra suosque tibi¹ commendat Troia Penātis;
 hōs cape fātorum cōmitēs, his moeniā quaere . . .

3. (heu furis incēnsa feror!): nunc augur Apollō,
 nunc Lyciae sortēs, nunc et Iovē missus ab ipsō
 interpres dīvum fert horridā iussā per aurās.
 scilicet is superis labor est, eā cūrā quietōs
 sollicitat, neque tē teneō, neque dicta refellō:
 ī, sequere Italiā ventis, pete rēgnā per undās.

Elegiac Couplet

4. Raedarum custos, numquam latravit ineptē,
 nunc silet et cinerēs vindicat umbra suos.

5. sic ego nec sine tē, nec tecum vivere possum,
 et videor vōti nescius esse mei.

6. Cynthia | tē | vātem fēcit | lascīve Propertī;
 ingenium Gallī | pulchra Lycōris erat;
 fama est argūtī | Nēmesīs formōsa Tibullī;
 Lesbia dictāvit | docte Catulle, tibi:
7. nōn haec Calliopē | nōn haec mihi | cantat Apollō.
 ingenium nōbis | ipsa puella facit.
8. tūne audire potes | vēsānī | murmura | pontī
 fortis, et in durā | nāve iacere potes?
 tū pedibus teneris | positās fulcīre pruīnās,
 tū potes | insolitās | Cynthiā | ferrē nivēs?
 ō utinam hibernae | duplicentur | tempora | brūmae
 et sit iners tardis | nāvita | Vergiliās,
 nec tibi Tyrrhēnā | solvatur | fūnis harēnā,
 neve inimica meās | elevet | aurā precēs!

