

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 136–138.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. This unfortunate community is destroyed by grave fear.
2. We changed all (our) feelings about liberty.
3. We had to change our serious feelings. [The serious feelings had to be changed by us.]
4. Our feelings about the trustworthiness of those fighting for liberty has to be changed.
5. The opinions of the oppressed [of those having been oppressed] about the republic are bitter.
6. For what reason have the unfortunate men been ordered to go home?
7. We fear all the divine spirits [i.e., the gods]. [For us there fear of all the gods—objective genitive.]
8. In this community all have great hope for liberty. [In this community, for all there is a great hope of liberty—objective genitive.]
9. Mindful of their (own) fears, the fugitives left at first light [ablative of time when].
10. They heard sweet poems about the enjoyment of life.
11. I, seeking to understand these things, need a sharp mind. [For me, seeking (dative singular, agreeing with ‘mihi’) that I understand these things, there is need of a sharp mind.]
12. We will always be mindful of [i.e., remember] all things concerning the hopes of the republic.
13. We saw the stars shining in the heavens.
14. The republic needs a strong band of men. [There is need of a strong band of men (genitive) for the republic (dative).]

EXERCISE I

1. The breast of the sweet queen, in whose land we live, is known to burn with the harsh flames of cruel love. [It is known that the breast of the sweet queen . . . burns with . . .]
2. The bitter king, seeking safety for his allies, ordered the brave soldiers to conquer, with fire and swords, the important city of our fathers so that our possessions might be an asset to him. [If he were seeking safety *from* his allies, the participial phrase would be written “salutem a sociis quaerens”.]
3. *a.* Dawn’s golden light removes the stars, which shine at night [ablative of time when] with cold flames, from the peak of heavens [ablative of separation].

- b. Dawn's golden light removes the stars, shining at night with cold flames, from the peak of heaven.
4. The sailors, overwhelmed in the middle of the sea by harsh winds and battered by cold winds, cried out: 'Oh favorable gods, mindful of us, drive the winds away from us! Remove the harm! We are cold and miserable. Put aside your anger and order the sea to be empty of great waves! We ask these things in return for (exchange for) all the sweet things that we gave to you.'
 5. If the fortunate boys, departing from Rome [ablative of place from which], should go to Athens [accusative of place to which], they would hear the beautiful poems of the blind poet [future-less-vivid].
 6. The brave soldiers attacked the allies of the Romans with their own swords and weapons so that they might seize the vast walls of the unfortunate city.
 7. My father told me [said to me] that a band of Romans, fortunate in their deeds, would capture the entire republic without delay; and (he also said that) their safety would be a concern for the divine spirits of the gods [i.e., the gods' divine spirits would take care of their safety].
 8. That danger has to be overcome by the brave king so that he may fight, on behalf of liberty, (with) the attacking band of allied soldiers. King, go and fight the attacker [the one attacking]! Do not be afraid! If you are afraid [if for you there is fear], you will accomplish nothing [future-more-vivid].
 9. The brave men, who were sent in the name of king to give [so that they might give] us food and money, were an asset to our captured soldiers.
 10. All the soldiers gave hope and faith to the queen, whose town had been conquered by the invading fugitives. Queen, don't think [may you not think—negative imperative] that the invading men [those invading] will destroy your town! In my opinion, we will all ['omnes' modifies subject of 'ponemur'] be placed in safety by the power of the gods above.
 11. Hurl the great rocks into the sea so that we may walk along the shore without danger.
 12. O Marcus! Lead your country to liberty! Search out the impious and wicked men! Cast them from the republic, not only for the free citizens but also for yourself!
 13. I need a sharp mind to understand these things. [There is need for me of a sharp mind so that I may understand these things.]
 14. I sing of arms and a man, who, banished by fate, from the shores of Troy first came to Italy and the Lavinian shores, battered much on both land and sea by the power of the gods, on account of the unforgetting anger of savage Iuno. [The antecedent of *qui* is *virum* (both masculine singular). *Troiae* is a genitive qualifying *oris*, even though it is separated from it by three words—in poetry word order is *quite* flexible. In the first, second and third lines, the adjectives *primus* and *profugus*, the pronoun *ille*, and the

perfect passive participle *iactatus* are all nominative singular masculine, agreeing with the subject of the main verb *venit*, namely *qui* (i.e., the *vir*, Aeneas). In the last line, *memorem* is an accusative singular, feminine adjective, agreeing with *iram* (even though it precedes the preposition *ob*); likewise, the genitive, *saevae Iononis*, qualifies *iram* and not *memorem*—hence, ‘on account of (*ob*) the unforgetting anger of savage Iuno’.]

15. For the fugitive, mindful of the destroyed liberty and seeking safety for his sisters and brothers, there was a great fear of [objective genitive] the cruel attackers [the cruel ones attacking] for many days.[The fugitive . . . feared the cruel attackers for many days.]
16. For what reason were the houses [nom. pl. fem.] of that gang, (which was) placing us in danger, destroyed? For the safety of the republic!
17. We know that the fear of the rumor spreading [going] through the towns is great. O you who are telling the rumor, evil be upon you! [literally, go into an evil state of affairs!]
18. Write poems for the god, to whose divine spirit all pious things are pleasing.
19. Do not [pl.] destroy the shining altars of the gods with huge flames, unless you should want to be oppressed by them.
20. After he saw that his band of soldiers had been destroyed and that he would soon lose his liberty, mindful of his rank, his friends, and his strength, he rushed into battle and was killed while fighting.
21. Rome is the pinnacle of all cities. Why [for what reason] do you depart from the city?
22. Their feeling about the republic would please me, if they, when speaking to the people, did not always boast about their own name and lineage. [Cf. Horace, Ode I.xiv.13: *iactes et genus et nomen inutile* (loosely, “go ahead and boast about your worthless lineage and name”)]
23. If the unfortunate queen had not been destroyed by love, she would never have betrayed the vast country, and all would now sing about (how) she rules the people well [would sing about her ruling the people well]. For she had always done many things for her friends (who were) seeking safety; she was always concerned about everyone’s liberty and safety [everyone’s liberty and safety had been a concern for her]. But all these ills are, for her, on account of love.
24. The man great in reputation, glory and power cast his weapons onto the shore, saying that he would never fight for the country unless great deeds were shown to the king by the citizens.
25. The poet, Ovid, says that the tough race of men was born from stones scattered onto the earth. [Ovid, I.381–415]
26. Helen, beautiful in appearance, was seeking safety, roaming far and wide under the moon [i.e., at night] through the burning town [remember, the

present participle is a single-termination adjective; it has no separate neuter form]. Those living in the town [inhabiting the town] had neither hope nor profit. The gods on high, after a long time, at first light departed from the homes in the town and sought new ones.

27. So that it not take [be] (too) long, citizens, I will tell you everything, so that you may know about the opinions of this king.
28. Citizens, understand that everyone's hope has been placed in your hands; place your hope in the weapons and fight with great loyalty and strength.
29. That man is with out means, without faith, (and) without hope. [Note the asyndeton—the ommission of coordinating conjunctions.]
30.
 - a. The ally ordered us to remove the bodies of the ones lacking light [i.e., the dead] from the field.
 - b. The ally commanded us that we remove the bodies of the ones lacking light [i.e., the dead] from the field.
31. The teacher told us about the motions of the stars in public.