Exercise II

1. Sensit hostem esse auctori mali illi urbi quae multos annos oppressa erat omnibus generibus ruinae.

2. Milites! Rem publicam perdite! Omnes liberos superate! Iacite e civitate libertatem speque ac fidem! Scite omnes esse vestros servos!

3. Prima luce profugi infelices specie, euntes cum spe per omnes oppidi vias, petiti sunt longe a militibus.

4. Omnium memores periculorum, profugi domo iverunt, iacentes curas (e) pectoribus suis et Romam quaerentes verticem/vertici spebus suis.

5. Marce, fili mi, noli spectare (ne spectes/ne spectaveris) arma invadentium quae fulgent in luce lunae.

Exercise III

A

When I call you 'lord,' do not be pleased with yourself, Cinna.
Often I even greet your slave in this way.

B

You are always saying that you will live tomorrow, Postumus.
Tell me, when is this 'tomorrow' coming, Postumus?
How far away is this 'tomorrow,' where is it? Or whence is it to be sought?
Does it lie hidden with the Parthians and Armenians?
This 'tomorrow' already has the years of [i.e. is as old as] Priam or Nestor.
Tomorrow you will live? Postumus, it is already late to live today.
Whoever lived yesterday is the wise one, Postumus.

C

Hear this, please. My mother died there recently, whose brother is somewhat eager for money.
He, when he saw* this maiden to be of distinguished beauty and to be skilled at [playing] the lyre, hoping for [a good] price on the spot put* her up for auction and sold* her. By great luck this friend of mine was present: he bought her for me as a gift, unaware and ignorant of all these affairs.

Moreland and Fleischer

* These present verbs are examples of the 'historical present', i.e., the present tense used for effect when discussing events in the past in order to make them seem more vivid. They are generally translated with the past tense.
I ask you that you also depict ships on my tomb going with full sail, and me sitting on a raised platform dressed as a magistrate, with [i.e., wearing] five gold rings, pouring out coins from a purse in public.