

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 93–94.

DRILL III

1. the men are about to send
2. the men were about to send
3. the men will be about to send
4. it is to be handed over; it has to be handed over; it must be handed over
5. The town had to be handed over.
6. The town will have to be handed over by the inhabitants (dative of agent).
7. The opinions of the girls have to be changed.
8. The opinions have to be changed by the girls. (The girls must change [their] opinions.)
9. The girls are about to change (their) opinions.
10. Kindness has to be sought.
11. The evil men were about to seek kindness
12. The sailors had been sent (pluperfect passive indicative) to the town in order that they might drive the enemies out of the province (purpose clause, secondary sequence).
13. The sailors have to be sent (present passive periphrastic) to the town in order that they may drive the enemies out of the province (purpose clause, primary sequence).
14. The sailors had to be sent (imperfect passive periphrastic) to the town in order that they might drive the enemies out of the province (purpose clause, secondary sequence).
15. The queen is (was) about to send the sailors to the town.
16. War (having been) waged by harsh men was feared.
17. The harsh man, waging war, is feared by the inhabitants.
18. If opinions about war should have to be changed by the men (dative of agent), the inhabitants would not understand. (future-less-vivid conditional).
19. If opinions about war were having to be changed (had had to be changed) by the men, the inhabitants would not (now) understand (would not have understood). (present contrary-to-fact; parenthetical verbs: past contrary-to-fact)
20. If you should be about to change your mind about war, (your) friends would not keep silent.
21. If you were (had been) about to change your mind about war, (your) friends would not (now) keep silent (would not have kept silent).

DRILL IV

1. There are swords for the sailors. (The swords are the sailors'. The sailors have swords.)
2. The beautiful table is for the woman. (The beautiful table is the woman's. The woman has a beautiful table.)
3. The beautiful eyes were for the sons of the poet. (The poet's sons had beautiful eyes.)
4. There is much money for the sailors; for the poet, nothing. (The sailors have much money; the poet has nothing.)

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. The lord, having been called, approached the field.
2. Removing the gold from the storeroom the teacher ordered that it be placed in the middle of the table.
3. We saw the pious men about to go to the altar.
4. He commanded the allies about to rush into danger.
5. We saw the weapons to be moved. (We saw the weapons that had to be moved).
6. They pointed out the impious men to be killed.
7. You ought not invade the homeland of the people having been terrified (of the terrified people).
8. The poet, however, sang about known men (men having been recognized).
9. The ruins of the town (having been) burned were seen by the sailors. (Word order suggests that the "ruins were seen by the sailors." "The town burned by the sailors" is also grammatically correct.)
10. Seizing much money, the servant departe from (his) master's house.