

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 71–73.

PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. Indeed I will write much (substantive) about the diligence of the famous man. (I write, I was writing. . .)
2. We will ask the free (substantive) to destroy the hostile towns. (We will ask of the free [*a liberis*] that they destroy the hostile towns.)
3. If they should hand over the evil men (substantive) to the inhabitants of the province, we would keep silent about (their) treachery. (Future-less-vivid)
4. The respected men (substantive) of the town come to the farmhouse so that they may lead the inhabitant away from danger.
5. The Romans were coming to the altars of the gods with many gifts so that they might pray for favour.
6. Do you (sing.) understand the famous poet's book?
7. We will hear about the wicked deeds of the eternal gods. (We hear, We were hearing. . .)
8. Were you (pl.) living in (inhabiting) the farmhouse with the daughters (or sons)?
9. If you should know the distinguished man in the province, I would begin to be happy (predicate adjective). (Future-less-vivid)
10. He writes many letters to (his) friends so that he may read many (letters).

EXERCISE I

1. The evil sailors were driven (perfect passive indicative) into the road by the free inhabitants (ablative of agent).
2. The free inhabitants drove (perfect active indicative) the Roman sailors into the road because the sailors had been sent (pluperfect passive indicative) so that they might destroy (imperfect active subjunctive) the town.
3. If the strong town be conquered (future passive indicative), the free men (substantive) will be slaves. (Future-more-vivid)
4. The book was written (perfect passive indicative) diligently by the poet (ablative of agent) so that the great danger might be indicated (imperfect passive subjunctive) to the good men (substantive). (OR: . . . so the great danger to the good men might be pointed out.)
5. If the letter (nominative plural but translated as singular) had been sent (pluperfect passive subjunctive) to the respected men (substantive) by the beautiful queen (ablative of agent), they would have been warned (pluperfect passive subjunctive) to wage (imperfect active subjunctive) war and that the town had not been captured (pluperfect passive subjunctive)

- by the friends (ablative of agent) of the evil men (substantive). (Past contrary-to-fact: *si missae essent, moniti essent.*)
6. The beautiful urn will be placed (future passive indicative) on the table by the women (ablative of agent) for the queen so that it may be filled (present passive subjunctive) with food and water (ablative of means).
 7. If the deep water had been covered (pluperfect passive subjunctive) with great shadows (ablative of means) by the gods (ablative of agent), the Roman sailors would not now set sail (imperfect active subjunctive). (Mixed contrary-to-fact)
 8. With great zeal, the sons began (perfect active indicative) to respond to the queen; they begged (perfect active indicative) that the danger to the inhabitants of the province be considered (imperfect passive subjunctive) very diligently. (NB: we know that *incolis* is dative and not ablative: "... that the danger be considered *by* the inhabitants of the province," can only be expressed by "ab incolis" [ablative of agent].)
 9. If the sailors should not be led (present passive subjunctive) to water, they would not set sail (present active subjunctive). (Future-less-vivid)
 10. With great diligence, war was waged (perfect passive indicative) so that kingdom might not be conquered (imperfect passive subjunctive) by the evil inhabitants (ablative of agent) of the Roman province.
 11. If true words are read and understood (future active indicative) zealously by the good and honorable men (ablative of agent), the danger of war will be destroyed (future active indicative). (Future-more-vivid)
 12. The free and honorable men were always begging (imperfect active indicative) that the town not be destroyed (imperfect passive subjunctive) with war and swords (ablative of means); for they warned (perfect active indicative) the inhabitants to lead (imperfect active subjunctive) a good life.
 13. A letter was sent (perfect passive indicative) to the famous town by the queen (ablative of agent) of the province so that the inhabitants might see and understand (imperfect active subjunctive) true kindness.
 14. The beautiful women send (present active indicative) the wretched men away from the Roman province to a friendly city with a great crowd so that they may not seem (present passive subjunctive) to be inhabitants (predicate nominative) of the province.
 15. The daughter of the good queen was led (perfect passive indicative) to the altar by the Roman sailors (ablative of agent) so that honorable things (neuter substantive) might be performed (imperfect passive subjunctive) for the gods.
 16. The danger to the kingdom seems (present active subjunctive) great (neuter predicate adjective – agreeing with *periculum*) to the sons of the free (substantive).
 17. You were being led (imperfect passive indicative) around the town so that you might be seen (imperfect passive subjunctive) by the good and the evil (substantive, ablative of agent).

18. If the poet does not write (future active indicative) honorable and true words about the deeds of the good (substantive), he will not make (future active indicative) money. (Future-more-vivid)
19. You will kindly (with good kindness) hear (future active indicative) respectable things (neuter substantive); respectable things are heard (present passive indicative) kindly; I beg (present active indicative) that a respectable thing be heard (present passive subjunctive) kindly.
20. If a letter should be sent (present passive subjunctive) to an honorable man, would he respond (present active subjunctive)? (Future-less-vivid)
21. We will beg (future active indicative) that the urns be filled (present passive subjunctive) with water (ablative of means) by the girl (ablative of agent).
22. If great wars are waged (future passive indicative) by the inhabitants (ablative of agent), truly the kingdom will be destroyed (future passive indicative). (Future-more-vivid)
23. If the altar had been covered (pluperfect passive subjunctive) by shadows (ablative of means), the inhabitants would not have seen (pluperfect active subjunctive) the food of the gods. (Past contrary-to-fact)
24. Much money indeed is placed (present passive indicative) on the table so that the honorable men (substantive) may take (present active subjunctive) the money and build (make, present active subjunctive) a great house for (their) sons (or daughters).
25. If he had not been handed over (pluperfect passive subjunctive) by (his) friends, he would not have lost (pluperfect active subjunctive) his life. (Past contrary-to-fact)
26. He had warned (pluperfect active indicative) you (pl.) to hand over (imperfect active subjunctive) the letter to the friend because you did not want (perfect active indicative) to read the truth (true things, neuter substantive) about the dangers to the kingdom.
27. An eternal altar was built (perfect passive indicative) by the inhabitants (ablative of agent) of the town so that gifts dear to the gods (dative with *carus*, *-a*, *-um*) might be offered (imperfect passive subjunctive).
28. Indeed the town had been destroyed (pluperfect passive indicative) because the servants had perfidiously (with great treachery) handed over (pluperfect active indicative) the gates to those hostile (substantive) to the country (dative with *inimicus*, *-a*, *-um*). (*patriae* could be read as genitive with *portas*, “the gates of the country,” but the word order suggests otherwise.)
29. We have begged (perfect active indicative) the goddesses in heaven that we have (present active subjunctive) a beautiful home. (Note that this primary sequence—perfect followed by *present* subjunctive. Hence, *oravimus* must be understood as a present perfect “we have begged.”)