

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 159–160.

EXERCISE I

1. The loveliest city is not only covered by a greater shadow of fear, but is also being destroyed by the cruel rumours of the people.
2. Light begins to depart and night comes; and greater shadows fall from the lofty mountains.
3. More attention (or zeal) should be given to (placed on) the cares of the soul than [comparative conjunction] the cares of the body; for the soul is eternal but the body will be destroyed.
4. Nothing is as similar to war as ruin.
5. Unless you beg me more often [or: Unless you beg more often than me], you will never free your most wretched friend from servitude easily. [Future-more-vivid conditional, with future perfect in the protasis for emphasis]
6. Why [for what reason] is the greatest kindness owed to the bravest soldiers? (Because) war has been waged bravely and for a very long time by them.
7. Grave and cruellest war must be waged by the braver [rather brase] soldiers so that the children of the inhabitants may not be conquered by swords and flames.
8. We used to hear that many (of the) stronger supplicants were about to come to the temple with great enthusiasm, so that [purpose] they might beg the gods that [indirect command] the danger be removed from the town.
9. What (is) sweeter to an unfortunate slave than to be carefree [ablative of comparison—literally, than cares having been released]? [Note the ellision in this sentence—there is no verb expressed. Thus, we must understand/supply *est*.]
10. Bearing important gifts with a suppliant hand to the worst and more cruel kings, the humble (man) came [or, he came humbly] to seek favour/kindness for those much [ablative of degree] more unfortunate than himself [ablative of comparison].
11. You used to say that the highest men were rather demented; now you say that they are as demented as can be.
12. But nothing is sweeter than to keep [to hold] the serene temples [i.e., the mind] well fortified by the opinions of the wise.
13. The humble inhabitants will seize this villa, fortified by nature and work [i.e., man-made walls, etc.], as soon as possible [*quam primum*].
14. War is the serious business [work, duty] of Mars; for those wishing a life as serene as possible, often nothing is worse than war [ablative of comparison].

15. The author said that that guest had a great work in his hands; (he said that) the work was most like the book written by the more unfortunate poet, who had been driven from Rome.
16. The affair/matter is beginning to go better than I had hoped [comparative conjunction].
17. I shall entrust many (people) to you who have lacked not a friend but friendship.
18. An easier kind of life has to be sought by men.
19. On that day [ablative of time when], he said to me that [indirect statement] he [se] had heard a woman calling out with a rather high voice that [indirect statement] for her [sibi] there was not enough money [partitive genitive] to go [purpose clause] to Rome without delay; on the next day, however, (he said) that he [se] was not able to find her [eam].
20. They say that more gifts [partitive genitive] should not be sought by the worst slaves than the best (slaves) [ablative of comparison].
21. O most honourable citizens [vocative], behold [plural imperative] this my calamity, so grave, so evil. [Note the asyndeton, i.e., the suppression of conjunctions, 'tam gravem (et) tam malum.' The classic example is, of course: 'Veni, vidi, vici.']
22. That state has many [ablative of degree] more [pluris=plures, accusative plural masculine] cases of death than ours [comparative conjunction].
23. The little town was fortified as well as possible so that [purpose] the enemy [literally, enemies] might not attack it any longer.
24. They praise the elders [maiores] very greatly, who have conducted themselves [gerere se] with diligence on behalf of the state.
25. He used to say that he had read very easily the books that you had sent.
26. The supplicant understood that love was much [ablative of degree] more difficult for him than hatred [comparative conjunction].
27. Nothing is so like death [simile + genitive] as a life without safety, without money, without the greatest eagerness for good things [objective genitive].
28. Death frees the dearest soul from the body [ablative of separation].
29. With all of your praises [i.e., everything for which you are praised], this, in my opinion, is the greatest: your wisdom has freed the citizens from fear, by which [quo] they were greatly tormented [lit., terrified] for a rather long time.
30. The good opinion [or esteem] of men is more secure than money. For money, without counsel, is often lost; fame lives with us forever.
31. (Even) with counsel, you are unable to rule the affair that [eam . . . quae res] has too little counsel and not much wisdom in itself [in se]. [Eam is the object of regere, a 'place holder' for the relative clause quae res . . . habet. The sentence could be re-written as: Rem, quae in se parum consilii neque multum sapientiae habet, consilio regere non potes.]

32. We know that free men lead a very difficult life because they need eagerness and diligence by which [so that with these] they may manage the state well. [Remember, *opus est* can govern a dative of reference (*illis*) and an ablative (or genitive) of the thing needed (*studio et diligentia*).]
33. Nothing can be held [passive infinitive] better than a good friend [ablative of comparison, i.e., nothing can be considered better than a good friend].
34. We shall have to lead life with the best plans, if we wish to live as happily as possible [future-more-vivid].
35. The supplicant begged the rather cruel man, who possessed the empire, that hatred of the fugitives [objective genitive, i.e., toward the fugitives] be no concern to the man (*ei*) considering (their) punishment.
36. The poet said that he was about to finish the book with thoughts as graceful and as sweet as possible.
37. At Rome [locative], there was enough hatred (and) little praise [both partitive genitives].
38. Indeed your ancestors often sought after wars for the greatest love of glory [objective genitive]. They sought wrongly.
39. Our most beloved author said, ‘For a wise man a word is enough.’
40. If he had seen the cruellest enemy, his weapons would have fallen from his hand [ablative of separation]. [Past contrary-to-fact conditional]
41. First the citizens drove the rather savage king from Rome [ablative of place from which], and afterward from Italy [ablative of place from which—note that whereas *Italia*, the name of a country, requires a preposition, but *Roma*, the name of a city, uses only the bare ablative.]
42. He is praised much [adverbial] because his life is fortified by the counsels of the wise.