

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 105–107.

DRILL I

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| 1. miles bonus | 21. milite bono |
| 2. soror bona | 22. sorore bona |
| 3. corpus bonum | 23. corpore bono |
| 4. mens bona | 24. mente bona |
| 5. exemplar bonum | 25. exemplari bono |
| 6. militis boni | 26. milites boni/bonos |
| 7. sororis bonae | 27. sorores bonae/bonas |
| 8. corporis boni | 28. corpora bona |
| 9. mentis bonae | 29. mentes bonae/bonas |
| 10. exemplaris boni | 30. exemplaria bona |
| 11. militi bono | 31. militum bonorum |
| 12. sorori bonae | 32. sororum bonarum |
| 13. corpori bono | 33. corporum bonorum |
| 14. menti bonae | 34. mentium bonarum |
| 15. exemplari bono | 35. exemplarium bonorum |
| 16. militem bonum | 36. militibus bonis |
| 17. sororem bonam | 37. sororibus bonis |
| 18. corpus bonum | 38. corporibus bonis |
| 19. mentem bonam | 39. mentibus bonis |
| 20. exemplar bonum | 40. exemplaribus bonis |

DRILL II

a. translation of direct statement. **b.** direct statement rewritten as indirect statement. **c.** translation of indirect statement.

1.
 - a. The woman warns (will warn, warned) the inhabitants about the danger.
 - b. Sentit puellam incolas de periculo monere (monituram* esse, monuisse).
 - c. He feels that the woman warns (is about to warn, warned) the inhabitants of the danger.
2.
 - a. Women always change (will change, changed) their minds.
 - b. Sentit feminas sententias semper mutare (mutaturas* esse, mutavisse).
 - c. She feels that women always change (are about to change, changed) their minds.
3.
 - a. The houses in the middle of the town are destroyed (were destroyed) by flames.
 - b. Sentit tecta in medio oppido flammis deleri (deleta* esse).
 - c. He feels that the houses in the middle of the town are destroyed (have been destroyed) by flames.

*The participle (or gerundive) must agree with the noun it qualifies (here, the subject of the indirect statement) in case number and gender.

4.
 - a. The allies are unable (were unable) to depart from the land.
 - b. Sentit socios e terra discedere non posse (non potuisse).
 - c. She feels that the allies are unable (were unable) to depart from the land.
5.
 - a. The friend leads (will lead, led) a faultless life.
 - b. Sentit amicum vitam sine culpa agere (acturum esse, egisse).
 - c. He feels that the friend leads (will lead, led) a faultless life.
6.
 - a. The good life is led (was led) by the friend.
 - b. Sentit vitam bonam ab amico agi (actam* esse).
 - c. She feels that a good life is led (was led) by her friend.
7.
 - a. The honorable men do not have to be placed (did not have to be placed) in danger.
 - b. Sentit honestos in periculo non ponendos esse (ponendos* fuisse).
 - c. He feels that the honorable men do not have to be placed (did not have to be placed) in danger.
8.
 - a. The letter is sent (was sent) to the teacher.
 - b. Sentit litteras ad magistrum mitti (missas esse).
 - c. She feels that the letter is sent (was sent) to the teacher.
9.
 - a. The well-known men think (will think, were thinking) about the evil men.
 - b. Sentit notos de malis cogitare (cogitatueros* esse, cogitavisse).
 - c. She feels that the well-known men think (are about to think, have thought) about the evil men.
10.
 - a. The town is betrayed (was betrayed) by the enemies.
 - b. Sentit oppidum ab inimicis tradi (traditum* esse).
 - c. He feels that the town is betrayed (was betrayed) by the inhabitants.
11.
 - a. There is (was, will be) much money for the friend.
 - b. Sentit amico esse (fuisse, futuram* esse) multam pecuniam.
 - c. She feels that there is (was, will be) much money for the friend (i.e., the friend has. . .).
12.
 - a. The queen is unable (was unable) to live carelessly.
 - b. Sentit sine cura reginam vivere non posse (non potuisse).
 - c. He feels that the queen is unable (was unable) to live carelessly.

DRILL III

a. translation of indirect statement. **b.** indirect statement rewritten as direct statement. **c.** translation of direct statement.

1.
 - a. We saw that the queen's reputation was (had been, would be) great.
 - b. Fama reginae est (erat, erit) magna.
 - c. The queen's reputation is (was, will be) great.
2.
 - a. You (pl.) knew that the inhabitants owed (had owed) much money to the queen.

- b. Incolae reginae multam pecuniam debent (debuerunt)
 - c. The inhabitants owe (owed) the queen much money (literally, owe much money to the queen).
3.
 - a. He responded that war had been fought (was fought) diligently.
 - b. Bellum cum diligentia pugnatum est (pugnatur).
 - c. The battle was (is) fought diligently (ablative of manner).
4.
 - a. I understand that the sailors destroyed (are destroying, will destroy) the farmhouse.
 - b. Nautae villam perdidunt (perdunt, perdent).
 - c. The sailors destroyed (destroy, will destroy) the farmhouse.
5.
 - a. I understood that the farmhouse had been destroyed (was destroyed) by the sailors.
 - b. Villa a nautis perdita est (perditur).
 - c. The farmhouse was (is) destroyed by the sailors.
6.
 - a. They perceive that the honourable men are unable (were unable) to drive the evil man from the land.
 - b. Honesti malum e terra pellere non possunt (potuerunt).
 - c. The honorable men are unable (were unable) to drive the evil man from the land.

DRILL IV

1. We sent many children from an honorable family (ablative of origin) from the town to the island.
2. We sent many from Syracuse (ablative of place from which) to Tarentum (accusative of place to which).
3. The ruins at Syracuse (locative) could be seen, but not (the ruins) at Tarentum (locative) or (those) in the homeland (ablative of place or *local ablative*).
4. They walked out of the road into the room.
5. We, free from jealousy (ablative of separation), live our lives.
6. They had thrown the evil men off the high rock with great force.