

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 107–109.

EXERCISE I

1. The people rushing into the road were crying that brothers fought with brothers in the war.
2. The poet says that a healthy mind in a healthy body ought to be desired.
3. There is a rumor that the city, (after it was) attacked by soldiers, was destroyed by force.
4. The father and mother heard that (their) sons had fought in front of the walls of Rome [*or* at Rome] with fire and swords.
5. The ancient people said [generally, not just once] that Jupiter was the father of the gods and the king of men, and that the earth was the mother of men and animals.
6. Iuno was said [generally, not just once] to be the sister (predicate nominative) of Jupiter.

Note that *dicebatur* is used *personally*.

7. We see that a new dawn sprinkles the sea, earth, and heavens with light.
8. After the ancient example was set aside, the Roman poets began to write new things.
9. The soldiers waged war in the middle of the city, not only vigorous in mind [lit., with the vigor of mind], but also strong in body [lit., with the strength of body].
10. We understand that night will soon cover the lands with shadows.
11. We will soon be able to see that night rushes down from the mountains.
12. There were new rumors that the soldiers' bodies were healthy and that the soldiers were fighting with powerful force.
13. The men of the cities were always fighting so that the cities might be free.
14. It was said by the brother that the animals had been led from the sea onto the land forcibly [by force].

Dictum est is impersonal here, 'it was said'; accordingly, the neuter participle is used.

15. After [temporal subordinate clause] the city was attacked, we ordered (our) mother [indirect command] not to fear, because [explanatory subordinate clause] we knew that [indirect statement] (our) sister and brother would give money and food to the inhabitants so that [purpose clause] that they might not be in danger.

The main verb is *imperavimus*; hence, the simple sentence is 'We ordered our mother.' All the other verbs are in subordinate clauses (*postquam*, *ne*, *quod*, etc.) Note that *daturos* is masculine plural because it agrees with *sororem fratremque* collectively. In general, if several *persons* are spoken of, the adjective or participle is usually in the plural; if the persons are both masculine and feminine, the masculine gender takes precedence over the feminine. Cf. no. 18.

16. You (sing.) responded that new dangers had been pointed out to the town's strong men.
17. After the city was conquered, many a soldier desired to see his mother and father.

Note that Latin uses *multus* in the singular; its meaning corresponds to the English, 'many a . . .'

18. The king said to the people that the land, mountains, sea and animals were dear to Jupiter and Juno.

Note that *cara* (neuter plural) agrees with *terram, montes, mare animaliaque* collectively. In general, if several *things* are spoken of, the adjective or participle is usually in the plural; if the things are of different genders, the adjective or participle is neuter. Cf. no. 15.

19. Although the bright stars in the heavens could not be seen [were not able to be seen], the sailors set sail so that the king might be happy.
20. It is good to know that many people were able to be led by a pious man [ablative of agent], the son of a goddess [ablative of origin], from (their) homeland [ablative of place from which] to Italy.

Note that the infinitive *scire*, used here as a neuter noun (modified by *bonum*), sets up an indirect statement. Why is *nato* ablative? Because it is in apposition to the ablative of agent, *a pio homine*.

21. We will order the soldiers to depart [lit., that they depart] so that we may free the city from fear [ablative of separation].
22. If we should free the island from servitude [ablative of separation], the inhabitants' fear would be removed. [Future-less-vivid conditional]
23. If we had known the truth [true things, neuter substantive], we would have said that on many islands the inhabitants lacked not only water [ablative with *careo*] but also money [ablative with *careo*].

Remember that *careo*, 'to lack, be wanting,' takes an ablative of separation.

24. There were kings at Rome [locative] for a long time, (but there were) never (kings) at Athens [locative].
25. (Both) in the country [locative] and in the city [local ablative], there were many dangers for the inhabitants.
26. The king rules (his) kingdom with vigor and great kindness so that he may be an example to the new kings.
27. The captured city has to be destroyed (had to be destroyed); we know that the captured city has to be destroyed (had to be destroyed).
28. The golden urns had to be placed on the table by the servants [dative of agent] so that they might demonstrate to the master's friends, (who were) about to come to the house, that the gods grant many goods to the pious.

The object of *monstrarent* is an indirect statement: 'they show that . . .'; *amicis . . . venturis* is the indirect object of *monstrarent*.

29. If night should soon cover the lands with shadows, we would not only be able to attack the walls of the enemies without danger but also free (our) friends from servitude [ablative of separation].
30. The honorable men were always about to fight in Italy (local ablative) with great strength so that the cities might be free from care [ablative of separation] and the women lack danger and fear [ablative of separation with *careo*].
31. They will come home [accusative of place to which] without delay.
32. The inhabitants feel that the king ought to drive the evil men from the city.