

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 225–229.

## DRILL II

1. Do you set love before orders?
2. There is shouting in the forum.
3. We ordered you not to set aside your orders for love.
4. It pleases the leader to place walls around the town.
5. Anger arises from the ruin of our goods.
6. We would believe a leader chosen by honorable rulers.
7. Let every terrible person pay the penalty!
8. If only everyone would love his country!
9. Do not believe anyone greater than yourself.
10. He ordered the two men not to believe anyone greater than them.
11.
  - a. The two consuls explained that certain leaders had been placed in charge of the ships.
  - b. The two consuls explained that they would place certain leaders in charge of the ships.
  - c. The two consuls explained themselves to be about to place certain leaders in charge of the ships.
12. The leader himself exhorted the hostile troops to put flames around the town.
13. There was wandering through the streets of the town.
14. You were believed by all listeners.
15. If anyone should remain at home, he would not know what in the world would happen.
16. Does anyone fear you? We asked whether anyone fears you.
17. Some friend sent me some gift.
18. That river was longer than any in Greece.
19. Marcus considered himself to be wiser than any of his friends.
20. He (it) is greatly feared in war.
21. This is more difficult than everything.

## PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. Why did any youth decide to run through the forum yesterday?
2. Why did anyone decide to run through the forum yesterday?
3. I did not know whether anyone decided to run through the forum?

4. If any youth should decide to run through the forum, I would be very angry.
5. Scarcely anyone wanted to show strength there.
6. We marveled at the speech of the legate more than any other speech which we heard.
7. They persuaded everyone to be as honorable as possible.
8. Not every right was given to the common people.
9. We asked why any admiration was offered to those youths trying to harm the republic.
10.
  - a. No one understood why the leader had confessed any crimes at that time.
  - b. The citizens did not favour the bad leader.

### EXERCISES

1. The more skilled each one is, the more easily he learns.
2. The bigger each animal is, the more it is to be feared.
3. If anyone is angry, I'm the one.
4. He scarcely believes anyone, nor does anyone of all the people dare to approach him.
5. Some god might see what the true one is of all these opinions.
6. Something is discovered by us; we do not know what it is. Certain people believe it to be bad. We do not believe them.
7. If you don't order someone to pardon that slave, he will soon die.
8. Pardon me, youths, if I should say something to you: it should be your concern to be zealous for the character of many people with the greatest care.
9. Every war would be as praise for the leader.
10. The strength of that legate was admired by all the citizens.
11. To whose benefit was it? It was to no one's benefit?
12. Let this be an example to you!
13. This legate will be of great use to me, but that one will be of little use.
14. Whom did he often prefer to one of us?
15. Money ought not to be set before friendship.
16. The leader who governs the town must be obeyed.
17. I said that the leader who governs the town must be obeyed.
18. Life is to be lived here; life pleases no one there.
19. I am favoured by every woman in the city.

20. Every woman said that this is the part of the speech which decided the matter in the (lit. 'before the') eyes of nearly every listener.
21. We ask what happens (what happened, what will happen).
22. All things of nature – the sky, the fires, the lands, and the seas – obey the divinity.
23. Someone said to a certain man yesterday that a soul had been given to every man from those eternal fires which you call the constellations and stars.
24. A certain man asked how these things could happen; another responded that they could not happen.
25. Each man has his own opinion.
26. After the signal was given, they ran quickly to Rome.
27. Let there be light.
28. He asks whether it pleased anyone greatly.
29. Those who love him will favour him.
30. Scarcely anyone from all of Greece was persuaded that the Romans would yield (go).
31. If I had any courage, I would run into war without fear.
32. Gods in heaven, spare us! We follow greatest nature as a leader like a god and we obey her.
33. I believe that you are amazed at where every man's nature brings him.
34. If everyone had brought home one of the enemy who had been captured by his own hand, we would now have many slaves at home.
35.
  - a. It hinders right hand of the man trying to draw out his sword.
  - b. I delayed the right hand of the man trying to kill me.
36. If no one is similar to anyone, we must understand the character of every man and seek some virtue in everyone.
37. At that time of life, the leader felt that crimes as bad as possible were happening in the world.
38. What will happen if anyone should decide to ask us from where we came? We are not able to confess that we set out from Rome yesterday, a city most hostile to these people.
39. The character of that man would have moved me to some admiration if he were not always using his wealth badly (if he were not always trying to secretly destroy the wealth of his friends).
40. This one is skillful in stone to portray now a man, now a god, that one (is skillful) in liquid colours. Each man has his own skill.
41. You are about to command those men, who can neither suffer complete servitude nor complete freedom. You need some advice and some brains.

42. Let us become friends and live without war and hatred. Do you favour this counsel or not?
43. You asked me yesterday whether I had seen him. I said I had seen someone, but I did not know who he was. I am not able to tell you anything new now.
44. It is able to be understood not only that men are accustomed to doubt whether any counsel is good or bad, but also which is the better of two counsels.
45. The more very strong guards the leader has, the safer he is; for the common people, desiring another leader, will dare to try no boldness.
46. Did he say something? He did not say anything.
47. They obeyed the man whom the leader had put in charge of the band of strong men.
48. I cannot be harmed by those ones.
49. The swift motion of the river will have to be understood, lest it should harm anyone crossing it.
50. Small things should be compared to great ones.
51. In all of Gaul there are only two classes of those men who are of any honor; for the common people, who dare nothing themselves, and are not able to go to any council, are often held in place of slaves. Many, lacking money or oppressed by the strength of other, stronger men, give themselves over to the nobles in slavery, who have all the same rights over them as masters over slaves. But of these two classes the one is of the druids (whom one, strongest man controls), and the other is of the knights. These are concerned with divine matters; they make public and private sacrifices. A great number of the youths run to them for the sake of education, and these are held in great honor among them. For they make decisions about almost all public and private disputes, and, if any crime has been committed, if anyone has been killed, if there is a border dispute, these same men decide what must be done. These say what penalties, what rewards should be given to whomever. If anyone either private or public does not obey their orders, they forbid him from the sacrifices. This penalty is the most serious for them. Those who have been thus forbidden are held in the number of the impious, and all depart from them lest they should receive any evil from them, and nor is any right or honor given to those seeking it.