

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), pp. 56–58.

### PRELIMINARY EXERCISES

1. The happy boy sought many gifts from the servants.
2. You (sing.) sought many things (neuter substantive) from the servants, but with a good disposition (abl. of manner) they gave gifts to the good man.
3. There was a large stone in the water, but on land there were numerous large stones.
4. If the miserable sailor had asked for favorable winds, would he have been happy (predicate adjective)? (Past Contrary-to-fact)
5. If the free men (masculine substantive) fight with diligence (diligently, abl. of manner) in the field, they will conquer the evil men (masculine substantive). (Future-more-vivid)
6. If the beautiful women (feminine substantive) were listening to the blind poet, they would change their evil views on life. (Present Contrary-to-fact)
7. You (pl.) heard the blind poet's sharp words and began to be unhappy.
8. We gave great swords to the children of the servants.
9. The Romans waged many fierce wars.
10. Is it evil to wage war? (The infinitive is a *neuter noun*; adjectives that modify it will always be neuter, as is *malum* here.)
11. If the evil men should fight in Marcus's clear plains, they would conquer the good inhabitants of the land. (Future-less-vivid)
12. The boys were fighting with glory (gloriously, abl. of manner) with swords (abl. of means).

### EXERCISE I

1. The strong sailors were fighting with great care (abl. of manner) so that they might overcome the inhabitants of the island.
2. We had fought with stones (abl. of means) so that the harsh sailors might not see the famous poets' women.
3. Men very diligently (abl. of manner) work so that they may not fight with the evil boys in the province.
4. The queen will give a great sword to the good man so that he may fight with the Romans on the field.

5. Marcus, a great and good man (apposition), carried the crown to the poet.
6. The Roman sailors were giving their sails to the favourable winds so that the evil men might not hold (i.e., take possession of) the fields.
7. The free men waged war with diligence (diligently, abl. of manner) so that they might always be free (predicate adjective).
8. The free men (masculine substantive) will conquer the evil men (masculine substantive) with many swords (abl. of means) so that they (i.e., the free) may not be wretched servants.
9. The beautiful queen had given a good gift to the blind poet so that she might always hear (his) clear words.
10. The large crowd terrorized the good queen with swords (abl. of means) so that they might conquer both the province and the island.
11. The strong men begged the sailors to conquer the inhabitants of the island with war and swords (abl. of means).
12. If you were giving a good gift to the poet, Marcus, he would write great words with diligence (abl. of manner). (Present Contrary-to-fact)
13. If you heard the wicked words of the boys, you were not happy (predicate adjective). (Open conditional, perfect tense)
14. The free men (substantive) of the province would have been servants, if the Roman sailors had not waged war in the land. (Past contrary-to-fact)
15. If he had not kept silent, I would have warned the miserable man (masculine substantive) to hide (his) tears. (Past Contrary-to-fact)
16. If they do not keep silent, I will warn the miserable men (masculine substantive) to hide (their) tears. (Future-more-vivid)
17. The province's queen changed (her) mind so that the poets might not be afraid.
18. The queen of the men has changed (her) mind so that the sons may choose to work in the fields.
19. If you had given money to the good poet, he would have written much (neuter substantive) about the province's fields, so that there might be great fame for the inhabitants (dat. of reference). (Past Contrary-to-fact)
20. The strong inhabitants hold both (their) country and (their) fame in (their) right hands. We beseech by (our) right hands that with great diligence (abl. of manner) they fight the evil men (masculine substantive—lit., with the evil men) so that we Romans may always be free (or: so that we may always be free Romans).

21. The boys had looked to the right so that they might see with (their) eyes (abl. of means) the swords of the evil men (masculine substantive).
22. Did you see the great war in the plains? If the women had seen the war, they would have warned their children tearfully (abl. of manner) to drive off the evil men (masculine substantive) from the country's fields. (Past Contrary-to-fact)
23. If you (sing.) had not heard the words of the poets, you would (now) perceive nothing concerning the nature of the soul and life, and you would not have changed (your) miserable life. (Mixed Contrary-to-fact)
24. If we had not driven the evil men (masculine substantive) out of the room with stones and swords (abl. of means), we would not have gloriously (abl. of manner) kept (possession of) the country, and we would now be slaves. (Mixed Contrary-to-fact)
25. You (sing.) requested from the queen that she grant (her) favour to the inhabitants.
26. The poet reminded the strong men (masculine substantive) in the fields to seek the famous sword under the rock.