

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

DRILL IV

1. The girl keeps silent about the harm so that she may walk with the sailor.
2. The girl hid her concern for fame so that she might have money.
3. The poet keeps silent so that he may think about the nature of the soul.
4. The poet kept silent so that he might think about the nature of the soul.
5. The women were wishing for money so that they might come to the province.
6. The inhabitants kept silent so that queen might not change her mind.
7. The inhabitants keep silent so that the queen may not change her mind.
8. We warn/remind you to think about life. (We warn/remind that you think about life).
9. He tearfully warned us not to think about life. (He tearfully warned that we not think about life).
10. He shouted nothing (He did not shout at all) so that he might not (so as not to) frighten the inhabitants.
11. He shouted nothing (He did not shout at all) so that the women might not fill (their) eyes with tears.
12. He shouted nothing (He did not shout at all) so that the women might not begin to fill (their) eyes with tears.
13. We were carefully working so that we might drive off the sailors from the province.
14. He was hesitating to cry out about the sailors' delay so that the women might not fear.
15. We will warn/remind you to change your mind. (We will warn/remind that you change your mind.)
16. You have warned/reminded me to hide the money. (You have warned /reminded that I hide the money.)

DRILL V

1. The famous man (masculine substantive) works with care (abl. of manner).
2. They drove the well-known men (masculine substantive) with torches (abl. of means).
3. Did you hide the money of the famous woman (feminine substantive)?
4. We hid the well-known objects (neuter substantive) with jealousy (abl. of manner).
5. We hid the well-known objects (neuter substantive) with great jealousy (abl. of manner).
6. We were warning the girls not to frighten the famous women (feminine substantive) with torches (abl. of means).

EXERCISE II

1. Romani incolas insulae superauerunt ut liberos prouinciae terrerent.
2. Natus miser optat audire uerba poetae ut laetus sit.
3. Validi tacuerunt/tacebant ne natos pulchros terrerent.
4. Romani magna (cum) diligentia liberos gladiis et seruos uenia superauerunt.
5. Si puellam spectauisses oculis, orauisset multis (cum) lacrimis ne uela dares.
6. Regina magna gladios nautis ualidis dederat/donauerat ut cum incolis insulae malis pugnarent.

EXERCISE III

After Aeneas set sail from Africa, he went under the earth so that he might see his dead father. He gave a gift to the queen of Orcus so that he might come into Orcus. In Orcus he saw with (his own) eyes both the happy and wretched souls of the many dead. There he saw the dead queen (i.e., Dido) and begged her not to condemn him for treachery (gen. of charge, lit., begged that she not condemn him for treachery), but the queen neither saw nor heard Aeneas. Aeneas walked along the road; to the right was the field of the happy (souls), but to the left were the souls of the evil (masculine substantive). He came into the field of the happy (souls) and saw his father. His father kindly (with kindness, abl. of manner) said many words about life and the Romans. Happy, Aeneas listened to his father. Afterward, he sailed to Italy, and there he waged war against the inhabitants. They diligently (with great diligence, abl. of manner) fought with both swords and stones (abl. of means). Aeneas, together with a crowd, conquered the inhabitants of Italy, and they (i.e., the inhabitants) sought peace from Aeneas.