

Floyd L. Moreland and Rita M. Fleischer, *Latin: An Intensive Course* (Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1990), p. 46.

## EXERCISE II

1. Si sententiam de animae natura mutauissem, tacuissem.
2. Si sententiam de natura animae mutarent, tacerent.
3. Si tacebis (tacueris), laborabo.
4. Poetas ab insula pepuleratis.
5. Aram lacrimis impleuistis.
6. Si pecuniam celent, regina incolas insidiarum damnet.

## EXERCISE III: READING.

While Aeneas, for this was the sailor's name, lived in (lit. inhabited) Africa, he ruled the inhabitants with the queen. They established a country. Then, suddenly a god came and warned the sailor: "Set sail now," he said, "before the queen gets angry (lit. before there is anger for the queen [dat. of ref.]). If you remain now, she would want you to remain always." (This) frightened the sailor, and under the moon (i.e. at night) Aeneas warned the crowd, "I have changed my mind. We will ready and sail from Africa." There was no delay. (The crowd) obeyed Aeneas and set sail. Early the (next) morning, the queen wept because Aeneas had left the country with a crowd of inhabitants. Anger filled the queen. "If (Aeneas) does not desire to stay, I will have nothing," she says to Anna. "I do not desire a life without Aeneas. If he does not love me, I wish not to exist (i.e. to live)." She spoke thus and killed herself. The queen's soul departed. The inhabitants of Africa thought about the sailor's offence and wept. They condemned the sailor for the queen's harm. They kept thinking about a plot. They came to the altars and begged the gods for punishments for Aeneas and the crowd.