▶ EXERCISE 1

Identify the part of speech of the word in bold in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

1. Rhēa Silvia **fīliōs** amat.   noun

2. Amūlius Rōmulum et Remum **in** aquam pōnit.   preposition

3. Mars Rhēam Silviam **amat**.   verb

4. Agricola **fīliōs** cūrat.   noun

5. Lupa Rōmulum et Remum **bene** cūrat.   adverb

6. Nauta aquam **et** terram amat.   conjunction

Mars, god of war and father of Romulus and Remus.

▶ EXERCISE 2

Choose the response that completes the statement, answers the question, or means the same as the bolded word(s).

1. My **affectionate** little neighbor certainly lived up to her name.

   a. Sophia   b. Victoria

   c. Bella   **d. Amy**

2. Who would belong to an **agrarian** society?

   a. sailors   **b. farmers**

   c. doctors and dentists   d. senior citizens

3. The city **aquatics** director is in charge of the

   a. public gardens.

   b. tennis courts.

   c. swimming pools.

   d. baseball fields.

4. Which of the following describes a person performing filial duties?

   a. Sam, who cuts grass for his neighbor

   b. Agatha, who takes her mother to doctor appointments

   c. Joe, who tutors students after school

   d. Noreen, who babysits the children on her block

5. A sailor measures distance in _____ miles.

   a. English

   b. Roman

   c. nautical

   d. international

6. A **werewolf** reputedly has a(n) _____ cast to its features.

   a. lupine

   b. equine

   c. piscine

   d. serpentine

7. Which dogs gained their name from being used to drive game out of their holes in the ground?

   a. bloodhounds

   b. greyhounds

   c. collies

   d. terriers

8. Which word is **NOT** derived from *terra*?

   a. terrace

   b. territory

   c. terror

   d. extraterrestrial

9. What is a **parterre**?

   a. a ghostly apparition

   b. an ornamental flower bed

   c. a group that opposes anarchists

   d. a type of bug repellent

10. Which of the following describes a person **perambulating**?

    a. Juan, who is on a walking tour

    b. Hope, who is attempting to climb Mt. Everest

    c. Massimo, who is driving a tourist bus

    d. Serena, who is on the track team

11. A student who **cares about** learning new things is _____.

    a. intelligent

    b. amiable

    c. irritating

    d. curious

12. Which of the following describes a **benefactor**?

    a. the woman who donated paintings to the museum

    b. the city council that raised utility rates

    c. the logging company that clear-cut the land

    d. the man who paid his taxes regularly

▶ EXERCISE 3

Identify whether the word in bold is the subject, predicate nominative, or direct object in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted. (The word *nōn* means "not.")

1. Amūlius nōn est **deus**.   predicate nominative

2. Puella **Rōmam** amat.   direct object

3. **Lupa** fīliōs cūrat.   subject

4. Nauta **aquam** amat.   direct object

5. **Rōmulus et Remus** Rōmam aedificant.   subject

6. **Āthlēta** ambulat.   subject

▶ EXERCISE 4

Decline the following noun.

1. *aqua, aquae,* f.

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	aqua	aquae
Genitive	aquae	aquārum
Dative	aquae	aquīs
Accusative	aquam	aquās
Ablative	aquā	aquīs

▶ EXERCISE 5

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. For some, more than one answer is possible. Translate each form into English.

Example: terrae
genitive singular   of the land   dative singular   to/for the land   nominative plural   the lands

1. nautārum   genitive plural: of the sailors, sailors'

2. fīliae   genitive singular: of the daughter; dative singular: to/for the daughter; nominative plural: the daughters

3. terram   accusative singular: the land

4. agricolīs   dative plural: to/for the farmers; ablative plural: by/with the farmers

5. poētās   accusative plural: the poets

6. lupa   nominative singular: the she-wolf

7. Rōmā   ablative singular: by/with/from Rome

8. āthlētae   genitive singular: of the athlete; dative singular: to/for the athlete; nominative plural: the athletes

▶ EXERCISE 6

Identify the case and number of the following nouns. Change the singular forms into plural and the plural forms into singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: puellā
ablative singular   puellīs

1. puellae   _genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural; puellārum/puellīs/puella_
2. puella   _nominative singular; puellae_
3. puellās   _accusative plural; puellam_
4. puellārum   _genitive plural; puellae_
5. puellīs   _dative plural, ablative plural; puellae/puellā_
6. puellam   _accusative singular; puellās_

▶ EXERCISE 7

Complete the following sentences by consulting the Latin reading passage and Reading Vocabulary. Make your answers grammatically correct.

Example: Mārs __Rhēam Silviam__ amat.

1. Rhēa Silvia ____filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum____ amat.
2. Amūlius __Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum__ nōn (*not*) amat.
3. Rhēa Silvia ____filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum____ cūrat.
4. Amūlius __Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum__ nōn (*not*) cūrat.
5. Lupa ____ad aquam____ ambulat.
6. Lupa ____Rōmulum et Remum____ amat.
7. Lupa ____Rōmulum et Remum____ bene cūrat.

Ancient coin showing Romulus and Remus with the she-wolf.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 1, answer these questions.

1. Who were the founders of Rome?

   Romulus and Remus.

2. Name the eight parts of speech.

   Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.

3. What three properties does every noun have?

   Every noun has case, number, and gender.

4. List the names of the five cases in order.

   Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.
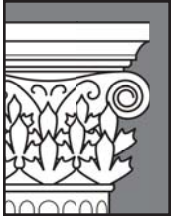
5. What is the usual gender of nouns of the first declension?

   Feminine.

CHAPTER 2

▶ EXERCISE 1

Fill in the blanks by writing **1** for first conjugation and **2** for second conjugation verbs.

1. habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum   <u>1</u>
2. habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum   <u>2</u>
3. vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum   <u>1</u>
4. teneō, tenēre, tenuī, tentum   <u>2</u>
5. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum   <u>1</u>
6. parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum   <u>1</u>

▶ EXERCISE 2

Choose the meaning of the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

1. fable
   - a. false
   - b. ancient
   - **c. story**
   - d. book

2. formation
   - a. make
   - **b. appearance**
   - c. important
   - d. begin

3. patronage
   - **a. father**
   - b. donation
   - c. heir
   - d. land

4. inimical
   - a. mind
   - b. hostile
   - c. soldier
   - **d. like**

5. amble
   - a. travel
   - b. love
   - **c. walk**
   - d. drive

6. accuracy
   - a. go to
   - **b. care for**
   - c. why
   - d. run

7. due
   - a. timely
   - b. two
   - c. doubt
   - **d. owe**

8. expectant

   a. wait for   b. look at   c. be   d. breathe

9. prohibit

   a. live   b. deny   **c. have**   d. keep

10. inhabitant

   a. hold   **b. dwell**   c. native   d. house

11. narrative

   a. story   b. sailor   c. tale   **d. tell**

12. essential

   a. be   b. need   c. prepare   d. basis

13. parade

   a. see   **b. get ready**   c. order   d. care for

14. abstain

   a. stay away   b. deny   **c. hold**   d. mar

15. survey

   a. road   b. measure   c. land   **d. see**

16. disavow

   a. call   b. deny   c. pray   d. want

17. nonchalance

   a. well   **b. not**   c. now   d. care for

▶ EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the missing Latin personal ending or English pronoun.

	Singular		Plural	
	Latin	**English**	**Latin**	**English**
First person	–o *or* –m	I	-mus	we
Second person	-s	you	–tis	you
Third person	-t	(s)/he/it	-nt	they

▶ EXERCISE 4

Conjugate in the present tense.

1. *vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum*

	Singular	**Plural**
First person	vocō	vocāmus
Second person	vocās	vocātis
Third person	vocat	vocant

2. *dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum*

	Singular	**Plural**
First person	dēbeō	dēbēmus
Second person	dēbēs	dēbētis
Third person	dēbet	dēbent

▶ EXERCISE 5

Identify the person and number of each verb and give three English translations for each.

Example: vocās
second singular   you call, do call, are calling

1. amant — third plural: they love, do love, are loving
2. habēs — second singular: you have, do have, are having
3. tenet — third singular: s/he/it holds, does hold, is holding
4. ambulāmus — first plural: we walk, do walk, are walking
5. dēbētis — second plural: you owe, do owe, are owing/you ought/must/should
6. cūrant — third plural: they care for (take care of); do care for (take care of); are caring for (taking care of)

▶ EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

Example:
Fīliī fābulam ___amant___ . (amāre)

1. Poētae fābulās ___parant___ . (parāre)
2. Puella fōrmam ___cūrat___ . (cūrāre)
3. Nautae aquam ___amant___ . (amāre)
4. Puellae lupam ___vident___ . (vidēre)

A sketch of an ancient actor wearing the mask of comedy.

▶ EXERCISE 7

Translate into Latin.

1. You are telling stories!   Fābulās nārrās!

2. We call the poet.   Poētam vocāmus.

3. She takes care of the daughter.   Fīliam cūrat.

4. You (plural) ought to care for the fatherland.   Patriam cūrāre dēbētis.

5. I love Rome.   Rōmam amō.

6. They expect the sailors.   Nautās exspectant.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 2, answer these questions.

1. Which two major Latin authors from prior to 100 BCE are discussed in Chapter 2?

   Plautus and Terence.

2. What models did Plautus follow in his work?

   Greek comedy.

3. In which principal part is the stem of the verb found? How is the stem found?

   In the second principal part; by removing the *–re* from the infinitive.

4. How do you distinguish the first from the second conjugation?

   The first conjugation has a characteristic vowel *–ā*, while the second has a characteristic vowel *–ē*.

5. In what respect do the subject and the verb agree?

   In number.

Roman theatre in Mérida, Spain, where a modern-day summer festival devoted to the production of ancient plays is held annually. Mérida was founded in 25 BCE and its original name was *Emerita Augusta* from which the modern name of Mérida is derived.

CHAPTER 3

▶ EXERCISE 1

Decline the following nouns.

1. *servus, servī,* m.

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	servus	servī
Genitive	servī	servōrum
Dative	servō	servīs
Accusative	servum	servōs
Ablative	servō	servīs
Vocative	serve	servī

2. *magister, magistrī,* m.

	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	magister	magistrī
Genitive	magistrī	magistrōrum
Dative	magistrō	magistrīs
Accusative	magistrum	magistrōs
Ablative	magistrō	magistrīs
Vocative	magister	magistrī

▶ EXERCISE 2

Choose the word that is **NOT** derived from the given Latin word.

1. *ager*
   a. pilgrim
   b. agrarian
   c. agility
   d. peregrination

2. *amīcus*
   a. amenity
   b. inimical
   c. enemy
   d. amicable

3. *animus*
   a. unanimous
   b. animosity
   c. equanimity
   d. magnate

4. *casa*

   a. casino   **b. cherish**   c. chasuble   d. chalet

5. *domī*

   a. domicile   b. domestic   **c. dormitory**   d. dominion

6. *fīlius*

   a. affinity   b. affiliation   c. filicide   d. filial

7. *rīvus*

   a. rivulet   b. derivative   c. rival   **d. derision**

8. *via*

   a. voyager   **b. visor**   c. devious   d. impervious

9. *vir*

   a. triumvirate   **b. virtual**   c. trivial   d. virtuoso

10. *ego*

    a. egregious   b. egocentric   c. egotistic   d. egoist

11. *timeō*

    a. intimidate   b. timorous   c. timidity   **d. intimate**

12. *cum*

    a. composition   **b. contradict**   c. commander   d. conglomerate

13. *in*

    a. input   b. incarcerate   **c. initial**   d. innovation

▶ EXERCISE 3

Translate into Latin.

1. in the stream   in rīvō
2. with the sons   cum fīliīs
3. in the mind   in animō
4. on the roads   in viīs
5. with the friend   cum amīcō
6. in the water   in aquā

▶ EXERCISE 4

In the sentences below, use an appropriate noun from the first sentence to fill in the blank with a noun in the vocative case. Then translate both sentences.

Example: Poēta fābulam parat. Exspectāmus, ____poēta____, fābulam.
The poet is preparing a story.   We are waiting for the story, poet.

1. Puer lupam timet. Nōn dēbēs, ____puer____, lupam timēre.

    The boy fears the she-wolf. Boy, you ought not to fear the she-wolf.

2. Fīlius domī nōn est. Tē, ____fīlī____, exspectāmus.
    tē – you (accusative)

    The son is not at home. Son, we are waiting for you.

3. Vir amīcum vocat. Amīcus, ____vir____, nōn est domī.

    The man is calling his friend. Man, (your) friend is not at home.

4. Amīcus animum bonum nōn habet. Dēbēs, ____amīce____, animum bonum habēre.
    bonum – good (accusative singular masculine)

    The friend does not have a good spirit. Friend, you ought to have a good spirit.

5. Puella in agrīs ambulat. Tē, ____puella____, domī exspectāmus.
    tē – you (accusative)

    The girl is walking in the fields. Girl, we are waiting for you at home.

Modern actors in ancient garb.

▶ EXERCISE 5

Translate into Latin.

1. The sons do not expect Demea.
   Dēmea, Dēmeae, *m.*

   Fīliī Dēmeam nōn exspectant.

2. Syrus does not fear Demea.
   Syrus, Syrī, *m.*

   Syrus Dēmeam nōn timet.

3. The sons ought not to live in the fields.

   Fīliī in agrīs habitāre nōn dēbent.

4. The sons walk on the roads with friends.

   Fīliī in viīs cum amīcīs ambulant.

▶ EXERCISE 6

Translate this fable into English.

   Phaedrus, a Roman author who lived during the first half of the first century CE, was a freed slave of the emperor Augustus. He wrote the first collection of fables in Latin literature that has come down to us. Phaedrus follows the plots of his Greek predecessor Aesop, but puts them in a poetic form. The fable below is adapted from the original.

Lupus et agnus in rīvō stant. Lupus superior stat et agnus īnferior. Lupus agnum vocat: "Aquam, agne, turbās."
Agnus lupum timet: "Ego, lupe, īnferior stō. Aquam nōn turbō."
Lupus: "Tē (*accusative of* tū) nōn amō."
Lupus agnum dēvorat.

The wolf and the lamb stand in the stream. The wolf stands higher and the lamb lower.

The wolf calls the lamb: "Lamb, you muddy the water."

The lamb fears the wolf: "Wolf, I stand lower. I do not muddy the water."

Wolf: "I do not like you."

The wolf devours the lamb.

agnus, agnī, *m.* – lamb
dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātum – to devour
īnferior – lower (downstream)
lupus, lupī, *m.* – wolf
stō, stāre, stetī, statum – to stand
superior – higher (upstream)
turbō, turbāre, turbāvī, turbātum – to muddy, to stir up (compare "turbulence")

▶ EXERCISE 7

Using the Reading Vocabulary from Exercise 6, fill in the blanks with the appropriate endings.

Example: Agnus nōn est in agr ___ō___.

1. Agn __us__ est in rīv __ō__.

2. Agnus lup __um__ nōn vocat.

3. Agnus aqu __am__ nōn turbat.

4. Lupus agn __um__ nōn amat.

5. Nōn dēbēs, lup __e__, agnum dēvorāre.

6. Dēbēs, agn __e__, lupum timēre.

The wolf and lamb face each other.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 3, answer these questions.

1. Why have Terence's comedies remained popular?

   Because of the universal moral problems in them.

2. When is the vocative case used?

   Used to address someone.

3. In what declension and what noun-type is the vocative different from the nominative? What is the ending?

   Second declension, nouns in –*us*. The ending is –*e*.

   Second declension, nouns in –*ius*. The ending is –*ī*.

4. With what word do we usually translate the genitive? With what mark of punctuation can the genitive also be translated?

   "Of." The apostrophe.

5. What is a prepositional phrase?

   A preposition with a noun in a certain case.

A sketch of an ancient mask of comedy.

CHAPTER 4

▶ EXERCISE 1

Decline the following nouns.

1. *praemium, praemiī,* n.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	praemium	praemia
Genitive	praemiī	praemiōrum
Dative	praemiō	praemiīs
Accusative	praemium	praemia
Ablative	praemiō	praemiīs
Vocative	praemium	praemia

2. *vinculum, vinculī,* n.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	vinculum	vincula
Genitive	vinculī	vinculōrum
Dative	vinculō	vinculīs
Accusative	vinculum	vincula
Ablative	vinculō	vinculīs
Vocative	vinculum	vincula

Armed Roman soldiers.

► EXERCISE 2

Choose the meaning of the Latin root from which the English word provided is derived.

1. revelry
    a. wish   b. enjoy   **c. war**   d. voice

2. castle
    a. camp   b. care for   c. make   d. live

3. sedulous
    a. house   **b. trick**   c. give   d. sweet

4. premium
    a. best   b. prepare   c. extra   **d. reward**

5. venomous
    a. arrival   b. wound   **c. poison**   d. chain

6. embellish
    a. war   **b. good**   c. add   d. care for

7. armadillo
    a. armed   b. courage   c. field   d. walk

8. perjure
    a. order   b. lie   c. trick   **d. just**

9. magnitude
    a. bad   b. measure   **c. large**   d. hold

10. dismal
    a. spirit   b. give   c. dark   **d. bad**

11. editor
    a. trick   b. enter   c. open   **d. give**

12. entrant
    a. hold   b. prepare   **c. enter**   d. I

13. jussive
    a. order   b. expect   c. legitimate   d. tell

14. admonition

   a. from   b. give   c. have   **d. toward**

15. evolve

   a. down   **b. out**   c. to   d. against

16. inspection

   a. into   b. on   c. not   d. away

▶ EXERCISE 3

Translate into Latin.

1. I give the reward to the famous man.

   Praemium virō praeclārō dō.

2. We tell the story about the treachery to the sons.

   Fābulam dē dolō fīliīs nārrāmus.

3. They prepare the camp for the armed men.

   Castra virīs armātīs parant.

4. We show (*mōnstrāmus*) the road to the Romans.

   Viam Rōmānīs mōnstrāmus.

5. You (plural) prepare chains for bad men.

   Vincula virīs malīs parātis.

6. We do not give poison to men.

   Venēnum virīs nōn damus.

▶ EXERCISE 4

Change the noun-adjective pairs into the singular if they are plural and into plural if they are singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: virō malō
virīs malīs

1. amīcī iūstī   amīcōrum iūstōrum/amīcus iūstus
2. bellōrum magnōrum   bellī magnī
3. rīvō magnō   rīvīs magnīs
4. agrī magnī   agrōrum magnōrum/ager magnus
5. poētam iūstum   poētās iūstōs
6. āthlēta praeclārus   āthlētae praeclārī

▶ EXERCISE 5

Translate into Latin. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 4 may be consulted.

1. Pyrrhus wants to have land in Italy.

    Pyrrhus terram in Italiā habēre vult.

2. A deserter walks into the camp of the Romans.

    Profuga in castra Rōmānōrum ambulat.

3. They ought not to give the bad man a large reward.

    Nōn dēbent virō malō magnum praemium dare.

4. Fabricius wants to have victory through legitimate war.

    Fābricius bellō iūstō victōriam habēre vult.

5. Fabricius orders armed men to walk with the deserter to the camp of Pyrrhus.

    Fābricius iubet virōs armātōs cum profugā ad Pyrrhī castra ambulāre.

▶ EXERCISE 6

Change the noun to the correct case required by the prepositions in parentheses and then translate.

Example: vir (cum)
cum virō   with the man

1. fīlia (cum)   cum fīliā: with the daughter

2. viae (in + accusative)   in viās: into the roads

3. aqua (ad)   ad aquam: to/toward the water

4. aqua (in + ablative)   in aquā: in/on the water

5. castra (ad)   ad castra: to/toward the camp

6. casae (ē)   ē casīs: out of the houses

7. nautae (cum)   cum nautīs: with the sailors

▶ EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses and translate each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 4 may be consulted.

Example: Profuga est ___malus___. (malus)
The deserter is bad.

1. Pyrrhus est rēx ___praeclārus___. (praeclārus)

    Pyrrhus is a famous king.

2. Pyrrhus ___magnam___ terram in Italiā habēre vult. (magnus)

    Pyrrhus wants to have big land in Italy.

3. Virī __armātī/armātum__ profugam vident. (armātus)

   Armed men see the deserter. / Men see the armed deserter.

4. Fābricius victōriam _____iūstam_____ vult. (iūstus)

   Fabricius does want a legitimate victory.

5. Fābricius virōs _____Rōmānōs_____ vocat. (Rōmānus)

   Fabricius calls the Roman men.

6. Fābricius profugae _____vīnctō_____ praemium nōn dat. (vīnctus)

   Fabricius does not give a reward to the tied deserter.

Roman leg armor, known as greaves.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 4, answer these questions.

1. In what genre of literature did Cicero excel?

   Oratory, among other genres.

2. What is the main topic in Cicero's treatise *Dē officiīs* (On Duties)?

   The relationship between what is morally right (*honestum*), and what is expedient (*ūtile*).

3. In what way do the neuter nouns of the second declension decline differently from the masculine nouns of the second declension?

   The nominative and accusative singular are the same: also the nominative and

   accusative plural end in *–a*.

4. What is the case of the indirect object?

   Dative.

5. What is the basic rule for how adjectives must agree with nouns?

   They must agree in case, number, and gender.

CHAPTER 5

▶ EXERCISE 1

Conjugate in the passive voice, including the passive infinitives. Translate each form.

1. *exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātum*

2. *iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum*

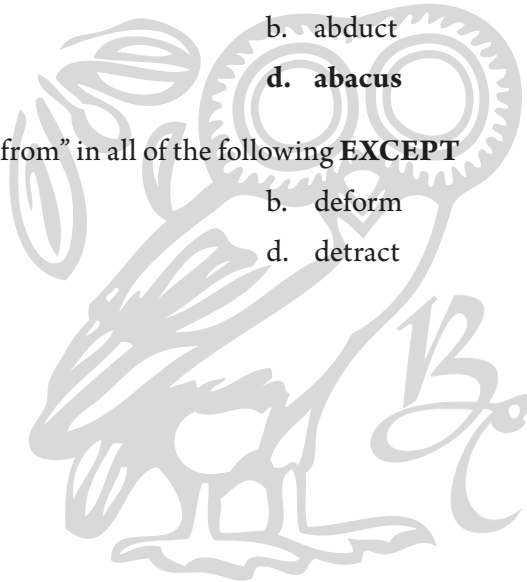|	passive form of *exspectō* + English translation	passive form of *iubeō* + English translation
First person singular	exspector	iubeor
	I am being expected	I am being ordered
Second person singular	exspectāris	iubēris
	you are being expected	you are being ordered
Third person singular	exspectātur	iubētur
	s/he/it is being expected	s/he/it is being ordered
First person plural	exspectāmur	iubēmur
	we are being expected	we are being ordered
Second person plural	exspectāminī	iubēminī
	you are being expected	you are being ordered
Third person plural	exspectantur	iubentur
	they are being expected	they are being ordered
Infinitive	exspectārī	iubērī
	to be expected	to be ordered

The Kansas state seal reads, *Ad Astra Per Aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties (rough things)."

▶ EXERCISE 2

Choose the response that, by derivation, completes the sentence, answers the question, or means the same as the bolded word(s).

1. The **lovely** woman was well-known for her _____.
   a. intelligence
   b. wealth
   c. assistance
   d. pulchritude

2. A **miser** is _____.
   a. wretched
   b. lonely
   c. poor
   d. greedy

3. Which of the following can be described as **sempiternal**?
   a. Latin class
   b. a diamond
   c. your birthday
   d. a parade

4. The soldiers were **helped** by the _____.
   a. Veterans' Administration
   b. mandatory retirement age
   c. Ladies' Auxiliary
   d. length of service overseas

5. An **epistolary** novel
   a. deals with the past.
   b. consists of letters.
   c. is about a self-centered hero.
   d. espouses romanticism.

6. Nicoletta was such a **familiar** visitor that she
   a. moved in next door.
   b. became well-known in the neighborhood.
   c. was practically a family member.
   d. was always invited to babysit the children.

7. The **gaudy** colors of the designer's dresses
   a. were too glaring for everyday wear.
   b. were limited to sports apparel.
   c. invited a lot of criticism.
   d. gave women much joy.

8. Which of the following describes someone who is **lachrymose**?
   a. Anna, who wept for her deceased mother
   b. Ben, who was an awkward conversationalist
   c. Mary Ann, who wrote concise book reviews
   d. Georgio, who was intolerant of cow's milk

9. Although the more recent and common meaning of "purloin" is "to steal," the word originally meant _____.
   a. to cook into a paste
   b. to put far away
   c. to cleanse
   d. to obtain power mechanically

10. The noun "lunge" now refers to a quick forward movement but is derived from the Latin through an Old French word meaning _____.

    a. to attack

    b. to save

    c. to lengthen

    d. to fight

11. Which of the following students was exhausted by **cogitation**?

    a. Amelia, who attended a sleepover with her friends

    b. Rahat, who went home after a two-hour swim practice

    c. Kurt, who spent the morning mowing lawns

    d. Candy, who just finished a final exam

12. Sympathizing with her **pain**, the visitors gave their _____ to the bereaved widow.

    a. best wishes

    b. condolences

    c. helpful advice

    d. donations

13. The **indolent** man looked for an easy job because he wanted to avoid _____.

    a. challenges

    b. long hours

    c. pain

    d. tricky situations

14. All of the following are derived from *parō* **EXCEPT**

    a. apart

    b. empire

    c. separate

    d. rampart

15. The prefix "ab" means "away from" in all of the following **EXCEPT**

    a. abdicate

    b. abduct

    c. abort

    d. abacus

16. The prefix "de" means "down from" in all of the following **EXCEPT**

    a. debit

    b. deform

    c. decimal

    d. detract

▶ EXERCISE 3

Decline the following adjectives.

1. *asper, aspera, asperum*

Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	asper	aspera	asperum
Genitive	asperī	asperae	asperī
Dative	asperō	asperae	asperō
Accusative	asperum	asperam	asperum
Ablative	asperō	asperā	asperō
Vocative	asper	aspera	asperum

Plural

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	asperī	asperae	aspera
Genitive	asperōrum	asperārum	asperōrum
Dative	asperīs	asperīs	asperīs
Accusative	asperōs	asperās	aspera
Ablative	asperīs	asperīs	asperīs
Vocative	asperī	asperae	aspera

2. *crēber, crēbra, crēbrum*

Singular

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	crēber	crēbra	crēbrum
Genitive	crēbrī	crēbrae	crēbrī
Dative	crēbrō	crēbrae	crēbrō
Accusative	crēbrum	crēbram	crēbrum
Ablative	crēbrō	crēbrā	crēbrō
Vocative	crēber	crēbra	crēbrum

Plural

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	crēbrī	crēbrae	crēbra
Genitive	crēbrōrum	crēbrārum	crēbrōrum
Dative	crēbrīs	crēbrīs	crēbrīs
Accusative	crēbrōs	crēbrās	crēbra
Ablative	crēbrīs	crēbrīs	crēbrīs
Vocative	crēbrī	crēbrae	crēbra

▶ EXERCISE 4

Keeping the same case, number, and gender replace the adjective with the one in parentheses. Translate the changed phrase. For some more than one answer is possible.

Example: praeclāram fēminam (miser)
miseram fēminam   wretched woman

1. bonās fīliās (pulcher)   pulchrās fīliās: beautiful daughters
2. bonōrum agricolārum (miser)   miserōrum agricolārum: of the wretched farmers
3. malīs armīs (miser)   miserīs armīs: to/for the wretched weapons; by/with/from the wretched weapons
4. bonae fēminae (pulcher)   pulchrae fēminae: of the beautiful woman; to/for the beautiful woman; beautiful women
5. praeclārōs virōs (miser)   miserōs virōs: wretched men
6. iūstō animō (miser)   miserō animō: to/for the wretched soul; by/with/from the wretched soul

▶ EXERCISE 5

Change the infinitives in parentheses to the verb form required to complete the sentence. Translate each sentence.

Example: Auxilium ā bonō virō ____datur____. (dare)
Help is being given by the good man.

1. Venēna ā malīs virīs et fēminīs ____parantur____. (parāre)

    Poisons are being prepared by bad men and women.

2. Auxilium ab amīcīs ____datur____. (dare)

    Help is being given by friends.

3. Terra ā nautīs nōn ____vidētur____. (vidēre)

    The land is not seen by the sailors.

4. Castra ā virīs armātīs ____tenentur____. (tenēre)

    The camp is being held by armed men.

5. Nauta ā familiā ____exspectātur____. (exspectāre)

    The sailor is expected by the family.

6. Patria ā puerīs et puellīs ____amātur____. (amāre)

    The country is loved by the boys and girls.

▶ EXERCISE 6

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives and translate each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 5 may be consulted.

Example:

Casa nōn est ____magna____. (magnus)

The cottage is not big.

1. Animus Cicerōnis (*of Cicero*) est ____miser____. (miser)

   Cicero's mind is sad.

2. Terentia nōn est ____misera____. (miser)

   Terentia is not wretched.

3. Fīlia Terentiae est valdē ____pulchra____ et fīlius Terentiae est valdē ____pulcher____. (pulcher)

   The daughter of Terentia is very beautiful and the son of Terentia is very handsome.

4. Praemia ____pulchra____ exspectō. (pulcher)

   I expect beautiful rewards.

5. Fābula ā ____pulchrā____ fēminā nārrātur. (pulcher)

   The story is being told by a beautiful woman.

6. Virō ____miserō____ auxilium dare dēbēmus. (miser)

   We ought to give help to the wretched man.

Statue of a Roman woman holding a baby, just as Cicero's wife Terentia must have held their daughter Tullia at one time.

▶ EXERCISE 7

Translate the following passage. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 5 may be consulted.

Terentia Cicerōnī (*to Cicero*) salūtem plūrimam dīcit.

Epistula tua, Cicero, ā mē (*me*) tenētur. Sī dolēs, doleō. Nōn sōlum tamen cōnsilia mala ā malīs virīs contrā tē parantur, sed etiam auxilium magnum ā bonīs virīs parātur. Itaque nōn dēbēmus dolēre. Nam familia nostra (*our*) nōn est misera. Epistulae tuae longae ā mē, ā fīliō, ā pulchrā fīliā exspectantur. Valē!

Terentia is greeting Cicero. (Literally it means "[s/he] says [i.e., wishes] very much health [the best of health] to . . .")

Your letter, Cicero, is held by me. If you feel pain, I feel pain. However, not only bad plans are being designed by bad men

against you, but also great help is being prepared by good men. And so we ought not to feel pain. For our family is not

wretched. Your long letters are expected by me, by (our) son, by (our) beautiful daughter. Goodbye!

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 5, answer these questions.

1. What is the difference between the active and passive voices?

    In the active voice the subject of the verb performs the action, while in the passive voice the subject receives the action.

2. Where was Cicero when he wrote sad letters to his family?

    Cicero was in exile in Greece, sent there by his political enemies.

3. What construction is used with the passive voice to indicate the person who performs the action?

    Ablative of agent preceded by the preposition *ā* (*ab*).

4. What spelling difference distinguishes the declension of *pulcher* and *miser*?

    Pulcher loses the –*e* in its declension, while *miser* keeps it.

5. When is the preposition *ab* used instead of *ā*?

    Ab is used before vowels.

CHAPTER 6

▶ EXERCISE 1

Write the corresponding forms of *possum* and translate both verb forms.

1. sunt   (they) are/there are   possunt   (they) are able

2. es   (you) are   potes   (you) are able

3. sumus   (we) are   possumus   (we) are able

4. est   (s/he/it) is/there is   potest   (s/he/it) is able

5. sum   (I) am   possum   (I) am able

6. estis   (you <pl.>) are   potestis   (you <pl.>) are able
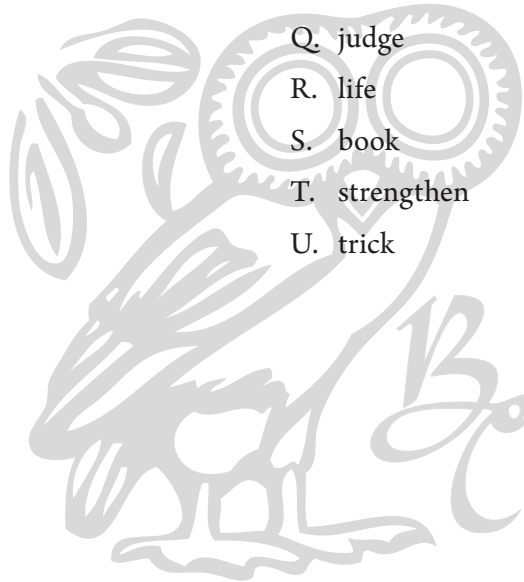
▶ EXERCISE 2

Match the derivative in Column A to the meaning of the Latin source in Column B from which each is derived. Some meanings may be used more than once; some not at all.

Column A

1. __B__ impossible
2. __F__ doctorate
3. __N__ gist
4. __K__ remnant
5. __P__ interest
6. __J__ tenebrous
7. __S__ libel
8. __T__ farmer
9. __Q__ prejudice
10. __D__ exemplary
11. __P__ represent
12. __K__ mansion
13. __T__ infirmary
14. __F__ docile
15. __R__ vitamin
16. __S__ libretto
17. __G__ alliteration
18. __O__ commemorate
19. __T__ affirmation
20. __H__ reservoir
21. __M__ insolence
22. __G__ obliterate
23. __R__ victuals
24. __C__ multiplication
25. __M__ obsolete
26. __N__ adjacent

Column B

A. spirit
B. be able
C. much
D. example
E. prepare
F. teach
G. letter
H. save
I. hold
J. darkness
K. remain
L. free
M. be accustomed
N. lie down
O. memory
P. to be
Q. judge
R. life
S. book
T. strengthen
U. trick

▶ EXERCISE 3

Translate into English.

1. Timēre nōn dēbēmus.

   <u>We ought not to fear.</u>

2. Amārī dēbētis.

   <u>You ought to be loved.</u>

3. Ambulāre solēmus.

   <u>We are accustomed to walk.</u>

4. Cūrārī dēbēs.

   <u>You ought to be cared for.</u>

5. In viā esse dēbeō.

   <u>I ought to be on the road.</u>

6. In agrō esse nōn solēmus.

   <u>We are not accustomed to be in the field.</u>

7. Dē cōnsiliīs cōgitāre dēbent.

   <u>They ought to think about the plans.</u>

▶ EXERCISE 4

Translate into Latin.

1. I am able to walk.

   <u>Possum ambulāre.</u>

2. I am used to being loved.

   <u>Soleō amārī.</u>

3. Poets cannot always be just.

   <u>Poētae nōn semper iūstī esse possunt.</u>

4. They are not used to preparing plans.

   <u>Cōnsilia parāre nōn solent.</u>

5. Rewards ought to be given to the athletes.

   <u>Praemia āthlētīs darī dēbent.</u>

6. We are not used to remaining in the darkness.

   <u>Manēre in tenebrīs nōn solēmus.</u>

► EXERCISE 5

List the transitive and intransitive verbs in this modified reading passage. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 6 may be consulted.

Inter Gallōs sunt virī magnī quī vocantur Druidēs. Sacra Gallōrum ā Druidibus cūrantur. Druidēs ā Gallīs valdē timentur: nam auctōritātem magnam habent, et dē virīs bonīs et malīs iūdicant. Praemia et poenae ā Druidibus dantur. Vīta Gallōrum ā Druidibus cūrātur. Propter Druidum scientiam magnam multī puerī ad Druidēs ambulant et cum Druidibus diū manent. Druidēs puerōs docent. Druidēs dē sacrīs scientiam magnam habent, sed librōs et litterās nōn amant. Nam sacra sunt magna, sī in tenebrīs iacent. Itaque sacra Gallōrum nōn litterīs, sed memoriā servantur. Druidēs scientiam magnam memoriā servant. Itaque dum Druidēs exempla docent et fābulās nārrant, puerī memoriam firmant.

Transitive

vocantur, cūrantur, timentur, habent, iūdicant, dantur, cūrātur, docent, amant, servantur, servant, nārrant, firmant

Intransitive

sunt, ambulant, manent, iacent

This relief from the second century CE shows a teacher with students. This image, found in the area of the Roman site *Noviomagus Trēvirōrum*, is frequently cited as evidence for Roman schooling. In Roman times and still today, the area, modern-day Neumagen, is celebrated for its wine production. Today the relief is housed in the Rheinisches Landes Museum in Trier, Germany.

► EXERCISE 6

Change the following sentences into the passive voice. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 6 may be consulted.

Example: Puer puellam exspectat.
Puella ā puerō exspectātur.

1. Virī magnī praemia dant.   Praemia ā virīs magnīs dantur.

2. Druidēs puerōs docent.   Puerī ā Druidibus docentur.

3. Gallī librōs et litterās nōn amant.   Librī et litterae ā Gallīs nōn amantur.

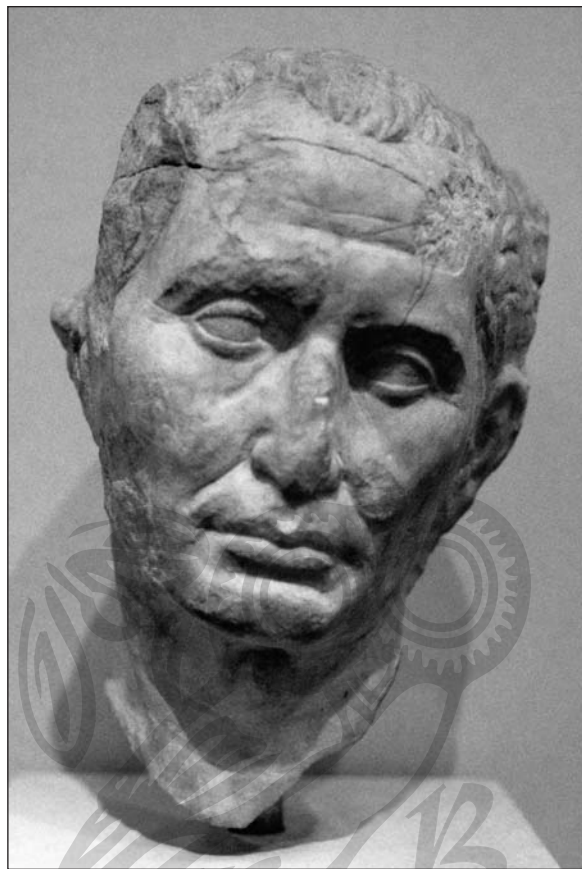4. Puerī memoriam firmant.   Memoria ā puerīs firmātur.

▶ EXERCISE 7

Change the following sentences into the active voice. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 6 may be consulted.

Example: Puella ā puerō exspectātur.
Puer puellam exspectat.

1. Sacra Gallōrum ā Druidibus cūrantur.   Druidēs sacra Gallōrum cūrant.

2. Virī magnī ā Gallīs timentur.   Gallī virōs magnōs timent.

3. Vīta Gallōrum ā virīs magnīs cūrātur.   Virī magnī vītam Gallōrum cūrant.

4. Sacra ā Gallīs servantur.   Gallī sacra servant.

Here the face of Julius Caesar depicts his worries, cares, and concerns.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 6, answer these questions.

1. Which are Caesar's principal works?

   "On the Gallic War" and "On the Civil War."

2. What happened on the Ides of March 44 BCE?

   Caesar was murdered by his enemies.

3. Who were the Druids?

   High priests and ruling class in Gaul at the time of Caesar.

4. How are the verbs *sum* and *possum* similar in conjugation?

   The verb *possum* is actually composed of *sum* added to the prefix *pot–*.

5. What is the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs?

   Transitive verbs have direct objects and intransitive ones do not.

6. What is a complementary infinitive?

   A complementary infinitive completes the meaning of certain verbs.

CHAPTER 7

▶ EXERCISE 1

Decline the following phrases.

1. *longa pāx*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	longa pāx	longae pācēs
Genitive	longae pācis	longārum pācum
Dative	longae pācī	longīs pācibus
Accusative	longam pācem	longās pācēs
Ablative	longā pāce	longīs pācibus
Vocative	longa pāx	longae pācēs

2. *miser amor*

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	miser amor	miserī amōrēs
Genitive	miserī amōris	miserōrum amōrum
Dative	miserō amōrī	miserīs amōribus
Accusative	miserum amōrem	miserōs amōrēs
Ablative	miserō amōre	miserīs amōribus
Vocative	miser amor	miserī amōrēs

▶ EXERCISE 2

Choose the response that derives from the same root as the word provided.

1. amorous
   a. maraschino   b. amortize   **c. paramour**   d. amoral

2. delicious
   a. dilettante   b. deleterious   c. diligence   d. delegate

3. digit
   a. dignity   **b. digitalis**   c. dight   d. dainty

4. domination

   a. dowager   b. donative   c. dolman   **d. domino**

5. binoculars

   a. octavo   b. occult   **c. antler**   d. antioxidant

6. pacify

   a. peaceful   b. impeccable   c. passive   d. impair

7. seniority

   a. sensible   **b. senate**   c. sensation   d. sentiment

8. sororicide

   a. sorry   b. sorosis   **c. cousin**   d. course

9. verbose

   a. reverberate   b. divergent   c. verdant   **d. proverb**

10. messieurs

   a. madam   b. medical   c. mature   d. mediocre

11. perseverance

   a. service   **b. severity**   c. several   d. servitude

12. aim

   a. estuary   b. ameliorate   **c. esteem**   d. amenable

13. invidious

   a. vigilante   b. vinegar   c. evict   **d. evidence**

14. putative

   a. amputation   b. compunction   c. impure   d. pitfall

▶ EXERCISE 3

Translate into Latin.

1. to/for the sisters   sorōribus

2. to/for the old man   senī

3. by means of love   amōre

4. I love the sister.   Sorōrem amō.

5. joy of peace   gaudium pācis

6. words of the old men   verba senum

Mosaic of pheasants.

▶ EXERCISE 4

Change the following direct statements into indirect statements using the accusative and infinitive construction.

Example: Passer manet in gremiō dominae.

Poēta videt _passerem manēre in gremiō dominae._

1. Passer est dēliciae puellae.

   Poēta putat _passerem esse dēliciās puellae._

2. Catullus verba senum ūnīus assis aestimat.

   Catullus nārrat _sē verba senum ūnīus assis aestimāre._

3. Magna praemia āthlētae dantur.

   Poēta videt _magna praemia āthlētae darī._

4. Cicero epistulās longās exspectat.

   Cicero putat _sē epistulās longās exspectāre._

5. Druidēs librōs et litterās nōn amant.
      Druidēs, Druidum, *m. pl.* – Druids

   Caesar nārrat _Druidēs librōs et litterās nōn amāre._

▶ EXERCISE 5

In one of his poems, Catullus tells about the death of his girl's sparrow. Translate into English the following adaptation of this story.

Passer puellae est mortuus. Puella dē passere valdē dolet. Multae lacrimae sunt in oculīs puellae. Nam puella putat sē amīcum bonum nunc nōn habēre. Passer in tenebrīs ambulat. Passer ad puellam nunc ambulāre nōn potest et in gremiō puellae tenērī nōn potest. Catullus nārrat sē quoque dē passere dolēre. Nam putat oculōs puellae esse turgidōs.

The sparrow of the girl is dead. The girl really grieves about the sparrow. There are many tears in the eyes of the girl. For the girl thinks that now she does not have a good friend. The sparrow is walking in the shadows. The sparrow cannot walk to the girl and cannot be held on the girl's lap. Catullus tells that he is also hurting (mourning) about the sparrow. For he thinks that the eyes of the girl are swollen.

mortuus, mortua, mortuum – dead
quoque – also
turgidus, turgida, turgidum – swollen

This passage is an adaptation of Catullus 3.

▶ EXERCISE 6

In this poem, some believe that Catullus is mocking Cicero. Translate the following adaptation of this poem into English. Then change all the sentences into indirect statements by beginning with *Catullus nārrat.*

Ego sum valdē malus poēta et Cicero est valdē bonus ōrātor. Verba Cicerōnis sunt semper pulchra. Cicerōnem tamen ūnīus assis aestimāre soleō.

Cicero, Cicerōnis, *m*. – Cicero
ōrātor, ōrātōris, *m*. – orator

Translation: I am a very bad poet and Cicero is a very good orator.

Indirect Statement: Catullus nārrat sē esse valdē malum poētam et Cicerōnem (esse) valdē bonum ōrātōrem.

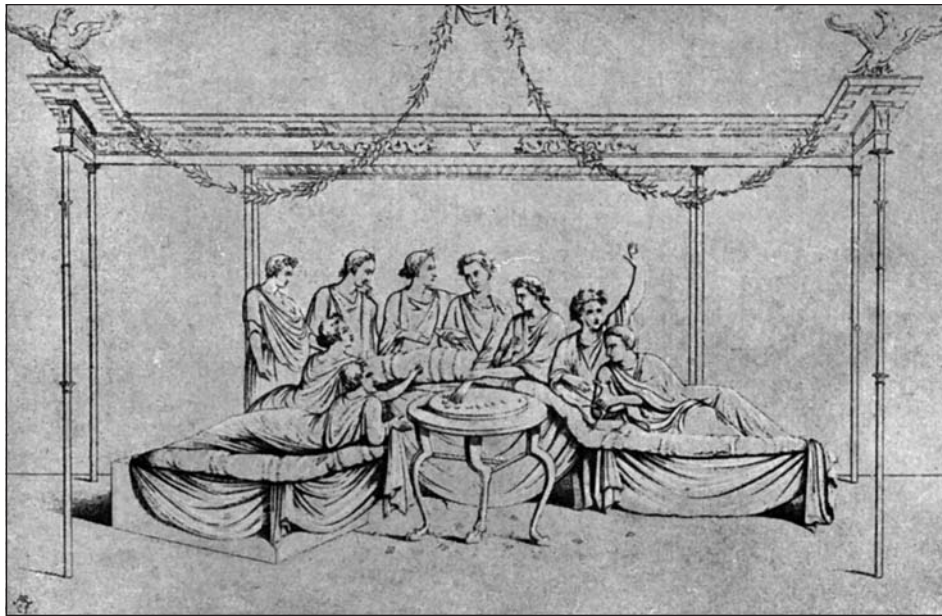Translation: Cicero's words are always nice.

Indirect Statement: Catullus nārrat verba Cicerōnis esse semper pulchra.

Translation: I, however, am not accustomed to care a bit for Cicero.

Indirect Statement: Catullus nārrat sē Cicerōnem tamen ūnīus assis aestimāre solēre.

Teachers should note Catullus's irony or sarcasm in this adaptation of Catullus 49: according to some, he apparently says the reverse of what he actually means in the first sentence.

The typical number of nine diners on three couches is shown in this drawing of Romans assembled in the triclinium for a dinner party.

▶ EXERCISE 7

In one of his poems, Catullus sends a dinner invitation to his friend, but it turns out to be quite a surprising invitation. Translate into English.

Dēbēs ambulāre ad casam meam, Fabulle, et cēnāre mēcum. Putō nōs posse bonam cēnam habēre. Sed dēbēs multum cibum portāre. Nam Catullus pecūniam nōn habet et nōn putat sē posse cēnam parāre. Sed Catullus potest Fabullō mūnera pulchra dare. Itaque Catullus et puella Fabullum exspectant.

You have to walk to my cottage, Fabullus, and dine with me. I think that we can have a good dinner. But you have to

bring lots of food. For Catullus does not have money and does not think that he can prepare a dinner. But Catullus

can give to Fabullus nice gifts. And so Catullus and the girl are expecting Fabullus.

cēna, cēnae, *f.* – dinner
cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī, cēnātum – to dine
cibus, cibī, *m.* – food
Fabullus, Fabullī, *m.* – Fabullus
mēcum – with me

mūnera (*acc. pl.*) – gifts
nōs (*acc.*) – we
pecūnia, pecūniae, *f.* – money
portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum – to carry

This passage is an adaptation of Catullus 13.

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 7, answer these questions.

1. To what group of poets did Catullus belong?

    Neoterics, or new poets.

2. What trend in Latin literature did Catullus start?

    Catullus started the trend of love elegy.

3. With what word did Catullus and the elegiac poets after him typically describe the woman they adored?

    Domina or mistress.

4. What is characteristic of the nominative singular of the nouns of the third declension?

    It follows no regular pattern of formation.

5. What kinds of verbs introduce an indirect statement?

    Verbs of saying, thinking, and observing.

6. With what conjunction is the indirect statement usually translated in English?

    With the conjunction "that."