ANSWERS to Exercises
The Complete Latin Course

Word order is generally flexible. Where more than one answer may be possible seek the guidance of your teacher. Macrons are only added in coursebooks to support pronunciation. They are added in the answers, but you do not need to include them in your exercises, unless your teacher should direct otherwise.

1 Myth, legend and history

Practice 1a
(a) agricola – noun, taurum – noun, fugat – verb.

Practice 1b
(a) taurus **agricolam** fugat.
(b) **agricola** taurum nōn amat.
(c) puella **taurum** nōn fugat.
(d) servus **puellam** amat.

Practice 1c
(a) The/a girl loves the/a bull *
(b) The girl is not chasing/ does not chase the bull #
(c) The bull does not like/love the slave.
(d) The slave does not like the bull.
(e) The bull chases the slave.
* either article may be used with a noun if it makes sense
# either the present simple or present continuous may represent the Latin present

Practice 1d
(a) The farmer has a bull.
(b) The slave fears the bull.
(c) The farmer praises the girl.
(d) The girl does not despise the bull.

Practice 1e
(a) puella et servus.
(b) agricola puellam et servum laudat.
(c) agricola servum et taurum habet.

Practice 1f
(a) accusative (b) nominative (c) nominative (d) accusative (e) accusative

Practice 1g
(a) The farmer never praises his son but despises him.
(b) Romulus despises the farmer and but fears the bull.
(c) The girl likes the slave and praises him.
(d) Brutus is not a slave but a farmer.
(e) The girl does not despise the slave but the farmer does.

Exercises 1a
1.
(a) puella **dominum** nōn amat.
(b) Rōmulus nōn est **deus**.

(c) dea **puellam** nōn laudat.
(d) Rōmulus **fīlium** amat.

2.
(a) The farmer praises the god and the goddess.
(b) The master chases the bull and the horse.
(c) The slave praises the master and the mistress.
(d) The girl does not love the master but Romulus.
(e) Ascanius never praises the/his mistress but fears the goddess.

3. I/ me, he/ him, she/ her, we/ us, they/ them, who/ whom.

4.
(a) **dea** rosam amat. The goddess loves the rose.
(b) puella **equum** habet. The girl has a horse.
(c) Ascanius **deam** timet. Ascanius fears the goddess.
(d) servus **puellam** nōn timet. The slave does not fear the girl.
(e) dominus **Lāvīniam** amat. The master loves Lavinia.
(f) populus **Rōmulum** laudat. The people praise Romulus.

Exercises 1b

1.
(a) The farmer praises Romulus and Remus.
(b) Romulus is your master (*or* Your master is Romulus).
(c) Ascanius is your son (*or* Your son is Ascanius).
(d) The new mistress is chasing Ascanius.
(e) Romulus praises the new city.
(f) The slave does not appoint a hundred senators.

2. (a) *urbem* (b) *caelum* (c) *terram* (d) *coniūnx* (e) *mātūrus* (f) *novam* (g) *monte* (h) *centum* (i) *rēgēs.*

3.
(a) Your mistress is Clodia (*or* Clodia is your mistress).
(b) Romulus is ready for power.
(c) The farmer does not chase the bull, sliding helplessly to the ground.
(d) The goddess loves her son and Ascanius.
(e) The poet praises his new mistress beneath the Alban hills.

4. creat, fluēns, imperiō, rēgēs, sponte, virum.

2 The Republic

Practice 2a

(a) fīlius deae.
(b) domina Rōmae.
(c) servus Rōmulī.
(d) fīlia Lāvīniae.

Practice 2b

(a) dominus rosam **Lāvīniae** dat. The master gives a rose to Lavinia.
(b) Rōmulus Rōmam **fīliō** ostendit. Romulus shows Rome to his son.
(c) deō **taurum** dat Ascanius. Ascanius gives the bull to the god.
(d) fīlius **deae** est. The goddess has a son.

Practice 2c

(a) cum **Ascaniō** sedet Lāvīnia. Lavinia sits with Ascanius.
(b) in **Italiā** est dominus. The master is in Italy.

(c) dominus cum **fīliō** venit. The master comes with his son.
(d) agricola ē **vīllā** taurum fugat. The farmer chases the bull from the villa.
(e) cum **dominō** in vīllā est domina. The mistress is with the master in the villa.

Practice 2d

(a) Ablative. The girl sits on the ground.
(b) Ablative, ablative. The master sits with the mistress on the bed.
(c) Ablative. Lavinia receives a rose from Ascanius.
(d) Accusative. The slave comes into the villa.
(e) Ablative. The master chases the slave out of the villa.
(f) Accusative. The daughter comes to(wards) the villa.

Practice 2e

(a) Genitive. The son of Lavinia is in the villa.
(b) Dative. The poet gives a rose to his mistress.
(c) Genitive. The poet praises the master's daughter (*or* daughter of the master).
(d) Genitive. The slave fears the farmer's bull.
(e) Dative (x 2). The poet gives a rose not to the master but to the girl.

Practice 2f

(a) O goddess, Ascanius loves the girl.
(b) O mistress, the farmer is chasing the slave into the villa.
(c) And you, Brutus?
(d) O Collatinus, Sextus is sitting on the bed.

Exercises 2a

1.
(a) The girl comes into the villa.
(b) The slave shows the villa to Ascanius.
(c) The girl sits with the boy on the table.
(d) The woman is on Tarquin's bed.
(e) The son of the farmer has a horse and a bull.
(f) Antonius (Antony) is sitting on the bed with the queen.

2. E.g. (a) amicable (b) annual (c) gladiator (d) subterranean

3.
(a) Genitive. The farmer loves the daughter of Lavinia.
(b) Ablative. The sword is on the table.
(c) Accusative. Horatius (Horace) gives a bull to the god.
(d) Genitive. The villa of Brutus is in the province.
(e) Dative. The queen gives the sword to the farmer.
(f) Genitive. Lucretia does not fear the sword of Sextus.
(g) Vocative. O mistress, the girl does not love the son of Lucretia.
(h) Ablative. Brutus, a friend of Lucretia, is sitting on the ground.

Exercises 2b

1.
(a) Ablative.
(b) Dative.
(c) Vocative.
(d) Genitive.

2.
(a) The man comes out of the villa.
(b) Cloelia swam across the Tiber with a/her (girl)friend.
(c) Ascanius comes into the city with Lavinia.
(d) The slave restored the bull to the farmer.
(e) There is a rose in the hand of the lady/mistress.

(f) Brutus pressed the villa with a huge blockade.
(g) The son of Brutus stood tied to a stake.

3.
(a) Brūtus **Collātīnō** fēminam trucīdātam ostendit. Brutus shows the murdered woman to Collatinus.
(b) fīlius **deae** ad lectum tuum venit. The son of a goddess is coming to your bed.
(c) vestīgia equī in **mēnsā** sunt tuā. Traces of a horse are on your table.
(d) in **equō** est servus Lāvīniae. On the horse is the slave of Lavinia.

4. aliēnī, dēligātī, ūnus, vocās.
First edition: ignore 'incarcerate', whose ancestor ('carcere') no longer appears in the chapter

3 Carthage

Practice 3a

1.
(a) There are a hundred bulls in the villa.
(b) The farmers chase the bulls out of the villa.
(c) The master has a hundred slaves.
(d) The people do not fear the tribunes.

2.
(a) puella Lāvīniam **amat**. The girl loves Lavinia.
(b) servī rēgīnam nōn **timent**. The slaves do not fear the queen.
(c) puellae Tarquinium nōn **amant**. The girls do not like Tarquin.
(d) Ascanius **deōs deāsque** timet. Ascanius fears the gods and the goddesses.

Practice 3b

1.
(a) Cloelia swam across the Tiber with the girls.
(b) Hannibal shows Italy to his friends.
(c) The lady/mistress comes into the villa with a hundred roses.
(d) There are traces of bulls in the villa.

2.
(a) puella cum **amīcīs** sedet.
(b) agricola taurōs **servīs** ostendit.
(c) servus **amīcōs agricolārum** timet.
(d) dominus **servōrum** in vīllā est.

Practice 3c

(a) vīna (b) vīnō (c) vīnum (d) vīnōrum (e) vīnum

Practice 3d

(a) cum equō taurōque.
(b) puellae puerīque.
(c) vīnum deōrum.
(d) cum amīcā Horātiī.
(e) domina vīllārum.
(f) vīnīs dominī.

Exercises 3a

1.
(a) lacrimae captīvōrum.
(b) victōria populī.
(c) praeda tribūnī.
(d) arma bellī.
(e) gaudium imperiī.

(f) vīnum dominae.
(g) numerus litterārum.
(h) litterae Rōmae.
(i) dōna Horātiī.
(j) auxiliō tribūnōrum.
(k) verba dominī.
(l) habēnīs equī.
(m) vestīgia elephantī.
(n) cōnsultō rēgīnae.

2.
(a) captīvī tribūnum **ōrant**. The captives beg the tribune.
(b) servī ē vīllā **fugiunt**. The slaves flee from the villa.
(c) domina in silvā **errat**. The lady/mistress wanders in the wood.
(d) agricola equōs taurōsque **videt**. The farmer sees the horses and bulls.
(e) tribūnī populum in forum **dūcunt**. The tribunes lead the people into the forum.
(f) domina ā poētā dōna **accipit**. The lady/mistress receives gifts from the poet.
(g) agricola ad tribūnum praedam **mittit**. The farmer sends booty to the tribune.
(h) tribūnus in equō **sedet**. The tribune sits on a horse.

Exercises 3b

1. (a) dat. pl.; (b) abl. pl.; (c) acc.pl.; acc.pl.; (d) abl.sing.

2.
(a) There is joy in the forum.
(b) The queen is sitting with a hundred slaves.
(c) The captives see the sword of Tarquinius (Tarquin)
(d) There are traces of slaves in your bed.
(e) There is booty in the wood.
(f) The slave leads the horses to the villa.
(g) The tribune hears the complaints of the captives (and) sees their tears.

3.
(a) populus tribūnum **laudat**. The people praise the tribune.
(b) Lāvīnia in silvā cum Ascaniō **errat**. Lavinia wanders in the wood with Ascanius.
(c) domina ā tribūnō dōna **accipit**. The lady/mistress receives gifts from the tribune.
(d) dominus nōn servīs vīnum **dat**. The master does not give wine to the slaves.
(e) deae vestīgia in vīllā **sunt**. There are traces of a goddess in the villa.
(f) servus cum dōnīs dominae **fugit**. The slave flees with the gifts of the lady/mistress.

4. errābat, fundāmenta, maximē, mīlitibus, querēlīs.

4 Greece

Practice 4a

(a) Are the slaves in the villa?
(b) Where is the queen?
(c) Who is in the wood with the goddess?
(d) Why does the slave wander with the bulls?
(e) What does the poet give to his mistress?

Practice 4b

(a) a car – rusty (b) a friend – loyal (c) a glass of champagne – fizzy
(d) your teacher – demanding (e) a thief – amoral

Practice 4c

(a) The mad lady is wandering in the forum.

(b) Where is my new slave?
(c) The gods are not kind but harsh to the queen.
(d) Are there many new slaves in the villa?
(e) The great tribune is drunk with much wine.
(f) The lady/mistress is content with many roses.
(g) The master comes first into the villa.
(h) Who is giving wine to your bad slave?

Practice 4d

(a) **īnsānus** tuus est vir!
(b) domina nōn contenta est poētā **ēbriō**.
(c) Brūtus, vir **optimus**, patriam amat.
(d) Hannibal amīcīs est **benignus**.

Practice 4e

(a) acc. (b) acc. (c) nom.

Practice 4f

(a) Now I am free!
(b) The tender girl does not fear the drunken teacher/master.
(c) Why is our wretched teacher/master wandering in your fields?
(d) The girl receives a book and many roses from the wretched poet.

Practice 4g

(a) There are many men in the forum.
(b) There isn't a place in our villa for cruel/harsh people.
(c) The tribune sends the wretched men into the amphitheatre.

Exercises 4a

1.
(a) Why are the triumvirs always chasing the mad tribune?
(b) Friends, is our bull in your villa?
(c) There are a hundred bulls in our fields/ a hundred bulls are in our fields.
(d) The teachers have many books of the poets.
(e) Does the poet hear his tender mistress?
(f) Is the freedman giving books to the wretched children?

2.
(a) librī in vīllā **nostrā** sunt. The books are in our villa.
(Or: librī in vīllā **nostrī** sunt. Our books are in the villa.)
(b) servī miserī nōn sunt **līberī**. The wretched slaves are not free.

3.
(a) Many men/people are praising your children.
(b) At first the lady is kind to freedmen.
(c) Who despises the new master?
(d) Crassus has much, but the poet has nothing.
(e) Brutus, an excellent man, does not see the tears of his sons.

4.
(a) rēgīna cum **optimō poētā** in agrīs errat.
(b) **agricola īnsānus** taurum in vīllam fugat.
(c) domina cum **novō virō** in lectō sedet.
(d) dea **multās** lacrimās **meās** videt. (... **meās** lacrimās **multās** ...)
(e) vestīgia **ēbriī magistrī** in forō sunt.

Exercises 4b

1. (a) abl.sing. (b) gen.pl. (c) dat.sing.

2.
(a) Whatever it is I fear a new gift from the teacher.
(b) Why is the wretched slave sweating in the villa?
(c) There are in that number many excellent men/people, but also wretched and mad ones.
(d) Now I hear too many poets praising and admiring my mistress.
(e) Go, seek the roses of another/ a foreign/ someone else's poet!
(f) In the villa there are many good and learned women, and also arrogant, cruel and mad ones.

3.
(a) servī **multī** in agrīs sunt.
(b) Pyrrhus librōs **novōs** accipit.
(c) numquam agricola est servō miserō **benignus**.
(d) puer librum **magnum** ā magistrō accipit.

4.
(a) vīnum tribūnī est novum.
(b) Catullus amīcōs novōs dominae superbae nōn amat.

5. (a) id est (b) doctī, patriā, inventae, mōrem, vīvōs.

6. (a) frail (b) count

5 New factions and old families

Practice 5a
(a) There is a great/large reward for me/ I have a great/large reward.
(b) There are many gifts for the girls/ The girls have many gifts.
(c) There is booty for you in Italy/ You have booty in Italy.
(d) Friend, your son is sitting with the mistress of the mad/raging triumvir.

Practice 5b
1. (a) nom.fem.sing.; Graecia (b) acc.masc.sing.; Servium (c) nom.masc.pl.; līberī
2.

amat	(*s/he loves*)	amātus,-a,-um	*(having been) loved*
audit	(*s/he hears*)	audītus,-a,-um	*(having been) heard*
capit	(*s/he captures*)	captus,-a,-um	*(having been) captured*
creat	(*s/he appoints*)	creātus,-a,-um	*(having been) appointed*
dat	(*s/he gives*)	datus,-a,-um	*(having been) given*
dīcit	(*s/he says*)	dictus,-a,-um	*(having been) said*
docet	(*s/he teaches*)	doctus,-a,-um	*(having been) taught*
dūcit	(*s/he leads*)	ductus,-a,-um	*(having been) led*
facit	(*s/he makes, does*)	factus,-a,-um	*(having been) made/done*
necat	(*s/he kills*)	necātus,-a,-um	*(having been) killed*
occīdit	*(s/he) kills*	occīsus,-a,-um	*(having been) killed*
trucīdat	*(s/he) slaughters*	trucīdātus,-a,-um	*(having been) slaughtered*
videt	*(s/he sees)*	vīsus,-a,-um	*(having been) seen*

Practice 5c
(a) tribūnus ā populō **vīsus est**.
(b) Boudicca nōn **capta est**.
(c) captīvī nōn **audītī sunt**.
(d) fēminae numquam cōnsulēs **creātae sunt**.

Practice 5d
E.g. He showed his mistress (the body of) Servius, who had been cut down.

Practice 5e

(a) ō sāncta dea, **sunt** tibi multae rosae in mēnsā. O sacred goddess, there are many roses for you on the table/ you have many roses on the table.
(b) **magna** praemia servīs bonīs sunt. Great are the rewards for good slaves/ Good slaves have great rewards.
(c) ō amīcī, tribūnī **creātī** estis? Friends, were you/ have you been appointed tribunes?
(d) nōn īnsānī **sumus**! We are not mad!
(e) ō magister, **sum** ēbrius. es tū mihi dominus? Sir, I am drunk. Are you my master?

Exercises 5a

1. (a) creāt**ae** (b) duct**us** (c) captī (d) fact**a** (e) dat**a** (f) audīt**a**
2.
(a) After the slaves were captured, they were brought into the forum / After the capture of the slaves, they ...
(b) Who are you?—I was/ have been captured by the Romans.
(c) There is new plunder for me/ I have new plunder.
(d) The sacred goddess sees the roses (which were/ have been) given to the queen.
(e) The wretched men were/ have been tied to a stake in the field.
(f) Who was created the first tribune?
(g) Many men/people were/ have been killed by Sulla.
(h) The sword of the tribune who was/ has been killed is in the villa.
(i) The sacred queen has never been/ was never captured.

3. (a) the queen (b) the son of the queen

Exercises 5b

1.
(a) The captives were/ have been thrown into the Tiber.
(b) Two slaves were/ have been tied to a stake.
(c) They despise my bulls, I despise their slaves.
(d) Cleopatra was not/ has not been led in the triumph of the triumvir.
(e) Why was the slave freed?/ Why has the slave been freed?
(f) The bull was/has been dragged out of the villa and led into the fields.

2.
(a) ubī est nostra **cēna**? Where is our dinner?
(b) Lūcius in villā ā **servō** occīsus est. Lucius was killed in the villa by a slave.
(c) tribūnus **miserīs** servīs captīvōs trucīdātōs ostendit. The tribune shows the slaughtered captives/ the captives who have been slaughtered to the wretched slaves.
(d) dominus imāginēs **amīcōrum** semper laudat. The master always praises the portraits of his friends.
(e) quis ā **Sullā** amātus est? Who was loved by Sulla?

3.
(a) The wretched man sweats in the villa because he fears the whip of the master.
(b) Who has the reward of the slave who was killed?
(c) Does the master receive the reward that was promised to the girl?
(d) Marius does not fear the weapons of war but the words of the poet.
(e) The gifts of the lady/mistress were/ have been thrown into the river.

4. "ō amīcī, vestra pecūnia miserīs fīliīs tribūnī necātī/occīsī/trucīdātī data est.

5. currum, convīvium, dēiectus, prōiectus, pulsus.

6 The Republic under strain

Practice 6a

1.
(a) Why are we chasing the bull?

(b) Are you praising Horatius (Horace)?
(c) We praise the victory of the triumvir.
(d) Are you praising your mistress? She does not love you.
(e) We always give booty to friends.

2.
(a) poētam nōn **laudat**.
(b) Sullam nōn **amāmus**
(c) o amīcī, vestrōs fīliōs **amātis**.
(d) taurōs semper **fugant**.

Practice 6b

1. (a) amāvērunt (b) amant (c) fugāvimus (d) fugāmus (e) laudāvistī (f) laudās (g) fugāvistis (h) fugātis
2.
(a) I (have) loved the lady but I do not love her now.
(b) Why did you not praise the tribune but now you are praising him?
(c) Clodia loves the poet but (has) also loved Caelius.
(d) The girls (have) never chased bulls but now are chasing them.
(e) I always chase elephants, never bulls.

Practice 6c

(a) deōs Trōiānī **laudāvērunt**. The Trojans (have) praised the gods
(b) ego lībertum nōn **amāvī**. I did not like/love the freedman.
(c) servusne Sulpicium **amāvit**? Did the slave like/love Sulpicius?
(d) tūne taurum **fugāvistī**? Did you chase/ have you chased the bull?
(e) taurōs **fugāvimus**. We (have) chased the bulls.

Practice 6d

(a) laudāvit (b) amātus (c) parāvistis, parāta

Practice 6e

he shouted/cried/said

Exercises 6a

1.
(a) cūr tū superbōs **amās**? Why do you love arrogant men?
(b) ego sum taurus, sed numquam agricolam **fugāvī**. I am a bull, but I have never chased a farmer.
(c) poēta ā Rōmānīs est **laudātus**. The poet was/ has been praised by the Romans..
(d) Graecōs nōn **amāmus**. We do not love the Greeks.
(e) ō Rōmānī, cūr semper litterās Graecōrum **laudātis**? Romans, why are you always praising the literature of the Greeks?
(f) quis cēnam **parāvit**? Who (has) prepared the dinner?
(g) Sullam **laudāvimus** sed nōn …….. **amāmus**.

2.
(a) What did you give/ have you given to the freedman? — Nothing was/has been given to the freedman.
(b) I, the master/teacher, did not prepare/ have not prepared the dinner. — The dinner was/ has been prepared by the slaves.
(c) You, Romans, (have) appointed me tribune. — We love you, tribune!
(d) Brutus (has) killed his sons without tears. — Why were they/ have they been killed by Brutus?
(e) Why is the wretched slave sweating? — The master is wandering through the fields with a whip.

3.
(a) Sulla inimīcōs **necāvit**. Sulla (has) killed his enemies.
(b) servī in vīllā **sūdāvērunt**. The slaves sweated in the villa.
(c) quis lībertum in forō **ōrāvit**? Who (has) begged the freedman in the forum?
(d) cūr dominam Caeliī **amāvistī**? Why did you love Caelius' mistress?

4. Both endings were neuter plural: *data* – the given things; *et cetera* – the remaining things.

Exercises 6b

1.
(a) There grew a desire first for wine then for dinner.
(b) Why, friend, are you contemplating defending Catilina (Catiline)?
(c) I was/ have been led before the horse of the tribune.
(d) The slave prepares dinner for Cicero.

2.
(a) magister semper puerīs īnsidiās **parat**. The master/teacher always prepares a trap for the boys.
(b) cūr captīvī in forō **sūdant**? Why are the captives sweating in the forum?
(c) neque tē ego amō neque tū mē **amās**. Neither I love you nor you love me.
(d) quid **parāvistī**? What have you prepared/ did you prepare?

3.
(a) Who killed the tribune?
(b) The poet did not praise the Romans but the Greeks.
(c) Is Fulvia cruel to her enemies?
(d) We gave/ have given your wine to our friends.
(e) The reward was/ has been given to me, but I was/ have been wrong!

4.
(a) ō domina, cūr tū Sullam **laudās**? Mistress, why do you praise Sulla?
(b) in vīllā sine servīs **parāmus**. We are preparing the dinner in the villa without slaves.

5. ō Catulle, cūr Clōdiam amāvistī?

6. grātulātiōnem, pecūniae, īnsidiās, iūdicēs, tempore, vītam.

7 Friends and enemies

Practice 7a

(a) multōs servōs **habuimus**. We had many slaves
(b) quis praemium **habuit**? Who had the reward?
(c) taurum **habuī**. I had a bull.
(d) pecūniamne **habuistī**? Did you have money?
(e) equōs taurōsque **habuērunt**. They had horses and bulls.

Practice 7b

(a) patribus (b) patrem (c) patrī (d) patrum (e) patre (f) patris (g) patrēs

Practice 7c

1. (a) mīlite; mīlitēs (b) nocte; noctēs (c) senātōre; senātōrēs
2.
(a) servus **imāginem** dominī facit.
(b) multōsne **senātōrēs** creāvit triumvir?
(c) tribūnus cum **cōnsule** in forō errāvit.
(d) praemia **cīvibus** data sunt.
3. E.g. urbem [1.2: acc.sing.]; clāmōre [1.3: abl.sing.]; coniūnx [1.5: nom.sing.]; etc

Practice 7d

1. Jugurtha's chariot.
2. (a) The poet's slave. (b) Julia's slave.

Exercises 7a

1.
(a) Why are you weeping? I order you to laugh.
(b) Your husband did not shut up!
(c) Does Clodius always obey his wife?
(d) The tribune does not fear the shouts of the senators.
(e) Fortune does not favour me.
(f) My high rank is new and now I am consul!
(g) We ought to obey the consul.

2.
(a) in terra **iacēmus**.
(b) Clōdius **senātōribus** inimīcus est.
(c) hominēsne **clāmōrēs** Catilīnae timent ?
(d) cūr uxor **Caesaris** dolet?
(e) servīsne **favet** Fortūna?
(f) cūr senātōrēs **rīsērunt**? nōbilitās mihi nōn est nova.
(g) tūne semper **patrī mātrīque** pārēs?
(h) cūr Catilīna cum **senātōribus mīlitibusque** sedet?
(i) Metellusne ab **uxōre** suā occīsus est?

3. (a) The villa of the mistress (b) The villa of the poet.

4. Strictly speaking, *decimate* means to lose one in ten (not overwhelming devastation).

Exercises 7b

1. (a) abl.sing. (b) acc.pl. (c) abl.sing. (d) dat.pl. (e) gen.pl. (f) voc.pl.
2.
(a) Now money rather than liberty exercises the minds of senators.
(b) The bridge was constructed by Hannibal.
(c) The farmer told the slaves to be without anxiety concerning the bull.
(d) Sulla kept the reward (which was/ had been) promised to the slave.
(e) We had money, friends and even soldiers.
(f) Why does the wives always obey their husbands?

3.
(a) ego neque pecūniam neque imāginēs **habuī**. I had neither money nor portraits.
(b) senātōrēs **flēvērunt** sed nōn **doluērunt**. The senators wept but did not grieve.
(c) Fortūna nōn **doluit** sed **rīsit**. Fortuna (Fortune) did not grieve but laughed.
(d) cūr cum Catilīnā **sēdistī**? Why did you sit with Catilina (Catiline)?
(e) ego cōnsul Catilīnam in urbe **vīdī**. I, the consul, saw/ have seen Catilina (Catiline) in the city.

4.
(a) quid animum Clōdiī **exercet**? What exercises/drives the mind of Clodius?
(b) mīlitēs Hannibalis in monte **vidēmus**. We see the soldiers of Hannibal on the mountain.
(c) cūr **dolēs** ?—nōn **doleō**, ego **rīdeō**. Why do you grieve?—I am not grieving, I am laughing.

5. (a) Clodius' wife. (b) Caesar's wife.

8 Civil war

Practice 8a

(a) corpora (b) nominum (c) corpus (d) capita (e) nōmine (f) nōmen (g) corporibus

Practice 8b

(a) multa sunt **scelera** Catilīnae (b) fugit **tempus** (c) **corpus cōnsulis** vīdistī?

Practice 8c

(a) (i) 3rd (ii) tempore (iii) tempora

(b) (i) 2nd (ii) equō (iii) equōs
(c) (i) 3rd (ii) urbe (iii) urbēs
(d) (i) 3rd (ii) scelere (iii) scelera
(e) (i) 3rd (ii) flūmine (iii) flūmina
(f) (i) 3rd (ii) nocte (iii) noctēs

Practice 8d

1. (a) Clōdia **nōmen trīstis poētae** nōn audit, sed cum tribūnīs **impudentibus** errat.
(b) dominus **fēlīcī** agricolae taurum **ingentem**, inimīcum **veterem**, reconciliāvit.
2. (a) abl.sing. (b) acc.pl. (c) abl.sing. (d) nom.pl.

Practice 8e

1. (a) The slave's. (b) Cicero's.

2.
(a) Clōdia marītum **suum** nōn amat.
(b) Sulla **suās** imāginēs laudat.
(c) Marius neque Sullam neque **eius** imāginēs laudat.

Exercises 8a

1.
(a) Do the gods favour mortals?
(b) The farmer is strong with a huge body.
(c) Pompeius (Pompey) scorns your poems/songs and praises mine.
(d) Why do the poets always praise old-fashioned ways?
(e) Why is the crazy man/fellow wandering in the forum with the disgraceful woman?
(f) Are the Sabine women happy/fortunate?
(g) Marius and Sulla are old enemies.

2.
(a) **facile** est opus. The task is easy.
(b) cūr cum captīvīs **trīstibus** sedēmus? Why are we sitting with the sad captives?
(c) **terribile** est Catilināe facinus. Terrible is the crime of Catilina (Catiline).
(d) carmina **mīrabilia** in forō audīta sunt. Wonderful poems/songs were/ have been heard in the forum.
(e) carmina nōn **ūtilia** sed **dulcia** sunt. Poems/songs are not useful but charming.
(f) domina nostra ūnō **carmine** nōn contenta est. Our mistress is not content with one poem/song.

3.
(a) I do not like the fierce/repulsive friends of Clodius.
(b) We saw/ have seen remarkable things.
(c) There are in that number many mad, disgraceful and terrible men/people.
(d) Your mistress is sweet, mine is serious and sad.
(e) A crowd of women was/ has been seen in the forum.
(f) Are Britons fierce/repulsive and crazy?
(g) Wise men have never chased bulls.

4. fugit **irreparābile** tempus. Irretrievable time flees/escapes.

Exercises 8b

1. (a) abl.pl. (b) abl.sing. (c) gen.pl. (d) abl.sing. (e) abl.sing. (f) gen.sing. (g) acc.sing. (h) acc.sing.

2.
(a) The farmer was unimpeded, with no bull, no slaves, no children, no wife, no mistress, no friends.
(b) What is more suitable to a sweet and good mistress than to be absent from domestic quarrels?
(c) The whole matter in this case of ours lies with the slave—I meant to say teacher, I always make
(d) this mistake (lit. go wrong here).
(e) Is the entire matter in this book with (about) a sad bull?

3.
(a) bellum est **grave**. War is serious.
(b) cūr Lūcius uxōrem **dulcem** nōn amat? Why doesn't Lucius love his sweet wife?
(c) estne Seneca **sapiēns**? Is Seneca wise?
(d) **mīrābilia** sunt carmina Tibullī. The poems of Tibullus are wonderful.
(e) dī nōn **omnibus** mortālibus favent. The gods do not favour all mortals.
(f) mīlitēsne **omnēs** sunt **fortēs**? Are all soldiers brave?

4. Dative plural: a vehicle 'for all people'

9 The Ides of March

Practice 9a

1.
(a) Rōmulus centum **creāvit** senātōrēs.
(b) quā tū audāciā patrēs **vocāvistī**?
(c) semper hīc **errāvī**.

2.
(a) Caesar Pompēiō Crassum **reconciliat**.
(b) rem pūblicam **līberō**.

Practice 9b

1.
(a) cōnsul **vīdit**.
(b) omnēs tribūnōs **habuimus**.
(c) servus **flēvit** sed nōn **doluit**.

2.
(a) urbem Rōmam ā prīncipiō rēgēs **habent**.
(b) imāginēs nōn **habeō**.

Practice 9c

(a) mittimus (b) mīsērunt (c) mittit (d) mīsimus (e) mittere (f) mīsistī
(g) mīsit (h) mittunt (i) mittitis

Practice 9d

(a) dīcit (b) dīxit (c) petunt (d) petīvērunt (e) scrībimus (f) scrīpsimus
(g) vincō (h) vīcī (i) dūcis (j) vincere (k) scrībere (l) scrībitis (m) scrīpsistis

Practice 9e

(a) audīmus (b) audīvērunt (c) audit (d) audīvimus (e) audīvī (f) audīvistī
(g) audīvit (h) audīre (i) audiunt

Practice 9f

(a) scimus (b) scīvimus (c) dormiunt (d) dormīvērunt (e) venimus (f) vēnimus
(g) audīvī (h) audiō (i) dormīs (j) dormīvistī (k) venīre (l) dormīre

Practice 9g

(a) cēpimus (b) cēpērunt (c) capit (d) cēpit (e) cēpī (f) cēpistī (g) capimus (h) cēpimus (i) capere
(j) capiunt

Practice 9h

(a) accēpērunt (b) fēcimus (c) fugiunt (d) fūgērunt (e) accipimus (f) accēpimus
(g) fēcit (h) facit (i) facis (j) fēcistis (k) fugere (l) fūgī

Exercises 9a

1.
(a) mī amīce, quid **facis**? My friend, what are you doing?
(b) ō domina, quid **dīcis**? Mistress, what are you saying?
(c) cūr Caesar est **necātus/occīsus**? Why was Caesar killed?
(d) quis clāmōrēs Caesaris **audit**? Who hears the shouts of Caesar?
(e) ō puerī, carmina trīstia **audīvistis**? Boys, have you heard the sad poems/songs?
(f) Clōdiumne **timuit** Cicerō? Did Cicero fear Clodius?

2.
(a) (i) 4th (ii) advenit (iii) advēnit
(b) (i) 1st (ii) appellat (iii) appellāvit
(c) (i) 3rd (ii) bibit (iii) bibit
(d) (i) 3rd (ii) cēdit (iii) cessit
(e) (i) 3rd (ii) cōgit (iii) coēgit
(f) (i) 3rd (ii) contemnit (iii) contempsit
(g) (i) 3rd (ii) dīligit (iii) dīlēxit
(h) (i) 2nd (ii) flet (iii) flēvit
(i) (i) 2nd (ii) flōret (iii) flōruit
(j) (i) 3rd (ii) gemit (iii) gemuit
(k) (i) M. (ii) incipit (iii) incēpit
(l) (i) 3rd (ii) lūdit (iii) lūsit
(m) (i) 3rd (ii) regit (iii) rēxit
(n) (ii) 3rd (ii) vīvit (iii) vīxit

3.
(a) vēnī, vīdī, fūgī.
(b) (mea) māter vēnit, flēvit, (ego) gemuī.
(c) vīxī, bibī, numquam amāvī.

Exercises 9b

1.
(a) Cicero's slave fled out of the forum from/because of fear of Antony.
(b) I (have) defended the people as tribune, I will not desert them as consul.
(c) It is the intention of the farmers to drag the bull into the Tiber.
(d) Pompey took/ has taken Julia as his wife, the daughter of Caesar.
(e) Fortuna (Fortune) is always teasing me. Why did you compel/ have you compelled me to live?
(f) Senators, who (has) cut down our leader? Did the son of Servilia kill Caesar? Surely Servilia loved Caesar?

2.
(a) quis Clōdiam uxōrem **dūxit**? Who took/ has taken Clodia as wife?
(b) mīlitēs Caesaris **vēnērunt**, **vīdērunt**, **vīcērunt**. The soldiers of Caesar came/ have come, they saw/ have seen, they (have) conquered.
(c) tūne **vēnistī**? tū **vīdistī**? tū **gemuistī**? — sīc, **vēnimus**, **vīdimus**, **gemuimus**. Did/ have you come, did you see/ have you seen/ did you groan/ have you groaned?—Yes, we came/ have come, we saw/ have seen, we (have) groaned.
(d) servus **advēnit**, vīnum **bibit**, **fūgit**. The slave (has) arrived, drank/ has drunk the wine, and (has) fled.

3.
(a) Fulviane marītum **iubet** captīvōs occīdere? Is Fulvia ordering her husband to kill the captives?
(b) Caesar Gāium Octāvium in familiam **adoptat**. Caesar adopts Gaius Octavius into the family.
(c) Cleopātra lacrimās frātris **videt**, sed nōn **dolet**. Cleopatra sees the tears of her brother but she does not grieve.
(d) dominus mē **contemnit** sed ego **flōreō**. My master scorns me but I am flourishing.

4. "ō poēta, tua domina vēnit, audīvit, fūgit".

5. (a) audientibus, scrībam, senex (b) caput.

10 A woman in politics

Practice 10a
(a) vultū (b) exercitum (c) metū (d) currū (e) senātūs (f) gemitū (g) manūs

Practice 10b
(a) 4th, exercitūs (b) 3rd, genera (c) 4th, gemitūs (d) 3rd, tempora (e) 2nd, lībertōs (f) 4th, ictūs

Practice 10c
(a) sunt (b) possumus (c) vult (d) ferunt (e) īmus (f) est (g) possunt (h) vīs (i) fert (j) volunt (k) it (l) ferre (m) īre

Practice 10c
(a) sunt (b) possumus (c) vult (d) ferunt (e) īmus (f) est (g) possunt (h) vīs (i) fert (j) volunt (k) it (l) ferre (m) īre

Practice 10d
(a) fuērunt (b) iērunt (c) voluit (d) tulit (e) potuī (f) iit (g) potuērunt (h) voluistī (i) fuit

Practice 10e
(a) scrībere vult (b) vidēre possumus (c) legere dēbeō

Practice 10f
a) sī omnēs tribūnōs plēbis habēmus, sī Lentulum **(habēmus)**, sī vērō etiam Pompēium et Caesarem **(habēmus)**, nōn est dēspērandum.
b) dēfendī rem pūblicam adulēscēns, nōn **(rem pūblicam)** dēseram senex; contempsī Catilīnae gladiōs, nōn pertimēscam **(gladiōs)** tuōs.

Exercises 10a

1.
(a) I can neither laugh nor grieve.
(b) Now we ought to be present in the city.
(c) Who wants to cross the river?
(d) Is the bull present in the villa?
(e) The slave (has) fled from the villa with a groan.
(f) We can hear the wretched groans.
(g) My wife always defeats me with tears.
(h) Why is Cicero preparing to defend Catilina (Catiline)?
(i) Why does the senator seek the whip? Surely the slaves have fled and are now absent?

2.
(a) adesse; Caesar orders the soldiers to be present in the forum.
(b) retinēre; Julia can restrain neither her husband nor her parent/father.
(c) necāre; The enemies of Antonius (Antony) are even preparing to kill his children.
(d) trānsīre; Publius Clodius (has) wanted to switch from the patricians to the plebeians.

3.
(a) Stop teasing your mother-in-law.
(b) Stop chasing the bull.
(c) Stop praising my mistress.
(d) Stop slaughtering the captives.
(e) Stop despising slaves.
(f) Stop defending the crimes of Catilina (Catiline)

4.
(a) Clōdius **est** inimīcus nōbīs.
(b) contempsī Catilīnae gladiōs, nōn pertimēscam **gladiōs** tuōs.
(c) sī omnēs tribūnōs plēbis habēmus, sī Lentulum **habēmus**, sī vērō etiam Pompēium et Caesarem **habēmus**, nōn est dēspērandum.

Exercises 10b

1. (a) gen.sing. (b) abl.sing., acc.sing. (c) abl.sing., acc.pl. (d) acc.sing., abl.sing.

2.
(a) Does Fulvia want to lead the soldiers?
(b) Why is the consul carrying around a portrait of Caesar?
(c) Does Antonius (Antony) want to be a triumvir? I am content with the consulship.
(d) The head was/ has been brought back to the triumvir, the hands to his wife.
(e) Stop helping the household of Antonius (Antony).
(f) Why are the soldiers crossing the river?
(g) I (have) heard the words of the Christians: 'in the name of the father and of the son and of the holy spirit'.

3.
(a) **senātus** cōnsultum nōn laudāvit Caesar. Caesar did not praise/ has not praised the decree of the senate.
(b) Antōnius etiam uxōrem suam ad **exercitum** dūxit. Antonius (Antony) even brought his wife to the army.
(c) cūr rēgīna **gemitūs** meōs rīdet? nōnne nostrō flētū dolet? Why does the queen laugh at my groans? Surely she grieves at our weeping?
(d) librōsne omnēs Cicerō suā **manū** scrīpsit? Did Cicero write/ Has C. written all the books in his own hand?
(e) captīvīne in **currū** cum Caesare sedent? Are the captives sitting in the chariot with Caesar?

4.
(a) ferō, ferre
(b) eō, īre
(c) absum, abesse
(d) ferō, ferre
(e) eō, īre

5. homicide.

11 Politics and marriage

Practice 11a

(a) in forō **errābant**.
(b) taurum **timēbam**.
(c) cūr servī **flēbant**?
(d) quis **rīdēbat**?
(e) vīnumne, ō servī, **bibēbātis**?
(f) lībertōs **laudābam**.
(g) quid **audiēbāmus**?
(h) Fulviane mīlitēs **dūcēbat**?

Practice 11b

(a) erat (b) volēbat (c) aderant (d) poteram (e) poterātis (f) aberam (g) erant (h) erās (i) ībant

Practice 11c

(a) amāverās (b) dūxeram (c) dīxerat (d) rīserat (e) fuerant (f) iusseram (g) accēperat (h) vēnerant (i) laudāverāmus

Practice 11d

(a) nom. Two consuls were then appointed.
(b) abl. In the triumph of Marius, Jugurtha was led with two sons before his chariot.
(c) tribus – abl.; ūno – abl.; prīmum – acc. He was stabbed with twenty-three blows, with only one groan at the first thrust.
(d) acc. Cicero's head was positioned between his two hands on the speaker's platform.
(e) nom. So many thousands of Romans were lying/ lay (on the ground)

Exercises 11a

1. (a) mittēbant, mīserant (b) scrībēbam, scrīpseram (c) eram, fueram (d) accipiēbās, accēperās (e) iubēbat, iusserat (f) parābāmus, parāverāmus (g) fugiēbat, fūgerat (h) audiēbāmus, audīverāmus.

2.
(a) Woman, what pleases you now?/ now what do you want?
(b) Who had prepared Cleopatra's poison?
(c) Only Julius could restrain both Pompey and Crassus.
(d) We had all heard the mad woman's weeping.
(e) The slave had shown the body of Antonius (Antony) to Caesar.
(f) Clodia was content with one husband.

3.
(a) Who was present?
— We were present by order of Caesar.
(b) Brutus was preparing to kill Caesar.
— Surely Brutus' mother loved Caesar?
(c) Did you see Caesar after he had been cut down?
— Sure, I even heard the blows of the swords.
(d) I, a freedman, love my mistress.
— But you are not able to take your mistress as wife.
(e) The bodies of the soldiers were/ have been dragged into the river.
— No, they were left in the street/ road.
(f) Why is the slave always willing to obey you?
— There's a whip in my hand.
(g) Do you want to hear Cicero's words?
— No, (I wanted to hear) poems of Catullus.
(h) Oh no! There were traces of my bull in the villa.
No, they were of your mother-in-law.

4.
(a) ō Clōdia, cūr rīdēbās? nōnne trīstis erās?
(b) Clōdiam amābam, sed nunc Tulliam.

Exercises 11b

1. pācāvī – perfect, fūgerant – pluperfect, cēperant – pluperfect, trādidī – perfect.

2. It was something she did more than once.

3.
(a) Did boys like studying Greek literature?
(b) Barely without tears could we hear the voice of Cleopatra.
(c) Pompeius (Pompey) and Crassus had managed the consulship together in extreme disagreement.
(d) The crazy lady/ my crazy mistress was preparing death for me.

4.
(a) arma virumque **canēbam**. I was singing of arms and a man.
(b) multī cīvēs Corinthī et Athēnārum ōrnāmenta **laudābant**. Many citizens were praising the ornaments of Corinth and Athens.
(c) **contemnēbant** novitātem meam senātōrēs. The senators used to despise my new status.

(d) nec vitia nostra nec remedia patī **poterāmus**. We were unable to bear either our vices or the remedies.
(e) ego Caesaris amīcitiam retinēre **volēbam**. I was wanting/ wanted to keep the friendship of Caesar.

5.
(a) Dīdō silvā in magnā **errat**. Dido is wandering in a large wood
(b) Octāviam, sorōrem Caesaris, Antōnius **dūcit** uxōrem. Antonius (Antony) takes as wife Octavia,
(c) the sister of Caesar.
Iūlius Caesar **dīligit** Mārcī Brūtī mātrem Servīliam. Julius Caesar loves Servilia, the mother of Marcus Brutus.
(d) nōnne togae arma **cēdunt**? Surely arms are giving way to the toga?
(e) plēbs caput Cinnae praefixum hastae **circumfert**. The people are carrying around the head of Cinna impaled on a spear.

6. mīlia.

12 *Primus inter pares*

Practice 12a
(a) rēbus (b) rēs (c) rē (d) reī pūblicae (e) reī pūblicae

Practice 12b
(a) laudābō (b) dolēbit (c) vidēbunt (d) legētis (e) fugient (f) audiēmus (g) veniet (h) vincent

Practice 12c
(a) ībō (b) aderit (c) volam (d) poterō (e) ībunt (f) feret (g) aberunt (h) poteris (i) erit (j) feram (k) volētis (l) aberimus

Practice 12d
(a) **sedē**!
(b) **carpe** diem!
(c) vīnum **affer**!
(d) discipulōs **dīmitte**!
(e) **reddite** quae Caesaris sunt Caesarī.

Exercises 12a
1.
(a) nunc cane! dōnec tua domina canit, **canēs**. Now sing! For as long as your mistress sings, you
(b) will sing.
(c) dōnec dominus scrībit, servus **scrībet**. For as long as the master writes, the slave will write.
(d) dōnec mē amās, tē **amābō**. For as long as you love me, I will love you.
dōnec prīnceps rīdit, senātōrēs **rīdēbunt**. For as long as the emperor/princeps laughs, the senators will laugh.
(e) dōnec dolēs, **dolēbō**. For as long as you will grieve, I shall grieve.
(f) dōnec puellae flent, servī **flēbunt**. For as long as the girls are weeping, the slaves will weep.

2. fidēs, fidēī; probitās, probitātis; ars, artis

3. (a) arx, arcis (b) diēs, diēī (c) voluntās, voluntātis (d) tempus, temporis (e) manus, manūs

4.
(a) (i) present (ii) creābit (iii) Romulus will appoint a hundred senators.
(b) (i) imperfect (ii) cupiet (iii) The general/emperor will desire to see the queen alive.
(c) (i) present (ii) volet (iii) Who will want to receive all the books of the poets?
(d) (i) perfect (ii) dūcet (iii) Caesar will not take Fulvia as wife.

5. (a) Go! Bring some wine! — Surely now you have drunk much wine? — Oh dear, forgive me.
(b) I wanted him put to death (lit. it pleased me to afflict him with the death penalty) — But he was your husband? — Oh no, I always make this mistake.

Exercises 12b

1.
(a) future; Caesar's words will be opposite to his actions
perfect, future ; In their youth they defended the Republic, as old men they'll not abandon it.
(b) perfect, future; Cicero scorned the swords of Catiline: he will not fear those of Antonius
(c) (Antony).
(d) future; We shall remove the business of the corn supply from the decree of the senate.
(e) present, future; However I certainly want to keep the friendship of Antonius (Antony), and I shall write to him.

2.
(a) (i) imperfect (ii) premet
(b) (i) present (ii) dēcurret
(c) (i) perfect (ii) adiciam
(d) (i) perfect (ii) recipiam
(e) (i) present (ii) veniet
(f) (i) perfect (ii) exspectābō
(g) (i) perfect (ii) adōrnābit
(h) (i) imperfect (ii) placēbit

3.
(a) mox Cleopātra venēnum **bibet**. Soon Cleopatra will drink the poison.
(b) quintō **diē** mīlitēs montēs vidēre poterant. On the fifth day the soldiers could see the mountains.
(c) captīvōrum vōcēs audīre **poterāmus**. We could hear the voices of the captives.
(d) ego cōnsul **rem pūblicam** semper dēfendī. I the consul (have) always defended the Republic. (Two words in this answer, not one as asked by the question! … though rēspūblica is sometimes written as one)
(e) ō Fulvia, **mīlitēs** Antōniī dūcēs? Fulvia, will you lead the soldiers of Antonius (Antony)?
(f) ō puellae, fugere cum Cloeliā **poteritis**? Girls, will you be able to flee with Cloelia?

4. collāpsās, cēdet (cessērunt, cessissent), iūs, validus

13 Dissenting voices

Practice 13a
(a) sī taurum cēperimus quid fugābimus? If we capture the bull, what shall we chase?
(b) Octāviānus, sī Cleopātram vīvam invēnerit, in triumphō dūcet. If Octavian captures Cleopatra alive he will lead her in a triumph.
(c) servus, sī dīxeris 'aestuo', sūdābit. If you say 'I am hot', the slave will sweat.

Practice 13b
(a) sūdāvit (b) sūdābimus (c) sūdāvērunt (d) sūdāverat (e) sūdābunt (f) sūdās (g) sūdābātis (h) sūdāverint

Practice 13c
(a) amābit (b) iubēbat (c) dīxērunt (d) audīmus (e) capiēs (f) fugiēbam (g) vident (h) mittent (i) scrīpsimus (j) rīdēbunt

Practice 13d
(a) **ā**-, **ab**-, **abs**-, (au-) *from, away from*
(b) **ad**- (acc-, aff-, agg-, all-, ann-, app-, arr-, att-, āsp-, ass-, att-) *to, towards*
(c) **ante**- *before, in front*

(d) **con-** [i.e. **cum**] (co-, coll-, comm-, comb-, comp-, corr-) *together with*
(e) **ē-**, **ex**-, (eff-) *from, away from, out, out of*
(f) **in**- (ill-, imb-, imm-, imp-, irr-)[1] *in, into, on, onto, against*
(g) **per**- *through, thoroughly*
(h) **post**- *after*
(i) **re**-, **red-** *back, again*
(j) **sub**- (succ-, suff-, sugg-, summ-, supp-, surr-, sus-) *beneath, from under*
(k) **trāns**-, **trā-** *across*

Practice 13e

(a) I carry across (b) I put/place in/on (c) I hold back (d) I come (up)on

Exercises 13a

1.
(a) capiō, capere, cēpī, captum
(b) veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum
(c) pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum
(d) iaciō,-ere, iēcī, iactum
(e) iaciō,-ere, iēcī, iactum
(f) faciō,-ere, fēcī, factum
(g) mittō,-ere, mīsī, missum
(h) iaciō,-ere, iēcī, iactum
(i) faciō,-ere, fēcī, factum
(j) dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum
(k) mittō,-ere, mīsī, missum
(l) teneō,-ēre, tenuī, tentum
(m) vocō,-āre, vocāvī, vocātum
(n) quaerō,-ere, quaesivī (-iī), quaesītum

2.
(a) ad + capiō
(b) dē + ferō
(c) ē + mittō
(d) ex + habeō
(e) prō + dūcō
(f) prō + iaciō
(g) re + cēdō
(h) re + iaciō
(i) satis + faciō
(j) ad + iaceō

3. Translate into Latin:
(a) Atticus erat amīcus Cicerōnī, Brūtō, Fulviae, Antōniō, Octāviānō.
(b) quis sī senātōrēs Caesarem necāverint/occīderint nōs dūcet?

Exercises 13b

1.
(a) nom.sing.; The first crime was the murder of the tribune.
(b) abl.sing.; Did Clodia go/ has Clodia gone into the villa with her cloak torn?
(c) abl.sing.; Waste time at the bidding of your mistress
(d) acc.pl.; It is my plan to relate a few things about the bull.
(e) dat.sing.; Does Cicero's son like studying Greek literature?
(f) acc.sing.; dat.sing.; The people carried around the senator's head fixed to a spear.

2.
(a) laniīne sua līmina **servābunt**? Will the butchers keep to their thresholds?

[1] The 'in-' prefix in some words has the very different function of negation: 'indīgnus' = *unworthy*.

(b) **stant** dēligātī ad pālum cōnsulis līberī. The consul's children stand tied to a stake.
(c) Augustus aedēs sacrās **reficiet** et dōnīs **adōrnābit**. Augustus will restore sacred shrines and will decorate them with gifts.
(d) Hannibal in montibus **manēbat**. Hannibal was staying/remained in the mountains.
(e) iūdicēs **habēbāmus** quōs **voluerāmus**. We had the judges whom we had wanted.
(f) **contemnēbant** novitātem meam, ego illōrum īgnāviam. They used to despise my new status, I their idleness.
(g) **errābit** mediō in forō Fulvia. Fulvia will wander in the middle of the forum.
(h) amīcī Catilīnae in senātum **venient**. The friends of Catilina (Catiline) will come into the senate.
(i) Graecia capta victōrem **capiet**. Greece once captured will capture her conqueror.
(j) vestīgia fēminae aliēnae, ō Catulle, in lectō **erant** tuō. Catullus, traces of a strange woman were in your bed.
(k) nimis multōs **audīvī** Corinthī et Athēnārum ōrnāmenta laudantēs. I (have) heard too many people praising the ornaments of Corinth and Athens.

3. avunculī, contrā, scissā, taberna, trādere.

14 Songs and suppers

Practice 14a

(a) servus ā tribūnō fugātur. The slave is (being) chased by the tribune.
(b) centum senātōrēs ā Rōmulō creantur. A hundred senators are (being) appointed by Romulus.
(c) urbs ā Porsennā premēbātur. The city was (being) pressed by Porsenna.
(d) habēnae ā Camillā linquēbantur. The reins were (being) let go by Camilla.

Practice 14b

(a) Clōdius numquam cōnsul **creātus** est. Clodius was never/ has never been appointed consul
(b) clāmōrēs captīvōrum in forō **audītī** erant. The cries of the captives had been heard in the forum.
(c) frāter Cicerōnis ā triumvirīs nōn erat **occīsus**. Cicero's brother had not been killed by the triumvirs.
(d) filiī cōnsulis ē carcere sunt **ductī**. The consul's sons were/ have been led out of the prison.
(e) cohortēs ā duce **decimātae** sunt. The cohorts/troops were/ have been decimated by the commander.
(f) equus dictātūram ā Caligulā **dēlātam** nōn recēpīt. The horse was offered the dictatorship by Caligula but did not accept it.

Practice 14c

(a) Sulla inimīcus **nōbīs** est.
(b) omnēs **vōs** amō!
(c) et **tū**, ō amīce?

Practice 14d

(a) **hunc** dēfendere cōgitāmus. We are considering defending this man/him (here).
(b) **huius** amīcitiam retinēre sānē volō. I certainly want to keep this man's/his friendship.
(c) Caesar **hōs** Antōniō remīsit. Caesar sent/ has sent these men back to Antonius (Antony).

Practice 14e

(a) **illud** maximē omnium memorābile erat. That was the most memorable of all.
(b) Sulla **illōs** proeliō vīcit. Sulla defeated/ has defeated those men in (a) battle.
(c) **illa** silvā in magnā errābat. She/ that woman was wandering in a large wood.

Practice 14f

(a) **eam** dūxit uxōrem. He took/ has taken her as wife.
(b) mīlitēs corpus **eius** vidērunt. The soldiers saw/ have seen his body.
(c) "Quintilī Vare, **eās** redde!" "Quintilius Varus, return/restore those/them!"

Practice 14g

(a) Does Narcissus love himself?

(b) The soldiers do not bring their wives with them into Britain.
(c) Augustus did not accept/ has not accepted the dictatorship (which was) offered to him.

Practice 14h

(a) tū etiam Clōdiam amās? illam ego **ipse** amō! Do you also love Clodia? I love that woman/her myself!
(b) mēne domina amat? scīlicet illa **sē** plūs quam mē amat! Does my mistress love me? To be sure she/ that woman loves herself more than me!
(c) īnfēlix Narcissus **sē** cupit. Unfortunate Narcissus desires himself.
(d) miser vēnātor deam **ipsam** vīdit. The wretched hunter saw/ has seen the goddess herself.

Exercises 14a

1.
(a) cēna ā servō parāta est.
(b) puerī ā magistrō doctī sunt.
(c) epistula ab Augustō scrībitur.
(d) legiōnēs ā Caesare dūcentur.

2.
(a) Octāviānus Antōnium vīcit.
(b) omnēs servī cēnam parāverant.
(c) Antōnius mīlitēs iussit Cicerōnem occīdere.

3.
(a) **eum** ad mortem adēgit. He drove him to death
(b) imperātor **hanc** dūcere in triumphō cupiēbat. The general/emperor desired to lead her/ this woman in a triumph.
(c) rēs est omnis in hāc causā cum **illā**. The whole matter in this case is with her/ that woman.

4.
(a) **illam** fēminam nōn amō. I do not love that woman.
(b) **hanc** rem ex senātūs cōnsultō tollam. I will remove this matter from the decree of the senate.
(c) imperātor **hās** cohortēs hordeō pāvit. The general/emperor fed/ has fed these troops with barley.

5.
(a) (i) Caesar's (ii) The captive's
(b) (i) Catullus' (ii) His mistress's
(c) (i) Lesbia (ii) Catullus

Exercises 14b

1.
(a) Did you change/ have you changed your will? But I was always/ have always been a friend to
(b) you.
Thus I (have) greeted you, Julia, and did not say/ have not said Mistress. So what?
(c) Why do the shameless callers always approach my threshold?

2.
(a) nom.fem.sing.
(b) abl.neut.sing.
(c) abl.fem.sing.
(d) gen.masc.sing.
(e) acc.masc.sing.; acc.masc.pl.; abl.masc.sing.

3.
(a) ad resistendum **nōs** parāmus. We our preparing ourselves for resistance.
(b) cūr tū **mē** vīvere coēgistī! Why did you compel/ have you compelled me to live!
(c) Clōdius **vōbīs** est inimīcus. Clodius is an enemy to you.
(d) ō Lepide, populus **tē** triumvirum creāvit. Lepidus, the people (have) appointed you triumvir.

4.
(a) mīlitēs servum dē Saxō dēiēcērunt.
(b) centūriō captīvōs in triumphō dūxit.

5.
(a) Gāius Octāvius ā Caesare in familiam adoptātur.
(b) Ītalia mīlitibus ā duce ostenditur.
(c) prīmō animī hominum magis ab ambitiōne quam avāritiā exercēbantur.

6. haeret, fictus, ignis, sequitur, secat.

15 Tales of love

Practice 15a
(a) If only I may see Lesbia!
(b) Alas, I wish I might fade from the world!

Practice 15b
(a) Augustus, may you accept the dictatorship.
(b) Caesar, may you spare the conquered and subdue the proud.

Practice 15c
(a) Let us drag the body of Caesar into the river!
(b) Let us defend Catilina (Catiline), our fellow-candidate.

Practice 15d
1. appellat, refert, laudat, agit, accūsant
2. (a) What do you/ does one say? (b) What am I to do?
3. 1st person future indicative or 1st person present subjunctive.

Exercises 15a
1.
(a) If only I may see you! May you come here!
(b) Let the visitors/ the visitors should depart!
(c) Let us come, let us see, let us conquer!
(d) If only I might bring living faces from the marble!
(e) Having spoken these things/ said this, he went away.
(f) Who will be able to endure those remedies?
(g) Why are we following you?

2.
(a) Caesaris, cōnsulum, mīlitum, magistrī/praeceptōris
(b) mātrōnae, poētīs, iūdicibus, meretrīcibus
(c) gladiātōrēs, taurōs, coniūrātōs, latrōnēs
(d) viās, montēs, flūmina, agrōs, mare
(e) senātuī, exercituī, imperātōrī/prīncipī, rēgibus, victōribus
(f) lectō/cubīlī, monte, equō/caballō, undīs, lītore, marī, carcere
(g) lēgibus, flōribus, carmine, argentō
(h) amōre, ambitiōne, clāmōribus, dolōre, virtūte, fābulā

3. iubeō,-ēre, iussī, iussum (order, tell)

Exercises 15b
1.
(a) If only that poet would leave our threshold!
(b) May Caesar lead the proud queen in a triumph.
(c) Let us prepare an ambush for Cicero!
(d) If only I might keep the friendship of Augustus!

(e) O wretched boy, if only you might break the harsh fates!
(f) Let/may all the armed forces pass to Augustus.
(g) Hannibal, let us remain in the mountains.

2.
(a) carmen **laudēmus**, mea Lesbia. Let us praise the poem/song, my Lesbia.
(b) cēnam mihi domina **paret**. May the lady/ my mistress prepare dinner for me.
(c) quid faciēs servō, quī sīc senātōrem exclūdere **cōnātus es**? What will you do to a slave, who thus have tried to shut out a senator?
(d) omnēs amīcōs nostrōs ad **cēnam** invitēmus! Let us invite all our friends to dinner.

3.
illa mī pār esse **deae** vidētur,
illa, sī fās est, superāre **dīvās**.

4.
(a) sed nōnne es novus homo es? But surely you are a 'new man'?
— quid ergo? mē **contemnant** senātōrēs! plēbs mē semper **mīrāta est**. So what? Let the senators despise me! The ordinary people have always admired me.
(b) ubī est ille servus? Where is that slave?
— hīc ego **adsum**. Here I am.

16 Women: warriors, drunks and literary critics

Practice 16a
(a) pres. (b) imperf. (c) imperf. (d) imperf. (e) pres. (f) imperf. (g) imperf. (h) pres. (i) imperf. (j) pres. (k) pres.

Practice 16b
(a) (i) manūmissus est (ii) habēret (iii) The slave was freed so that he might have the reward promised to the informer.
(b) (i) mittō (ii) mittās (iii) Why do I not send my books to you? So that you do not send me yours.

Practice 16c
(a) Historic; The Sabines came with their children and wives so that they might see/ in order to see the new city.
(b) Primary; Cicero will write to Antonius (Antony) in order to keep his friendship.
(c) Historic; Caesar crossed into Macedonia so that he might pursue Pompeius (Pompey).
(d) Historic; Caesar brought it about that Clodius was not punished/ Caesar managed to prevent Clodius being punished.
(e) Primary; The captives have been tied to the stake so that they may be punished.

Practice 16d
1. (a) *has ordered* (b) *ordered*

2. (a) Laocoön begged us not to receive the horse.
(b) The master has advised us to read all the histories.

3. (a) Turnus mē **iussit** Lāvīniam dūcere uxōrem. Turnus told/ordered me to take Lavinia as wife.
(b) Lāvīnia **imperāvit** ut vīllam relinquerem. Lavinia ordered (me) to leave the villa.

Practice 16e
(a) Are you so cruel that the slaves always fear you?
(b) The poet praised his mistress so much that she admired herself more than him.
(c) This wound is so bitter that all around grows dark.

Practice 16f
(a) Do not cross the river.

(b) Do not fear death.
(c) Sodiers, do not kill the queen.

Practice 16g

(a) The queen is afraid that the Trojans may depart.
(b) Cicero was not afraid that the soldiers of Antonius (Antony) had arrived.
(c) I fear that the senators may despise my newness/ new status.
(d) Cicero fears that Clodius may be hostile to him.
(e) The queen was afraid that she might be led in a triumph.

Practice 16h

(a) Caesar asked who was present.
(b) I wanted to know whether Romulus had founded Rome.
(c) The emperor/princeps sought from his daughter what the poet had said.
(d) I want to know who has summoned the senators/fathers.
(e) The cut-throat/mugger sought from where I had come.

Exercises 16a

1.
(a) perdam; pres. subj.; Lesbia commands me to waste time at her bidding.
(b) reciperem; imperf. subj.; Friends were seeking from me that I should accept the dictatorship.
(c) relīquissent; pluperf. subj.; When the Trojans had left the city the queen ended her life.
(d) vēnerint; perf. subj.; I want to know whether the Sabines have come with their children and wives.
(e) perferret; imperf. subj.; The poet asked who except a lover would endure the chills of the night.
(f) agitāret; imperf. subj.; Camilla sought from the Etruscans whether they were hunting wild animals in the wood.

2.
(a) verb of fearing; I am afraid that the toga may give way to (the force of) arms.
(b) indirect question; Cicero asked what was dearer to us than the Republic.
(c) result clause; I love you so much that I may leave Lesbia.
(d) indirect command; Cleopatra ordered her friends to bring poison
(e) purpose clause; The queen killed herself so that she might not be taken/led in a triumph.
(f) verb of fearing; The patron is afraid that the shameless caller may address him ‘my friend’.

3. Use **nē** + perfect subjunctive to put into Latin:
(a) ō Mārce, nē servōs laudāverīs.
(b) ō agricola, nē taurōs fugāverīs.
(c) ō amīce, nē flēverīs.

4. (a) Terentia (b) Sempronia

5. (a) Antonius (Antony) (b) Tiberius Claudius Nero

Exercises 16b

1. (a) after ‘cum’ (b) indirect command (c) indirect command (d) indirect question (e) indirect question (f) purpose clause (g) indirect question (h) after ‘cum’ (i) indirect question (j) indirect command

2.
(a) Master, I want to give you money to shut you up.
(b) Are you so unfriendly that you laugh at my groans?
(c) The leader of the Trojans begged the queen not to inflame the citizens with her complaints.
(d) Have you come into the woods, Etruscan, to hunt wild animals?
(e) Cassius asked the other conspirators to drag Caesar’s body into the Tiber.
(f) Purpose clause; How many times have I pointed out to you that you should not observe what I do, where I go or what I get up to.

3.
(a) restitueret; imperf. subj.; Cloelia swam across the Tiber so that she might restore everyone safely to their relatives.
(b) aggrederētur; imperf. subj.; Caesar built a bridge so that he might attack the Germans.
(c) sim; pres. subj.; If only I may be your friend!
(d) advēnisset, reciperēmus; pluperf. subj., imperf. subj.; When Laocoön had arrived from the citadel he warned us not to accept the horse.

4. abstineant, ancillās, turba, parēs, vīcīnum

17 Family ties

Practice 17a
(a) gen.sing.; Whose bull is it?
(b) dat.pl.; To whom did you give/ have you given the money?
(c) acc.sing.; What will you pass on to your children?

Practice 17b
(a) ego sum rēgīna **quam** Caesar amāvit. I am the queen whom Caesar loved/ has loved.
(b) Germānōs, **quī** trāns Rhēnum incolunt, Caesar aggressus est. Caesar attacked/ has attacked the Germans, who live across the Rhine.
(c) Caesar Cleopātram dīlēxit, **cui** rēgnum Aegyptī permīsit. Caesar loved Cleopatra, to whom he entrusted the kingdom of Egypt.

Practice 17c
(a) She who is wandering in the wood is unfriendly/hostile.
(b) Those who had fled from their owners were handed over for punishment to be exacted.
(c) She who inflames/ has inflamed me with complaints is mad.
(d) Clodia, whom Catullus loved more than himself, now loves Caelius.

Practice 17d
(a) If anyone is present, now may s/he depart!
(b) I beg you, if there is still a place for tears, not to leave me.

Exercises 17a
1.
(a) Who was present? By whom were you/ have you been seen?
(b) Whom shall I favour?
(c) Show me a denarius. Whose portrait/likeness and inscription does it have?
(d) She who praises the poet is my wife.
(e) I who have never had any portraits am now consul.

2.
(a) abl.fem.sing.; With what presumption do you summon the senators/fathers?
(b) nom.fem.sing.; Dido who was wandering in the wood fled back in an unfriendly way.
(c) acc.neut.sing. What are you to do?/ is one to do?
(d) acc.neut.pl. For what greater things do I keep myself back?
(e) nom.masc.sing. I beg (you), if there is still any place for entreaties, change your mind.
(f) nom.masc.pl. Those who despise my newness/ new status are arrogant.

3.
(a) iūdicēs; We have the judges whom we (have) wanted.
(b) eōs; I drove/ have driven those who murdered my father into exile.
(c) Lesbia; That is Lesbia whom Catullus (has) loved more than himself.
(d) gemitūs; Fortuna (Fortune) laughs at the groans which she herself has made/caused.

4. “quid faciēs hostī, **quae** sīc exclūdis amantem?”

5.
This is the woman, my only mistress, whom I desire to take as my wife!
— But surely she/ that woman is also the mistress of Caelius?
Are you laughing at me?
— Does your mistress, who now loves Caelius, order you to bring gifts for her?
Yes. What am I to do/ shall I do?
— Dismiss her!

Exercises 17b

1.
(a) Caesar, **quī** Pompēiam dīmīserat, Calpurniam uxōrem dūxit. Caesar, who had dismissed Pompeia, took Calpurnia as wife.
(b) haec mea mulier, haec mea domina, **quam** vestītam bene habeō. This is my woman, this is my mistress, whom I keep well dressed.
(c) Iugurtha **quem** Marius in triumphō dūxerat in carcere necātus est. Jugurtha, whom Marius had led in a triumph, was killed in prison.
(d) Volumnia, **quae** duōs parvōs fīliōs ferēbat, in castra hostium vēnit ut coniugem vidēret. Volumnia, who was carrying two small sons, came into the camp of the enemy that she might see her husband.

2.
(a) via; What recently had been a narrow track has become a road.
(b) cōnsulātū; Caesar reconciled Marcus Crassus to Pompeius (Pompey); Crassus had been a longstanding enemy since the consulship, which they had managed together in extreme disagreement.

3. Give the case, number and gender of the underlined word, and translate:
(a) abl.fem.sing.; He protects the conquered with the hand by which he conquered (them).
(b) acc.neut.sing.; Do not inquire what your husband is doing.
(c) nom.fem.sing.; Learn what attention may improve the face, girls.
(d) nom.fem.pl.; He decimated the troops if any had given way from their position, and fed them with barley.

4. Because I have loved another, my wife (who herself loves another man!) has decided this punishment for me, that I waste time at the bidding of her mother!

5. cinerem, hausisset, lūmina, pēnsō.

18 Slavery

Practice 18a

(a) Because Lesbia loves Caelius, Catullus is sad.
(b) That is more serious, that Caesar crossed/ has crossed the river with an army.
(c) I want to hear the reason why women have got themselves all worked up and have charged out into the open.

Practice 18b

(a) Lesbia, whom the wretched poet loves, is wandering in the forum with Caelius.
(b) How fortunate is Caelius!
(c) Surely I am as fortunate as Caelius?

Practice 18c

(a) (To) where is the poet going?
(b) One of the household had recognized Veturia among the others.
(c) Friend, surely you have some money?
(d) Whoever is chasing the bull is an idiot.
(e) The two consuls were leading many legions, one in Africa, the other in Gaul.
(f) No one follows you yourself, but something (some gain) from you.

Exercises 18a

1. (a) which (b) because (c) what, than (d) than (e) as (f) whom

2.
(a) Who is singing of arms and a man?
(b) Whoever you are, may you hear this poem of Virgil.
(c) Master, if only I might return to my country!
(d) Everyone praised Cloelia because she had swum across the Tiber with the other girls.
(e) To whom will Tullia show the body of her own father?
(f) Two tribunes were/ have been killed, one by the senators, the other by the consul.
(g) The poet loved certain women, but especially Lesbia.
(h) O husband/wife, (to) where are you fleeing?
(i) I have two slaves, one a Greek, the other a Briton.

3.
(a) quisquis salūtātor veniet eum dīmitte!
(b) nunc Lesbiam nōn amābō quae ipsa mē nōn amāvit.
(c) Caesaris corpus vīdī quod in terrā iacēbat.

Exercises 18b

1. Translate:
(a) Wretch, bring wine.
(b) What by Hercules is the delay? Am I to/ shall I ask for the whip?
(c) The slave will himself be cooked because he has not cooked the hare.
(d) You are as obscene as you are crazy.
(e) Let someone give those slaves some water.
(f) The worst part of my mistress is her voice.
(g) Whichever slave flees will be beaten to death with whips in the amphitheatre.
(h) Slave, you ask that I carry you? — Yes, as a horse.
(i) Nothing is so sorrowful as to lose children.
(j) Whichever soldier crosses the river with me will receive this silver.
(k) You command me like (you do) a slave?
(l) I am as free as you. I am Boudicca, queen of the Iceni, not a slave to Rome.

2. (a) as (b) whom, who, because (c) which (d) than (e) whom, of anyone (f) that (woman), whom, than.

3. crucem, imperat, lingua, negās, pessima, ūtilius.

19 Education

Practice 19a

1. (a) adjective (b) adverb (c) verb (d) adverb (e) preposition (f) adverb (g) adverb, adverb
2.
(a) statim; The people marched immediately from the funeral to the homes of Brutus and Cassius.
(b) statim, quidem, ūnicē, perseveranter; Immediately he took Livia Drusilla (as wife) away from her marriage to Tiberius Nero, pregnant even (even though she was pregnant), and above all others he loved her and cherished her perseveringly (for the rest of his life).

Practice 19b

(a) nom.masc.sing.; Who was richer/ more lavish than Crassus?
(b) acc.masc.pl.; We had Greek slaves (who were) much more learned than my friends themselves/ than even my friends.
(c) acc.fem.sing.; I took/ have taken a wife more beautiful than Cleopatra.
(d) nom.masc.pl.; Are the freedmen more useful for you than the slaves?

Practice 19c

(a) nom.neut.sing.; Nothing is dearer to me than the Republic.
(b) abl.neut.pl.; Caesar (has) decorated the sacred shrines with the most lavish gifts.
(c) acc.fem.pl.; Fruitfulness has taken away the most honourable girls in their first flowering.
(d) nom.neut.sing.; It is more profitable to cultivate difficult places with hired hands than with slaves.

Exercises 19a

1.
(a) Cleopatra loved the conqueror more than her own brother.
(b) Fear more than greed occupied/ used to occupy the minds of slaves.
(c) Who wants to read the books of ancestors?
(d) Let's go as quickly as possible!
(e) What is worse than hearing the wretched voices of the captives?
(f) Let us drink more wine!
(g) I fear that those callers may come too/rather/quite often.
(h) Who is dearer to me than Livia?
(i) Certainly I am much wiser than you!
(j) The freedman equipped/ used to equip banquets more lavishly than his patron.
(k) Caesar was kinder to Clodius than to his wife.

2.
(a) quis est **fortior** quam tū?
(b) certē Cleopātra Caesarī **cārissima** erat.
(c) Crassus erat **opulentior** quam Caesar.
(d) meum venēnum nōn **acerbius** est tuō.
(e) dea est **dūrior**.
(f) meam uxōrem **tenerrimam** dīligō.
(g) ō Britannī, vōs estis **ferōciōrēs** ipsīs Gallis.

3. (a) the consul's wife (b) the slave

Exercises 19b

1.
(a) Nothing is sweeter than that poem/song.
(b) What is more suitable for a slave than to be tired from toils?
(c) The freedman, a most worthless individual, filled the villa with a foul smell.
(d) Narcissus loved himself more than any goddess.
(e) Who is dearer to you than Nero?

2.
(a) sponte; It is not my choice I make for Italy.
(b) assiduē; Augustus himself administered justice unremittingly.
(c) minus; I am no less free than you!
(d) citius; Sooner will the human race give way from the world than will Cicero.

3.
(a) nom.masc.pl.; If we are (too) neglectful there will be a war in Britain.
(b) acc.neut.pl.; For what greater things do I keep myself?
(c) nom.fem.sing.; The lady/mistress (has) never seemed more beautiful to me.
(d) nom.fem.sing.; The worst part of a bad slave is the tongue.
(e) abl.neut.sing.; Coriolanus was at first much more stubborn against the female tears.

4. (a) indirect question (both verbs) (b) after a verb of fearing.

5. The adjectives should all be nominative in (a) neuter singular (b) masculine plural (c) masculine or feminine singular, according to your own gender.

6. putet, digitōs, invideat, nātus, rōdit, tōtā, vīlissimus

20 *Negotium*: Life at work

Practice 20a

1. (a) audīre (b) accipere (c) dīcere (d) occīdere (e) dūcere (f) invenīre (g) agere (h) dēferre
2.
(a) acc.fem.sing. agreeing with the object 'dictātūram'.
(b) nom.masc.sing. agreeing with the subject 'Caesar'.
(c) gen.masc.sing. agreeing with 'cīvis' (of the citizen).

Practice 20b

(a) adiectīs; Augustus will be deemed a god after the Britons and threatening Persians have been added to the empire (lit. with the B. and P. added to the empire).
(b) dēliberātā; She dared to handle the bitter serpents, more defiant having resolved to die (lit. with death decided upon).

Practice 20c

fugiō,-ere, fūgī, fugitum (flee); pugnō,-āre, pugnāvī, pugnātum (fight)
Antonius (Antony) preferred to be the companion of the fleeing queen than of the fighting army.

Practice 20d

(a) quis cīvēs ex urbe **fugientēs** adiuvābit? Who will help the citizens (who are) fleeing from the city?
(b) taurus poētam epistulam **scrībentem** vīdit. The bull saw the poet writing a letter.
(c) nōnne nōs fēlīcēs sumus Augustō rem pūblicam **gubernante**? Surely we are fortunate with Augustus governing the Republic?

Practice 20e

(a) nōs **peritūrī** (**peritūrae**) nōn tē timēmus. We (who are) about to perish do not fear you.
(b) Clōdia in amphitheātrō sedēbat gladiātōrēs **vīsūra**. Clodia was sitting in the amphitheatre about to see the gladiators.
(c) omnēs Brūtum fīliōs **occīsūrum** spectābant. Everyone was watching Brutus (who was) about to kill his sons.

Practice 20f

(a) With the Britons added to the empire the commander departed to the city.
(b) Discordia (Discord) comes first with Bellona following.
(c) After a foul noise had been heard, the farmer chased the slave out of the villa.
(d) Having followed Pompeius (Pompey) to Greece I shall not desert him.

Practice 20g

1. While we were governing the Republic, did not arms give way to the toga?
2. After the voice of the herald had been heard there was joy.
3. (a) Although Greece had been captured, she (in turn) captivated her wild conqueror.
(b) Although the dictatorship was offered to me I did not accept it.
4. Scarcely could men look without tears at the body-parts of the citizen who had been butchered.

Exercises 20a

1.
(a) The sons of Brutus were/ have been tied to a stake.
(b) After receiving Atticus' letter Cicero left the forum.
(c) I hear too many people admiring Clodia.
(d) Once the girls had been restored to their relatives all the citizens praised Cloelia.
(e) After the slave had been dragged back from the wood the farmer sought the whip.
(f) Having heard the voice of the consul everyone hushed.
(g) After the wills had been changed the clients were waiting in vain.

2.
(a) scissā – abl.fem.sing. (Ablative Absolute); gaudēns – nom.fem.sing.
(b) abl.masc.pl. (Ablative Absolute)

(c) reversā – abl.fem.sing. (Ablative Absolute); vīsūrus – nom.masc.sing.

3.
(a) audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum; After the voice of the herald was heard there was joy.
(b) inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventum; Were crops invented in Greece?
(c) iaceō, iacēre, iacuī, iacitum; We saw/ have seen Caesar's body lying on the ground.
(d) fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitum; The senators killed the tribune (as he was) fleeing from the forum.
(e) morior, morī, mortuus sum; When Clodius died Cicero was cheerful.

Exercises 20b

1. (a) indirect question (b) after 'cum'.

2. (a) nom.masc.sing. (b) acc.neut.sing. (c) acc.fem.pl. (d) acc.masc.sing. (e) gen.masc.sing. (f) acc.masc.pl. (g) nom.fem.sing., dat.masc.sing.
3.
(a) The father will summon to (face) punishment his sons because they are stirring new conflicts.
(b) The deeds of Tiberius, of Gaius, of Claudius and of Nero were falsely recorded while they were in their prime because of fear.

4. querente praetōre, nēmine exclūsō; As the praetor was complaining, Caesar had Hylas, the pantomime artist, beaten with whips in the atrium of his own home, with everyone watching (with no one excluded).

5.
(a) Cleopātra **servīs dīmissīs** venēnum bibit.
(b) ō domine, **tē secūtus** (**secūta**), nunc aliquid ex tē exspectō.
(c) ō Clōdia, ego **Caelium sedentem** in tuō lectō vīdī.

6.
Boy, tell me which callers are here.
— The painter, the rhetor, the barber, the barman, the poet, the pantomime actor and two doctors have arrived.
Oh no! Dismiss them all as quickly as possible except the doctors. I order you on the point of death/ about to die.

21 *Otium*: Life at leisure

Practice 21a

(a) If I see your tears, I myself shall not weep.
(b) If I come home, I shall bring my own dinner.
(c) If Caesar defeats Antonius (Antony), he will be master of the world.

Practice 21b

(a) If you were to chase all the bulls, you'd be mad.
If your early edition reads **fugiās** (where it should read **fugēs**) then**:** 'if you were to flee from all the bulls, you'd be mad'.
(b) If the bull had chased you, he would have caught you.
(c) If I were Marius, I would despise all the senators.

Practice 21c

(a) Mistress, the poet will take no one other than you as wife, not if Venus herself were to seek him.
(b) Mistress, the poet will take no one other than you as wife, unless Venus herself were to seek him.

Exercises 21a

1.
(a) Alas if I were free, I would not live in your villa.
(b) O Lesbia, do you want to become my table companion?—No, today I prefer to recline with

Caelius.
(c) If I were to sing, would the patron listen?
(d) Who wants/ is willing to live in Britain or Gaul?
(e) If we have such great friends, do not give up all hope.
(f) Look, if you cross that river you will see the camp of the enemy.
(g) Porsenna would have captured the city of Rome, had it not been for one man, Horatius Cocles.
(h) My son, if that doctor were to come to you (when you are) ill, dismiss him!

2.
(a) present subjunctive; Wretch, if you were to come to dinner, bring some wine!
(b) pluperfect subjunctive; If you had invited me, I would not have come.
(c) present subjunctive; If Antonius (Antony) were to hear the words of Cicero, he would sweat.
(d) present indicative; Oh no, why are you chasing me like a bull?
(e) pluperfect subjunctive, imperfect subjunctive; If Hannibal had conquered Rome, indeed Carthage would now be mistress of the world.

3.
(a) ō Discordia, **absīs**!
(b) ō rēgīna, sī meum carmen audīveris, vix lacrimās tenēre **poteris**.
(c) patrōnus, sī quem clientem ornamenta Athēnārum laudantem **audīvisset**, ē vīllā **fugāvisset**.

Exercises 21b

1. (a) hypothetical (or impossible) conditional (b) indirect question

2.
(a) occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsum
(b) agō, agere, ēgī, āctum
(c) dō, dare, dedī, datum
(d) faciō, facere, fēcī, factum
(e) videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum
(f) relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum
(g) perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditum
(h) invītō, invītāre, invītāvī, invītātum

3.
(a) What good has the Republic done/ did the Republic do for us?
(b) If that slave did not do/ has not done wrong, why is he being kept for the beasts?
(c) If the ball touches the ground, someone will provide another.
(d) If a hundred hands touch me I shall have a fever.
(e) If we have the woman charioteer, the beasts and the steward of Glyco, it will be(come) a magnificent show—no by Hercules I don't want to be present.

4. **quid** – acc.sing. (object of 'vīdistī'); **multōs** – acc.pl. agreeing with 'taurōs' (object of 'spectāvimus'); **agitantēs** – acc.pl. agreeing with 'essedāriās' (object of 'vīdimus' or 'spectāvimus' which is implied).

What did you see/ have you seen in the arena today?
— We saw/ have seen a very powerful bull chasing some slaves.
Oh no, surely we have now/already seen too many bulls chasing those wretches?
— But also (we saw) two female charioteers driving an elephant.

5. amplius, lacerum, verberā.

22 *Fugit irreparabile tempus*

Practice 22a

(a) sūmere; It is better, woman, to keep a balanced mind.
(b) colere; It is more profitable to cultivate difficult places with hired hands than with slaves.
(c) incendere; Stop distressing both me and you with your complaints.

Practice 22b

(a) vīsūrus esse, vīdisse, vīsus esse
(b) ductūrus esse, dūxisse, ductus esse
(c) audītūrus esse, audīvisse, audītus esse
(d) captūrus esse, cēpisse, captus esse

Practice 22c

(a) Marcus says that many women were/ have been in the forum (that there were/ have been …).
(b) Marcus says that many women are in the forum (that there are …).
(c) Marcus said that many women had been in the forum (that there had been …).
(d) Marcus says that many women will be in the forum (that there will be …).
(e) Marcus said that many women would be in the forum (there would be …).
(f) Marcus said that many women were in the forum (there were …).

Practice 22d

(a) Sempronia said that Clodia was not present with the other women.
(b) Cicero said that Caelius had never loved Clodia.

Exercises 22a

1.
(a) Do you think that I am a slave?
(b) Now Lesbia says that she will never love me.
(c) Fulvia said/ used to say/ was saying that Antonius (Antony) had always despised that senator.
(d) The tribune announced that all the captives would be led into the amphitheatre.
(e) The farmer reported that many Romans had been cut down in the wood.
(f) The mother warned that philosophy was counter-productive for one about to rule.
(g) I am surprised that Clodius allows his wife to rush forward into the open/ public domain.

2.
(a) scindere; Rufus, you prefer to cut up the cook than the hare.
(b) ferre; Is there any mistress you will be able to/ can endure with so many ropes in tact ?
(c) exercuisse; Not even his friends deny that Augustus himself (has) practised adultery.

3.
(a) "Clōdius nihil contrā tē **faciet**."
(b) "ingēns mulierum agmen **adest**."
(c) "ego nūdus tibi **displicuī**."

4. It is what the slave thinks (the character as opposed to the author), i.e. the '3rd party' subjunctive.

Exercises 22b

1. fluō, fluere, fluxī, fluxum
2.
(a) meritum esse; perfect passive
(b) īnferrī; present passive
(c) dīxisse; perfect active
(d) esse factūrum; future active
(e) exercērī; present passive

3. I believe that you have heard that Clodius was/ has been arrested at Caesar's house dressed as a woman.
4.
(a) Lāocoōn dīcit sē Danaōs et dōna ferentīs **timēre**.
Laocoön says that he fears Greeks even when (they are) bearing gifts.
"I fear Greeks even when (they are) bearing gifts."
(b) Plinius dīcit sē eadem omnibus **pōnere**.
Pliny says that he serves the same for everyone.
"I serve the same for everyone."

(c) familiārium quīdam Coriolānō dīxit **mātrem** coniugemque et līberōs eius **adesse**.
One of his attendants told Coriolanus that his mother and wife and children were present.
"Your mother, wife and children are here."

5. I heard that Catullus' mistress was everyone's friend rather than anyone's enemy.

6. appellō, celebrantur, ērumpēbat, prostāre.

23 *Provincia Britannia*

Practice 23a

(a) participle (b) gerund (c) gerund (d) participle (e) gerund (f) participle

Practice 23b

1. (a) Who conquers by delaying? (b) Every gladiator had a love of conquering/winning.
2. (a) carendī (b) resistendō (c) bibendī

Practice 23c

1. (a) faciō, facere (b) agō, agere (c) putō, putāre (d) retineō, retinēre (e) patior, patī (f) scrībō,-ere
2. (a) ferendus,-a,-um (b) videndus,-a,-um (c) docendus,-a,-um (d) bibendus,-a,-um
(e) loquendus,-a,-um (f) habendus,-a,-um
3. (a) Is Catullus a poet to be admired?
(b) Should Clodia be thought unfortunate?
(c) Your mistress should be praised, honoured, and dismissed.

Exercises 23a

1.
(a) Gerundive; nom.(neut.pl.)
(b) Gerund; abl.
(c) Gerundive; voc.(masc.sing.)
(d) Gerundive; nom.(fem.sing.)
(e) Gerund; gen.
(f) Gerundive; nom.(neut.pl.)
(g) Gerund; gen.

2.
(a) For what reason is the slave to be set free?
(b) When, though/ after being asked for/summoned, is the slave present/ in attendance?
(c) Look, I have discovered a new way of learning.
(d) How many times did you try/ have you tried to chase the bull!
(e) You may be sure, a show should be thought vulgar if it is small; but if we have these beasts and that chatterbox teacher, do not despair (lit. it is not to be despaired).

3. (a) Amanda (b) Miranda

4. (a) addendus,-a,-um (addendum/a) (b) agendus,-a,-um (agenda) (c) dīvidendus,-a,-um (dividend)
(d) referendus,-a,-um (referendum) (e) reverendus,-a,-um (reverend)

5. (a) innuendo (b) propaganda

Exercises 23b

1.
(a) The upper lip should not be shaved.
(b) The fault/error of the lady/mistress will have to be kept quiet by you.
(c) Why do Britons have a love of fighting?
(d) Is slavery to be feared?
(e) The Britons were shouting that the queen of the Iceni should not be disparaged.

2.
(a) **exempla**; I myself passed on to posterity examples of many things to be imitated.
(b) **crīminis**; About Clodia I shall say nothing except for the purpose of having the charge thrown out (lit. for the purpose of the charge to-be-thrown out).
(c) **reī** (**pūblicae**); The people appointed me triumvir for the administration of the Republic (lit. for the Republic to-be-administered).

3.
(a) If your mistress is the daughter of a barber or barman/innkeeper or cook or butcher, certainly she is to be disparaged, but if she is born from great people, she is to be admired.
— No! My mistress is always to be praised, who has neither any silver nor any portraits. She has nothing except her goodness.
(b) I thought that one ship was enough to bring the new slaves to Italy.
— One? How many slaves do you have?
(c) My master appointed me the slave for washing feet (lit. for feet to-be-washed).
— You are fortunate. He ordered me to wash the sewer.

4. After the necessary changes have been made (lit. With the things to-be-changed having been changed).

5. quiēscās, dēducta, discernunt, extinguuntur.

24 Gods and Spirits

Practice 24a
(a) Today it is not permitted to bring bulls into the forum.
(b) Is it suitable for me to recline (at table) with Caesar's wife?
(c) Now it pleases me to recline and listen to your verses.

Practice 24b
In vain the captive begged the conqueror for his life.
That woman was always asking the tribune for help.
Did Octavia look after the children of Fulvia?

Practice 24c
Both are subjunctive in purpose clauses

Exercises 24a
1.
(a) We must speak well on behalf of our country.
(b) The master and mistress are well suited/ suit each other well.
(c) Alas, now we must fall/die (lit. it must be fallen).
(d) Surely we may grieve?
(e) I am happy to drink with the freedmen.
(f) That arrogant woman laughs at me and demands her carriage as if I were a slave.
(g) May we be present with our children and wives?
(h) Was it necessary for all the slaves of the prefect to be put to death?
(i) The poet will never beg Clodia for a dinner.
(j) If only the goddess would care for us all.

2.
(a) mihi libet carmina audīre.
(b) quis mē Graecās litterās docēbit?

3.
Octavia inquired why it pleased Claudius to spare you.
— After I had spoken in the presence of many senators I so moved Claudius that I received my liberty.

Exercises 24b

1.
(a) You are allowed to study Greek literature but not philosophy.
(b) Cleopatra liked to call her son by Caesar's name.
(c) Hannibal, why does it please you to stay in the mountains?
(d) It was necessary for the poet to say 'sir' when he was greeting his patron.
(e) Friends, if Atticus is helping us, do not give up hope.
(f) Clodius liked to come into the forum with his wife.

2.
(a) dat.; It is a concern for us (lit. it has to be feared by us) that Porsenna may capture the city.
(b) dat.; Why does it please my mistress to shut me out (when I am) enduring the chills of the night?
(c) dat.; Why did Cicero feel it right to defend Catilina (Catiline)?
(d) dat.; Then one of the attendants asked what the lady/mistress wanted.
(e) dat.; I did not harm/ have not harmed the Jews or the Britons or the Gauls or the Greeks; but you, Roman, what did you do/ have you done?
(f) acc. The women should keep themselves from the forum and from the assembly.

3.
(a) Did all the emperors believe that they would become gods?
(b) The way down to Avernus is easy; but not even Proserpina could escape to the air above.
(c) The girls are happy to play in the grove and to pick white lilies.
(d) Did Dis ask the mother whether it was permitted to snatch her daughter?
(e) We must grieve, but not beyond measure.
(f) I like to lie under a cold sky.

4. gradum, Lētum, opus/operum

25 Rough justice

Practice 25a

(a) nec **minus** līber sum **quam** vōs
(b) **seu** plūrīs hiemēs **seu** tribuit Iuppiter ultimam
(c) meī **tam** suspiciōne **quam** crīmine carēre dēbent
(d) libet iacēre **modo** sub antīquā īlice, / **modo** in tenācī grāmine
(e) **cum** in administrātiōne **tum** in victōriā bellī
(f) nihil **aequē** amōrem incitat et accendit **quam** carendī metus

Practice 25b

1. populī, ēdictī, ambitiōnis, avāritiae, coniugis, Augustī.
2.
(a) nom.sing., voc.sing., acc.sing.
(b) nom.sing., voc.sing., gen.sing., nom.pl., voc.pl., acc.pl.
(c) nom.sing., voc.sing.
3. E.g. urbs, cīvis, nōmen, caput, opus, māter, nōbilitās, mōns, Caesar, Hannibal

Practice 25c

1. (a) nom.sing., voc.sing., acc.sing. (b) gen.pl.
2.
(a) nom.fem.sing., voc.fem.sing., abl.fem.sing., nom.neut.pl., voc.neut.pl., acc.neut.pl.
(b) nom.neut.pl., voc.neut.pl., acc.neut.pl.
3. E.g. adjectives: omne, trīste, grave; nouns: mare, cubīle.
4. E.g. puellās, servōs, patrēs, tempora, currūs.

Practice 25d

1. lacrimae, competitor, hominēs, clādēs, crīmen, proelium, administrātiō, metus.

2. carminis, exercitūs, honestātis, discidiī, reī, hominis, facinoris, vultūs, crucis, carceris, bēstiae.

Exercises 25a

1.
(a) And/but I am no less beautiful than you.
(b) It is difficult to serve both the master and the mistress: one is cruel, the other crazy.
(c) Indeed nothing is so damaging to good behaviour as chasing a bull.
(d) Nothing arouses greed as much as the fear of having nothing.
(e) He who chases himself is chased.
(f) Wretched slaves! It is easier for the master to whip them than work himself.
(g) Those who recently laughed at (my) banquets now aspire to/ desire my friendship.

2. (a) fem. (decimātās) (b) fem. (novam, aliam); masc. (Albānō*) (c) fem. (audītā) (d) fem. (aliquam) (e) masc. (fabricātō*) (f) fem. (duās) (g) fem. (sacrās, collāpsās, absūmptās).
* this ending could also be neuter

3. (a) cōpia servōrum (b) fīliae cōnsulis (c) ducēs exercitūs

4. Alas, that is serious, namely that Clodia orders her doorkeeper to shut me out.
— That fellow/ he is yet more troublesome who is always complaining that his girlfriend shuts him out.

Exercises 25b

1. (a) unlikely/implausible conditional (b) prohibition/ negative command (c) indirect question
2. (a) gen. (b) gen. (c) gen. (d) acc. (e) gen. (f) acc.
3.
(a) Antōnius dīxit Octāvium puerum esse.
(b) Caesar fīliam cōnsulis uxōrem dūxit.
(c) Octāvius Cicerōnem laudet, sed verendum est nē verba rēbus contrāria sint.
(d) Fulvia dīxit sē omnia Cicerōnis verba ūnīus assis aestimāre.
(e) cōnsul, sī līberōs vīderit, flēbit.
(f) timeō Rōmānōs arma ferentēs/ferentīs.
(g) Diāna vēnātōrī saeva, Neptūnus flāminī/sacerdōtī erat.
(h) Antōnius socrum exsomnem in vīllā sedentem vīdit.
(i) tē deam, ō Clōdia, fēcī et errāvī!

4. crēdula, liquēs, mersīs, tractae

26 Christianity

Practice 26a

1. Cleopātra, frāter, ego, Dīvus Iūlius, Cicerō, posterus, arma, terra, ego, subiectī, vir bonus, mūnus, nōs, ego, alius.
2. (a) corporī (b) dignitātī (c) mulierī (d) nōminī (e) praedae (f) reī (g) rosae (h) scelerī (i) socerō (j) socruī (k) uxōrī (l) vestīgiō (m) virō (n) virtūtī.
3. (a) crīminibus (b) diēbus (c) fīliīs (d) lacrimīs (e) mīlitibus (f) rēgnīs (g) senātōribus.

Practice 26b

1. (a) urbe (b) nōmine (c) vīllā (d) tempore (e) sene (f) rē pūblicā (g) grātiā (h) exercitū (i) magistrō (j) flagellō.
2. (a) precibus (b) montibus (c) manibus (d) mōribus (e) senātōribus (f) praemiīs (g) habēnīs (h) puerīs.

Exercises 26a

1.
(a) socrū; I do not live with my mother-in-law.
(b) tibi; Why do I serve you? I am not your slave.
(c) vetustāte; I (have) restored the villa which had collapsed with age.

(d) ponte; The unfortunate slave is to be thrown off the bridge.
(e) audītā; After hearing the voice of the prefect we hushed.
(f) mihi/mī; It is pleasing to me to learn Latin literature.
(g) praedā; The leader enticed the soldiers with plunder.
(h) imperiō; The queen was preparing destruction for the empire.
(i) Catullō; Who (has) reconciled Clodia to Catullus?

2.
(a) quis mē cūrābit?
(b) mī amīce, quid tibi facere placet/libet?
(c) cūr numquam tuae uxōrī pārēs?
(d) Brūtum et Cassium occīdāmus/necēmus/interficiāmus!
(e) nōnne ego suspīciōne careō?

3.
(a) deed; faciō, facere, fēcī, factum
(b) response; respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsum
(c) actions, public acts; agō, agere, ēgī, āctum
(d) select, special; quaerō, quaerere, quaesiī (quaesīvī), quaesītum
(e) tribute; tribuō, tribuere, tribuī, tribūtum

Exercises 26b

What most pleases you?
— To declaim Latin well.
What second?
— To declaim Latin well enough.
What third?
— To declaim badly. More quickly will the human race fade from the world than will the Latin language.