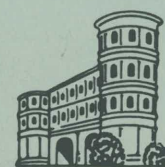


TAPE SCRIPT for PATTERN PRACTICE
for
LATIN BY THE NATURAL
METHOD

FIRST YEAR

William G. Most



Henry Regnery Company
Chicago, Illinois

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Note to the student: To get the greatest profit from exercise in the tape laboratory with these exercises and all other tape materials, it is recommended that about half the time you follow the tapes without looking at any printed copy, but the other half of the time, do look at the copy.

1. A. There are three things to do with this exercise. First, listen to the sentence. Second, in the pause say who gets found, or seen, or had etc. You can tell this by the ending in -m. Depend on the ending -- not on word order or guessing the sense. Third, listen to the tape give the correct answer. Before you start, here is a free sample: Maria habuit agnum. The answer is: agnum. --- Ready now: Maria vidit agnum. Columbus habuit navem. Isabella habuit pecuniam. Columbus invenit Americam. Mariam habuit agnus. Mariam vidit agnus. Columbum habuit navis. Americam invenit Columbus. Agnum habuit Maria. Agnum vidit Maria. Navem habuit Columbus. Pecuniam habuit Isabella. Isabella pecuniam habuit. Maria agnum habuit. Maria agnum vidit. Columbus navem habuit. Mariam Marcus vidit. Marcum Maria vidit. Mariam habuit Marcus. Habuit Marcum Maria. Marcum Maria invenit. Invenit Mariam Marcus. Invenit Columbus Americam. Habuit Isabellam pecunia. Invenit pecunia Isabellam.

B. We shall now go over the same sentences again, but this time, after hearing the sentence, do not say who gets found, etc., but say who finds, who sees, etc. The word you want will not end in -m -- it will end in -a, -us, or is. Here is a free sample: Maria habuit agnum. The answer is: Maria. --- Ready now: (same set of sentences as in A).

C. We shall now go over the sentences a third time, but this time, let us translate each example.

2. Now let us go over the sentences three times, and do the same three things as we did in the first lesson: Romani amaverunt porcos. Romanos amaverunt porci. Amaverunt porcos Romani. Amaverunt Romani porcos. Viderunt agni porcos. Viderunt porcos agni. Viderunt porci agnos. Viderunt porcos agni. Amaverunt Etruscos Romani. Etruscos Romani amaverunt. Romanos Etrusci amaverunt. Viderunt Romanos Etrusci. Viderunt Etrusci Romanos. Viderunt Etruscos Romani. Viderunt Romani Etruscos. Reginae amaverunt Romanos. Reginae amaverunt Romani. Amaverunt Romani reginas. Amaverunt Romanos reginae. Amaverunt reginas Romanos. Amaverunt reginas Romani. Terrae Romanos viderunt. Viderunt Romanos terrae. Romani terras viderunt. (The following comment applies only the first time through, of course): And now for a few with the -es ending in which that word could be either the one who sees or the one who is seen. Sample: Naves viderunt Romani. The answer is: naves, because Romani could only be the ones who see, not the ones who are seen, and so naves must be the ones who are seen. -- Naves habuerunt Romani. Naves Romani habuerunt. Habuerunt naves Romanos. Romanos naves habuerunt. Romanos urbes habuerunt.

3. A. Listen to these phrases, notice the ending used with the word after each preposition. Repeat each phrase after the tape, then translate each phrase: Cum agno. Ad urbem. Ad scholam. Ad Marcum. Ad scholas. Ad porcos. Ante Marcum. Ante agnos. Ante reginam. Ante puellas. Cum Marco. Cum regina. Cum rege. Ante Mariam. Ad navem. Cum agno.

B. Now listen to these samples with the preposition in. Notice the ending used in each example, which depends on whether or not the in means staying in a place or moving into a place. Repeat each sentence after the tape, then translate each example: Romani habuerunt reges in primis annis. Porci venerunt in forum. Porci fuerunt in foro. Tarquinius remansit in urbe. Etrusci fuerunt in throno Romano. Regnaverunt in terra Romana.

4. A. Now we are going to review our objective endings in a different way. The tape will give a sentence all in Latin except for the object. In the pause, repeat the sentence, filling in the

object with the right ending. Then listen to the right answer on the tape. Sample: Maria habuit a lamb. Maria habuit agnum. Ready now: --Maria vidit the lamb. Maria vidit the lambs. Columbus habuit a ship. Columbus habuit ships. Isabella dedit money. Columbus invenit America. Agni viderunt the pig. Agni viderunt the pigs. Porcus vidit the lamb. Porcus vidit the lambs. Maria vidit the sailor. Maria vidit the sailors. Nautae viderunt the city. Nautae viderunt the cities. Horatius vidit the bridge. Horatius vidit the bridges. Marcus amavit the girl. Marcus amavit the girls. Romani non amaverunt the king. Romani non amaverunt the kings. Romani amaverunt the truth. Romani amaverunt the truths. Pons non amavit the fire. Pons non amavit the fires.

B. Now to review our prepositions. The tape will give an English phrase, then the Latin preposition. Complete the translation of the phrase. Then listen to the correct answer on the tape. Sample: With the lamb. Cum....agno.---- To the city. Ad To school. Ad.... With the king. Cum....With the girl. Cum... With Marcus. Cum.... Before the city. Ante.... Before the cities. Ante Before the queen. Ante Before the queens. Ante.... To the cities. Ad.... To the schools. Ad He fell into the water. In He remained in the water. In Mary is in school. In He is in the city. InHe came into the city. In

C. The tape will give a verb form. If it gives singular, you repeat the same in the plural. If it gives plural, you repeat the same in the singular. Then listen to correct answer on tape. Sample: amavit, Answer: amaverunt. Another sample: Amaverunt. Answer: Amavit.---Dedit. Dixerunt. Fuit. Habuit. Invenerunt. Venit. Vidit. Amaverunt. Exclamavit. Remanserunt. Regnaverunt. Cecidit. Expulerunt. Iecerunt. Paravit. Steterunt.

5. The tape will give an English phrase or sentence. Translate just the preposition and the word after it. Then listen to the right answer on the tape. Sample: With the lamb. Cum agno.--- With the lambs. With the queens. With the sailors. With the kings. With the king. With the ships. He was in the cities. He came into the cities. He remained in the water. He fell into the water. He was in the wars. He was in the forum. He came into the battles. He remained in the battles.

6. A. Listen to the following sentences. Then tell who saw, who conquered, etc. Then listen to correct answer on tape. Sample. Romani viderunt Aequos. Answer: Romani.---- Romanos amavit rex. Regem amaverunt Romani. Amavit Romanos rex. Agnos amavit Maria. Amavit Mariam agnus. Amaverunt Mariam agni. Amavit puellam Marcus. Amavit puella Marcum. Puellam Marcus amavit. Puellae Marcum amaverunt. Naves Columbum habuerunt. Habuit Columbus naves. Invenit agnus Mariam. Agnum Maria invenit. Invenit Mariam agnus. Reginam amavit porcus. Amavit reginam porcus. Regina porcum amavit. Reginas porci amaverunt. Nauta puellas amavit. Nautas puella amavit. Nautae puellas amaverunt. Amaverunt puellas nautae. Amaverunt puellae nautas.

B. The tape will give a sentence, all in Latin except for the subject. Repeat the sentence, filling in the subject, with the right ending. Then listen to right answer on tape. Sample: Mary habuit agnum. Maria habuit agnum.--- The queen dedit pecuniam. The queens dederunt pecuniam. Columbus invenit Americam. The sailors invenerunt Americam. The lamb invenit Mariam. The lambs invenerunt Mariam. The pigs viderunt Marcum. The pig vidit Marcum. The king remansit in urbe. The kings remanserunt in urbe. The ships ad Americam venerunt. The ship ad Americam venit. The bridge cecidit in aquam. The bridges ceciderunt in aquam. The man remansit in aqua. The men remanserunt in aqua. The truth remansit cum Romanis. The truths remanserunt cum Romanis.

7. A. The tape will give a sentence, all in Latin except for one expression. Repeat the entire sentence in Latin. Then listen to the correct answer.--- Romani amaverunt the army. Romani habuerunt armies. Nautae non fuerunt in the army. Nautae non fuerunt in the armies. Senatores fuerunt in the senate. Nautae non fuerunt in the senates. Galli non habuerunt senates. Romani habuerunt a senate. Marcus non invenit the day. Marcus non invenit the days. Marcus non invenit the thing. Marcus non invenit the things. Marcus venit cum the thing. Marcus venit cum the things. Tarquinius regnavit in primis days. Columbus fuit in America in primo day.

B. The tape will give first one sentence in Latin, then another of very similar meaning.

Add to the second sentence a word in the ablative that will make it mean almost the same as the first sentence. Sample. Galli non habuerunt pecuniam. Galli non vicerunt...pecunia. ----Galli non habuerunt naves. Galli non venerunt ...Romani habuerunt fortitudinem. Romani fuerunt magni.... Galli etiam habuerunt fortitudinem. Galli fuerunt magni.... Galli non habuerunt ignem. Galli non ceperunt urbem....Anseres habuerunt vocem magnam. Anseres exclamaverunt Romani fecerunt consilia. Romani fuerunt boni.... Galli non fecerunt consilia. Galli fuerunt mali.... Cincinnatus non habuit ignem. Cincinnatus non vicit.... Cincinnatus non habuit pecuniam. Cincinnatus non vicit.... Cincinnatus habuit fortitudinem. Cincinnatus vicit.... Columbus habuit naves. Columbus venit ad Americam.... Galli habuerunt exercitus multos. Galli venerunt.... Romani amaverunt pugnas. Romani boni fuerunt....

C. Now the tape will give the completed sentences of this last set. Translate each sentence.

8. Let us practice our objective endings: You will hear a Latin sentence with one expression in English. Repeat the whole sentence in Latin: Maria audivit the sailor. Maria audivit the sailors. Porci audiverunt the lamb. Porci audiverunt the lambs. Nautae vicerunt the king. Nautae vicerunt the kings. Regina vidit the senate. Regina vidit the senates. Exercitus habuit the thing. Exercitus habuit the things. Rex habuit power. Plebs scivit the law. Patricii sciverunt the laws. Now for some subject endings: The man venit in urbem. The men venerunt in urbem. The citizen fuit in senatu. The citizens fuerunt in senatu. The girl amavit nautas. The girls amaverunt nautas. The senate scivit leges. The day fuit malus. Now for some practice, with prepositions: Maria venit into the city. Maria remansit in the city. Ignis venit onto the bridge. Nautae venerunt to the queens. Porci fuerunt in the forum. Milites fuerunt in the wars. Navis fuit in the sea. Naves fuerunt in the seas. Now some ablatives without prepositions: Romani fuerunt boni at planning. Galli non venerunt in ships. Galli fuerunt magni in bravery. Romani non vicerunt by money. Romani fuerunt multi in number. Romani bella habuerunt in the first days. Galli non vicerunt by fire. Now for a bit of a variety. Each sentence will have one expression in English--repeat the whole sentence in Latin: The queens audiverunt nautas. Mary amavit Marcum. Maria venit with the lamb. Senatus scivit the laws. Exercitus cepit the cities. Rex non remansit in the city. Rex non fuit bonus in planning. Senatus scivit the day. Senatus fuit bonus in the first days. Rex non amavit the truth. Romani fuerunt multi in number. Porci viderunt the lambs. The lambs amaverunt porcos. Porci non fuerunt in the senate.

9. The tape will give first one sentence in Latin, then another that is similar except that you will need a word in it meaning "to hear, to do," etc. Say the second sentence in Latin, with the word filled in: Sample: Marcus audivit Mariam. Marcus potuit Mariam...audire.--- Marcus amavit Mariam. Marcus voluit Mariam.... Horatius cecidit in aquam. Horatius voluit in aquam.... Senatus creavit Dictatorem. Senatus voluit Dictatorem.... Isabella dedit pecuniam. Isabella potuit pecuniam....Romani ceperunt urbem. Romani potuerunt urbem....Agnus dixit baa. Agnus potuit baa.... Columbus habuit naves. Columbus voluit naves....Romani fecerunt naves. Romani potuerunt naves.... Romani regem expulerunt. Romani voluerunt regem.... Anseres exclamaverunt. Anseres potuerunt....Marcus fuit bonus. Marcus voluit bonus....

10. A. Again, the tape will give first one sentence in Latin, then another similar one, except that in it you will need a word meaning "to come, to see" etc. Repeat the second sentence with the word filled in.---- Rex non remansit in urbe. Rex non potuit in urbe.... Rex regnavit. Rex potuit.... Romani paraverunt multa consilia. Romani voluerunt multa consilia.... Exercitus venit in multa pericula. Exercitus voluit in multa pericula.... Senatus misit exercitum in multa pericula. Senatus potuit exercitum.... Columbus invenit Americam. Columbus voluit Americam.... Romani iecerunt ignem. Romani voluerunt ignem.... Senatus scivit multa consilia. Senatus potuit multa consilia.... Senatus scripsit leges bonas. Senatus potuit leges bonas.... Horatius stetit in ponte. Horatius potuit in ponte.... Naves venerunt in mare. Naves voluerunt in mare.... Marcus vidit Mariam. Marcus voluit Mariam....

B. To practice our neuter plurals, let us again use two sentences. In the first one, we will have the singular of a neuter noun-- in the second fill in the same noun in the plural. Sample: Romani habuerunt bellum. Romani habuerunt multa... bella.---- Senatus fecit consilium. Senatus fecit multa.... Romani habuerunt forum. Romani habuerunt multa.... Exercitus venit in periculum. Exercitus venit in multa.... Naves venerunt in mare . Naves venerunt in multa....

Romani habuerunt nomen bonum. Romani habuerunt multa bona.... Cincinnatus non amavit bellum. Cincinnatus non amavit multa....

11. Note to teacher: Before taking section A., carry out the first parts of the exercise indicated in the manual, p. 18, that is, explain grammatical gender, put up table of bonus on board, go through Exerceamus in the book and have them give the three facts about each pair (is it masc. fem. or neuter? is it singular or plural? is it nom., obj. or abl.?)

A. In each sentence, we will have a noun and an adjective -- but each adjective will be given in two forms, one correct, one wrong. Repeat the noun with the correct form of the adjective. Then listen to the correct answer on the tape --- Sample: Agnus vidit porcum malum, malam. Answer: porcum malum. First, we will take just the objective endings.--- Maria habuit scholam bonum, bonam. Romani non habuerunt scholas bonas, bonos. Agnus amavit porcos bonos, bonas. --- But the spelling of the endings is not always the same: Maria vidit urbem bonam, bonum. Maria vidit urbes bonos, bonas. Columbus habuit navem bonam, bonum. Columbus habuit naves bonos, bonas. Columbus habuit nautam bonam, bonum. Columbus habuit nautas bonos, bonas. Romani habuerunt bella multos, multa. Viderunt pericula magnos, magna. Now some subject endings: Regina bona, bonus venit. Reginae bonae, boni venerunt. Agnus bona, bonus venit. Porcus malum, malus venit. Bellum magnum, magna venit. Agni boni, bonae venerunt. Porci mala, mali venerunt. Periculum est magna, magnum. Nautae bonae, boni venerunt. Romani boni, bonae pugnaverunt. Cives multae, multi pugnaverunt. Veritas est bona, bonus. Ager est bonus, bonum. Agri sunt mali, mala. Now some ablatives: Maria venit cum agno bona, bono. Venit cum agnis bonis, bonas. Fuit in schola bona, bono. Fuerunt in foro magna, magno. Fuerunt in periculis multa, multis. Venit cum civibus bonibus, bonis. Exclamaverunt voce magna, magno. Exclamaverunt vocibus magnibus, magnis. Fuerunt in urbibus magnas, magnis.

B. Now we shall have some sentences in which you should add the proper form of bonus to the object. Sample: Vidit agnum... bonum.--- Vidit agnos... Vidit terram... Vidit terras... Vidit reginam... Vidit reginas... Vidit porcum Vidit porcos... Vidit virum... Vidit viros.... Vidit agros... Vidit agrum... Vidit exercitum... Vidit exercitus... Vidit nautam... Vidit nautas... Vidit regem... Vidit reges... Vidit urbem... Vidit urbes... Vidit legem... Vidit leges... Vidit potestatem ... Vidit potestates... Vidit navem... Vidit naves...

C. Now more of the same, but we will use the ablative.--- Venit cum agno... Venit cum agnis ... Fuit in terra... Fuit in terris... Venit cum regina... Venit cum reginis... Venit cum porco... Venit cum porcis... Venit cum viro... Venit cum viris... Fuit in agro... Fuit in agris... Fuit in exercitu... Fuit in exercitibus. Venit cum nauta... Venit cum nautis... Venit cum rege... Venit cum regibus... Fuit in urbe... Fuit in urbibus... Venit cum lege... Venit cum legibus... Venit cum potestate... Venit cum potestatibus... Venit in navi... Venit in navibus...

D. Now in the nominative: In urbe est agnus... Sunt agni... Est regina... Sunt reginae... Est porcus... Sunt porci... Est vir... Sunt viri... Est ager... Sunt agri... Est exercitus... sunt exercitus... Est nauta... Sunt nautae... Est rex... Sunt reges... Est lex... Sunt leges... Est potestas ... Sunt potestates... Est navis... Sunt naves... Terra est... Terrae sunt... Urbs est... Urbes sunt...

12. Repeat all the tape exercises of lesson 11.

13. A. In each sentence, we will have a noun and an adjective-- but each adjective will be given in two forms, one correct, one wrong. Repeat the noun with the correct form of the adjective. Then listen to the correct answer-- Sample: Agnus vidit porcum fortis fortem. Answer: porcum fortem.-- First, the objective endings:-- Hannibal habuit milites acres, acros. Habuit militem acre, acrem. Vidit cives feroces, feroces. Amaverunt pugnam acram, acrem. Amavit pugnas acres, acras. Habuit odium acre, acrem. Habuerunt bella ferocia, ferocia. Viderunt mare ferox, feroce. Viderunt ignem acrum, acrem. Habuerunt milites fortes, fortes. Vidit militem fortem, forte.

B. Now, some subject endings: Milites fuerunt acres, acris. Marcus fuit fortis, fortis. Exercitus fuit acer, acris. Regina fuit ferocis, ferox. Reginae fuerunt ferocae, feroces. Miles fuit ferox, ferocis.

C. Now some ablatives: Marcus venit cum militibus fortibus, fortis. Maria venit cum nauta forti, fortis. Marcus fuit in exercitu ferocu, feroci. Milites fuerunt in exercitibus acris, acris. Roma fuit magna militibus fortibus, fortis.

D. Now for some sentences all in Latin except for an adjective. Repeat the sentence, putting the adjective into Latin: Vidit regem brave. Answer: Vidit regem fortem.--- Vidit reges brave. Vidit cives sharp. Vidit civem sharp. Vidit agnum brave. Vidit porcos brave. Vidit bellum sharp. Vidit bella sharp. Vidit mare sharp. Vidit maria sharp. Vidit exercitum brave. Vidit exercitus brave. Vidit virum brave. Vidit viros brave. Vidit nautam sharp. Vidit nautas sharp. Vidit regem fierce. Vidit reges fierce. Vidit civem fierce. Vidit cives fierce. Vidit agnum fierce. Vidit porcos fierce. Vidit bellum fierce. Vidit bella fierce. Vidit mare fierce. Vidit maria fierce. Vidit exercitum fierce. Vidit exercitus fierce. Vidit virum fierce. Vidit viros fierce. Vidit nautam fierce. Vidit nautas fierce.

E. Now the same, but using the ablative: Venit cum rege brave. Venit cum regibus brave. Venit cum milite sharp. Venit cum militibus sharp. Venit cum agno fierce. Venit cum porcis fierce. Fuit in bello sharp. Fuit in bellis sharp. Fuit in mari fierce. Fuit in maribus fierce. Fuit in exercitu sharp. Fuit in exercitibus sharp. Venit cum viro brave. Venit cum viris brave. Venit cum nauta sharp. Venit cum nautis sharp.

F. Now for the nominative: In urbe est rex brave. Sunt reges brave. Est civis sharp. Sunt cives sharp. Est agnus fierce. Sunt porci fierce. Est bellum sharp. Sunt bella sharp. Mare est fierce. Maria sunt fierce. Exercitus est sharp. Exercitus sunt sharp. Viri sunt brave. Vir est brave. Nautae sunt sharp. Nauta est sharp.

14. Note to teacher: There are 25 passive participles in this table. For tape work, we shall use the first 9 in this lesson, then 8 more each in the next two lessons.

A. Again we will work with pairs of sentences, both meaning the same. The tape will give the first of the pair, and part of the second. You complete the second, then listen for the answer. Sample: Maria vidit Marcum. Marcus... visus est.--- Maria amavit Marcum. Marcus.... Porcus audivit agnum. Agnus... Milites acceperunt imperatorem. Imperator.... Maria cepit Marcum. Marcus.... Senatus Dictatorem creavit. Dictator.... Marcus dedit porcum. Porcus... Romani regem expulerunt. Rex.... But now, we must begin to watch for different genders on the participles -- you cannot use amatus with Maria!--- Marcus amavit Mariam. Maria... Imperator dedit aquam. Aqua.... Agnus dixit baa. Baa... Carthago dedit aurum. Aurum.... Hannibal cepit urbem. Urbs... Rex accepit pecuniam. Pecunia. . . .

Now the tape will give both parts of each sentence in Latin. Translate each part.

B. Here are some sentences, with part in English. Repeat the whole sentence in Latin. But notice that some of these are passive, others are active. Sample: Exercitus Romanus was captured. Answer: Exercitus Romanus captus est. --- Imperator Punicus captured exercitum. Maria amata est. Marcus loved Mariam. Marcus was loved. Maria loved Marcum. Porcus was heard. Agnus heard porcum. Agnus etiam was heard. Porcus heard agnos. Pecunia was given. Regina gave pecuniam.

15. A. Here are more pairs of sentences like those we had yesterday. Romani miserunt Marcum. Marcus.... Posuerunt aurum in naves. Aurum Romani gesserunt bellum. Bellum.... Nautae fecerunt naves. Naves.... Milites habuerunt cibum. Cibum.... Columbus invenit Americam. America.... Nautae paraverunt naves. Naves.... Georgius Washington iecit pecuniam. Pecunia....

B. Now let us fill out our sentences a bit more. How do we say by whom? A quo -- So the tape will make a statement, then ask a question-- then you answer it in Latin, making use of the passive form and a phrase with a or ab, such as A Marco. Here is a sample: Marcus amavit Mariam. A quo est Maria amata? Answer: Maria amata est a Marco.--- Senatus misit legatos. A quo sunt legati missi? Georgius Washington iecit pecuniam. A quo est pecunia iacta? Imperator paravit naves. A quo sunt naves paratae? Columbus invenit Americam. A quo est America inventa? Agnus habuit cibum. A quo est cibus habitus? Marcus fecit navem. A quo est navis facta? Imperator gessit bellum. A quo est bellum gestum? Marcus posuit aurum in naves. A quo est aurum positum?

Now the tape will give the 1st and 3rd parts of each example from the last group. Translate them.

16. Here are some pairs of sentences. The first time you go over them, just fill in the verb in the second sentence, without adding a phrase with ab. The second time around, give both the passive verb and the phrase: Sample: Maria amavit agnum. Answer: Agnus amatus est -- add second time: a Maria.--- Romani promiserunt pacem. Pax... Legati rogaverunt Cincinnatum. Cincinnatus... Plebs scivit legem. Lex.... Senatores scripserunt legem. Lex... Horatius Romam

servavit. Roma.... Porci viderunt agnum. Agnus.... Hannibal vicit Sempronium. Sempronius... Senatus fecit consilia bona. Bona consilia... Punici gesserunt bella acria. Acria bella... Senatus misit legatos feroces. Legati feroces.... Milites acres habuerunt cibos. Cibi... Senatus iecit multam pecuniam. Multa pecunia....Nautae fortes invenerunt Americam. America.... Nauta bonus amavit Mariam. Maria... Marcus audivit porcos malos. Porci mali.... Isabella dedit pecuniam multam. Multa pecunia.... Milites fortes acceperunt cibum. Cibus....

Now the tape will give both the active and the passive with agent. Translate both forms.

17. A. Listen to the sentence. It begins with a postquam, quia, or quando clause. Turn these clauses into ablative absolutes. Sample: Postquam agnus visus est, Maria laeta fuit. Answer: Agno viso... (do not bother to repeat rest of sentence)-- tape will omit it too after the first one). --- Postquam pax facta est, milites laeti fuerunt. Postquam Saguntum captum est. Postquam Marcus missus est. Postquam agnus expulsus est. Postquam porci capti sunt. Postquam frumentum positum est in naves. Postquam Roma servata est. Postquam Fabius rogatus est. Postquam America inventa est. Postquam pecunia iacta est trans Potomac. Postquam urbs capta est. Postquam agnus visus est. Postquam agni visi sunt. Postquam Romani victi sunt. Quia pax facta est. Quia Saguntum captum est. Quia Scipio missus est. Quia agnus expulsus est. Quia porci capti sunt. Quia frumentum positum est in naves. Quia Roma servata est. Quia Fabius rogatus est. Quia America inventa est. Quando pecunia iacta est. Quando urbs capta est. Quando agni visi sunt. Quando Romani victi sunt.

B. Here are some very similar examples, but you will need to rearrange a bit more. Sample: Quia Mariam vidit, Marcus laetus fuit. Answer: Maria visa.....-- Quia pecuniam acceperunt, milites laeti fuerunt. Quia Punicos vicerunt. Quia navem ceperunt. Quia naves ceperunt. Quia Fabium viderunt, Quia navem servaverunt, Quia naves servaverunt. Quia dictatorem acceperunt. Quia Saguntum ceperunt. Quia Marcum audiverunt. Quia Fabium invenerunt, Quia Mariam servaverunt. Quia agnum iecerunt in flumen. Quia Tarquinium expulerunt. Quia Etruscos expulerunt. Quia frumentum posuerunt in naves. Now the tape will give the Latin answers to this last set. Translate each absolute in two ways, first, in the crude form, e.g., "Mary having been seen." then in any of the smoother forms.

C. Note to teacher: Use these on board first -- then, on tape also.-- Here are some sentences in which we cannot use an ablative absolute. How do we know? First, we try to change a clause into the "having been ____" form in English. Then we look at the noun in the phrase-- if it means the same person or thing as the subject or object of the body of the sentence, we must not put the phrase into the ablative. INSTEAD, PUT IT INTO NOMINATIVE OR OBJECTIVE, and so let it replace the subject or object.

1. After they captured Marcus, the soldiers sent him to the general.-- Marcus having been captured.-- They sent Marcus having been captured to the general. Miserunt Marcum captum ad imperatorem. 2. After he saw Mary, Marcus loved her. -- Mary having been seen -- Marcus loved Mary having been seen. Marcus amavit Mariam visam. 3. After Scipio saw Hannibal, he conquered him.-- Hannibal having been seen -- Scipio conquered Hannibal having been seen. Scipio vicit Hannibalem visum. 4. After they captured Marcus, he was sent to the general -- Marcus having been captured.-- Marcus having been captured was sent to the general. Marcus captus missus est. 5. After Mary was seen, she was loved by Marcus -- Mary having been seen -- Mary having been seen was loved by Marcus. Maria visa amata est a Marco. 6. After Hannibal was seen by Scipio, he was conquered. -- Hannibal having been seen -- Hannibal having been seen was conquered by Scipio.-- Hannibal visus victus est a Scipione.

18. You will now hear two short sentences. They tell us whose something is. Incidentally, the word for Whose? is: Cuius? or, in plural: Quorum or Quarum? The second sentence is always a question. After it we answer, and use a possessive case. Sample: A Maria amatus est agnus. Cuius agnus est? Answer: Mariae agnus est. -- A Columbo accepta est pecunia. Cuius pecunia est? A Senatu habita est potestas. Cuius potestas est? A nautis factae sunt naves. Quorum naves sunt? A militibus positum est aurum. Quorum aurum est? A Romanis capta est urbs. Quorum urbs est. A Georgio Washington iacta est pecunia. Cuius pecunia est? Ab imperatore consilium factum est. Cuius consilium est? A rege exercitus missus est. Cuius exercitus est? A nauta puella amata est. Cuius puella est? A civibus leges factae sunt. Quorum leges sunt? Ab imperatoribus consilia facta sunt. Quorum consilia sunt? Naves habuerunt imperatores. Quorum imperatores sunt? -- And now, a little variety. Sample: Quid odit agnus?

Porcum odit agnus.-- and you say: Habuit odium porci.--- Quid odit nauta? Porcos odit nauta. Habuit odium... Quid odit Marcus? Agnum odit Marcus. Habuit odium... Quid odit Maria? Scholam odit Maria. Habuit odium... Quid odit pons? Ignem odit pons. Habuit odium... Quid odit vir malus? Veritatem odit vir malus. Habuit odium... Quid oderunt cives? Bellum oderunt cives. Habuerunt odium... Quid odit rex? Cives odit rex. Habuit odium... Quid odit ignis? Aquam odit ignis. Habuit odium...

19. A. Listen to the sentence. Then repeat it, except that you will substitute the proper form of ille for the object. Sample: Marcus vidit Mariam. Answer: Marcus vidit illam.--Hannibal non vicit Romam. Columbus accepit pecuniam. Senatus habuit potestatem. Nautae fecerunt naves. Senatus fecit consilium. Marcus odit agnum. Cives oderunt bella. Marcus vidit nautas. Marcus amavit porcos. Imperator fecit consilia. Now the same, but substitute ille for the subject: Marcus vidit Mariam. Columbus accepit pecuniam. Navis accepit nautas. Naves fuerunt in mari. Porci viderunt agnum. Mare fuit ferox. Consilia sunt bona. Leges sunt bonae. Schola est magna. Now substitute ille for nouns in the ablative, even if the nouns come in an ablative absolute. Venit cum Columbo. Venerunt cum militibus. Agnus amatus est a Maria. Legati missi sunt a senatu. Cibus acceptus est a militibus. Milites sunt in insidiis. Agni sunt in agris. Viri boni sunt in senatu. Veritas est in fabula. Navis est in mari. Naves sunt in maribus. Pecunia accepta ... Agno viso ... Sagunto capto... Consiliis acceptis... Militibus vocatis... Responso audito... Oratione habita... Romanis victis...

B. Add ille to every noun in the following sentences. Sample: Milites viderunt agnos. Answer: Illi milites viderunt illos agnos.--- Viderunt frumentum. Milites venerunt. Feminae etiam venerunt. Locus est magnus. Frumentum est bonum. Acceperunt cibos. Viderunt nautam. Etiam viderunt reginam. Venerunt cum nautis. Regina etiam venit. Amaverunt leges. Venerunt cum regina. Fuerunt in urbe. Pugnaverunt in bello.

20. A. Here are some clauses with postquam, quia, quando. Change them to ablative absolutes, but instead of the noun, use the proper form of ille. Sample: Postquam agnus visus est ... Answer: Illo viso.--- Quia responsum acceptum est ... Postquam capilli dati sunt ... Quia pars victa est ... Quia nemo vocatus est ... Quia locus deletus est ... Postquam schola aedificata est.. Quia feminam viderunt ... Quia locum invenerunt... Quia consilia fecerunt... Quando frumentum viderunt... Quando insidias invenerunt.... Quia iter fecerunt ... Quia orationem habuit...

B. How do you say: Mary's place. Part of the soldiers. The power of the citizens. The hair of the women. The speech of Marcus. The answer of the men. Hatred of the law. The end of the story. The power of the senate. The end of the days. The end of the thing. The men of the armies.

21. A. Add hic to every noun in the following sentences. Sample: Milites viderunt agnos. Answer: Hi milites viderunt hos agnos.-- Viderunt frumentum. Senatores venerunt. Feminae etiam venerunt. Servus est magnus. Frumentum est bonum. Acceperunt servos. Viderunt nautam. Etiam viderunt reginam. Venerunt cum senatoribus. Regina etiam venit. Amaverunt naves. Venerunt cum regina. Fuerunt in urbe. Pugnaverunt in bello. Substitute hic for the object: Sample: Marcus vidit Mariam. Answer: Marcus vidit hanc. Marcus vidit reginam. Senatores acceperunt pecuniam. Marcus habuit misericordiam. Romani tenuerunt urbes. Senatus proposuit consilium. Maria amavit agnum. Servi oderunt bella. Servus interfecit nautas. Senatores amaverunt porcos. Imperator fecit consilia. Now substitute hic for the subject. Servus vidit Marcum. Navis accepit frumentum. Feminae fuerunt in navibus. Servi viderunt porcum. Bellum fuit ferox. Consilia erant magna. Veritates erant magnae. Regina est magna. Now substitute hic for nouns in the ablative, even if the nouns come in an abl. abs. Venit cum servo. Venerunt cum senatoribus. Marcus interfectus est a regina. Legati missi sunt a senatu. Misericordia accepta est a militibus. Servi erant in insidiis. Senatores erant in agris. Servo viso... Regina interfecta... Marco capto... Equitibus acceptis ... Senatoribus interfectis... Agno audito... Oratione habita... Consiliis propositis...

B. For this practise we will need to use two new words: Heri, meaning yesterday; and antea, meaning before. We will use two part sentences. In the first part we hear that something happened to someone yesterday, in the second part we fill in the form to say that it happened to someone else even before. Sample: Heri Paulus interfectus est; antea Marcus... Answer:

interfectus erat,--- Heri Paulus expulsus est; antea... Heri hoc consilium propositum est; antea illud consilium.... Heri Etrusci victi sunt; antea Galli... Heri haec regina audita est; antea illa regina.... Heri haec naves factae sunt; antea illae naves... Heri hi visi sunt; antea illi ... Heri haec promissa sunt; antea illa ...

Now the tape will give the completed forms of the last set of sentences. Translate them.

22. For this practice we will need to use again the word heri from yesterday meaning "yesterday", and also hodie, meaning "today". Again we will have two part sentences, with the second part to be filled in with the present form of a verb. Sample: Heri Maria amavit Marcum; hodie Maria Paulum... Answer: amat,--- Heri Marcus hoc dixit; hodie illud... Heri Marcus pecuniam habuit; hodie pecuniam non ... Heri Paulus orationem habuit; hodie Marcus orationem... Heri agnus in schola exclamavit; hodie porcus... Heri senatus creavit Cincinnatum dictatorem; hodie senatus Marcum dictatorem... Heri senatus misit Paulum; hodie senatus Marcum... Heri Marcus monstravit Mariam; hodie Marcus reginam... Heri senatus expulit Marcum; hodie senatus Paulum... Heri imperator delevit hoc; hodie imperator illud... Heri hic vocavit Marcum; hodie ille Marcum... Heri imperator iussit Marcum discedere; hodie Paulum discedere... Heri nauta aedificavit hanc navem; hodie nauta illam navem... Heri imperator Etruscos vidit; hodie imperator Gallos...

23. This will be the same sort of practice as we had in the last lesson, but today we will use plurals.--- Heri Romani expulerunt Tarquinium; hodie Romani Gallos.... Heri senatores audiverunt Marcum; hodie senatores Paulum... Heri Romani Fabium amaverunt; hodie Romani Scipionem... Heri milites Gallos viderunt; hodie milites Etruscos... Heri nautae aurum acceperunt; hodie nautae frumentum... Heri milites Marcum ceperunt; hodie milites Paulum... Heri hi senatores pacem promiserunt; hodie hi bellum... Heri milites illum interfecerunt; hodie milites hunc... Heri cives pacem voverunt; hodie bellum... Heri senatores illud proposuerunt; hodie senatores hoc... Heri illi ceciderunt; hodie hi... Heri hi remanserunt; hodie illi ... Heri reges regnaverunt; hodie consules... Heri feminae capillos dederunt; hodie feminae cibos...

24. A. Here are some pairs of sentences. The first of a pair uses pluperfect passive: in the second, the tables are turned-- and so fill in a present active. Again we will use antea -- before. Sample: Antea Romani expulsi erant a Gallis; hodie Romani Gallos... Answer: expellunt,--- Antea Marcus servatus erat a Paulo; hodie Marcus Paulum... Antea multi Romani interfecti erant a Gallis; hodie Romani Gallos... Antea hi viri vocati erant a nautis; hodie nautas... Antea exercitus Romanus deletus erat ab Hannibale; hodie exercitus Romanus Hannibalem... Antea hic rex depositus erat a Marco; hodie hic rex Marcum... Antea haec puella missa erat a Marco; hodie haec puella Marcum... Antea nautae tenti erant a militibus; hodie milites nautae... Antea Marcus captus erat a Gallis; hodie Marcus Gallos... Antea Maria amata erat a Marco; hodie Maria Marcum... Antea hi agni inventi erant a porcis; hodie hi agni porcos... Antea Marcus in flumen iactus erat a Paulo; hodie Marcus Paulum in flumen... Antea Romani victi erant a Carthaginensibus; hodie Romani Carthaginenses...

Now the tape will give the completed forms of this last set of sentences. Translate them.

B. Add the proper form of hic to the first noun in the following sentences: Sample: Romani expulsi Gallos vincunt. Answer: Hi Romani expulsi Gallos vincunt. Romani amanti aurum. Auro accepto, laetus erat. Filius amat patrem. Dubium est magnum. Servis vocatis, laetus erat. Vir vocat senatorem. Dubia sunt magna. A senatoribus vocatus erat. Caput est calidum. Consuetudo erat bona. Orationem audivit. Venerunt navibus. Vicerunt insidiis.

25. A. Here are some three part sentences. In the second, substitute the proper form of is for the object or for a word in the ablative. In the third substitute the proper form of idem. Sample: Marcus vidit Caesarem. Marcus vidit eum. Paulus vidit eundem. --- Marcus vocavit Mariam. Marcus vocavit... Paulus vocavit... Marcus aedificat navem. Marcus aedificat... Paulus aedificat... Marcus infundit aurum. Marcus infundit... Paulus infundit. Marcus punit filium. Marcus punit ... Paulus punit... Marcus evadit ex schola. Marcus evadit ex... Paulus evadit ex... Marcus rapit frumentum. Marcus rapit... Paulus rapit... Marcus evadit cum Maria. Marcus evadit cum... Paulus evadit cum... Marcus debet esse in foro. Marcus debet esse in... Paulus debet esse in... Marcus delevit consuetudinem. Marcus delevit... Paulus delevit... Maria discessit cum Marco. Maria discessit cum ... Paulus discessit cum... Marcus interfecit equites. Marcus interfecit...

Paulus interfecit... Marcus fregit capita. Marcus fregit... Paulus fregit... Marcus navigat cum senatoribus. Marcus navigat cum... Paulus navigat cum... Marcus fuit in itineribus. Marcus fuit in ... Paulus fuit in... Marcus delevit potestates. Marcus delevit... Paulus delevit... Marcus fuit in navibus. Marcus fuit in... Paulus fuit in...

B. Now for more three part sentences, but this time, substitute is and idem for the subject. We will put the subject last, for convenience in fill-ins. Sample: Mariam vidit Marcus. Mariam vidit is. Mariam vidit idem.--- Paulum tenuit Marcus. Paulum tenuit... Paulum tenuit... Pecuniam rapiunt milites. Pecuniam rapiunt... Pecuniam rapiunt... Ex urbe discessit femina. Ex urbe discessit... Ex urbe discessit... Ignem timuerunt puellae. Ignem timuerunt... Ignem timuerunt... Inventum est frumentum. Inventum est... Inventum est... Facta sunt consilia. Facta sunt... Facta sunt... Audita est oratio. Audita est... Audita est ... In urbem venerunt viri. In urbem venerunt... In urbem venerunt...

26. Here are some two part sentences, but we shall go over each pair twice -- the second time around, you repeat the second part, but substitute a relative for the first noun. Sample: Marcus vidit Mariam. Maria habuit agnum. Marcus vidit Mariam. Answer: quae habuit agnum. Of course, the relative will not always be the subject. Watch to see what case the noun is that turns into the relative!-- Marcus habuit servum. Servus erat bonus. Marcus habuit servum... Marcus punivit filium. Filius erat malus. Marcus punivit filium... Marcus vocavit Mariam. Mariam amavit agnus. Marcus vocavit Mariam... Marcus proposuit consilium. Consilium amavit senatus. Marcus proposuit consilium... Marcus evasit ex urbe. Urbs erat in Italia. Marcus evasit ex urbe... Marcus evadit ex urbe. In urbe erat Maria. Marcus evadit ex urbe in... Marcus monstravit milites. Milites interfecerat Hannibal. Marcus monstravit milites... Nautae amaverunt naves. Navibus in Italiam venerant. Marcus discessit cum militibus. Cum militibus venerat Marcus discessit cum militibus cum... Marcus delevit urbes. Urbes odit, Marcus delevit urbes... Marcus vidit omnia flumina. Flumina erant in Italia. Marcus vidit omnia flumina... Marcus amavit omnes puellas. Puellae erant in schola. Marcus amavit omnes puellas... Maria vocavit Marcum. Marcum in schola vidit. Maria vocavit Marcum... Marcus vicit in omnibus bellis. In bellis pugnavit. Marcus vicit in omnibus bellis in... Mithradates infudit aurum. Aurum erat calidum. Mithradates infudit aurum... Senatus expulit viros. Viri mali erant. Senatus expulit viros... Senatus audivit responsa. Responsa fecit Marcus. Senatus audivit responsa... Marcus misit servum. Cum servo venerat. Marcus misit servum cum... Horatius odit flumen. In flumine erat. Horatius odit flumen in...

27. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the second sentence, substitute the proper form of quidam for the first noun, whatever case it may be in. Sample: Non viderunt Marcum. Viderunt alium... Answer: quendam. Romani non fugerunt. Fugerunt alii... Maria non timuit. Timuit alia... Non vicerunt Gallos. Vicerunt alios... Naves Romanae non sunt raptae. Raptae sunt aliae... Non evaserunt ex hac urbe. Evaserunt ex alia... Non deleverunt has urbes. Deleverunt alias... Non proponunt haec consilia. Proponunt alia... Non promittunt hoc auxilium. Promittunt aliud... Hoc responsum non est auditum. Auditum est aliud... Marcus non abest. Abest alius... Non amavit Mariam. Amavit aliam... Non cum Marco navigavit. Navigavit cum alio... Non fecit iter cum his nautis. Fecit iter cum aliis... Non haec bella magna fuerunt. Fuerunt magna alia... Non fuerunt in his urbibus. Fuerunt in aliis... Veritas non est in hoc responso. Veritas est in alio...

B. Here are some English sentences containing words like himself, herself, themselves, etc. Some of them require ipse in Latin, others require se. After hearing each sentence, give the correct Latin word, in the right form. Sample: He saw Marcus himself. Answer: ipsum--- Marcus himself came. Mary herself came. The Romans themselves departed. The forum itself was captured. The sailors themselves sailed. The women themselves broke it. The answers themselves were not true. Mary came herself. The Romans wanted it themselves. The sailors were there themselves. The women broke it themselves. They saw Mary herself. She killed Caesar himself. He punished the senators themselves. He destroyed the cities themselves. He knew the answers themselves. They expelled Cato himself. He came with Mary herself. Mary came with Marcus himself. He came with the senators themselves. She was in the cities themselves.--- Marcus killed himself. Mary hated herself. The Romans loved themselves. The women punished themselves. The men worked for themselves. Caesar worked for himself. Mary built a house for herself. The women built for themselves.

C. Here are some more sentences for ipse and se-- but they are a bit mixed now -- Marcus himself came. Marcus came himself. Marcus saw himself. She hated herself. She made it herself. He worked for himself. She came with Caesar himself. He loves himself. He loves her himself. He himself loves her.

28. Repeat the exercises of lessons 25, 26, 27.

29. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the first we will have an active form.. In the second, fill in the proper passive form. Then translate the filled in sentences. Sample: Marcus vincit. Paulus... Answer: vincitur.--- Roma delet Carthaginem. Carthago... Ille amat Mariam. Maria ipsa... Mithradates infundit aurum. Aurum... Marcus ipse frangit vinculum. Vinculum... Hic punit filium. Ille filius... Marcus capit eundum virum. Idem vir... Agnus audit porcum. Porcus ipse... Quidam viri deponunt reges. Reges... Iidem viri tenent milites. Milites... Nautae boni rogant illos. Illi ... Senatores audiunt haec. Haec a senatoribus... Maria accipit praemia. Praemia a Maria... Agni audiunt porcos. Porci ab agnis.... Romani pericula provident. Pericula a Romanis ... Magister ducit eos in scholam. Ei in scholam.. Magister punit eosdem. Eidem a magistro... Marcus sperat consulatum. Consulatus a Marco... Maria promittit amorem. Amor a Maria... Marcus non timet proelium. Proelium a Marco non ... Vir malus se interficit. Vir malus a se ipso...

B. Here are some more two part sentences. In the first, we have an active infinitive. In the second, fill in a passive infinitive. Then translate the filled in sentences. Sample: Marcus vult amare Mariam. Maria vult... Answer: amari.-- Senatus non vult revocare Sullam. Sulla non vult... Magister potest audire Marcum. Marcus potest... Cincinnatus debet servare Romam. Roma debet... Scipio potest delere urbem. Urbs potest... Caesar ipse potest gerere bellum. Bellum potest... Magister debet punire eandem puellam. Eadem puella debet... Maria amat videre eum. Is amat... Romani possunt regem expellere. Rex a Romanis potest... Milites debent has urbes capere. Hae urbes debent... Marcus potest habere potestatem. Potestas a Marco potest... Senatus debet revocare quosdam. Quidam debent a senatu....

30. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, fill in a dative. Sample: Maria accipit pecuniam. Pecunia datur ... Answer: Mariae.- - - Caesar audit hoc. Hoc dicitur. . . Marcus vidit urbem. Urbes monstratur. . . Regina accipit consilium. Consilium datur. . . Pauperes accipiunt agros. Agri dantur. Puellae vident naves. Naves monstrantur. . . Servi sperant pecuniam. Pecunia promittitur . . . Senatus audit haec. Haec explicantur . . . Exercitus accipiunt praemia. Praemia dantur. . . Nautae audiunt haec. Haec dicuntur . . . Reges accipiunt cibum. Cibus datur. . . Viri vident proelia. Proelia monstrantur. . .

B. Here are some sentences, each with a to phrase. But in some the dative is needed, in others, ad with the objective. Repeat the whole sentence in Latin-- Redeunt to the city. Monstrant urbem to Mary. Veniunt to the general. Explicant rem to the general. Dicunt veritatem to the king. Iter faciunt to the king. Revocant Hannibalem to Africa. Ducunt Mariam to school. Monstrant haec to the teacher. Inimicus est to Caesar. Navigant to the city. Dant pecuniam to the city.

31. A. Here are some two part sentences of similar meaning except that in second, we want to use another form of the deponent verb. Sample: Maria voluit sequi. Answer: Maria secuta est. Marcus voluit sequi. Marcus... Romani voluerunt sequi. Romani ... Feminae voluerunt sequi. Feminae ... Marcus potuit loqui. Marcus... Maria potuit loqui. Maria... Flumen non potuit loqui. Flumen non... Flumina non potuerunt loqui. Flumina non ... Porci potuerunt loqui. Porci ... Nautae potuerunt loqui. Nautae.. Feminae potuerunt loqui. Feminae.. Marcus debuit conari. Marcus... Maria debuit conari. Maria... Feminae debuerunt conari. Feminae... Milites debuerunt conari. Milites.... And now let us do a few with pluperfects: Marcus voluerat sequi. Marcus... Romani voluerant sequi. Romani... Feminae voluerant sequi. Feminae... Marcus potuerat loqui. Marcus.. Maria potuerat loqui. Maria... Flumen non potuerat loqui. Flumen non.. Flumina non potuerant loqui. Flumina non ... Nautae potuerant loqui. Nautae... Feminae potuerant loqui. Feminae... Milites voluerant conari. Milites...

B. How do you say that a man is going: To Rome. To Brundisium. To Capua. To Carthage. Is there any difference if you say: To Italy. To the province. To the river. To the ships. What difference is there if we say someone gave money: To Marcus. To Mary. To Caesar.--- And now, let us mix them up a bit-- in each sentence, translate only the phrase with to: He came to Rome. He came to Italy. He gave gold to Rome. He came to Caesar. He came to Brundisium. He gave money to Caesar. He gave money to Mary. He came to the province. He spoke to Caesar. He gave help to Caesar. He came to Caesar.

C. How do you say that a man is coming: From Rome. From Brundisium. From Capua. From Carthage. Is there any difference if you say: From Italy. From the province. From the river. From the ships.

D. Now let us talk about the vicinity. How do you say someone is coming or going: Sample: From the vicinity of Rome: Answer: A Roma.---- From the vicinity of Brundisium. From the vicinity of Capua. From the vicinity of Carthage. To the vicinity of Rome. To the vicinity of Brundisium. To the vicinity of Capua. To the vicinity of Carthage.

32. Repeat the exercises of the last three lessons.

33. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the second, use an imperfect instead of the compound verb form. Sample: Maria volebat venire. Answer: Maria veniebat.--- Marcus volebat amare. Marcus... Milites volebant exspectare. Milites... Fabius poterat eum tenere. Fabius eum... Milites poterant urbes delere. Milites urbes... Nuntii volebant hoc agere. Nuntii hoc... Soror volebat hoc petere. Soror hoc ... Nautae volebant fugere. Nautae... Dux non volebat fugere. Dux non ... Cives volebant portas aperire. Cives portas... Porcus non volebat agnum audire. Porcus agnum non ... Caesar poterat oppidum capere. Caesar oppidum... Sempronius non poterat periculum praevidere. Sempronius periculum non ... Senatores non volebant Galliam dividere. Senatores Galliam non ... Agnus non poterat putare. Agnus non ... Nemo poterat haec explicare. Nemo haec... Milites non volebant se recipere. Milites se non ... Marcus volebat Mariam in matrimonium ducere. Marcus Mariam in matrimonium...

34. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the second, use an imperfect instead of the compound verb form. Sample: Maria volebat amari. Answer: Maria amabatur. Notice too that deponent verbs fit in here: Sample: Maria voluit sequi. Maria sequebatur.--- Marcus debebat moneri. Marcus... Marcus poterat reverti. Marcus... Maria poterat loqui. Maria ... Porta non volebat aperiri. Porta non ... Scriptor non volebat accusari. Scriptor non ... Gladius non poterat frangi. Gladius non... Dux non volebat duci. Dux non ... Porci non volebant mori. Porci non... Milites non volebant proficisci. Milites non... Nautae non poterant mitti. Nautae non ... Equites debebant moneri. Equites... Nuntii debebant audiri. Nuntii... Praemia debebant accipi. Praemia... Insidiae non poterant videri. Insidiae non ... Coniuratio non poterat praevideri. Coniuratio non ... Pax non poterat sperari. Pax non ... Haec non poterant aedificari. Haec non... Sorores non volebant conari. Sorores non... Vincula non poterant dividi. Vincula non ...

B. Here are some two part sentences to practice the possessive forms of pronouns. In the first sentence we will use the pronoun in some form. In the second, use the same pronoun in the possessive. Sample: Hic accepit pecuniam. Answer: Huius pecunia est.--- Ille fecit navem. Is habuit navem. Is habuit uxorem. Idem fecit responsum. Marcus ipse habuit porcum. Hi acceperunt gladios. Hae puellae acceperunt sorores. Illi habent duces. Illae habent reginam. Ei acceperunt potestatem. Eae acceperunt filios. Eidem habent magistros. Eaedam habent amicos. Milites ipsi acceperunt haec. Feminae ipsae acceperunt haec.

C. Here are some English sentences. Translate only the possessive word. Note that some require a form of suus, others, a form of eius etc. Mary saw his father. Mary saw her own father. The girls saw their own friend. The girl saw their friend. The man saw their general. The men saw their general. The man saw her friend. The man saw their friend. The man saw his own friend.

35. A. How do you say(in the nominative): a fighting soldier, the fighting soldiers, the destroying army, the destroying armies, the falling king, the falling kings, the fleeing man, the fleeing men, the punishing messenger, the punishing messengers, the dying man, the dying men, the returning general, the returning generals.

B. Now imagine that the following expressions come after vidit: He saw the fighting soldiers (now go through same list as in A).

C. Here are some sentences with quando, quia, and quamquam. Turn them into ablative absolutes with present participles. Of course, do not bother to repeat the rest of the sentences. Sample: Quando Caesar clamabat, milites laeti erant. Answer: Caesare clamante,--- Quia Caesar monebat... Quamquam Caesar non petebat... Quamquam dux accusabat... Quia dux revertebatur... Quamquam Maria loquebatur... Quamquam imperator sciebat... Quia rex regnabat... Quia Marcus videt... Quia agnus non venit... Quia Hannibal non vincit... Quamquam Paulus discedit.

D. Here, for review, are some that use passive participles-- same procedure. Quia Marcus visus est. Quamquam dux interfectus est. Quamquam Gallia divisa est. Quia agnus punitus est. Quia porta aperta est.

E. And now, here are some of each kind, that is, some that will need present active, some that need perfect passive participles: Quia Caesar veniebat. Quia Marcus vincebat. Quia Marcus victus est. Quamquam agnus visus est. Quando servus inventus est. Quamquam porcus exclamabat. Quamquam porta non aperta est. Quia Hannibal non vicit. Quando Fabius missus est. Quia oppidum captum est. Quia oppidum cadit. Quando praemia accepta sunt. Quia dux discessit.

Now the tape will give the Latin answers to this last set. Translate each absolute in two ways, first in the crude form , e.g., " with Caesar coming", then in any of the smoother forms.

36. Repeat the last three exercises.

37. A. Here are some two part sentences, using heri(yesterday) and hodie(today). In the second, we will use the future. Sample: Heri Marcus faciebat hoc. Hodie Paulus idem. Answer: faciet,--- Heri Maria putabat hoc. Hodie Regina idem. ... Heri Scipio Carthaginem debebat. Hodie Corinthum... Heri Sempronius Romanos ducebat. Hodie Fabius eos... Heri Marcus hos capiebat. Hodie Marcus illos... Heri imperator hunc puniebat. Hodie imperator illum... Heri Romani illas urbes capiebant. Hodie Romani has urbes... Heri nuntii hos homines accusabant. Hodie nuntii illos... Heri Marcus illud periculum praevidebat. Hodie Marcus hoc periculum... Heri Romani hoc petebant. Hodie Romani illud... Heri senatores illa audiebant. Hodie senatores haec... Heri Marcus in illa urbe erat. Hodie Marcus in hac urbe... Heri nautae erant cum Paulo. Hodie nautae cum Marco...

B. And now for some in the passive, including deponents,--- Heri Marcus revocabatur. Hodie Paulus... Heri Galli timebantur. Hodie Graeci... Heri illa agebantur. Hodie haec... Heri illi revertabantur. Hodie hi... Heri haec urbs debebatur. Hodie illa urbs... Heri hic homo dimittebatur. Hodie ille... Heri socii interficiebantur. Hodie Romani ipsi... Heri Caesar moriebatur. Hodie Brutus... Heri aurum accipiebatur a militibus. Hodie cibus a militibus.. Heri Marcus puniebatur. Hodie Paulus... Heri dux proficiscebatur. Hodie Marcus... Heri socii audiebantur. Hodie milites Romani... Heri agnus revertebatur. Hodie porcus... Heri Cato loquebatur. Hodie Cicero...

38. A.. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part we will say that someone "seems" to have done something or " is said" to have done something. Sample: Marcus fecit hoc hodie. Maria videtur heri hoc... Answer: fecisse,--- Marcus respondit hodie. Maria videtur heri... Marcus fugit hodie, Maria videtur heri... Marcus aperuit scholam hodie. Maria dicitur heri scholam... Marcus placuit Mariae hodie. Paulus videtur Mariae heri... Marcus liberavit agnum hodie. Maria dicitur agnum heri.. Cicero comprehendit viros malos hodie. Cato dicitur eos heri... Marcus legit epistolam hodie. Paulus dicitur epistolam heri... Marcus fuit in carcere hodie. Paulus dicitur in carcere heri... Marcus collegit socios hodie. Paulus videtur socios heri...

B. And now some of the same but with passive infinitives, including deponents. Notice that the endings must change a bit for Maria etc. Sample: Marcus reversus est hodie. Maria dicitur heri... Answer: reversa esse . (And we could make that plural too!) --- Marcus profectus est hodie. Maria dicitur heri... Maria locuta est hodie. Paulus dicitur heri... Catilina mortuus est hodie. Alius vir malus dicitur heri... Marcus ductus est in carcerem hodie. Paulus dicitur heri in carcerem... Marcus natus est hodie. Paulus dicitur heri... Marcus factus est consul hodie. Paulus dicitur consul heri... Caesar monitus est hodie.

Cicero dicitur heri... And now some plurals. Galli victi sunt hodie. Etrusci dicuntur heri... Viri mali interfecti sunt hodie. Viri boni dicuntur heri... Hae feminae locutae sunt hodie. Illae feminae dicuntur heri...

C. How do you say, in the singular: Who? Whose? Whom? With whom? Now in the plural: Who? Whose? Whom? With whom?

39. A. Here are some indirect statements with quod. Change each one into the new infinitive construction. First, some with present infinitives. Sample: Dicit quod Marcus navigat. Answer: Dicit Marcum navigare. -- Dicit quod Maria audit. Dicit quod Marcus rogat. Dicit quod Marcus videt. Dicit quod rex regnat. Dicit quod Maria remanet. Dicit quod Romani vident. Dicit quod Marcus vivit. Dicit quod Marcus fugit. Dicit quod Paulus abest,--- and now a little change: we will use dixit -- which will change the quod structure but not the infinitive structure. Dixit quod Marcus navigabat. Dixit quod Marcus rogabat. Dixit quod Marcus vidit. Dixit quod rex regnavit. Dixit quod Maria remansit. Dixit quod Romani vincebant. Dixit quod Marcus vivebat. Dixit quod Marcus fugiebat. Dixit quod Paulus aberat,--- And now some to use perfect infinitives. Dicit quod Marcus navigavit. Dicit quod Maria audivit. Dicit quod Marcus rogavit. Dicit quod Marcus vidit. Dicit quod rex regnavit. Dicit quod Maria remansit. Dicit quod Romani vicerunt. Dicit quod Marcus vixit. Dicit quod Marcus fugit. Dicit quod Paulus afuit,--- And now a little change: we will use dixit-- which will change the quod structure, but not the infinitive structure: Dixit quod Marcus navigaverat. Dixit quod Maria audiverat. Dixit quod Marcus rogaverat. Dixit quod Marcus viderat. Dixit quod rex regnaverat. Dixit quod Maria remanserat. Dixit quod Romani vicerant. Dixit quod Marcus vixerat. Dixit quod Marcus fugerat. Dixit quod Paulus afuerat.

B. Now let us do some of these from English to Latin--to answer, just give the two essential words, the objective and the infinitive. Sample: He says that Mary is coming Answer: Mariam venire,--- He says that Marcus is sailing. He says that Mary is hearing. He says that Marcus asks. He says that Marcus sees. He says that the king is reigning. He says that Mary remains. He says that the Romans are conquering. He says that Marcus is living. He says that Marcus is fleeing. He says that Paulus is absent. He said that Mary was coming. He said that Marcus was sailing. He said that Mary was hearing. He said that Marcus was asking. He said that Marcus was seeing. He said that the king was reigning. He said that Mary was remaining. He said that the Romans were conquering. He said that Marcus was living. He said that Marcus was fleeing. He said that Paulus was absent. -- He says that Marcus has sailed. He says that Mary heard. He says that Marcus asked. He says that Marcus saw. He says that the king has reigned. He says that Mary remained. He says that the Romans conquered. He says that Marcus has lived. He says that Marcus has fled. He says that Paulus was absent. He says that Mary has come,--- He said that Mary had come. He said that Marcus had sailed. He said that Mary had heard. He said that Marcus had asked. He said that Marcus had come. He said that Marcus had seen. He said that the king had reigned. He said that Mary had remained. He said that the Romans had conquered. He said that Marcus had lived. He said that Marcus had fled. He said that Paulus had been absent.

C. And now a little mixture: He says that Marcus has seen. He said that Marcus was seeing. He says that Marcus is seeing. He says that Marcus saw. He said that Marcus had seen. He said that Marcus had sailed. He says that Marcus is sailing. He said that Marcus sailed. He says that Marcus has sailed.

40. Repeat last three exercises.

41. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the 2nd, add a verb in the subj. Then translate each example (sometimes using a that clause, sometimes an infinitive). Sample: Maria voluit videre. Maria remansit ut... Answer: videret,--- Marcus voluit pecuniam accipere. Marcus remansit ut... Porcus voluit exclamare oink. Porcus discessit ut... Brutus voluit expellere regem. Brutus venit ut regem... Romani voluerunt Carthaginem vincere. Romani miserunt exercitum ut Carthaginem... Senatus voluit vocare Cincinnatum. Senatus misit legatos ut Cincinnatum... Magister non voluit agnum punire. Magister expellit Marcum ne agnum... Marcus voluit scholam delere. Marcus venit ut scholam... Nemo voluit Marcum consulere. Nemo venit ut Marcum... Cicero voluit comprehendere coniuratores. Cicero venit ut coniuratores... Vates voluit monere Caesarem. Vates locutus est ut Caesarem...

B. Here are some more with a different kind of verb -- most of these would not use may or might in English. Translate each example.--- Dux voluit Marcum venire. Dux imperavit ut Marcus. . . Maria voluit Marcum audire. Maria rogavit ut Marcum. . . Vates voluit Caesarem fugere. Vates monuit Caesarem ut . . . Brutus non voluit Caesarem fugere. Brutus petivit ne Caesar. . . Caesar non voluit Catilinam liberare. Caesar rogavit ne senatores Catilinam. . . Senatus voluit Hannibalem delere. Senatus imperavit Fabio ut Hannibalem. . . Senatus voluit Caesarem venire. Senatui placuit ut Caesar. . .

42. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the 2nd, use a passive or deponent verb. Sample: Senatui placuit Caesarem vocare. Ei placuit ut Caesar. . . Answer: vocaretur.--- Marco placuit agnum expellere. Huic placuit ut agnus. . . Romanis placuit dictatorem creare. Illis placuit ut dictator. . . Senatores voluerunt Caesarem loqui. Rogaverunt ut Caesar. . . Senatus voluit Marcum sequi. Senatus imperavit Marco ut . . . Cicero voluit Catilinam interficere. Illi placuit ut Catilina. . . Mariae ipsi placuit agnum in scholam ducere. Ipsi placuit ut agnus in scholam. . . Antonio placuit Ciceronem decollare. Eidem placuit ut Cicero. . . Cicero voluit tenere Catilinam. Cicero imperavit militibus ut Catilina. . . Marcus voluit monstrare haec Mariae. Marcus rogavit ut haec ei. . . Caesar voluit consilia senatui toti explicare. Caesar petivit ut consilia toti senatui. . . Antonius voluit dare coronam Caesari soli. Antonius rogavit ut Caesari soli corona. . . Marcus non voluit haec alteri promittere. Marcus rogavit ne haec alteri. . . Senatus non voluit potestatem uni dare. Senatus monuit ne potestas uni. . . Senatus non voluit magnam potestatem ulli promittere. Senatus monuit ne magna potestas ulli. . .

43. A. Here are some sentences with either quando, quia or quamquam clauses, or with abl. absolutes. Change these clauses and ablative absolutes to cum clauses. First, some with the imperfect subj. Sample: Quia Maria in schola erat. Marcus laetus erat. Cum Maria in schola. . . Answer: esset.--- Quia agnus vivebat. . . Cum agnus. . . Quamquam agnum sequebatur. . . Cum agnum. . . Quando Galli fugiebant. . . Cum Galli. . . Quia Scipio debebat urbem. . . Cum Scipio urbem. . . Quando Maria fabulam narrabat. . . Cum Maria fabulam. . . Maria vivente. . . Cum Maria. . . Hannibale moriente. . . Cum Hannibal. . . Quia Maria respondebat. . . Cum Maria. . . Agno non sequente. . . Cum agnus non. . .

B. And now some for pluperfect subj.-- Quia Cicero venerat. . . Cum Cicero. . . Quia exercitus liberaverat. . . Cum exercitum. . . Quamquam exercitus fugerat. . . Cum exercitus. . . Quando Maria rediit. . . Cum Maria. . . Quando oppida portas aperuerunt. . . Cum oppida portas. . .

C. And now a few of each, mixed.-- Quia Maria veniebat. . . Cum Maria. . . Quia Maria venerat. . . Cum Maria. . . Quamquam agnus in schola fuerat. . . Cum agnus. . . Quamquam agnus in schola erat. . . Cum agnus in schola. . . Quando Scipio urbem debebat. . . Cum Scipio urbem. . . Quando Scipio urbem delevit. . . Cum Scipio urbem. . .

44. Repeat last three lessons.

45. Add several result clauses to this sentence and translate each completed sentence. Sample: Catilina tam malus erat ut nemo eum loved. -- Answer: amaret.--- ut nemo eum venire asked. . . ut nemo eum consulted. . . ut nemo eum videre wanted. . . ut nemo cum eo went. . . ut nemo did not flee. . . ut nemo eum did not accuse.

B. Now fill in and translate a different type. Sample: Accidit ut Marcus agnum saw. Answer: videret. . . ut Mariam he loved. . . ut agnum comedere he wanted. . . ut domi he rested. . . ut Ciceronem he consulted. . . ut cum Maria he spoke.

V. Now turn the ablative absolutes into cum clauses with pl. pf. subj. Sample: Agno interfecto, Marcus laetus erat. Cum agnus. . . Answer: interfectus esset. --- Maria visa. . . Cum Maria. . . Cibo petito. . . Cum cibus. . . His factis. . . Cum haec. . . Romanis liberatis. . . Cum Romani. . . Agno secuto. . . Cum agnus. . .

46. A. Complete the Latin of each indirect question with a subjunctive verb. Sample: Maria vult scire ubi Marcus is. Answer: sit.--- Vult scire quis agnum loves. Quis librum has. Quis hoc believes. Quis is fleeing. Cui agnus obeys. Quis ex urbe is being expelled. Num porta is being opened. Quis is following. Quis is being captured. Quae urbs is being destroyed. Quis is being deprived. Quae are being narrated. Qui are being taught. Qui are being captured. Qui are following. Qui are being punished. Qui are coming. Quid Romani are hoping. Quid

puellae are answering. Quid milites are making. Quid nautae are proposing.

B. How do you say?: May he obey. May they flee. Let him open. Let them come. May they follow. May he speak. May he love. May he be loved. Let him be heard.

47. A. Listen to these forms. Tell in Latin to whom each form refers. Everyone knows that ego means I. And tu is you, as in "Et tu Brute". Today's lesson adds vos for more than one you. And more than one I is nos. Repeat each of these verbs with ego, tu, nos, or vos, thereby making an emphatic form. Sample: Amem. Answer: Ego amem.-- teneam, capiam, deleas, ames, nesciam, credam, ostendas, facias, liberamus, habeamus, venias, ignoscamus, nesciamus, privetis, doceatis, puniamus, reddatis, faciatis, nesciatis, amarem, tenerem, caperem, deleres, amares, nescirem, crederem, ostenderes, faceres, amaremus, haberemus, veniremus, ignosceremus, nesciremus, privaretis, doceretis, puniretis, redderetis, faceretis, nesciretis, amavissem, tenuissem, cepissem, delevisses, amavisses, amavissetis, cepissemus, venissemus, fecissetis, possis, velimus, nolitis, vellem, possetis.

B. Now let us try to make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego: paret, habeat, ducat, faciat, audiat, amaret, caperet, habuisset, audivisset. Now change them to forms with which you could use tu, nos and vos.

48. Repeat last three exercises.

49. A. Listen to these forms. Tell in Latin to whom each refers, by adding ego etc. to make emphatic forms: amabam, terrebam, capiebam, debebas, amabas, nesciebam, rumpebam, ostendebam, faciebam, liberabamus, habebamus, veniebas, ignoscebam, nesciebam, privabatis, docebatis, puniebam, reddebatis, faciebatis, nesciebatis, amaveram, ceperam, deleveras, amaveras, nesciveram, credideratis, ostenderatis, feceramus, nesciveramus, amaveratis, eras, fueras, poteram, poteratis, potueratis, volueramus, nolueramus, eramus, nolueras, volueras.

B. Now let us try to make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego: parabat, habebat, ducebat, faciebat, audiebat, amaverat, habuerat, duxerat, ceperat, audiverat, terruerat, erat, fuerat, poterat, potuerat, volebat, nolebat. Now do the same with tu, nos, and vos.

50. A. Listen to these forms. Tell in Latin to whom each refers by adding ego etc. to make emphatic forms: mutavi, terrui, delevisti, nescivisti, credidi, habuimus, nescivisti, venistis, obedivisti, terruimus, punivimus, fui, potui, voluisti, noluisti, nolui, fuisti, potuisti, voluistis, noluimus, voluimus, potuistis.

B. Now let us try to make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could see ego for emphasis: mutavit, terruit, cepit, clausit, delevit, nescivit, credidit, habuit, fecit, fuit, potuit, voluit, noluit. Now do the same with tu, nos, and vos.

C. Repeat these short sentences, putting the one English expression into Latin. In the first batch, let us make you singular. Sample: Feci hoc to you. Answer: Feci hoc tibi.-- Dixi hoc to you. Dedi hoc to you. Promisi hoc to you. Monstravisti hoc to us. Proposuisti hoc to us. Imperavisti hoc to us. Vidimus you. Audivimus you. Amavimus you. Vidisti us. Audivisti us. Amavistis us. Accepi hoc from you. Rapui hoc from you. Petivi hoc from you. Accepisti hoc from us. Rapuisti hoc from us. Petivisti hoc from us.-- Habui odium of you. Vidisti neminem of us. Amavistis neminem of us. Habuimus amorem of you. And now some plural you's: Feci hoc to you. Dixi hoc to you. Dedi hoc to you. Promisi hoc to you. Vidimus you. Audivimus you. Amavimus you. Accepi hoc from you. Rapui hoc from you. Petivi hoc from you.

51. A. Change these to emphatic forms, by adding ego etc: habito, amo, teneo, terres, paras, deles, duco, capio, afficio, audio, ducis, facis, venis, amamus, tenemus, paratis, deletis, ducimus, capimus, audimus, finimus, ducitis, facitis, afficitis, venitis, muto, terreo, amas, habes, claudio, afficio, nescio, rumpis, interficis, obedis, mutamus, terremus, paratis, habetis, claudimus, afficimus, nescimus, rumpitis, interficitis, obeditis.

B. Now let us try to make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: parat, habet, terret, ducit, facit, audit, amat, tenet, claudit, afficit, capit, finit, venit, Now do the same with tu, nos, and vos.

52. Repeat last three exercises and add:

Repeat these short sentences, putting the one English expression into Latin: Sample: Facis hoc to me. Answer: Facis hoc mihi.-- Dicis hoc to me. Das hoc to me. Promittis hoc to me. Videtis me. Amatis me. Audis me. Accipis hoc from me. Rapis hoc from me. Petitis hoc from me. Habetis amorem of me.

53. A. Change these to emphatic forms by adding ego etc.: perseverabo, amabo, tenebo, parabis, delebis, parcam, ducam, faciam, capiam, audiam, obediam, duces, parces, facies, venies, obedies, amabimus, tenebimus, parabit, perseverabit, delebit, ducemus, parcemus, capiemus, faciemus, audiemus, obediemus, dicetis, facietis, venietis, mutabo, terrebo, perseverabis, habebis, claudes, afficies, nescies, rumpes, interficies, obedies, mutabimus, terrebimus, parabit, habebitis, claudemus, afficiemus, nesciemus, rumpetis, interficietis, obediatis.

B. Now let us try to make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: mutabit, parabit, habebit, terrebit, ducet, faciet, obediatis, audiet, amabit, tenebit, claudet, capiet, veniet. Now do the same with tu, nos and vos.

54. A. Tell in Latin to whom each form refers by adding ego etc. to make emphatic forms: Use a form of ille to stand for he, she, it, they. vis, is, vult, non vis, it, volumus, imus, vultis, itis, eunt, volo, eo, non vult, non volumus, nolo, non vultis, volunt, nolunt.

B. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use a form of the verb ire like the form of velle or nolle used in the first part. Sample: Volo ire. Answer: eo.-- Vult ire. Non vult ire. Vis ire. Non vis ire. Volumus ire. Vultis ire. Non volumus ire. Non vultis ire. Volunt ire. Nolunt ire.

C. And now, let us just reverse the procedure. Sample: Eo. Answer: Volo ire.-- Eunt. Non Eunt. Non itis, Itis, Imus, Non is, Is, Non it, It.

D. And now, let us try the same sort of thing with imperfects and futures. Sample: Ibo. Answer: volam ire. Ibunt, Non ibunt. Non ibitis. Non ibimus. Ibimus. Non ibis. Ibis. Non ibit. Ibit. Ibat. Non ibat. Non ibas, Ibas, Ibamus, Non ibatis. Non ibamus. Non ibant. Ibant.

E. And now the same, but in reverse. Sample: Volam ire. Answer: ibo.-- Volebant ire. Nolebant ire. Nolebatis ire. Nolebamus ire. Volebamus ire. Volebas ire. Nolebas ire. Nolebat ire. Volebat ire. Volet ire. Nolet ire. Voles ire. Noles ire. Volemus ire. Noletis ire. Nolemus ire. Nolent ire. Volent ire. Volam ire.

55. A. And now, let us translate into English every verb form we know that begins with I in translation. First the indicative, then the subjunctives--we shall translate the subjunctives like the indicatives; amo, amabo, amabam, amavi, amaveram, amem, amarem, amavissem; teneo, tenebo, tenebam, tenui, teneram, teneam, tenerem, tenuissem; pono, ponam, ponebam, posui, posueram, ponam, ponerem, posuisssem; capio, capiam, capiebam, cepi, ceperam, capiam, caperem, cepissem; audio, audiam, audiebam, audivi, audiveram, audiam, audirem, audivissem.

And now the forms with which we use you: rogas, rogabis, rogabas, rogavisti, rogaveras, roges, rogaes, rogavisses. And now some to use we: tenemus, tenebimus, tenebamus, tenuimus, teneramus, teneamus, teneremus, tenuissemus. And now some to use plural you: ponitis, ponetis, ponebatis, posuistis, posueratis, ponatis, poneretis, posuissetis.

But now, let us translate in the other direction every verb form we know that starts with he. First we will make the three that come from the first part of the verb, then the two from the second part of the verb. And, of course, indicative first of all, and later, subjunctive. Here are some samples: He loves: amat; he will love: amabit; he was loving: amabat; he has loved: amavit; he had loved: amaverat-- and so on.

Ready now: he asks, he will ask, he was asking, he has asked, he had asked. And now subjunctive: he asks, he was asking, he had asked.-- And now the same on tenere- to hold: he holds, he will hold, he was holding, he has held, he had held. And subjunctive: he holds, he was holding, he had held. Now the same on ponere - to put: he puts, he will put, he was putting, he has put, he had put. And subjunctive: he puts, he was putting, he had put. --

And now the same on capere capture: he captures, he will capture, he was capturing,

he has captured, he had captured. And subjunctive: he captures, he was capturing, he had captured. -- Now the same on audire- to hear: he hears, he will hear, he was hearing, he has heard, he had heard. And subjunctive: he hears, he was hearing, he had heard.

Now let us do the same with forms meaning they: First with rogare- to ask: they ask, they will ask, they were asking, they have asked, they had asked. And subjunctive: they ask, they were asking, they had asked.-- Now the same on iubere- order: they order, they will order, they were ordering, they have ordered, they had ordered. And subjunctive: they order, they were ordering, they had ordered. -- Now the same with ducere- to lead: they lead, they will lead, they were leading, they have led, they had led. And subjunctive: they lead, they were leading, they had led.-- Now the same with facere- to do: they do, they will do, they were doing, they have done, they had done. And subjunctive: they do, they were doing, they had done. -- Now the same with punire - to punish: they punish, they will punish, they were punishing, they have punished, they had punished. And subjunctive: they punish, they were punishing, they had punished.

Now let us do the same for forms that mean I: First with amare to love: I love, I shall love, I was loving, I have loved, I had loved. And subjunctive: I love, I was loving, I had loved.-- Now with tenere- to hold: I hold, I shall hold, I was holding, I have held, I had held. And subjunctive: I hold, I was holding, I had held.-- Now the same with ponere to put: I put, I will put, I was putting, I have put, I had put. And subjunctive: I put, I was putting, I had put.-- -- Now the same with facere- to do: I do, I shall do, I was doing, I have done, I had done. And subjunctive: I do, I was doing, I had done.-- Now with punire - to punish: I punish, I shall punish, I was punishing, I have punished, I had punished. And subjunctive: I punish, I was punishing, I had punished.

Now let us make the we forms: First with amare- to love: we love, we shall love, we were loving, we have loved, we had loved. And subjunctive: we love, we were loving, we had loved.-- Now with tenere- to hold: we hold, we shall hold, we were holding, we have held, we had held. And subjunctive: we hold, we were holding, we had held.-- Now with ponere - to put: we put, we shall put, we were putting, we have put, we had put. And subjunctive: we put, we were putting, we had put. -- Now with capere- to capture: we capture, we shall capture, we were capturing, we have captured, we had captured. And subjunctive: we capture, we were capturing, we had captured. -- Now with audire - to hear: we hear, we shall hear, we were hearing, we have heard, we had heard. And subjunctive: we hear, we were hearing, we had heard.

Now let us make the singular you forms. First with rogare- to ask: you ask, you will ask, you were asking, you have asked, you had asked. And subjunctive: you ask, you were asking, you had asked. -- Now with iubere - to order: you order, you will order, you were ordering, you have ordered, you had ordered. And subjunctive: you order, you were ordering, you had ordered. -- Now with ducere - to lead: you lead, you will lead, you were leading, you have led, you had led. And subjunctive: you lead, you were leading, you had led. -- Now with facere - to do: you do, you will do, you were doing, you have done, you had done. And subjunctive: you do, you were doing, you had done.-- Now with punire - to punish: you punish, you will punish, you were punishing, you have punished, you had punished. And subjunctive: you punish, you were punishing, you had punished.

Now let us make the plural you forms. First with amare - to love: you love, you will love, you were loving, you have loved, you had loved. And subjunctive: you love, you were loving, you had loved. -- Now with tenere- to hold: you hold, you will hold, you were holding, you have held, you had held. And subjunctive: you hold, you were holding, you had held. -- Now with ponere - to put: You put, you will put, you were putting, you have put, you had put. And subjunctive: you put, you were putting, you had put. -- Now with capere - to capture, you will capture, you were capturing, you have captured, you had captured. And subjunctive: you capture, you were capturing, you had captured. -- And now with audire - to hear: you hear, you will hear, you were hearing, you have heard, you had heard. And subjunctive: you hear, you were hearing, you had heard.

B. How do you say, in the singular : love! hold! put! capture! listen! prepare! destroy! close! kill! come! (note to teacher: next take same list for plural then twice more for: do not. . . , in singular and plural)

56. Tell in Latin to whom each form refers by adding ego, etc to make emphatic forms: es, fers,

est, potes, fert, sumus, ferimus, estis, fertis, sunt, sum, fero, potest, possumus, potestis, possum, ferunt, possunt.

B. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use a form of the verb esse like the form of posse used in the first part. Sample: Possum esse. Answer: sum -- Potes esse. Possumus esse. Potest esse. Potestis esse. Possunt esse. -- And now reverse: Sunt. Estis, Est, Sumus, Es, Sum.

C. Now more two part sentences. In the second part, use a form of ferre like the form of velle or nolle used in the first part. Sample: Volo ferre. Answer: fero. Vis ferre. Volunt ferre. Non vultis ferre. Vult ferre. Nolumus ferre. Volo ferre.

57. A. Here are some two part sentences, using ego, etc. for contrast and balance. In the 2nd part, fill in the suitable passive form. Sample: Ego amavi vos. Ego etiam a vobis. . . Ans. amatus sum.-- Ego vidi vos. Ego etiam a vobis. . . Ego misi vos. Ego etiam a vobis. . . Vos vidistis me. Vos etiam a me. . . Vos monuistis me. Vos etiam a me. . . Vos terruistis me. Vos etiam a me. . . Tu illos vidisti. Tu etiam ab illis. . . Tu illos liberavisti. Tu etiam ab illis. . . Tu expulisti illos. Tu etiam ab illis. . . Nos Romanos revocavimus. Nos etiam a Romanis. . . Nos te audivimus. Nos etiam a te. . . Nos te invenimus. Nos etiam a te. . . Nos te audivimus. Nos etiam a te. . . Ego te ceperam. Ego etiam a te. . . Tu eos terrueras. Tu etiam ab eis. . . Vos illos vocaveratis. Vos etiam ab illis. . . Nos te rogaveramus. Nos etiam a te. . .

B. Now let us give future active, and answer in future perfect passive. Sample: Ego amabo vos. Ego etiam a vobis. . . Ans. amatus ero. Ego te rogabo. Ego etiam a te. . . Ego illos vocabo. Ego etiam ab illis. . . Vos illos terrebitis. Vos etiam ab illis. . . Vos me capietis. Vos etiam a me. . . Vos milites invenietis. Vos etiam a militibus. . . Tu me audies. Tu etiam a me. . . Tu illos revocabis. Tu etiam ab illis. . . Tu eos expelles. Tu etiam ab illis. . . Nos illos liberabimus. Nos etiam ab illis. . .

C. Complete the translation using perfect subj. Sample: Rogat de me num I was sent. Answer: num missus sim.--- Rogat de vobis num you were sent. Rogat de nobis num we were captured.-- And now, a few of the same with deponents. Rogat de me num I followed. Rogat de vobis num you were angry. Rogat de nobis num we recalled.-- And now a few with cum. Odit me cum I was terrified. Odit nos cum we were captured. Odit vos cum you were heard. Odit te cum you were terrified.-- And now some with deponents. Amat vos cum you followed. Amat me cum I spoke. Odit nos cum we delayed. Odit te cum you went out.

58. A. Make these into emphatic forms by adding ego etc.: amer, priver,privemur, doceamur, docear, occidar, capiar,occidamur, capiamur, subiciamur, audiamur, doceamini, amemini, privemini, sequar loquar, egrediaris, recorderis, privarer, privaremur, doceremur, docerer, fallerer, caperer, subicerer, duceremur, subiceremini, puniremur, punirer, amareris, teneris, ducereris, audiremini, subiceremini, occideremini, capereris, audireris, doceremini, mutaremini, sequer, loquerer, egredereris.

B. Now let us try to make a few for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: ametur, privetur, teneatur, doceatur, audiat, capiatur, ducatur, ponatur, paretur, habeatur, nesciatur, sequatur, loquatur, doceretur, occideretur, mutaretur, subiceretur, audiretur, puniretur, egrederetur, recordaretur. Now do the same with tu, nos and vos.

C. Tell whether you would use nonne, num, or ne enclitic with these: You aren't coming are you? We are not sleeping are we? Are we sleeping? Are we coming? Aren't we coming? Aren't we sleeping? Are you angry? You aren't angry are you? Aren't you angry?

D. Translate: Num adoras? Num nescimus? Nonne adoratis? Nonne credimus? Credimusne? Adorasne? Num spero? Nonne credis? Irascerisne? Nonne dormitis? Num discessit?

E. And now let us translate these subjunctives with cum and ut. Let us treat cum as since, and ut as standing for purpose. Sample: Cum amer. Answer: Since I am loved. Ut priver. That I may be deprived. -- Cum privemur. Ut doceamur, Cum docear. Ut occidar, Cum capiar, Ut occidamur. Cum capiamur. Ut subiciamur. Cum audiamur. Ut doceamini, Cum amemini. Ut privemini. Cum sequar. Ut loquar. Cum egrediaris. Ut recorderis. And now imperfect subjunctive: Ut privarer. Ut privaremur. Cum doceremur. Ut docerer. Cum fallerer. Ut caperer. Cum subicerer. Ut duceremur. Cum subiceremini. Ut puniremur. Cum punirer.

Ut amareris. Cum tenereris. Ut ducereris. Cum audiremini. Ut subiceremini. Cum occideremini. Ut capereris. Cum audireris. Ut doceremini, Cum mutaremini. Ut sequer. Cum loquerer. Ut egredereris.

59- Repeat exercises 57 & 58.

60. A. Make these into emphatic forms by adding ego etc.: amabar, numerabar, numerabamur, docebamur, docebar, trahebar, capiebar, subiciebar, subiciebamur, trahebamur, audiebamur, puniebar, mutabaris, tenebaris, trahebaris, puniebamini, capiebamini, trahebamini, capiebaris, puniebaris, terrebamini, amabamini, sequebar, loquebar, egrediebaris, recordabaris. And now, let us translate these forms, each in two ways. Sample: amabar - I was loved, I was being loved. numerabar. . .

B. Now let us try to make a few for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: mutabatur, amabatur, docebatur, terrebatur, audiebatur, capiebatur, trahebatur, ponebatur, parabatur, habebatur, nesciebatur, sequebatur, loquebatur, tenebatur, egrediebatur, emebatur, vendebatur. (Now do the same with tu, nos, and vos.

C. Here are some two part sentences. In the second, fill in a form of aliquis, using the proper gender, masculine, feminine or neuter, according to the thought of the first sentence. First, let us use the plural of aliquis. Sample: Non vidi omnes fratres. Answer: Vidi aliquos --- Non vidisti omnes filias. Vidisti... Non vidimus omnia genera. Vidimus. . . Non dabas haec omnibus viris. Dabas haec. . . Non monstrabam haec omnibus puellis. Monstrabam haec . . . Non dixi haec omnibus senatoribus. Dixi haec. . . Non amabis omnes puellas. Amabis. . . Non commisisti omnia crimina. Commisisti. . . Non odimus omnes Gallos. Odimus. . . Non fuisti in omnibus carceribus. Fuisti in. . . Fames non est in omnibus terris. Fames est in. . . Non venit Marcus cum omnibus epistulis. Venit cum. . . Non habebimus odium omnium militum. Habebimus odium. . . Non habebitis amorem omnium puellarum. Habebitis amorem. . . Non aperuerunt portas omnium oppidorum. Aperuerunt portas. . . Non venerunt omnes milites. Venerunt. . . Non discesserunt omnes puellae. Discesserunt. . . Non fracta sunt omnia vincula. Fracta sunt. . . And now, some in the singular: Non venient omnes. Veniet. . . Feminae dixerunt: Non omnes moriemur. Morietur. . . Non narrabuntur omnia somnia. Narrabitur. . . Non mittemus multos viros. Mittemus. . . Non committet multa crimina. Committet. . . Non dabimus haec multis. Dabimus haec. . . Non placebit hic vir multis puellis. Forsan placebit.... Non erit in multis carceribus. Forsan erit in. . . Non monebitur a multis viris. Forsan monebitur ab. . . Non erit pax in multis urbibus. Forsan pax erit in. . . Non erit rex multarum urbium. Forsan rex erit. . . Non erit imperator multorum exercitum. Forsan imperator erit. . .

61. A. Make these into emphatic forms by adding ego etc.: amor, ligor,teneor,ligaris, teneris, ducor, vendor, subicior, ducoris, venderis,caperis, punior, puniris, ligamur, docemur, ligamini, tenemini, vendimur, vendimini, capimur, audimur, capimini, deleris, doceris, rogor, rogatur, delemur, mutamini, docemini, vendimur, mittimini, interficimur, punimur, interficimini, punimini, conor, loqueris, egrederis, pollicemur, revertimini, conamini, sequeris. Now let us translate these forms, each two ways. Sample: amor- I am loved, I am being loved.

B. Now let us try to make some for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: vocatur, interficitur, docetur, punitur, trahitur, monetur, loquitur, conatur, sequitur, venditur, revertitur, egreditur, ducitur, capitur, subicitur, mittitur. Now do same with tu, nos, and vos.

C. Here are some three part sentences. In the last part, fill in the proper form of quis, quid, plus a verb. In the first group, let us use the singular of quis, quid. Sample: Non multum das nobis. Parvum est si. . . Answer: quid das. (Teacher: Please emphasize vocally multum das, and corresponding words in other sets). Non multos amat. Paucos amat si. . . Non multis dat haec. Paucis dat si. . . Non accipimus haec a multis. A paucis accipimus si a . . . Non multi haec faciunt. Pauci faciunt, si. . . Non accepit monitiones multorum. Paucorum monitiones accepit si. . . -- And now let us use the plural in answering these: Non multi faciunt haec. Pauci faciunt si. . . Non multa novit agnus. Pauca novit si. . . Non multas monitiones accepit Caesar. Paucas accepit si. . . Non multos amat. Paucos amat si. . . Non multae feminae haec faciunt. Paucae faciunt si. . .--

Now let us translate the filled in sentences.

62. A. Add ego, etc. to these to make emphatic forms: rogabor, tenebor, rogaberis, teneberis, ducar, capiar, audiar, audieris, capieris, duceris, amabimini, delebimini, mittemur, delebimur, amabimur, interficiemini, mittemini, interficiemur, puniemur, puniemini, subiciar, puniar, adoraberis, sequar, tradar, terreberis, pollicebor, terrebor, adorabor, conaberis, traderis, audieris, subicieris, loqueris, obliviscemur, numerabimur, implebimur, numerabimini, implebimini, oriemini, audiemur, praeficiemur, trademur, praeficiemini, trademini, audiemini, And now let us translate these forms.

B. Now let us make a few forms for ourselves. Change these to forms with which you could use ego for emphasis: amabitur, ducetur, capietur, tenebitur, audietur, rogabitur, punietur, mittetur, interficietur, loquetur, delebitur, sequetur, conabitur, pollicebitur. Now do the same for tu, nos, vos.

C. How do you say, in calling someone by name: O good Marcus, O excellent Paulus, O my friend, O good queen, O bad pig, O brave soldier, O Marcus Porcius.

63. And now for review, let us translate samples of the passive of each tense that we know, both indicative and subjunctive: amatur, amabitur, amabatur, amatus est, amatus erat. And subjunctive: ametur, amaretur, amatus sit, amatus esset. Tenetur, tenebitur, tenebatur, tentus est, tentus erat. And subjunctive: teneatur, teneretur, tentus sit, tentus esset. Ponitur, ponetur, ponebatur, positus est, positus erat. And subjunctive: ponatur, poneretur, positus sit, positus esset. Capitur, capietur, capiebatur, captus est, captus erat. And subjunctive: capiatur, caperetur, captus sit, captus esset. Auditur, audietur, audiebatur, auditus est, auditus erat. And subjunctive: audiatur, audiretur, auditus sit, auditus esset.

Now some forms for first person: amor, amabor, amabar, amatus sum, amatus eram. And subjunctive: amer, amarer, amatus sim, amatus essem, iubear, ducar, subiciar, puniar.

Now some second person singular forms: amaris, amaberis, amabaris, amatus est, amatus erat, teneris; poneris, poneris; caperis, capieris, capiebaris; audiris, audieris. And some subjunctives: ameris, amareris, amatus sis, amatus esses; iubearis, ducaris, subiciaris, puniaris.

Now some first plural forms: amamur, amabimur, amabamur, amati sumus, amati eramus; tenemur, ponimur, capimur, audimur, audiemur. And some subjunctives: amemur, amaremur, amati simus, amati essemus, iubeamur, ducamur, subiciamur, puniamur.

And some second plural forms: amamini, amabimini, amabamini, amati estis, amati eratis, tenemini, ponimini, capimini, audimini. And some subjunctives: amemini, amaremini, amati sitis, amati essetis, iubeamini, ducamini, subiciamini, puniamini.

64. A. Complete the translations, using the perfect subjunctive active. Sample: Rogat de me, num I have come. Answer: num venerim. -- Rogat de vobis num you have sinned. Rogat de nobis num we have heard. Rogat de te num you have heard. Rogat de me num I have been consul. Amat vos cum you have wept. Amat te cum you have remained. Odit nos cum we have departed. Odit me cum I have sinned. Amat te cum you have prepared. Amat nos cum we have come.

B. Here are some two part sentences, which use the future in the second part. The future is correct, but the future perfect is preferable. Therefore repeat the second part, with the future perfect. Sample: Laetus ero, si venies. Answer: Si veneris. --- Non laetus erit si peccabo. Non laetus erit si urbem delebitis. Laeti erimus si haec facies. Laetus eris si urbem capiemus. Laetus ero si me audiet. Non laetus erit Marcus si Romani discedent. Pecuniam dabimus si non flebitis. Non laeti erunt si haec constituam. Haec faciam si Caesar praecipiet. Then translate each example.

C. How do you give the command, in the singular: Follow! attempt! forget! delay! be taught! be led! be destroyed! (Note to teacher: Now take same set for plural).

65. A. Here are some three part sentences. The first part will help you remember the right vowels to use before the ending of the future passive participle. For example, interficietur, uses the same ie as interficiendus. -- In the third part fill in the proper form of the future passive participle. Sample: Caesar interficietur. Caesar debet interfici. Caesar est . . . Answer: interficiendus. --- Marcus capietur. Marcus debet capi. Marcus est . . . Pater audietur. Pater debet audiri. Pater est . . . Maria rogabitur. Maria debet rogari. Maria est . . . Hostes terreuntur. Hostes debent terreri. Hostes sunt . . . Servi trahentur. Servi debent trahi.

Servi sunt. . .

B. Now let us repeat the same set, but add an expression to say by whom it should be done. We can get along without the help of the first part of each group this time. Sample: Caesar debet interfici a nobis. Caesar est. . . Answer: interficiendus nobis. --- Marcus debet capi a Maria. Marcus est. . . Pater debet audiri a filiis. Pater est. . . Maria debet rogari a Marco. Maria est. . . Hostes debent terreri a Romanis. Hostes sunt. . . Servi debent trahi a militibus. Servi sunt. . . -- And now we will add some new examples of the same type. Maria debet amari a Marco. Maria est. . . Pecunia debet tradi a nobis. Pecunia est. . . Explorator debet adduci a Paulo. Explorator est. . . Somnium debet audiri a vobis. Somnium est. . . Panis bonus debet emi a fratribus. Panis bonus est. . . Praeco magnus debet reperiri a civibus. Praeco magnus est. . . Dictator debet constitui a senatu. Dictator est. . . Frumentum debet vendi a vobis. Frumentum est. . . Fratres debent accipi a te. Fratres sunt. . . Haec debent praecipi a duce. Haec sunt. . .

C. And now, let us try to translate these into a smooth English pattern. Sample: Maria est amanda Marco. Answer: Marcus must love Mary. --- Praeco est audiendus Paulo. Frater est mittendus nobis. Frumentum est emendum fratribus. Aurum est infundendum Mithradati. Rex est reperiendus civibus. Panis est vendendus Iosepho. Crux est amanda nobis. Dominus est colendus nobis. Agni sunt numerandi Mariae. Dux est sequendus nobis. Haec sunt obliviscenda tibi. Hostes sunt ligandi militibus.

D. Now, we can use the same pattern of English translation for these, even though they are a little different. Sample: Veniendum est nobis. Answer: we must come. -- Eundum est mihi. Manendum est tibi. Dolendum est mihi. Requiescendum est tibi. Accedendum est nobis. Dormiendum est Caesari. Flendum est Mariae. Abeundum est agno. Perseverandum est mihi. Egrediendum est Catilinae. Laborandum est nobis. Revertendum est fratri.

E. Translate the English parts of these sentences. Sample: Vidi 2000 soldiers. Vidi duo millia militum. --- Vidimus 1000 sailors. Videbo 4000 of the enemy.

F. Translate the English parts of these sentences. Sample: Venimus 3 miles. Answer: Venimus tria millia passuum. -- Eundum est two miles. Iter fecimus 3 days. Laborandum est many days. Erit in carcere many years. Fuit rex one year. Venerunt a long journey.

66. Repeat 65 and add: A. Let us practice a bit on using the right subjunctive tenses. Translate into Latin just the words in English from the following. -- First, some to use either present or perfect subjunctive. Caesar non vult venire, cum he knows this. Romani laeti sunt, cum Caesar Galliam has conquered. Iosephus vult flere, cum fratres he sees. Fratres terrentur cum pecunia has been found. Pater laetus est cum fratres frumentum are carrying. Iosephus laetus est cum fratres have come. Fratres timent ne Iosephus sibi may harm. -- And now, some to use imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive. Caesar noluit venire cum haec he knew. Pater noluit filium parvum mittere ne rex filio might harm. Fratres territi sunt cum pecunia had been found. Pater laetus erat cum fratres frumentum were carrying. Iosephus laetus erat cum fratres had come. Iosephus laetus erat cum de patre he was hearing.

67. Here are some two part sentences. In the second, fill in a noun with a gerundive. First let us use ad with the objective. Sample: Venit ut videret Caesarem. Venit. . . Answer: ad videndum Caesarem. --- Misit eos ut emerent frumentum. Misit eos. . . Discesserunt ut fratrem adducerent. Discesserunt. . . Vocaverunt mercatores ut venderent fratrem. Vocaverunt mercatores. . . Missus est in Aegyptum ut servaret fratres. Missus est in Aegyptum. . . Haec fecit Iosephus ut fratres probaret. Haec fecit Iosephus. . . Fratres reversi sunt ut haec narrarent. Fratres reversi sunt. . . Dedit frumentum ut patrem servarent. Dedit frumentum. . .

B. Now let us use the possessive followed by causa for these: (Note to teacher: take same set again).

C. Change each sentence into one having a dative of possession. Sample: Librum habet. Answer: Liber est ei. --- Agnum habet Maria. Potestatem habet Iosephus. Frumentum habet rex. Metum habent fratres. Calicem habet servus. Rex habet sapientiam. Frater habet pecuniam. Servus habet somnium. Pater habet dolorem. Mercator habet negotium.

68. A. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use a gerund for purpose. First, let us use ad with objective. Sample: Discessit ut cogitaret. Discessit. . . Answer: ad cogitandum. Ioseph egressus est ut fleret. Ioseph egressus est. . . Pater remansit domi ut doleret.

Pater remansit. . . Iacob venit in Aegyptum ut habitaret ibi. Iacob venit in Aegyptum. . . Haec fecit ut oblivisceretur. Haec fecit. . . Reversus est ut dormiret. Reversus est. . . Venistis ut noceretis. Venistis. . . Portam aperuit ut ingrederetur. Portam aperuit. . . Os suum aperuit ut loqueretur. Os suum aperuit. . .

B. Now let us use the possessive followed by causa for the same sentences.

C. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use the poss. of a gerund.
Sample: Maria amat loqui. Maria habet amorem. . . Answer: loquendi. Marcus amabat dormire. Marcus habebat amorem . . . Imperator potest punire. Imperator habet potestatem. . . Rex potest imperare. Rex habet potestatem. . . Fratres voluerunt discedere. Fratres rogaverunt licentiam. . . Paulus voluit navigare. Paulus rogavit licentiam. . . Maria non legebat. Non erat tempus. . . Agnus non reversus est. Non erat tempus. . . Catilina noluit mori. Catilina noluit habere causam. . . Ars rhetorica docet homines loqui. Ars rhetorica est ars . . . Ars belli docet homines pugnare. Ars belli est ars. . .

D. Let us recall that a present participle, in any case, can mean by doing etc. In the second part of these sentences, substitute the ablative of a gerund for the present participle.
Sample: Scipio pugnans fortiter Romam servavit. Scipio Romam servavit. . . Answer: pugnando fortiter. . . Marcus peccans meruit puniri. Marcus meruit puniri. . . Paulus laborans accepit cibum. Paulus accepit cibum. . . Flens Ioseph ostendit dolorem. Ioseph ostendit dolorem. . . Fabius perseverans vicit hostes. Fabius vicit hostes. . . Imperator cogitans viam invenit. Imperator viam invenit. . . Milites fugientes sese servaverunt. Milites sese servaverunt. . .

E. Here are some two part sentences. In the second we will use two datives, to say something or someone is or is sent "for a help to someone" and similar things. Sample: Marcus hanc curam habebit. Hoc erit. . . Answer: curae Marco (This will be "for a care to Marcus")
--- Romani habebunt auxilium sociorum. Socii erunt. . . Milites habebunt hoc signum. Hoc erit. . . Pater habuit hunc dolorem. Hoc erat. . . Marcus dedit auxilium nobis. Marcus missus est . . . Iosephus dedit salutem fratribus. Iosephus missus est. . . Agnus erit cibus Marci. Agnus erit. . . Romani habebunt carnes porcinas. Porcus erit. . .

69. A. Here are some two part sentences, with similar, though not identical meaning in the two parts. In the second, use a future active participle plus some form of the Latin verb to be.
Sample: Caesar vult venire. Caesar. . . Answer: venturus est. --- Cicero vult loqui. Cicero . . . Agnus vult sequi. Agnus. . . Catilina vult peccare. Catilina. . . Pater vult ire. Pater. . . Maria vult currere. Maria. . . Fratres volunt manere. Fratres. . . Feminae volunt mutare. Feminae. . .

B. And now a little change. We will use a future active infinitive. Sample: Caesar veniet. Caesar dicitur. . . Answer: venturus esse. Iacob manebit. Iacob dicitur. . . Ioseph fratres servabit Ioseph dicitur fratres. . . Fratres frumentum portabunt. Fratres dicuntur frumentum. . . Rex recordabitur. Rex dicitur. . . Maria redibit. Maria dicitur. . .

C. Now to use the future infinitive in indirect statements. Change the quod types to objective and infinitive types. Sample: Dicit quod Caesar veniet. Dicit. . . Answer: Caesarem venturum esse. --- Dicit quod Cicero loquetur. Dicit. . . Dicit quod fratres peccabunt. Dicit fratres. . . Dicit quod Maria manebit. Dicit. . . -- and now a few after dixit: this does not affect the infinitive structure at all. But it allows--not requires-- an imperfect subjunctive instead of future indicative with quod. Sample: Dixit quod Caesar veniret or veniet. Dixit. . . Answer: Caesarem venturum esse. Dixit quod fratres portarent or portabunt frumentum. Dixit. . . Dixit quod rex recordaretur or recordabitur. Dixit. . . Dixit quod navis abiret or abibit. Dixit. . . Dixit quod pater doleret or dolebit. Dixit. . . (Note to teacher: If desired, tell students to omit the esse with the infinitive forms when replaying this tape.)

D. Here are a few sentences that need two objectives. Complete the translation. Sample: He asks Marcus for money. Rogat. . . Answer: Marcum pecuniam. They created Cincinnatus dictator. Creaverunt. . . He asked the king for grain. Rogavit. . . They called him good. Vocaverunt. . . He taught Mary many things. Docuit. . .

70. Repeat 67, 68, 69.

71. A. Here are some three part sentences. In the second, fill in a comparative adjective, in the third, a superlative. Sample: Marcus est clarus. Paulus est. . . Answer: clarior. --

Fabius est. . . Answer: clarissimus. --- Crassus est superbus. Pompeius est. . . Cicero est . . . Haec oratio est vehemens. Illa oratio est. . . Ciceronis oratio est . . . Hi porci sunt pingues. Illi porci sunt. . . Catonis porci sunt. . . Marci somnium erat breve. Pauli somnium erat. . . Iosephi somnium erat. . . Cleopatra est grata. Claudia est. . . Maria est. . . Caesar est gravis. Cato est. . . Porcus est. . . Hic vir est aeger. Ille est. . . Catilina est. . . Cleopatra est pulchra. Fulvia est. . . Maria est. . . Lingua Graeca est facilis. Lingua Anglica est. . . Lingua Latina est. . . Hic vir est humilis. Ille est. . . Iosephus est. . . Crassus est magnus. Pompeius est. . . Caesar est. . . Marcus est bonus. Paulus est. . . Fabius est . . . Etrusci sunt multi. Galli sunt. . . Romani sunt. . . Porcus est parvus. Agnus est. . . Canis est . . . Curius est malus. Manlius est. . . Catilina est. . .

B. Complete these sentences in two ways, first with, then without quam. Sample: Caesar est clarior than Marcus. Answer: quam Marcus, Marco. --- Crassus est divitior than Caesar. Hoc negotium est difficilius than that. Hoc flumen est plenius than that river. Coelum et altius than the earth. Hoc horreum est altius than that barn.

72. A. Fill in the adverbs. Cicero loquitur clearly. Caesar scripsit haec beautifully. Crassus explicavit haec fully. Imperator imperavit proudly. Maria animadvertit haec well. Marcus cucurrit badly. Amici nostri iuvabant much. Romani ruerunt heavily. Marcus cupit hoc vehemently. Pompeius loquetur briefly. Romani pugnaverunt badly.

B. Fill in comparative and superlative adverbs in the second and third parts. Marcus loquitur clare. Hortensius loquitur. . . Cicero loquitur. . . Praeco explicavit haec pulchre. Cato explicavit. . . Marcellus explicavit. . . Hic vir imperavit superbe. Ille imperavit. . . Pompeius imperavit. . . Galli ceciderunt graviter. Aequi ceciderunt. Carthaginienses ceciderunt. . . Marcus cupit hoc vehementer. Paulus cupit. . . Cato cupit. . . Hic vir locutus est breviter. Ille locutus est. . . Bibulus locutus est. . . Marius fecit haec male. Sulla fecit haec. . . Catilina fecit haec. . . Hi iuvabant multum. Illi iuvabant. . . Milites nostri iuvabant. . . Paulus cucurrit bene. Marcus cucurrit. . . Fabius cucurrit. . .

73. A. First the tape will tell us two possibilities that are related. Change them to two parts of a conditional sentence, a part at a time. After you have done this, the tape will give the whole sentence complete. Repeat it after the tape. Sample: Forsan Marcus venerit. Forsan Maria laeta erit. Si Marcus. . . Answer: Si Marcus venerit. Maria. . . Answer: Maria laeta erit. Si Marcus venerit, Maria laeta erit. --- Forsan Marcus viderit hostes. Forsan Marcus hostes interficiet. Si Marcus hostes. . . Marcus hostes. . . Forsan senex venerit. Forsan senex Iosephum videbit. Si senex. . . Iosephum. . . Forsan fames in Aegypto non est. Forsan frumentum venditur ibi. Si fames in Aegypto. . . frumentum ibi. . . Forsan praeco scyphum inveniet. Forsan rex nos puniet. Si praeco scyphum. . . rex nos. . . Forsan exploratores erant. Forsan terram spectare voluerunt. Si exploratores. . . terram spectare. . . Forsan ille sapientiam habet. Forsan somnium interpretari potest. Si ille sapientiam. . . somnium interpretari. . . Forsan pater eum amittet. Forsan pater morietur. Si pater eum. . . pater. . . Forsan rex nos non amat. Forsan frumentum non dabit. Si rex nos. . . frumentum. . . Forsan fera eum devoravit. Forsan ego moriar. Si fera cum. . . ego. . . Forsan Iosephus vivit. Forsan eum videbo. Si Iosephus. . . eum . . . Forsan fratres peccaverunt. Forsan merito patiuntur. Si fratres. . . merito . . . Forsan Benjamin est bonus. Forsan Benjamin scyphum non cepit. Si Benjamin. . . scyphum. . .

B. Here are some two part sentences. Repeat the second part entirely in Latin. For variety, we can add the word "paulo", meaning "a little". Sample: Marcus altus est. Paulus est a little taller. Answer: Paulus est paulo altior. --- Crassus est gravis. Cato est a little heavier. Hortensius est clarus. Cicero est a little more famous. Caesaris oratio erat vehemens. Ciceronis oratio erat much more vehement. Hic gladius est brevis. Ille gladius est two feet shorter. Haec via est longa. Illa via est 10 miles longer. Curius est malus. Catilina est much worse. Fulvia est bona. Maria est much better.

74. Repeat 71 - 73.

75. A. First the tape will give two related sentences. Put them together into a conditional sentence. Notice that in the first group, if one form has non, the changed form will not have it, and vice versa. But the tape itself will handle that feature for you. In the first group, we will

use impf. or plupf. subj. according to the sense. Sample: Marcus non adest. Maria non est laeta. Si Marcus... Ans. adesset. Maria laeta. Ans. : esset.-- after completing the two parts, the tape will repeat the whole sentences. Say it after the tape.-- Iosephus non est malus. Iosephus non punit fratres. Si Iosephus malus... Iosephus fratres... Frumentum est in Aegypto. Fratres habent frumentum. Si frumentum in Aegypto non... fratres frumentum non... Iosephus vivit. Pater non flet. Si Iosephus non... pater... Pharao non negavit. Iacob in Aegypto habitavit. Si Pharao... Iacob in Aegypto non... Praeco scyphum reperuit. Fratres territi sunt. Si praeco scyphum non... fratres non... Hebraei creverunt numero. Aegyptii Hebraeos timuerunt. Si Hebraei numero non... Aegyptii Hebraeos non...-- Now here are two examples in which the two clauses will have different tenses, i.e., one will have imperf. the other plupf. Moyses miracula multa fecit. Hebraei in Aegypto non remanent. Si Moyses miracula multa non... Hebraei in Aegypto... Iosephus est vir bonus. Fratres acceperunt frumentum. Si Iosephus vir bonus non... fratres frumentum non...-- Now here are a few to use pres. or perf. subj. Forsan pueri morientur. Forsan Pharao Hebraeos dimittet. Si pueri... Pharao Hebraeos... Forsan plagae venerint. Forsan Aegyptii timebunt. Si plagae... Aegyptii...

B. Here are some two part sentences. In the second, fill in a form of malle to match the form of amare in the first part. Sample: Hoc amo; illud... Ans: malo.-- Maria Paulum amat; Maria Marcum... Frumentum amamus; carnes bovinas assas... Romani bellum amant; Romani pacem... Graecos amas; Romanos... Etiam inimicos amatis; bonos amicos... Iacob Aegyptum amavit; Chanaan...

76. A. Here are some three part sentences. In the third part, use a gerundive. Sample: Marcus consul factus est. Marcus dona dedit. Marcus consul factus est donis... Ans. dandis.-- Romani vicerunt Carthaginem. Romani naves deleverunt. Romani vicerunt Carthaginem navibus... Moyses Hebraeos liberavit. Moyses signa fecit. Moyses Hebraeos liberavit signis... Iosephus placuit Deo. Iosephus fratres adiuvit. Iosephus placuit Deo fratribus... Aaron plagam fecit. Aaron percussit pulverem. Aaron plagam fecit...

B. Here are some similar sentences, but we will use prepositions with the gerundives. Sample: Brutus interfectus est. Brutus liberavit patriam. Brutus interfectus est in patria... Ans.: in patria liberanda.-- Multi milites occisi sunt. Milites ceperunt oppida. Multi milites occisi sunt in oppidis... Imperator ostendit sapientiam. Imperator praemia dividebat. Imperator ostendit sapientiam in praemiis... Vir malus non erat fortis. Vir malus non ferebat exsilium. Vir malus non erat fortis in exsilio... Cicero monstravit prudentiam. Cicero epistulas scribebat. Cicero monstravit prudentiam in epistulis... Marcus scripsit librum. Marcus gloriam contempsit. Marcus scripsit librum de gloria... Scipio fecit consilia. Scipio vicit Carthaginem. Scipio fecit consilia de Carthagine... Romani multa didicerunt. Romani populos regebant. Romani multa didicerunt de populis... Scipio multa scivit. Scipio bella gerebat. Scipio multa scivit de bellis... And now some in the possessive case. Romani habuerunt causam. Romani regem expulerunt. Romani habuerunt causam regis... Dux fecit consilium. Dux cepit urbem. Dux fecit consilium urbis... Senatus habuit consuetudinem. Senatus creavit dictatorem. Senatus habuit consuetudinem dictatoris... Hostes miserunt nuntios. Hostes pacem petebant. Hostes miserunt nuntios pacis... Ars est difficilis. Difficile est homines regere. Difficilis est ars hominum...

77. A. Here are some two part sentences. Fill in the second part with an ut subj. clause. Sample: Senatus voluit Scipionem ire. Senatui placuit ut... Ans.: Scipio iret.-- Pharao voluit patrem habitare ibi. Pharaoni placuit ut... Senatus voluit Ciceronem interficere eos. Senatui placuit ut... Consul non voluit illos egredi. Consuli non placuit ut...-- And now, let us do the same with oportet, but we will use the subj. without ut. Sample: Debent patrem curare. Oportet... Answer: patrem curent.-- Debet persuadere regi. Oportet... Debet prodesse fratribus. Oportet... Fratres debent pecuniam restituere. Oportet fratres... Debes consilia intellegere. Oportet... Now translate the filled in sentences.

B. Here are more two part sentences, but now use an objective and infinitive in the second part. Sample: Pater manet. Licet... Answer: patrem manere. Scipio discedit. Licet... Ille interficit coniuratores. Licet... Illi non egrediuntur. Non licet...-- And now, let us do these with a dative and an infinitive. Sample: Pater manet. Licet... Answer: patri manere. Scipio discedit. Licet... Ille interficit coniuratores. Licet... Illi non egrediuntur. Non licet...-- Now let us do these with the objective and infinitive: Fratres debent patrem curare.

Oportet... Iosephus debet prodesse fratribus. Oportet... Fratres debent pecuniam restituere. Oportet... Oportet... Debes consilia intellegere. Oportet... Now translate the filled in sentences.

C. Now let us change the active forms to an impersonal of similar meaning. Ordinarily we cannot tell who does the action, unless the general story tells us, that is, it might be: they, he, you, we, etc. Here, however, for variety, we will let our imagination replace the story, and use various possible equivalents. Sample:-- Constituerunt... Answer: constitutum est.-- Responderunt... Narravit... Paravimus...-- And now some in which there is no similar passive form in English-- but the Latin runs just like the others. Venerunt... Ierunt... Exclamavit... Consuluimus... Nocuimus... Cucurristis... perseveravisti... Pepercerunt...

D. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use an abl. without a preposition to mean "because of". Sample: Fecit haec propter peccata mea. Fecit haec... Ans. peccatis meis.-- Agnus in scholam venit ob amorem veritatis. Agnus in scholam venit... Cicero non potuit loqui ob dolorem. Cicero non potuit loqui... Caesar non remansit domi propter monitionem vatis. Caesar domi non remansit... Dux movit bellum ob odium Romanorum. Dux movit bellum... Navis non potuit navigare ob ventos fortes. Navis non potuit navigare... Iacob discessit in Aegyptum propter famem. Iacob discessit in Aegyptum...

E. Here are more two part sentences. In the second part use an ablative without a preposition to mean "from". Lepidus non habuit potestatem. Caesar privavit Lepidum... Carthago non habuit frumentum. Scipio interclusit Carthaginem... Tarquinius non remansit in regno suo. Tarquinius expulsus est... Signum non est in loco suo. Dux movit signum... Non iam metum sentimus. Fabius liberavit nos... Iosephus non iam est in vinculis. Rex solvit eum...

78. Repeat 75, 76, 77.

79. A. How do you say: At Rome, at Carthage, at Tarentum, at Capua, at Athens, at home. B. Here are some two part sentences. In the second part, use an ablative meaning "by". First, some that need ab, then some without ab, and finally, a mixture. Sample: Regina vidit Marcum. Marcus visus est... Answer: a regina.-- Maria cepit Marcum. Marcus captus est... Imperator misit milites. Milites missi sunt... Fratres Iosephum vendiderunt. Iosephus venditus est... Milites Ciceronem decollaverunt. Cicero decollatus est...-- And now some without ab: Ignis pontem delevit. Pons deletus est... Periculum milites terruit. Milites territi sunt... Veritas movit eos. Illi moti sunt... Periculum terruit Marcum. Marcus territatus est...-- And now, a mixture: Milites Ciceronem percusserunt. Cicero percussus est... Gladius Ciceronem percussit. Cicero percussus est... Dolor patrem vicit. Pater victus est... Vincula Iosephum ligaverunt. Iosephus ligatus est... Fratres Iosephum ligaverunt. Iosephus ligatus est... Dux milites duxit. Milites ducti sunt... Amor pecuniae milites movit. Milites moti sunt... Marcus haec reperuit. Haec reperta sunt...

80. A. Here are some clauses with quamquam and quia, and a few abl. absolutes. Change all to cum clauses, with subj. Sample: Iosephus non odit fratres quamquam ipsi nocuerant. Iosephus non odit fratres cum ipsi... Answer: nocuissent.-- Pharao peccavit, quamquam miracula viderat. Pharao peccavit cum miracula... Non fugerunt quamquam hostes conspexerunt. Non fugerunt cum hostes... Non timeo quamquam Hannibalem video. Non timeo cum... Non fugerunt quia hostes conspexerunt. Non fugerunt cum... Non timeo quia Hannibalem video. Non timeo cum... Fratres mirati sunt quia Iosephum potentem sesse intellexerunt. Fratres mirati sunt cum Iosephum potentem esse... Gallis venientibus, anseres exclamaverunt. Anseres exclamaverunt cum Galli... Sacerdotibus invocantibus, Baal non respondit. Baal non respondit cum sacerdotes...

B. Now here are some with quando. Notice that some are the same as certain sentences used above, except that they have quando instead of quamquam or quia. Change all to cum clauses. Some will want indic. some will want subj. If the setting of the whole sentence is present or future, the cum will have indic. for sure. But if the setting is in the past, then, if the things mentioned in the two clauses are not connected -- that is, if one does not happen because, or in spite of the other, but they merely happen to come at the same time-- then we will use indicative; otherwise, subj. First, some that use subj. Marcus non timuit, quando in magno periculo erat. Marcus non timuit cum in magno periculo... Iacob laetus erat, quando

Iosephum viderat. Iacob laetus erat, cum Iosephum. . . Iosephus non nocuit fratribus quando tantam potestatem habuit. Iosephus non nocuit fratribus cum tantam potestatem. . . Agnus exclamavit quando Marcus discessit. Agnus exclamavit cum Marcus. . . --- And now, some for indicative, in a past setting: Maria erat Romae, quando Marcus erat Carthagine. Maria erat Romae, cum Marcus Carthagine. . . Ille scripsit tres libros historiae quando consul erat. Ille scripsit tres libros historiae cum consul. . . Marcus multas aves vidit quando in urbem veniebat. Marcus multos aves vidit cum in urbem. . . Imperator in monte erat quando nuntius pervenit. Imperator in monte erat cum nuntius. . . Quintus Romae erat quando haec Carthagine agebantur. Quintus Romae erat cum haec Carthagine. . . Habitabam Romae quamdo Tarquinius regnabat. Habitabam Romae cum Tarquinius. . . Caesar aberat quando pons debebatur. Caesar aberat cum pons. . . --- Notice that in some sentences of this last group, the situation might have been the other way, that is, the story might have been such that the writer would feel that the one thing happened because of or in spite of the other: then the subj. would have been correct. For example: "Habitabam Romae quando Tarquinius regnabat " might mean simply "at the time when he ruled " or it might have an extra feeling of although he ruled". This would depend on the whole story, or even, on the way the writer feels about it. The same thing could happen with this one: "Caesar aberat quando pons debebatur." The feeling might have been: "although this important operation was going on." -- But now, here are some in present setting. Now we can ignore all such extra feelings of although or because even if they are really present. The mere fact that cum is to mean when definitely calls for indicative: Imperator videbit haec quando venerit. Imperator videbit haec cum. . . Regina veniet quando poterit. Regina veniet cum. . . Fugient quando hostes conspexerint. Fugient cum hostes. . . Timeo quando Hannibalem video. Timeo cum Hannibalem. . . --- Notice that this last sentence was also used early in this practice, with meanings of because and although, with subjunctive. With some sentences, it all depends on what the writer feels the sense should be.

81. A. Change these contracted forms to the longer forms: peccasti, amastis, liberarunt, delesti, delerunt, delestis, punierunt, punisti, peccarim, amarit, peccarint, delerint, delerim, delerit, audierim, audierit, punieris, liberasset, amassem, peccasses, parassent, liberassemus, amassetis, delessent, delessent, punissem, audisset, punissent, amarat, peccaram, pararas, delerat, delerant, punieram, audierat, finieras, pararo, delero, audiero.

B. Change these longer forms to contracted forms: amavisti, liberavisti, peccaverunt, delevisti, delevistis, deleverunt, punivisti, punivistis, puniverunt, amaverim, peccaverit, amaverint, deleverim, deleverint, puniverim, audiverit, puniveris, paravisset, amavissem, peccavisses, amavissent, liberavisset, peccavissetis, delevisset, delevissem, audivissem, punivisset, audivissent, amaverat, peccaveram, liberaveras, deleverat, deleverant, audiveram, puniverat, finiveras, amavero, delevero, punivero.