EXERCISE 1
Identify the part of speech of the word in bold in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

1. Rhēa Silvia filios amat. 
   noun

2. Amúlius Rômulum et Remum in aquam pōnit. 
   preposition

   verb

4. Agricola filios cūrat. 
   noun

5. Lupa Rômulum et Remum bene cūrat. 
   adverb

   conjunction

EXERCISE 2
Choose the response that completes the statement, answers the question, or means the same as the bolded word(s).

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

2. Who would belong to an agrarian society?
   a. sailors    b. farmers    c. doctors and dentists    d. senior citizens
3. The city aquatics director is in charge of the
   a. public gardens.  
   b. tennis courts.  
   c. swimming pools.  
   d. baseball fields.  

4. Which of the following describes a person performing filial duties?
   a. Sam, who cuts grass for his neighbor  
   b. Agatha, who takes her mother to doctor appointments  
   c. Joe, who tutors students after school  
   d. Noreen, who babysits the children on her block  

5. A sailor measures distance in _______ miles.
   a. English  
   b. Roman  
   c. nautical  
   d. international  

6. A werewolf reputedly has a(n) _______ cast to its features.
   a. lupine  
   b. equine  
   c. piscine  
   d. serpentine  

7. Which dogs gained their name from being used to drive game out of their holes in the ground?
   a. bloodhounds  
   b. greyhounds  
   c. collies  
   d. terriers  

8. Which word is NOT derived from terra?
   a. terrace  
   b. territory  
   c. terror  
   d. extraterrestrial  

9. What is a parterre?
   a. a ghostly apparition  
   b. an ornamental flower bed  
   c. a group that opposes anarchists  
   d. a type of bug repellent  

10. Which of the following describes a person perambulating?
    a. Juan, who is on a walking tour  
    b. Hope, who is attempting to climb Mt. Everest  
    c. Massimo, who is driving a tourist bus  
    d. Serena, who is on the track team  

11. A student who cares about learning new things is _______.
    a. intelligent  
    b. amiable  
    c. irritating  
    d. curious  

12. Which of the following describes a benefactor?
    a. the woman who donated paintings to the museum  
    b. the city council that raised utility rates  
    c. the logging company that clear-cut the land  
    d. the man who paid his taxes regularly
EXERCISE 3
Identify whether the word in bold is the subject, predicate nominative, or direct object in each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted. (The word nōn means “not.”)

1. Amālius nōn est deus.  
   predicate nominative
2. Puella Rōmam amat.  
   direct object
3. Lupa filiōs cūrat.  
   subject
   direct object
5. Rōmulus et Remus Rōmam aedificat.  
   subject
6. Āthlēta ambulat.
   subject

EXERCISE 4
Decline the following noun.

1. aqua, aquae, f.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>aquae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>aquae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>aquae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>aquam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>aquās</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 5
Identify the case and number of the following nouns. For some, more than one answer is possible. Translate each form into English.

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

1. nautārum  
   genitive plural: of the sailors, sailors’
2. filiae  
   genitive singular: of the daughter; dative singular: to/for the daughter; nominative plural: the daughters
3. terram  
   accusative singular: the land
4. agricolīs  
   dative plural: to/for the farmers; ablative plural: by/with the farmers
5. poētās  
   accusative plural: the poets
6. lupa  
   nominative singular: the she-wolf
7. Rōmā  
   ablative singular: by/with/from Rome
8. āthlētae  
   genitive singular: of the athlete; dative singular: to/for the athlete; nominative plural: the athletes
**EXERCISE 6**
Identify the case and number of the following nouns. Change the singular forms into plural and the plural forms into singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

**Example:** puellā
ablative singular puellīs

1. puellae
   **genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural; puellārum/puellīs/puella**

2. puella
   **nominative singular; puellae**

3. puellās
   **accusative plural; puellam**

4. puellārum
   **genitive plural; puellae**

5. puellīs
   **dative plural, ablative plural; puellae/puellā**

6. puellam
   **accusative singular; puellās**

**EXERCISE 7**
Complete the following sentences by consulting the Latin reading passage and Reading Vocabulary. Make your answers grammatically correct.

**Example:** Mārs _Rhēam Silviam_ amat.

1. Rhēa Silvia _filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum_ amat.
2. Amūlius _Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum_ nōn (not) amat.
3. Rhēa Silvia _filiōs / Rōmulum et Remum_ cūrat.
4. Amūlius _Rhēam Silviam / Rōmulum et Remum_ nōn (not) cūrat.
5. Lupa __________ ad aquam __________ ambulat.
7. Lupa ________ Rōmulum et Remum ________ bene cūrat.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENT QUESTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After completing Chapter 1, answer these questions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Who were the founders of Rome?  
   - Romulus and Remus.  

2. Name the eight parts of speech.  
   - Noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, preposition, interjection.  

3. What three properties does every noun have?  
   - Every noun has case, number, and gender.  

4. List the names of the five cases in order.  
   - Nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative.  

5. What is the usual gender of nouns of the first declension?  
   - Feminine.
EXERCISE 1
Fill in the blanks by writing 1 for first conjugation and 2 for second conjugation verbs.

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

EXERCISE 2
Choose the meaning of the Latin word from which the English word is derived.

1. fable
   a. false  b. ancient  c. story  d. book
2. formation
   a. make  b. appearance  c. important  d. begin
3. patronage
   a. father  b. donation  c. heir  d. land
4. inimical
   a. mind  b. hostile  c. soldier  d. like
5. amble
   a. travel  b. love  c. walk  d. drive
6. accuracy
   a. go to  b. care for  c. why  d. run
7. due
   a. timely  b. two  c. doubt  d. owe
8. expectant
   a. wait for  
   b. look at  
   c. be  
   d. breathe
9. prohibit
   a. live  
   b. deny  
   c. have  
   d. keep
10. inhabitant
    a. hold  
    b. dwell  
    c. native  
    d. house
11. narrative
    a. story  
    b. sailor  
    c. tale  
    d. tell
12. essential
    a. be  
    b. need  
    c. prepare  
    d. basis
13. parade
    a. see  
    b. get ready  
    c. order  
    d. care for
14. abstain
    a. stay away  
    b. deny  
    c. hold  
    d. mar
15. survey
    a. road  
    b. measure  
    c. land  
    d. see
16. disavow
    a. call  
    b. deny  
    c. pray  
    d. want
17. nonchalance
    a. well  
    b. not  
    c. now  
    d. care for

EXERCISE 3
Fill in the blanks with the missing Latin personal ending or English pronoun.

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<tr>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
<td>–o or –m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>–s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>–t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE 4
Conjugate in the present tense.
1. *vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
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<td>vocāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>vocās</td>
<td>vocātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>vocat</td>
<td>vocant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *dēbeō, dēbere, dēbuī, dēbitum*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First person</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second person</td>
<td>dēbēs</td>
<td>dēbētis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third person</td>
<td>dēbet</td>
<td>dēbent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 5
Identify the person and number of each verb and give three English translations for each.

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

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

EXERCISE 6
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in parentheses.

Example:
*Filii fābulam _____ amant_____. (amāre)*

1. *Poētae fābulās _____ parant_____. (parāre)*
2. *Puella fōrmam _____ cūrat_____. (cūrāre)*
3. *Nautae aquam _____ amant_____. (amāre)*
4. *Puellae lupam _____ vident_____. (vidēre)*
EXERCISE 7
Translate into Latin.

1. You are telling stories!
   Fābulās nārrās!

2. We call the poet.
   Poētam vocāmus.

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

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

5. I love Rome.
   Rōmam amō.

6. They expect the sailors.
   Nautās exspectant.
CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 2, answer these questions.

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

2. What models did Plautus follow in his work?
   Greek comedy.

3. In which principal part is the stem of the verb found? How is the stem found?
   In the second principal part; by removing the –re from the infinitive.

4. How do you distinguish the first from the second conjugation?
   The first conjugation has a characteristic vowel –ā, while the second has a characteristic vowel –ē.

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

Roman theatre in Mérida, Spain, where a modern-day summer festival devoted to the production of ancient plays is held annually. Mérida was founded in 25 BCE and its original name was Emerita Augusta from which the modern name of Mérida is derived.
EXERCISE 1
Decline the following nouns.

1. *servus, servi, m.*

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>servōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>servō</td>
<td>servīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>servum</td>
<td>servōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>servō</td>
<td>servīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>serve</td>
<td>servi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *magister, magistrī, m.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>magister</td>
<td>magistrī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>magistrī</td>
<td>magistrōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>magistrō</td>
<td>magistris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>magistrum</td>
<td>magistrōs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>magistrō</td>
<td>magistris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>magister</td>
<td>magistrī</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 2
Choose the word that is NOT derived from the given Latin word.

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

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

3. *animus*
   a. unanimous  
   b. animosity  
   c. equanimity  
   d. magnate
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><em>casa</em></td>
<td>a. casino</td>
<td>b. cherish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><em>domi</em></td>
<td>a. domicile</td>
<td>b. domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><em>rīvus</em></td>
<td>a. rivulet</td>
<td>b. derivative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td><em>via</em></td>
<td>a. voyager</td>
<td>b. <em>visor</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td><em>vir</em></td>
<td>a. triumvirate</td>
<td>b. <em>virtual</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td><em>ego</em></td>
<td>a. <em>egregious</em></td>
<td>b. egocentric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td><em>timeō</em></td>
<td>a. intimidate</td>
<td>b. timorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td><em>cum</em></td>
<td>a. composition</td>
<td>b. <em>contradict</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td><em>in</em></td>
<td>a. input</td>
<td>b. incarcerate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISE 3**

Translate into Latin.

1. in the stream  
   **in rīvō**
2. with the sons  
   **cum filiīs**
3. in the mind  
   **in animō**
4. on the roads  
   **in viis**
5. with the friend  
   **cum amīcō**
6. in the water  
   **in aquā**
EXERCISE 4
In the sentences below, use an appropriate noun from the first sentence to fill in the blank with a noun in the vocative case. Then translate both sentences.

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

1. Puer lupam timet. Nōn dēbēs, ____ puer ____ lupam timēre.
The boy fears the she-wolf. Boy, you ought not to fear the she-wolf.

2. Fīlius domī nōn est. Tē, ____ fili ____ exspectāmus.
   tē – you (accusative)
The son is not at home. Son, we are waiting for you.

3. Vir amīcum vocat. Amīcus, ____ vir ____ nōn est domī.
The man is calling his friend. Man, (your) friend is not at home.

   bonum – good (accusative singular masculine)
The friend does not have a good spirit. Friend, you ought to have a good spirit.

5. Puella in agrīs ambulat. Tē, ____ puella ____ domī exspectāmus.
   tē – you (accusative)
The girl is walking in the fields. Girl, we are waiting for you at home.
**EXERCISE 5**

Translate into Latin.

1. The sons do not expect Demea.
   
   **Dēmea, Dēmeae, m.**
   
   Filii Dēmeam nōn exspectant.

2. Syrus does not fear Demea.
   
   **Syrus, Syri, m.**
   
   Syrus Dēmeam nōn timet.

3. The sons ought not to live in the fields.
   
   Filii in agrīs habitāre nōn dēbent.

4. The sons walk on the roads with friends.
   
   Filii in viīs cum amīcīs ambulant.

**EXERCISE 6**

Translate this fable into English.

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


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

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

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

Wolf: “I do not like you.”

The wolf devours the lamb.

**agnus, agni, m.** – lamb

**dēvorō, dēvorāre, dēvorāvī, dēvorātum** – to devour

**īnferior** – lower (downstream)

**lupus, lupī, m.** – wolf

**stō, stāre, stetī, statum** – to stand

**superior** – higher (upstream)

**turbō, turbāre, turbāvī, turbātum** – to muddy, to stir up

(Compare “Turbulence”)

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**EXERCISE 7**
Using the Reading Vocabulary from Exercise 6, fill in the blanks with the appropriate endings.

**Example:** Agnus nōn est in agr ō.

1. Agn us est in rīv ō.
2. Agnus lup um nōn vocat.
3. Agnus aqu am nōn turbat.
4. Lupus agn um nōn amat.
5. Nōn débēs, lup e, agnum dévorāre.
6. Dēbēs, agn e, lupum timēre.
CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 3, answer these questions.

1. Why have Terence’s comedies remained popular?
   Because of the universal moral problems in them.

2. When is the vocative case used?
   Used to address someone.

3. In what declension and what noun-type is the vocative different from the nominative? What is the ending?
   Second declension, nouns in –us. The ending is –e.
   Second declension, nouns in –ius. The ending is –ī.

4. With what word do we usually translate the genitive? With what mark of punctuation can the genitive also be translated?
   “Of.” The apostrophe.

5. What is a prepositional phrase?
   A preposition with a noun in a certain case.
**EXERCISE 1**
Decline the following nouns.

1. *praemium, praemii, n.*

   | Nominative | praemium | praemia |
   | Genitive   | praemii | praemiōrum |
   | Dative     | praemiō | praemiīs |
   | Accusative | praemium | praemia |
   | Ablative   | praemiō | praemiīs |
   | Vocative   | praemium | praemia |

2. *vinculum, vinculi, n.*

   | Nominative | vinculum | vincula |
   | Genitive   | vinculi | vinculōrum |
   | Dative     | vinculō | vinculis |
   | Accusative | vinculum | vincula |
   | Ablative   | vinculō | vinculis |
   | Vocative   | vinculum | vincula |
EXERCISE 2
Choose the meaning of the Latin root from which the English word provided is derived.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. jussive
    a. order  b. expect  c. legitimate  d. tell
14. admonition
   a. from  b. give  c. have  d. toward

15. evolve
   a. down  b. out  c. to  d. against

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

EXERCISE 3
Translate into Latin.

1. I give the reward to the famous man.
   Praemium virō praeclarō dō.

2. We tell the story about the treachery to the sons.
   Fābulam dē dolō fīliīs nārrāmus.

3. They prepare the camp for the armed men.
   Castra virīs armātīs parant.

4. We show (mōnstrāmus) the road to the Romans.
   Viam Rōmānīs mōnstrāmus.

5. You (plural) prepare chains for bad men.
   Vincula virīs malīs parātis.

6. We do not give poison to men.
   Venēnum virīs nōn damus.

EXERCISE 4
Change the noun-adjective pairs into the singular if they are plural and into plural if they are singular. For some, more than one answer is possible.

Example: virō malō
  virīs malīs

1. amīcī iūstī
   amicōrum iūstōrum/amicus iūstus

2. bellōrum magnōrum
   belli magnī

3. rīvō magnō
   rivīs magnī

4. agrī magnī
   agrōrum magnōrum/āger magnus

5. poētam iūstum
   poētās iūstos

6. āthlēta praeclārus
   āthlētae praeclāri
EXERCISE 5
Translate into Latin. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 4 may be consulted.

1. Pyrrhus wants to have land in Italy.
   Pyrrhus terram in Italiā habēre vult.

2. A deserter walks into the camp of the Romans.
   Profuga in castra Rōmānōrum ambulat.

3. They ought not to give the bad man a large reward.
   Nōn dēbent virō malō magnum praemium dare.

4. Fabricius wants to have victory through legitimate war.
   Fābricius bellō iūstō victōriam habēre vult.

5. Fabricius orders armed men to walk with the deserter to the camp of Pyrrhus.
   Fābricius iubet virōs armātōs cum profugā ad Pyrrhī castra ambulāre.

EXERCISE 6
Change the noun to the correct case required by the prepositions in parentheses and then translate.
Example: vir (cum)
cum virō with the man

1. filia (cum)
cum filiā: with the daughter
2. viae (in + accusative)
in viās: into the roads
3. aqua (ad)
ad aquam: to/toward the water
4. aqua (in + ablative)
in aquā: in/on the water
5. castra (ad)
ad castra: to/toward the camp
6. casae (ē)
é casiēs: out of the houses
7. nautae (cum)
cum nautīs: with the sailors

EXERCISE 7
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective in parentheses and translate each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 4 may be consulted.
Example: Profuga est malus (malus)
The deserter is bad.

1. Pyrrhus est rēx praeclārus (praeclārus)
   Pyrrhus is a famous king.
2. Pyrrhus magnam terram in Italiā habēre vult. (magnus)
   Pyrrhus wants to have big land in Italy.
3. *Viri armātī/armātum* profugam vident. (armātus)
   Armed men see the deserter. / Men see the armed deserter.

4. Fābricius victōriam ____ iūstam ____ vult. (iūstus)
   Fabricius does want a legitimate victory.

5. Fābricius virōs ____ Rōmānōs ____ vocat. (Rōmānus)
   Fabricius calls the Roman men.

6. Fābricius profugae ____ vīnctō ____ praemium nōn dat. (vīnctus)
   Fabricius does not give a reward to the tied deserter.

---

**CONTENT QUESTIONS**

After completing Chapter 4, answer these questions.

1. In what genre of literature did Cicero excel?
   Oratory, among other genres.

2. What is the main topic in Cicero's treatise *Dē officiis* (On Duties)?
   The relationship between what is morally right (*honestum*), and what is expedient (*ūtile*).

3. In what way do the neuter nouns of the second declension decline differently from the masculine nouns of the second declension?
   The nominative and accusative singular are the same; also the nominative and accusative plural end in 
   
4. What is the case of the indirect object?
   Dative.

5. What is the basic rule for how adjectives must agree with nouns?
   They must agree in case, number, and gender.
EXERCISE 1
Conjugate in the passive voice, including the passive infinitives. Translate each form.

1. *exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvi, exspectātum*

2. *iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussum*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive form of <em>exspectō</em></th>
<th>Passive form of <em>iubeō</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Passive form</strong></td>
<td><strong>English translation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First person singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>I am being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspector</em></td>
<td><strong>I am being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second person singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>you are being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectāris</em></td>
<td><strong>you are being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third person singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>s/he/it is being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectātur</em></td>
<td><strong>s/he/it is being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First person plural</strong></td>
<td><strong>we are being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectāmur</em></td>
<td><strong>we are being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second person plural</strong></td>
<td><strong>you are being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectāminī</em></td>
<td><strong>you are being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third person plural</strong></td>
<td><strong>they are being expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectantur</em></td>
<td><strong>they are being ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Infinitive</strong></td>
<td><strong>to be expected</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>exspectārī</em></td>
<td><strong>to be ordered</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Kansas state seal reads, *Ad Astra Per Aspera*, “To the stars through difficulties (rough things).”
EXERCISE 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. Although the more recent and common meaning of “purloin” is “to steal,” the word originally meant ________.
   a. to cook into a paste
   b. **to put far away**
   c. to cleanse
   d. to obtain power mechanically
10. The noun “lunge” now refers to a quick forward movement but is derived from the Latin through an Old French word meaning ________.
   a. to attack  
   b. to save  
   c. to lengthen  
   d. to fight

11. Which of the following students was exhausted by cogitation?
   a. Amelia, who attended a sleepover with her friends  
   b. Rahat, who went home after a two-hour swim practice  
   c. Kurt, who spent the morning mowing lawns  
   d. Candy, who just finished a final exam

12. Sympathizing with her pain, the visitors gave their ________ to the bereaved widow.
   a. best wishes  
   b. condolences  
   c. helpful advice  
   d. donations

13. The indolent man looked for an easy job because he wanted to avoid ________.
   a. challenges  
   b. long hours  
   c. pain  
   d. tricky situations

14. All of the following are derived from parō EXCEPT
   a. apart  
   b. empire  
   c. separate  
   d. rampart

15. The prefix “ab” means “away from” in all of the following EXCEPT
   a. abdicate  
   b. abduct  
   c. abort  
   d. abacus

16. The prefix “de” means “down from” in all of the following EXCEPT
   a. debit  
   b. deform  
   c. decimal  
   d. detract
# EXERCISE 3
Decline the following adjectives.

1. *asper, aspera, asperum*

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
<td>Neuter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>asper</td>
<td>aspera</td>
<td>asperum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>asperi</td>
<td>asperae</td>
<td>asperi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>asperō</td>
<td>asperae</td>
<td>asperō</td>
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<tr>
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<td>asperā</td>
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<td>Vocative</td>
<td>asper</td>
<td>aspera</td>
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<td>asperae</td>
<td>aspera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>asperi</td>
<td>aspera</td>
<td>asperum</td>
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2. *crēber, crēbra, crēbrum*

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<tr>
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<td>crēbrārum</td>
<td>crēbrōrum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>crēbris</td>
<td>crēbris</td>
<td>crēbris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>crēbrōs</td>
<td>crēbrās</td>
<td>crēbra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>crēbris</td>
<td>crēbris</td>
<td>crēbra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>crēbri</td>
<td>crēbrae</td>
<td>crēbra</td>
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EXERCISE 4
Keeping the same case, number, and gender replace the adjective with the one in parentheses. Translate the changed phrase. For some more than one answer is possible.

Example: praeclāram fēminam (miser)
miseram fēminam  wretched woman

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

EXERCISE 5
Change the infinitives in parentheses to the verb form required to complete the sentence. Translate each sentence.

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

1. Venēna ā malis virīs et fēminīs  parantur . (parāre)
Poisons are being prepared by bad men and women.

2. Auxilium ab amīcīs  datur . (dare)
Help is being given by friends.

3. Terra ā nautīs nōn  vidētur . (vidēre)
The land is not seen by the sailors.

4. Castra ā virīs armātīs  tenentur . (tenēre)
The camp is being held by armed men.

5. Nauta ā familiā  expectātur . (exspectāre)
The sailor is expected by the family.

6. Patria ā puerīs et puellīs  amātur . (amāre)
The country is loved by the boys and girls.
EXERCISE 6
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the adjectives and translate each sentence. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 5 may be consulted.

Example:
Casa nōn est magnā . (magnus)
The cottage is not big.

1. Animus Cicerōnis (of Cicero) est miser . (miser)
   Cicero’s mind is sad.

2. Terentia nōn est misera . (miser)
   Terentia is not wretched.

3. Fīlia Terentiae est valdē pulchra et fīlius Terentiae est valdē pulcher . (pulcher)
   The daughter of Terentia is very beautiful and the son of Terentia is very handsome.

4. Praemia pulchra exspectō . (pulcher)
   I expect beautiful rewards.

5. Fābula ā pulchrā fēminā nārrātur . (pulcher)
   The story is being told by a beautiful woman.

6. Virō miserō auxilium dare dēbēmus . (miser)
   We ought to give help to the wretched man.
EXERCISE 7
Translate the following passage. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 5 may be consulted.

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

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

Your letter, Cicero, is held by me. If you feel pain, I feel pain. However, not only bad plans are being designed by bad men against you, but also great help is being prepared by good men. And so we ought not to feel pain. For our family is not wretched. Your long letters are expected by me, by (our) son, by (our) beautiful daughter. Goodbye!

CONTENT QUESTIONS
After completing Chapter 5, answer these questions.

1. What is the difference between the active and passive voices?
   In the active voice the subject of the verb performs the action, while in the passive voice the subject receives the action.

2. Where was Cicero when he wrote sad letters to his family?
   Cicero was in exile in Greece, sent there by his political enemies.

3. What construction is used with the passive voice to indicate the person who performs the action?
   Ablative of agent preceded by the preposition ā (ab).

4. What spelling difference distinguishes the declension of pulcher and miser?
   Pulcher loses the –e in its declension, while miser keeps it.

5. When is the preposition ab used instead of ā?
   Ab is used before vowels.
### EXERCISE 1
Write the corresponding forms of *possum* and translate both verb forms.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. sunt</td>
<td><em>(they) are/there are</em></td>
<td>possunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. es</td>
<td><em>(you) are</em></td>
<td>potes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sumus</td>
<td><em>(we) are</em></td>
<td>possumus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. est</td>
<td><em>(s/he/it) is/there is</em></td>
<td>potest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. sum</td>
<td><em>(I) am</em></td>
<td>possum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. estis</td>
<td><em>(you &lt;pl.&gt;) are</em></td>
<td>potestis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**EXERCISE 2**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em><strong>B</strong></em> impossible</td>
<td>A. spirit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em><strong>F</strong></em> doctorate</td>
<td>B. be able</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em><strong>N</strong></em> gist</td>
<td>C. much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em><strong>K</strong></em> remnant</td>
<td>D. example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em><strong>P</strong></em> interest</td>
<td>E. prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. <em><strong>J</strong></em> tenebrous</td>
<td>F. teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <em><strong>S</strong></em> libel</td>
<td>G. letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <em><strong>T</strong></em> farmer</td>
<td>H. save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. <em><strong>O</strong></em> prejudice</td>
<td>I. hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <em><strong>D</strong></em> exemplary</td>
<td>J. darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <em><strong>P</strong></em> represent</td>
<td>K. remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. <em><strong>K</strong></em> mansion</td>
<td>L. free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. <em><strong>T</strong></em> infirmary</td>
<td>M. be accustomed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. <em><strong>F</strong></em> docile</td>
<td>N. lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <em><strong>R</strong></em> vitamin</td>
<td>O. memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <em><strong>S</strong></em> libretto</td>
<td>P. to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. <em><strong>G</strong></em> alliteration</td>
<td>Q. judge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <em><strong>O</strong></em> commemorate</td>
<td>R. life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. <em><strong>T</strong></em> affirmation</td>
<td>S. book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. <em><strong>H</strong></em> reservoir</td>
<td>T. strengthen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. <em><strong>M</strong></em> insolence</td>
<td>U. trick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. <em><strong>G</strong></em> obliterate</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23. <em><strong>R</strong></em> victuals</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. <em><strong>C</strong></em> multiplication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. <em><strong>M</strong></em> obsolete</td>
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<tr>
<td>26. <em><strong>N</strong></em> adjacent</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**EXERCISE 3**

Translate into English.

1. Timēre nōn dēbēmus.
   We ought not to fear.

2. Amārī dēbētis.
   You ought to be loved.

3. Ambulāre solēmus.
   We are accustomed to walk.

   You ought to be cared for.

5. In viā esse dēbeō.
   I ought to be on the road.

6. In agrō esse nōn solēmus.
   We are not accustomed to be in the field.

7. Dē cōnsiliīs cōgitāre dēbent.
   They ought to think about the plans.

**EXERCISE 4**

Translate into Latin.

1. I am able to walk.
   Possum ambulāre.

2. I am used to being loved.
   Soleō amāri.

3. Poets cannot always be just.
   Poētae nōn semper iūstī esse possunt.

4. They are not used to preparing plans.
   Cōnsilia parāre nōn solent.

5. Rewards ought to be given to the athletes.
   Praemia āthlētīs darī dēbent.

6. We are not used to remaining in the darkness.
   Manēre in tenebrīs nōn solēmus.
EXERCISE 5

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


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

Intransitive
sunt, ambulant, manent, iacent
EXERCISE 7
Change the following sentences into the active voice. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 6 may be consulted.

**Example:** Puella à puerō exspectātur.
Puer puellam exspectat.

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

After completing Chapter 6, answer these questions.

1. Which are Caesar’s principal works?
   “On the Gallic War” and “On the Civil War.”

2. What happened on the Ides of March 44 BCE?
   Caesar was murdered by his enemies.

3. Who were the Druids?
   High priests and ruling class in Gaul at the time of Caesar.

4. How are the verbs sum and possum similar in conjugation?
   The verb possum is actually composed of sum added to the prefix pot–.

5. What is the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs?
   Transitive verbs have direct objects and intransitive ones do not.

6. What is a complementary infinitive?
   A complementary infinitive completes the meaning of certain verbs.
EXERCISE 1
Decline the following phrases.

1. *longa pāx*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>longa pāx</td>
<td>longae pācēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>longae pācis</td>
<td>longārum pācum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>longae pāci</td>
<td>longās pācibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>longam pācem</td>
<td>longis pācēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>longā pāce</td>
<td>longis pācibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>longa pāx</td>
<td>longae pācēs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. *miser amor*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>miser amor</td>
<td>miserī amōrēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>miserī amōris</td>
<td>miserōrum amōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>miserō amōri</td>
<td>miserīs amōribus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>miserum amōrem</td>
<td>miserōs amōrēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>miserō amōre</td>
<td>miserīs amōribus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>miser amor</td>
<td>miserī amōrēs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE 2
Choose the response that derives from the same root as the word provided.

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

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

3. *digit*
   a. dignity  b. digitalis  c. dight  d. dainty
4. domination  
   a. dowager  b. donative  c. dolman  d. domino

5. binoculars  
   a. octavo  b. occult  c. antler  d. antioxidant

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

7. seniority  
   a. sensible  b. senate  c. sensation  d. sentiment

8. sororicide  
   a. sorry  b. sorosis  c. cousin  d. course

9. verbose  
   a. reverberate  b. divergent  c. verdant  d. proverb

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

11. perseverance  
    a. service  b. severity  c. several  d. servitude

12. aim  
    a. estuary  b. ameliorate  c. esteem  d. amenable

13. invidious  
    a. vigilante  b. vinegar  c. evict  d. evidence

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

**EXERCISE 3**  
Translate into Latin.

1. to/for the sisters  
   sororibus

2. to/for the old man  
   seni

3. by means of love  
   amore

4. I love the sister.  
   Sororem amo.

5. joy of peace  
   gaudium pacis

6. words of the old men  
   verba senum
EXERCISE 4
Change the following direct statements into indirect statements using the accusative and infinitive construction.

Example: Passer manet in gremiō dominæ.
Poëta videt _passerem manēre in gremiō dominæ._

1. Passer est dēliciae puellae.
   Poëta putat _passerem esse dēliciās puellae._

2. Catullus verba senum ūnīus assis aestimat.
   Catullus nārrat _sē verba senum ūnīus assis aestimāre._

   Poëta videt _magna praemia āthlētæ dari._

   Cicero putat _sē epistulās longās exspectāre._

5. Druidēs librōs et litterās nōn amant.
   Druidēs, Druidum, m. pl. – Druids
   Caesar nārrat _Druidēs librōs et litterās nōn amāre._
**EXERCISE 5**

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


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

**EXERCISE 6**

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


*Cicero, Cicerōnis, m. – Cicero*  
özātor, özātōris, m. – orator*

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

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

**Translation:** Cicero's words are always nice.

**Indirect Statement:** *Catullus nārrat verba Cicerōnis esse semper pulchra.*

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

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

Teachers should note Catullus's irony or sarcasm in this adaptation of Catullus 49: according to some, he apparently says the reverse of what he actually means in the first sentence.
EXERCISE 7

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


You have to walk to my cottage, Fabullus, and dine with me. I think that we can have a good dinner. But you have to bring lots of food. For Catullus does not have money and does not think that he can prepare a dinner. But Catullus can give to Fabullus nice gifts. And so Catullus and the girl are expecting Fabullus.

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

cēna, cēnae, f. – dinner

cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī, cēnātum – to dine

cibus, cibi, m. – food

Fabullus, Fabullī, m. – Fabullus

mēcum – with me

mūnera (acc. pl.) – gifts

nōs (acc.) – we

pecūnia, pecūniae, f. – money

portō, portāre, portāvi, portātum – to carry
CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 7, answer these questions.

1. To what group of poets did Catullus belong?
   Neoterics, or new poets.

2. What trend in Latin literature did Catullus start?
   Catullus started the trend of love elegy.

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

4. What is characteristic of the nominative singular of the nouns of the third declension?
   It follows no regular pattern of formation.

5. What kinds of verbs introduce an indirect statement?
   Verbs of saying, thinking, and observing.

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