

# Exercises: Unit 5

## Verbs

### 1. Translating Verbs Practice

Translate the following verbs into Latin.

1. laudō (1)

- a. They will praise: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We are praised: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. She has been praised: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. You (s.) will have been praised: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I was praising: \_\_\_\_\_

2. mittō, mittere, mīsī, missum

- a. He sent: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. They were sent: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. She has been sent: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. We are sending: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. She will send: \_\_\_\_\_

3. ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum

- a. He brings: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. They were bringing: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. We have brought: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. She had brought: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I will bring: \_\_\_\_\_

4. nōlō, nōlle, nōluī

- a. You (s.) are not willing: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We were unwilling: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. They will not wish: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. We are unwilling: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. They had not wished: \_\_\_\_\_

5. nāscor, nāscī, nātum

- a. I have been born: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We were born: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. They will be born: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. He is being born: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. You (s.) had been born: \_\_\_\_\_

6. volō, velle, volū

- a. They will wish: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. You (pl.) were willing: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. We are willing: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. You (s.) had been willing: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. She wishes: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Fill in the Blank: Volo, Nolo, Malo

Fill in the blank with the correct forms of *volo*, *nolo*, or *malo* in the present tense and translate the sentence.

1. Aelia et Marcus paucas horas convenire \_\_\_\_\_ (malo), sed non decet.
2. Princeps Maurorum a Romanis regi \_\_\_\_\_ (nolo).
3. Nec Marcus nec Aelia de amore aliquid dicere \_\_\_\_\_ (volo).
4. Nos libros legere \_\_\_\_\_ (malo).
5. Aelia, \_\_\_\_\_ (nolo) hīc mecum manere!
6. Pueri ad forum cum paedagogo ire \_\_\_\_\_ (nolo), sed \_\_\_\_\_ (malo) in otio tempus agere.
7. Hostes, cur nobis bellum inferre \_\_\_\_\_ (volo)?
8. Paetus hostes ad consilium vocare \_\_\_\_\_ (volo).
9. Milites, \_\_\_\_\_ (nolo) socios in proelio relinquere!
10. Melissa, quid de Paeto mihi dicere \_\_\_\_\_ (volo)?

# Demonstrative Pronouns

## 3. Form Identification: Demonstrative Pronouns

Identify the case, number, and gender of the demonstrative pronouns. List all possibilities for each form.

	<u>Case</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Gender</u>
1. hunc	_____	_____	_____
2. illa	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
3. huic	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
4. ipso	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
5. illae	_____	_____	_____
6. haec	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
7. eidem	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

bonus ans.!	_____	_____	_____
8. istas	_____	_____	_____
9. ipsorum	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
10. illius	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

#### 4. Fill in the Blank: Demonstrative Pronouns and Adjectives

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the demonstrative pronoun/adjective in parentheses and translate the sentence.

1. Pater, cur \_\_\_\_\_ mihi optavisti? (*hic, haec, hoc* - m. acc. s.)
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ regionibus populi fortes se regunt et non regem Romanum volunt. (*ille, illa, illud* - f. abl. pl.)
3. Postquam Dido amore graviter laesa est, Aeneas \_\_\_\_\_ Carthagine reliquit. (*ille, illa, illud* - f. acc. s.)
4. Legiones Romanae bellum \_\_\_\_\_ hostibus diu inferebant. (*iste, ista, istud* - m. dat. pl.)
5. Carmina \_\_\_\_\_ in flammam dabam. (*ipse, ipsa, ipsum* - n. acc. pl.)
6. Legatus \_\_\_\_\_ principes ad consilium vocavit. (*idem, eadem, idem* - m. acc. pl.)
7. Paetus a militibus \_\_\_\_\_ propter virtutem laudatus est. (*ipse, ipsa, ipsum* - m. abl. pl.)
8. Affersne \_\_\_\_\_ ad socios? (*hic, haec, hoc* - n. acc. pl.)

9. Quamquam Aelia et Marcus librum \_\_\_\_\_ legunt, fabulas diversas malunt. (*īdem, eadem, idem* - m. acc. s.)
10. Romani regionem \_\_\_\_\_ terrā marique vicerunt. (*hic, haec, hoc* - f. acc. s.)

## Relative and Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

### 5. Practice with Relative clauses in English.

**Label the gender and number of the underlined noun antecedent in each sentence, then describe the function of the relative pronoun (in bold) in its clause and give the name for the case that would be in Latin.**

1. Aelia grieves for her mother **who** died.

her mother: gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

who: function in clause \_\_\_\_\_; Latin case name: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Aelia does not love Gaius Marius Paetus, **to whom** she will be given in marriage.

Gaius Marius Paetus: gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

to whom: function in clause \_\_\_\_\_; Latin case name: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Aelia sends poems to Marcus, **in which** she reveals her love.

poems: gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

in which: function in clause \_\_\_\_\_; Latin case name: \_\_\_\_\_

4. The Mauri do not want to be ruled by the Romans **who** conquered them.

by the Romans: gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

who: function in clause \_\_\_\_\_; Latin case name: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Father wants me to marry Paetus, **whose** father often dines with us.

Paetus: gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_

whose: function in clause \_\_\_\_\_; Latin case name: \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Translating Relative Clauses

**Translate these sentences containing relative clauses. The noun antecedents for the relative clause are underlined and the relative pronouns are in bold.**

1. Gaius Marius Paetus, **qui** mox Carthaginem perveniet, mare nave transire vel iter longum per montes facere debet.
2. Scribebasne de amore, **quem** tegere debebas, in tuis carminibus?
3. Hilarianus et Monica virum dignum, **cuius** pater bene cognoscunt, Aeliae optaverunt.
4. Non licet Aeliae soli diu manere prope sepulchrum, **in quo** cines matris positi sunt.  
(cinis, cineris m. - ashes, embers; ashes of the dead)
5. Gaius erat legatus legionis in regione **quae** Mauritania Tingitana appellata est.
6. Mauri, **qui** regem nolebant, e montibus egressi sunt et Romanos armis petiverunt.
7. Melissa, celeriter fer haec carmina, **quae** Marco mittere volo, domum eius.
8. Fabulam de Didone, **a quā** nostra urbs condita est, laetē legam.
9. Rex, **cuius** copiae hostes vicerant, a militibus laudatus est.
10. Aelia Paetum non amat, sed Marcum **cui** carmina dat.

## 7. Fill in the Blank: Relative Pronouns

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the relative pronoun and translate the sentence.

1. Ille vir, \_\_\_\_\_ parentes optaverunt, est legatus legionis.
2. Cupio iuvenem pulchrem \_\_\_\_\_ nomen Marcus est.
3. Hostes, a \_\_\_\_\_ milites Romani in proelio laesi erant, montes rursus petiverunt.
4. Precamini deam Venerem, \_\_\_\_\_ vota sacra vobis reddet.

5. Hoc imperium, \_\_\_\_\_ Paetus recepit, in Mauritaniā Tingintanā est.
6. Melissa famam totam, \_\_\_\_\_ clarē audivit, ad Aeliam refert.
7. Aelia, \_\_\_\_\_ non licet Marcum amare, amorem suum in carminibus textit.
8. Frater Marci, \_\_\_\_\_ corpus in sepulchro positum est, uno anno mortuus est.
9. In bello Romani equitibus, \_\_\_\_\_ erant celeres atque acres, saepe utebantur.
10. Alii principes Maurorum pacem, \_\_\_\_\_ finem belli efficiet, cum Romanis facere volunt.
11. Aelia litteras, \_\_\_\_\_ ab Apollonio erant missae, attulit ad suum patrem.

## 8. Creating and Translating Relative Clauses

**Combine the following sentences into one sentence by replacing the common noun with a relative pronoun, then translate.**

Ex. Italia est terra magna. Italiam videre volo.

(Latin) Italia est terra magna quam videre desidero.

(English) Italy is a great land which I want to see.

1. Pater Paeti meam domum venit. Pater Paeti saepe de publicā vitā dicit.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Melissa famam mihi refert. Fama ex alio servo audita est.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Hostes bellum acrem contra Romanos milites inferebant. Propter bellum viri sunt fessi.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Rex populi in montibus viventis ad consilium vocatur. In consilio principes arma cedent.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Cur Aelia Marcum amat? Marcus miles non est.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Apollonius litteras scribebat. Aelia litteris gaudet.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Paetus contra hostes arma fert. Pridie arma ob consilium posuerat.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Marcus Aeliae donum dat. Aelia ad sepulchrum venit.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Melissa diversas famas de Paeto audivit. In famis nulla scelera relata sunt.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Legiones Romanae principes Maurorum sequebantur. Principes ad montes currebant.

(Latin) \_\_\_\_\_.

(English) \_\_\_\_\_.

## 9. Identifying Relative Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns, and Interrogative Adjectives.

Identify the underlined word as either a relative pronoun (**RELATIVE**), interrogative pronoun (**INT. PRONOUN**), or an interrogative adjective (**INT. ADJ.**).

- |  |          |              |           |
|--|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. <u>Who</u> brought peace to the region?       | RELATIVE | INT. PRONOUN | INT. ADJ. |
| 2. <u>Which</u> legate brought peace?            | RELATIVE | INT. PRONOUN | INT. ADJ. |
| 3. I praise the legate <u>who</u> brought peace. | RELATIVE | INT. PRONOUN | INT. ADJ. |



4. <u>Which</u> song does she love?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
5. <u>What</u> does she love?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
6. She writes songs, <u>which</u> she loves.	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
7. The man, <u>whom</u> she marries, is a soldier. ADJ.	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
8. <u>Whose</u> father praises Paetus?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
9. <u>Whom</u> did the parents choose?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
10. <u>Which</u> maiden will he marry?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
11. He used the road, <u>which</u> is long.	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.
12. To <u>which</u> girl did you give the songs?	RELATIVE	INT. PRONOUN	INT. ADJ.

## 10. Translating Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

**Translate these questions that contain interrogative pronouns or adjectives.**

1. In quā regionem legio Paeti missa est?
2. Cuius litteras Aelia legere mavult?
3. Quibus armis equites Romani utebantur?
4. De quo Aelia quaesivit?
5. Quos Paetus ad consilium vocaverat?
6. Cui imperium in Mauretaniā Tingitanā tradetur?
7. A quibus hostes in proelio victi sunt?
8. Melissa, quid de Paeto cognoscis?
9. Quem virum parentes Aeliae optabunt?

10. Quo anno Paetus natus est?

## 11. Fill in the Blank: Interrogative Pronouns and Adjectives

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the interrogative pronoun or adjective and translate the sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ (gen. pl.) carmina Marcus legere maluit?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (acc. pl.) rex ipse ad consilium vocat?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (dat. pl.) populis legiones Romanae bellum inferunt?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (gen. s.) naves in litore adsunt?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (acc. s.) virum Aelia audet amare?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (acc. s.) Marcus magnis votis petivit?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (acc. pl.) leges sequi debemus?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (nom. s.) copias ducet?
9. A \_\_\_\_\_ (abl. s.) miles laedebatur?
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (acc. pl.) dona ad templum conferebas?

## 12. Fill in the Blank: Special -ius Adjectives

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the special -ius adjective. If the adjective agrees with a noun, the noun will be in bold.

1. Licet \_\_\_\_\_ **homini** fortunam bonam semper habere. (nullus, -a, -um)
2. Amo \_\_\_\_\_ sed pater \_\_\_\_\_ amat. (alter, altera, alterum)
3. **Aelia** \_\_\_\_\_ carmina Vergilii intellēxit. (sōlus, -a, -um)
4. Legatus **legionis** \_\_\_\_\_ multos milites duxit. (ūnus, -a, -um)
5. Melissa **fabulam** \_\_\_\_\_ audivit. (tōtus, -a, -um)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ **opes** hostibus dabantur. (nullus, -a, -um)
7. Melissa \_\_\_\_\_ **vestem** ferre potest, quam Aelia vult. (ūllus, -a, -um)
8. Si bellum \_\_\_\_\_ **hostibus** inferemus, vincemus. (ūllus, -a, -um)
9. Romani \_\_\_\_\_ regunt, \_\_\_\_\_ sunt liberi. (alius, -a, -ud)
10. Aelia vota **deae** \_\_\_\_\_ dabat. (sōlus, -a, -um)

## Correlative Conjunctions

### 13. Multiple Choice: Correlative Conjunctions

Choose the correct translation into Latin of the underlined phrase.

1. Dido both founded a city and dared to love another after her husband's death.
  - a. non solum... sed etiam
  - b. vel...vel
  - c. et... et
  - d. neque...neque
  
2. Some enemies attack the Romans, others hide in the mountains.
  - a. ibi...ubi
  - b. alii...alii
  - c. et... et
  - d. alter... alter
  
3. She not only reads poetry, but also writes it.
  - a. ibi...ubi
  - b. aut . . . aut
  - c. alter... alter
  - d. non solum... sed etiam
  
4. I like the one man, but I love the other.
  - a. alter... alter
  - b. alterum... alterum
  - c. alium... alium
  - d. et...et

5. Now Aelia feels loyal to her father, now her heart.
- modo...modo
  - eo...quo
  - aut...aut
  - neque...neque
6. Apollonius will either command an army or become a governor.
- alterum... alterum
  - aut...aut
  - et... et
  - cum...tum

## Translation Practice

### 14. Latin to English Sentences

- Rex legiones et equites in proelium misit, sed alias copias suas, quae multa vulnera receperant, prope naves in litore relinquit.
- Aelia sibi dixit, "Cur parentes mihi Paetum, qui est legatus clarus, optaverunt?"
- Paetus a militibus omnibus suis pro virtute laudatus est, tamen Aelia, non amans hunc, mavult alterum.
- Quoniam non licet mihi videre quem amo, carmina levia de amore meo domi scribo quae ad Marcum mittam.
- Marce, visne convenire brevi tempore prope illum locum quo sapientes orationes habent?
- Quamquam haec carmina ab omnibus legi volo, non decet. Fama ipsa ergo me vetat.
- Hoc anno Aelia eadem sacra, quae Monica semper efficiebat, domi faciet.
- Aliquis, qui ipse nec amat et nec amatur, haec non gaudebit audire.
- Paetus nullis equitibus sed militibus solis utebatur si hostes in montibus proelium facere volebant.
- Si mihi hoc votum quaesitum dabis, omnia quae volo habebō.

11. Postquam pax nova cum istis hostibus facta est, Paetus imperium suum reliquit et iter Carthaginem incepit.
12. “Marce, cur dura fortuna semper fert bona cum malis?” Aelia hoc unum quaerens cum Marco ad sepulchrum loquebatur.
13. Illā nocte principes hostium in montibus ingentibus, qui ad finem regionis sunt, suas copias tegunt.
14. Ubi carmina Vergilii legimus, Marcus ad pium Aenean, a quo gens Romana condita est, trahitur.
15. Alii populi, qui in Mauretaniā Tingitanā vivunt, sunt socii Romanorum; alii nolunt a Romanis regi.
16. Postquam Aeneas nolens Didonem reliquit, fortuna eum et populum suum ad Italiam duxit.
17. Paetus hostes pacem cum Romanis petentes ad consilium conferebat et cum eisdem diu convenit.

## 15. English to Latin Sentences

1. Why has she gone to the tombs of that family, which are far from the walls of the city?
2. Anyone at all who wishes can read literature, but only few can write poems with skill.
3. The goddess Fortune is swift. She moves now to one man, then abandoning the same man, she moves to another.
4. Melissa, which rumor did you hear while my father was talking with those men?
5. Marcus was reading a poem about this brave person, who dared to go across many seas and to discover new lands.
6. These poems written by Aelia were similar to those written by Sulpicia.
7. To whom did the legate of the Roman legion send those troops?
8. After the Romans sent their legions into Mauretania Tingitana, some chiefs wanted peace, others preferred war.
9. Is it permitted for a woman to give poems to a man?
10. Paetus was well-known for his courage throughout that region where he had made peace with the clans waging war.

## 16. Cloze Exercises

### Fill in the correct ending for the words in the Latin translation

1. The father said to that girl, "Dear daughter, in a short time you will become a maiden, leaving your parents and moving to your new husband's home."

Pat\_\_\_ ill\_\_\_ dix\_\_\_: "Car\_\_\_ fili\_\_\_, brev\_\_\_ tempor\_\_\_ virg\_\_\_ fi\_\_\_ parent\_\_\_  
relinqu\_\_\_ et dom\_\_\_ vir\_\_\_ nov\_\_\_ mov\_\_\_."

2. A great passion has conquered Aelia that she is not able to hide from anyone at all.

Mag\_\_\_ am\_\_\_ Aeli\_\_\_ vic\_\_\_ qu\_\_\_ non pos\_\_\_ ex aliqu\_\_\_ teg\_\_\_.

3. Is it permitted for Aelia to go out of the city's walls at any time, if she wishes to bring flowers to the tomb of her mother whom Aelia loved dearly?

Licetne Aeli\_\_\_ ull\_\_\_ tempor\_\_\_ ex mur\_\_\_ urb\_\_\_ egred\_\_\_, si  
v\_\_\_ flor\_\_\_ fer\_\_\_ ad sepulchr\_\_\_ matr\_\_\_ qu\_\_\_ Aeli\_\_\_ carē  
amab\_\_\_?

4. The beautiful maiden was born in Carthage, but will soon make a long journey through the sea to Italy.

Virg\_\_\_ pulchr\_\_\_ Carthagine est nat\_\_\_ sed mox iter long\_\_\_ per mar\_\_\_ ad  
Itali\_\_\_ fac\_\_\_.

5. She never wanted to leave her family, but preferred always to remain a virgin.

Nol\_\_\_ gent\_\_\_ su\_\_\_ numquam relinqu\_\_\_, sed mal\_\_\_ semper virg\_\_\_ man\_\_\_.

6. Venus,, are you willing to grant promises to me, seeing that you are a great goddess to whom I report all of my thoughts?

Venus, visne vot\_\_\_ mihi da\_\_\_, quoniam de\_\_\_ magn\_\_\_ es c\_\_\_ omn\_\_\_ me\_\_\_  
sententi\_\_\_ refer\_\_\_, ?

7. If my words are strong, your fame will always live beyond these words which have been written for you.

Si verb\_\_\_ me\_\_\_ vale\_\_\_, fam\_\_\_ tu\_\_\_ supra h\_\_\_ verb\_\_\_ semper viv\_\_\_  
qu\_\_\_ tibi script\_\_\_ er\_\_\_.

8. It is not proper for any enemies to seek their allies with weapons after peace has been made with them.

Non decet ull\_\_\_ host\_\_\_ arm\_\_\_ soci\_\_\_ pet\_\_\_ postquam pax cum ill\_\_\_  
fact\_\_\_ est.

9. The boundaries of this tribe extend to the shores of the sea where Romans had positioned troops that were preparing for war.

Fin\_\_\_ hui\_\_\_ gent\_\_\_ ad litor\_\_\_ mar\_\_\_ tend\_\_\_, ubi Roman\_\_\_ copi\_\_\_ posu\_\_\_  
qu\_\_\_ ad bell\_\_\_ parab\_\_\_.

10. When she saw Marcus standing in the forum, she called out with a clear voice, "Marcus, greetings! How are you?"

Cum Marc\_\_\_ in fo\_\_\_ sta\_\_\_ vid\_\_\_, clar\_\_\_ cum voc\_\_\_ vocav\_\_\_, "Marce, salv\_\_\_! Quid  
ag\_\_\_?"