

# Exercitationes: Unit 3

## Verbs

### 1. Verb Identification: Perfect Tense System (Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Active)

Identify the tense and number of the following verbs from the Unit 3 Verba Nova, then translate:

	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Translation</u>
1. duxerat:	_____	_____	_____
2. legi:	_____	_____	_____
3. tradidit:	_____	_____	_____
4. addideras:	_____	_____	_____
5. didicerunt:	_____	_____	_____
6. reddidimus:	_____	_____	_____
7. condiderunt:	_____	_____	_____
8. cecinit:	_____	_____	_____
9. egerunt:	_____	_____	_____
10. coēgerant:	_____	_____	_____
11. flevimus:	_____	_____	_____
12. tacuī:	_____	_____	_____
13. praestitit:	_____	_____	_____
14. studuerimus:	_____	_____	_____

- |                  |       |       |       |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15. terruisti:   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 16. docuero:     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 17. reddiderant: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 18. steterint:   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 19. addiderat:   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 20. coegimus:    | _____ | _____ | _____ |

## 2. Verb Identification: Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses of Active and Passive Voice

Identify the tense and voice of the following verbs from the Unit 3 Verba Nova, then translate:

	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Voice</u>	<u>Translation</u>
1. ducemini:	_____	_____	_____
2. addimus:	_____	_____	_____
3. agebatur:	_____	_____	_____
4. condet:	_____	_____	_____
5. canebantur:	_____	_____	_____
6. valet:	_____	_____	_____
7. deducebamur:	_____	_____	_____
8. flebit:	_____	_____	_____
9. stas:	_____	_____	_____

- |                   |       |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 10. gaudebant:    | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. terremus:     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. perdimus:     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 13. videbantur:   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 14. eligent:      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 15. praestabis:   | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 16. edentur:      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 17. venderis:     | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 18. interficiunt: | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 19. dabimus:      | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 20. portabar:     | _____ | _____ | _____ |

### 3. Verb Identification: Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses of Deponent Verbs

Identify the tense of the following verbs from the Unit 3 Verba Nova, then translate:

	<u>Tense</u>	<u>Translation</u>
1. loquamur:	_____	_____
2. orimini:	_____	_____
3. hortaberis:	_____	_____
4. precabaris:	_____	_____
5. moriemur:	_____	_____

6. egrediuntur: \_\_\_\_\_
7. sequetur: \_\_\_\_\_
8. precabor: \_\_\_\_\_
9. oriebantur: \_\_\_\_\_
10. ingredimini: \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Translating Verbs Practice: Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect

Translate the following verbs into Latin.

1. sto, stare, steti, statum - to stand

- a. she stands: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. we will stand: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. he stood: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. you all were standing: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. I had stood: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. they will stand: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. it will be stood: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. they were being stood up: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. it is being stood: \_\_\_\_\_

2. ago, agere, egi, actum - to drive, do, act; to spend (referring to time)

- a. I had driven: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. he will have done: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. you were doing: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. you (plural) spent: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. we will drive: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. it acts: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. it will be done: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. she will drive: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. they were being driven \_\_\_\_\_

3. doceo, docere, docui, doctum - to teach

- a. we had taught: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. they were teaching: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. she will teach: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. I was teaching: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. we will have taught: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. you all had taught: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. I will teach: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. you (singular) will be taught: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. you (plural) were being taught: \_\_\_\_\_

4. addo, -dere, -didi, ditum - to give to

- a. I will give to: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. she had given to: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. you (singular) will be given to: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. you have given to: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. they were giving to: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. you (plural) were giving to: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. you all will have given to: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. we had given to: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. they were being given to: \_\_\_\_\_

5. sequor, sequī, secūtum - to follow

- a. I was following: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. she follows: \_\_\_\_\_
- c. you (singular) will follow: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. we followed: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. they were following: \_\_\_\_\_
- f. you (plural) will follow: \_\_\_\_\_
- g. you all were following: \_\_\_\_\_
- h. we follow: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. he is following: \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Verb Identification: Deponents

Identify the deponent verbs in the list below. Then label the conjugation (1 - 4) for the deponent verbs.

- |                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. trādō, -dere, -didī, -ditum _____ | Conj. _____ |
| 2. perdō, -dere, -didī, -ditum _____ | Conj. _____ |
| 3. hortor, hortārī, hortātum _____   | Conj. _____ |
| 4. veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum _____ | Conj. _____ |
| 5. orior, orīrī, ortum _____         | Conj. _____ |
| 6. precor, precārī, precātum _____   | Conj. _____ |
| 7. fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum _____  | Conj. _____ |
| 8. sequor, sequī, secūtum _____      | Conj. _____ |
| 9. dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductum _____  | Conj. _____ |
| 10. videor, vidērī, vīsum _____      | Conj. _____ |

## 6. Translating Imperatives

Translate the following imperatives!

1. Valete.
2. Cane carmen.
3. Sequere magistrum durum.
4. Discite litteras notas.
5. Videmini esse dulces.
6. Ede causas.
7. Loquere bene.
8. Gaudete otio.
9. Precamini deos.
10. Agite tempus cum amicis veris.

## 7. Translating Verbs Practice II: Present System Active, Passive and Deponent and Perfect System Active.

Translate the following into Latin.

1. I will arrive: \_\_\_\_\_
2. They were dying: \_\_\_\_\_
3. You (plural) will follow: \_\_\_\_\_
4. We will be compelled: \_\_\_\_\_
5. They will urge: \_\_\_\_\_
6. They were being heard: \_\_\_\_\_
7. We were being handed over: \_\_\_\_\_
8. She is building: \_\_\_\_\_
9. We will have wept: \_\_\_\_\_
10. Lead away! (plural): \_\_\_\_\_
11. They had returned: \_\_\_\_\_
12. You (plural) will have led: \_\_\_\_\_
13. They will betray: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Follow! (singular): \_\_\_\_\_
15. They are urging: \_\_\_\_\_
16. You (singular) will pray: \_\_\_\_\_
17. You (singular) will be terrified: \_\_\_\_\_
18. You (singular) are being led: \_\_\_\_\_
19. You (plural) will seem: \_\_\_\_\_
20. She will have selected: \_\_\_\_\_

# Uses of the Ablative

## 8. Translating Ablatives

Translate the underlined phrases into Latin. First, review the differences between ablatives of agent, means, and manner in the Grammatica.

1. The book was written by the son. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Virgil wrote his poem with great skill. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The city was surrounded with huge walls. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dido spoke these words with so much anger. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The sweet songs will be sung by the youths. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The student is taught with books. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The student is taught by the teacher. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Good opinions are spoken by wise men. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Good opinions are given with much wisdom. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Good opinions are brought about with many conversations. \_\_\_\_\_

## Constructions of Time and Place

### 9. Time Constructions

Remember to read Grammatica before starting this exercise.

1. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the time when something happens.
2. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show how long something lasts, (i.e. its duration).



3. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the time within which something occurs.

4. Label the underlined time expressions with “duration,” “time when,” or “time within which”

a. Apollonius went to Greece last year. \_\_\_\_\_

(proximus, -a, um - last)

b. I read Vergil’s poetry for many hours! \_\_\_\_\_

c. Aelia is taught at the second hour. \_\_\_\_\_

d. The letter will arrive within the first hour. \_\_\_\_\_

e. Aelia stays in the forum during daylight. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Translate the underlined time expressions of time into English – use a preposition to capture the expression clearly in English, e.g. for, in, at, on, within

a. Aelia matri multas horas prodest. \_\_\_\_\_

b. Horā secundā Aelia ad forum adivit. \_\_\_\_\_

c. Multos annos Carthago praestabat. \_\_\_\_\_

d. Uno anno Apollonius ad Africam adibit. \_\_\_\_\_

(uno = one)

## 10. Place Constructions

**Remember to read Grammatica before starting this exercise.**

1. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the motion away from a place.

2. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show motion to or toward a place.

3. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show the place where something happens except with the names of cities, towns, and a few nouns.

4. Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ case to show how far away (extent of space) something is.

5. Label the underlined expressions of place with “motion toward,” “extent of space,” “place where,” or “motion from”

- a. Aelia listens to speeches in the forum. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Sophronius desires to return to Greece. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Rome is thousands of miles away. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Monica hurried from the temple. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Translate the underlined expressions of place into English – use a preposition to capture the expression clearly in English, e.g. to, toward, in, into, within, from, down from, away from

- a. Aeneas ad urbem Didonis vēnit. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Deus Aeneae dixit: “Ab Africā abi!” \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Aelia in forum ingreditur. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Aelia in libro fabulam legit. \_\_\_\_\_

## 11. Translating Phrases: Time and Place Constructions

Give the correct translation in Latin of the underlined phrases.

- Athēnae, -ārum f.** - Athens
- Carthāgo, -inis f.** - Carthage
- Rōma, -ae f.** - Rome
- Troia, -ae f.** - Troy
- Graecia, -ae f.** - Greece

- 1. At the first hour, Aelia goes home. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Aelia does not live in Rome, but in Carthage. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. In Athens, Epicurus studied philosophy for many years. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Aelia enjoys studying in the city, but has too much work at home.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

5. For an hour, Aelia complains that she wants to leave home! \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. In Greece and especially in Athens, young elite Romans received advanced education. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
7. After leaving Carthage and travelling to Rome, Apuleius returned home.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
8. Aelia studies for many hours at home, not in the forum. \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
9. Sophronius leads Aelia to the forum at the second hour.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
10. At that time, Apollonius was forced to read books in a foreign language - Greek!  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. In good times Aelia and Apollonius had much leisure to read books under their tree. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
12. During the second hour, Apollonius spends time in the city with friends.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

## Translation

### 12. Latin to English Sentences

1. Primā horā Dido ante ignem stetit et deos suos precabatur.
2. Dido de furore suo tacuerat, sed tamen Aeneam et homines eius perdere cupivit.
3. Dolor in mente Didonis miserae oriebatur quia Aeneas naves Carthagine deducebat.
4. Multos annos Aeneas esse homo pius Romanis videbitur.
5. Dum Marcus Bruttius Rufus de disciplinā feminarum in foro loquebatur, Aelia bene audivit.

6. Cum Aeneas Didonem tradidit, tum Dido ob amorem dulcem flebat.
7. Horā secundā, Aelia ad forum pervenerit. Ibi sapientes de salute publicā ante turbam loquentur.
8. Ob amorem Dido Aeneam ab urbe suā non exire hortabatur, sed tamen, ut Aeneae videbatur, naves Carthagine egredi debebant. (ut - as)
9. Post multos annos Aeneas et amici domo suā in Asiā exierant.
10. Ite Athenas et loquimini tuas fabulas. Ibi multi eas nondum audiverunt.
11. Viri boni de malis voluptatis tacere numquam potuerant.
12. Eo tempore, dum cum amicis studebamus, de sentiis duris sapientium loquebamur.
13. Sapientiae causā magistri disciplinam mentis multas horas hortabantur.
14. Voluptas enim ab omnibus viris et feminis inveniri debet.
15. Nam Romae magister pueros sine causā terrebat; sic a pueris non amabatur.
16. Apud amicos Apollonius multa de Carthagine loqui poterit.
17. Bonae sententiae in mentibus malorum numquam inveniri potuerint.
18. Quippe sententia sapientium haberi bona debet.
19. Pueri, ab matre sapienti Corneliā bene discite.
20. Quia magister nos multos libros legere cupit, debemus primā luce in dolore laborare.

### 13. English to Latin Sentences

**Dido, Didonis f.** - Dido (queen of Carthage)

**Aeneas, -ae m.** - Aeneas

**Italia, -ae f.** - Italy

**Carthago, -inis. f.** - Carthage

**Apuleius, -i. m.** - Apuleius

**Athenae, -arum f.** - Athens

1. Dido and Aeneas were stepping away from the city.
2. Aeneas was being silent about his love.
3. Between true friends there will never be anger.

4. Follow well-known wisemen and excel in your (plural) studies!
5. The city was being founded by Dido.
6. The happy teacher used to urge the children, "Read books and learn much."
7. At a favorable time many ships will be launched by Aeneas to Italy.
8. For many hours stories about the wanderings of Aeneas were being told to the children.
9. Today the teacher in Carthage will urge the girls to study literature.
10. The boys and girls never used to be terrified by their teachers.
11. Against the opinion of her sister, Dido will have loved Aeneas.
12. Apollonius was able to learn many true things in Athens.

## 14. Cloze Exercises

**Fill in the correct ending for the words in the Latin translation:**

**Corinthus, -i m.** - Corinth

**Carthāgo, -inis f.** - Carthage

**Rōma, -ae f.** - Rome

**Italia, -ae f.** - Italy

1. While the god was encouraging him, dutiful Aeneas desired to go to Italy.  
Dum de\_\_ e\_\_ horta\_\_, pi\_\_ Aeneas ad Itali\_\_ ire cup\_\_.
2. At that time in Corinth he was being compelled to learn many speeches.  
E\_\_ tempor\_\_ Corinth\_\_ disc\_\_ mult\_\_ orat\_\_ coge\_\_.
3. Aelia had learned to read stories at home and always delighted in them.  
Aelia fabul\_\_ dom\_\_ leg\_\_ didic\_\_ ac semper e\_\_ gaude\_\_.
4. In Rome mothers and fathers will not be seen by their sons.  
Rom\_\_ matr\_\_ et patr\_\_ ab fili\_\_ non vid\_\_.

5. Aelia was following the enslaved person home, from where he had led her at first light.

Aelia serv\_\_\_ dom\_\_\_ seque\_\_\_, unde prim\_\_\_ luc\_\_\_ ea\_\_\_ dedux\_\_\_\_\_.

6. The joyful song was being sung with great skill by the young men.

Laet\_\_\_ carmen magn\_\_\_ cum art\_\_\_ a iuven\_\_\_\_\_ cane\_\_\_.

7. Friends, urge them to stride out from Carthage at the second hour!

Amic\_\_\_, horta\_\_\_ e\_\_\_ Carthagin\_\_\_ secund\_\_\_ hor\_\_\_ egred\_\_\_.

8. For the sake of good instruction boys and girls must not be terrified by their teachers.

Bon\_\_\_ disciplin\_\_\_ caus\_\_\_ puer\_\_\_ et puell\_\_\_ a su\_\_\_ magistr\_\_\_ terr\_\_\_ deb\_\_\_.

9. Aeneas had not desired to be held in Carthage between Dido and his own men always.

Aeneas Cathagin\_\_\_ inter Didon\_\_\_ homin\_\_\_ que su\_\_\_ semper tene\_\_\_ non cupiv\_\_\_.

10. Apollonius will have arrived at Rome from Carthage on the day before.

Apollonius pridie Rom\_\_\_ Carthagin\_\_\_ perven\_\_\_.