Exercitationes: Unit X

1. Forming the Gerundive

Give the nominative and accusative forms of the gerundive for the following verbs.

Verb	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
1. comparo (1)	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
2. misceo, miscere	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
3. claudo, claudere	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
4. respicio, respicere	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
5. sentio, sentire	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

2. Forming and Using the Gerundive

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the gerundive and translate the phrases and sentences into English.

1. ad comas _____ (compono) - _____

2. ad cohortem _____ (revoco) - _____

3. modus oneris_____ (fero) - _____

4. Patria _____ (diligo) est. _____.

5. Ferrum mihi _____ (iacio) est.

_____.

6. Dea Camillae dixit castrum _____ esse (defendo).

_____.

7. _____ (mīror) siderum gratiā - _____

8. Verba patris sentio: "o filia, tibi sunt onera gravissima _____" (suscipio).

_____.

9. Feminae a portā ducuntur ad poenam _____ (pendo).

_____.

10. Vir nataque ad iuga reverterunt hostium _____ (fugio) causā.

_____.

3. Forming and Using the Gerund

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the gerund and translate the phrases and sentences into English.

1. Amor _____ (laboro, genitive) - _____

2. _____ (muto) causā - _____

3. _____ (propero) gratiā - _____

4. Ad _____ (disco) venit Aelia. _____.

5. Haec ratio _____ (vivo) optima est.

4. Forming and Using the Supine

Fill in the blank with the correct form of the supine and translate the phrases and sentences into English. Remember that the accusative is used with verbs of motion and the ablative is used with specific adjectives to clarify the way in which something is true.

1. Optimum _____ (facio) - _____

2. Redit _____ iniurias (queror) - _____.

3. Eunt _____ (for) - _____.

4. Facilis _____ (dico) - _____

5. Populus vēnit _____ (specto) - _____.

5. Relative Clauses of Purpose

Translate these relative clauses of purpose into English.

1. Comes, quae martyr fieret, bestiae ferae sine fugā occurrit.

2. Perpetua, igitur, humo Felicitatem salvam sustulit, cui auxilium ferre vellet.

3. Ecce Saturus primus spiritum, cuius exemplum Perpetuam sustineat, reddit.

4. Pater deam potentam precatus erat filiae, quam praeter amnem fluentem tute iaceret.

5. Diva Camilla tela extremo agmine hostium miscebat, quibus hostem alienam superatura esset.

6. Relative Clauses of Characteristic

Translate these relative clauses of characteristic into English.

1. Puellae nudae ducebantur, quae aliter sinibus vestum propter pudorem tegerentur.

2. Quando Saturus Pudenti, cuius fides deesset, donum comparavit.

3. Comites Camillae Arruntem, qui telis cohortium ne occuret, equis citis frustra petit.

4. Metabus amnem sonantem timet, cuius cursus properans natam deferat.

5. Camilla moriens aeterna verba, quae fortasse animos comitibus facerent, fata est.

7. Relative Clauses in Indirect Statement

Translate these relative clauses in indirect statements into English.

1. Martyres gratae fantur bestiam, quae ob sexum dilecta esset, nullum vulnus sibi dedisse. (sexus, sexus m. - gender)

2. Populi respexerunt Felicitatem, cuius fides par virtuti esset, ad tellus iactam esse.

3. Pudens, igitur, sentit bestiam, a quā multi recenter interfecti sint, Saturum non laesurum esse.

4. Camilla ad Accam loquitur castrum regium defendum esse Latinis qui cum Turno illic pugnant.

5. Vergilius scripsit Camillam tot viros occidisse quos illa cum usu arteque deiecisse.

6. Dextrām potentem ita ad aethera tollens, Metabus divae orat suam natam esse salvam quam dubiis committat ventis.

4

8. Latin to English Sentences

Perpetua

1. Post dies paucos quo veniemus vestigiis gratis pugnatum?

2. Perpetua locuta est, "invicem omnes diligite! Nam onus nobis ferendum est."

3. Proximo die, Saturus, ascensurus scalam ad aether, a ferā bestiā statim caeditur, difficile visu!

4. Perpetua, quae aliquid doloris caperet, ferro vulnus faciente clamorem sustulit.

5. Fortasse tanta femina, quam etiam miles timeret, aliter non potuisset occidi nisi ipsa voluisset.

Litterae

6. Diana comitibus fata est quicumque sacrum laeserit Camillae corpus, seu amicus seu hostis, pariter vitā poenam solvat.

7. Inde Metabus, in exsilium properans, amnem citum transivit atque telum cum virgine tutā (optimum visu!) ex tellure molli rapit.

8. Camilla scivit diem ad moriendum advenire et mox funere lumina clausit. Item color ora quondam pulchra relinquit.

9. Expertā dextrā, tela per campum spargens, hostium caedendorum gratiā properat Camilla.

10. Diva Camilla dixit hostes, qui revertendi sint, ad tecta regia equis citissimis accedere.

9. English to Latin Sentences

Perpetua

1. The women were led out naked, in order to fight the beast. (use *ad* + gerundive)

2. These young women must be called back and given clothes, because of their appearance, a sin to see.

3. As if waking up from sleep, Perpetua said that she was prepared to meet the beast, which will kill her.

4. Saturus took the soldier's ring (*ansula, -ae* f.) which he would then scatter with his own blood.

5. Perpetua drew the wandering right hand of the gladiator (*gladiator, -toris* m.) toward her own body for the sake of dying. (use *causā* + gerund)

Litterae

6. When his horses turned back suddenly to flee, Eunaeus was thrown from his chariot to the ground and was trodden by the footsteps of his own horses. (use *causā* + gerund)

7. Diana said that you must hold these words in your memory.

8. Look! With his right hand raised to the sky, Metabus prayed faithfully to Diana for the sake of saving his daughter. (use *gratiā* + gerundive)

9. Camilla, nourished by wild mares in the mountain ridges, was not a gentle girl, the sort who lived in a city.

10. Diana reported this sadly: my beloved Camilla is sent to wage war and arms herself with my weapons in vain. (use *ad* + gerundive)

10. Cloze Exercises

Fill in the correct ending for the words in the Latin translation (you may need to look up additional words to discern their declension or conjugation):

Perpetua

1. The people perceived that two young maidens, who had entrusted their young children to their parents, were led to the arena to die. (*arena, -ae* f. - arena)

   Popul____ sens____ du____ virgin_____, qu____ liber____ recent____ parent_____ commiss____ esse___, ad aren____ mortu____ duc____.

2. When she had seen Felicitas lying on the ground, she approached to that place in order to offer a hand.

   Cum Felicitat____ iacent____ hum___ vid_____, illūc access_____ ad man____ tradend_____.

3. I saw that a huge crowd raised a shout for me, who had been condemned to the beasts.

   Aspex_____ turb___ ingen_____ clamor___ sustul___ mihi, quae ad besti____ damnat___ esse___.

4. At any rate, she believed that those things, which in fact she had said, were true.

   Utique ea non credid____ ill___, qu____ quin dict___ esse___, ver____ es____.

5. The crowd thinks that none of the catechumens, who would be cut down by the sword before their eyes, will live.

   Turb____ put___ null____catechumen_____ victur___ esse, qu____ gladi____ ante ocul____ su____ caes_____ si_____.

Litterae

6. When Camilla, as an infant, placed her footsteps on the ground, at the same time her father placed weapons in her small hands, pleasing to see.

   Ubi Camill___, ut infan___, vestigi___ hum___ posu___, simul pat___ tel___ in parv___ man___ posu___, grat___ vis___.

7. The troops sped with their chariots to that place so they could come together on the field to wage war.

   Cohort___ curr____ eō properaba___ qui in camp__ ad bell____ gerend___ occurere__.

8. Before Camilla closed her eyes in eternal death, she told her beloved companions that the foreign enemy must be turned back from the camps.

   Priusquam Camill__ ocul__ in funer__ aetern___ clauser__, comit___ dilect___ locut__ est host__ alien__ ex camp__ revertend__ esse.

9. Just like a wolf, when a man has been killed, hides in the forests to flee, so Arruns speeds away from the battle and does not dare to meet the enemy. (*lupus, -i* - wolf)

   Velut lupus, vir___ occis___ , in nemor___ fugiend__ causā se cond___, sic Arruns e pugn____ proper___ neque aud___ host___ occurr___.

10. Turnus must defend the city with his troops and bring help to the royal house.

    Urb__ Turn__ cum cohort___ defend__ e___ ac auxili____ ad tect___ regi___ ferend___ e___.