

HARPERCOLLINS
ANSWER KEY
FOR
WORKBOOK
FOR
WHEELOCK'S
LATIN

3rd Edition, Revised

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PREFACE

This answer key is provided for the convenience of teachers who have adopted the new *Workbook for Wheelock's Latin* (3rd ed. revised, 2000) for use in their classes, as well as for students who are employing the *Workbook* as an aid to their own independent study of the language; for obvious reasons, those using this key are asked not to copy and disseminate it to others.

For many of the workbook questions variant answers are possible, especially for translation items, where there will often be correct variants due to the existence of synonyms, differences of idiom, etc. The practice in this key has been only occasionally to include variants, which are identified with a slash, e.g., "he/she/it sees," "they saw/have seen"; occasionally, too, optional elements are indicated with parentheses, e.g., *Filius patrem (suum) amāvit*. For the sake of economy, abbreviations are employed for such items as verb tenses (pres., fut., etc.), case names and functions (acc., dir. obj., etc.); a list of abbreviations is not included, since those used should be unambiguous and are for the most part the same as those employed and listed in *Wheelock's Latin* (6th ed., 2000, pp. 490-91).

It is our hope that this answer key will be helpful to you in your teaching or independent study of Latin; corrections or suggestions for improvement in the key or the *Workbook* itself are welcomed and may be addressed to the publisher.

Paul T. Comeau
Richard A. LaFleur

CHAPTER 1

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Grammatica

1. j, w, v 2. twice 3. c 4. a 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. c 9. b 10. p 11. cream 12. green 13. y
14. quick 15. a 16. c 17. w 18. uphill 19. vowels, diphthongs
20. a. á-mō b. sal-vē-re' c. sen-tén-ti-ae d. phi-lo-só-phi-ā e. an-tī-qua' f. iu-vā-te'
21. subj. (pronouns) 22. subj. (endings)
23. -ō, -m I -mus we
-s you -tis you
-t he/she/it -nt they
24. laudāre 25. monēre
26. infinitives
- | | | | | | |
|------|----------|------|---------|------|--------------|
| a. 2 | to see | b. 1 | to give | c. 2 | to be strong |
| d. 1 | to think | e. 2 | to owe | f. 1 | to love |
27. -re, infinitive
28. amō I love I am loving I do love
amās you love you are loving you do love
amat he/she/it love s he/she/it is loving he/she/it does love
amāmus we love we are loving we do love
amātis you love you are loving you do love
amant they love they are loving they do love
29. dēbeō I owe/must/should I am owing I do owe, do have to
dēbēs you owe you are owing you do owe
dēbet he/she/it owes he/she/it is owing he/she/it does owe
dēbēmus we owe we are owing we do owe
dēbētis you owe you are owing you do owe
dēbent they owe they are owing they do owe

30. paradigms	31. vowel, -m, -r, -t, nd, nt	32. present stem, -te
33. errāre	errā-	errā
salvēre	salvē-	salvē
servāre	servā-	servā
terrēre	terrē-	terrē
valēre	valē-	valē
vocāre	vocā-	vocā

34. aloud 35. verb

Exercitātiōnēs

A. 1. 2 pl.	pres.	imper.	act.	see	
2. 2 sg.	pres.	imper.	act.	give	
3. 2 pl.	pres.	imper.	act.	think	
4. 2 sg.	pres.	imper.	act.	see	
B. 1. 3 sg.	pres.	indic.	act.	he/she/it calls	
2. 1 pl.	pres.	indic.	act.	we think	
3. 3 pl.	pres.	indic.	act.	they love	
4. 2 sg.	pres.	indic.	act.	you owe	
5. 3 sg.	pres.	indic.	act.	he/she/it sees	
6. 3 pl.	pres.	indic.	act.	they see	
7. 1 pl.	pres.	indic.	act.	we owe/must	
8. 2 pl.	pres.	indic.	act.	you give	
C. 1. amō	I love	2. vocāmus	we call	3. vidēs	you see
4. cōgitat	he thinks	5. terrent	they frighten	6. cōservāte	preserve
7. vidē	seew				
D. 1. errātis	You often err.	2. Vidēmus	We see nothing.		
3. Amat	She/he loves me.	4. vidētis	What do you see?		
5. errant	Call me if they make a mistake.	6. Datis	You are giving nothing.		
7. servāmus	What are we saving?	8. terret	He/she often frightens me.		
9. amant	They do not like me.	10. vidēs	Warn me if you see nothing.		
E. 1. Nihil mē terret.	2. Nihil servant.	3. Quid servāre/cōservāre dēbēmus?	4. Saepe monē mē, amābō tē.		

Vīs Verbōrum

A. 1. nothing	2. love	3. owe	4. warning	5. strength
B. 1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. They advise me, if I am mistaken. 2. He warns me, if they make a mistake. 3. Advise me, if he errs.
4. You ought to warn me. 5. You must not frighten me. 6. They should not praise me. 7. "What does he give?" "Often he gives nothing." 8. They often call and advise me. 9. I see nothing. What do you see?
10. Praise me if I do not make a mistake, please. 11. If you are well, we are well. 12. If he is well, I am well.
13. If she likes me, she ought to praise me. 14. You must not wander. 15. What should we praise?
16. Hello, students!
- B. 1. c 2. c

CHAPTER 2

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Grammatica

1. cases

2. a. accusative b. genitive c. nominative d. ablative e. vocative f. ablative g. dative h. ablative
i. ablative j. ablative k. ablative l. accusative, ablative

3. declension 4. base, gen. 5. a. fām- b. fortūn- c. patri- d. īr- 6. true

7. a.	acc.	pl.	dir. obj.	none
b.		sg.	dir. address	none
c.	acc.	sg.	dir. obj.	none
d.		sg.	indir. obj.	to/for
e.		sg.	subj.	none
f.	abl.	sg.	adverbial	by/with/from, etc.
g.		pl.	adverbial	by/with/from, etc.
h.		sg.	poss.	of
i.		pl.	subj.	none
j.		pl.	indir. obj.	to/for
k.	gen.	pl.	poss.	of
l.		pl.	dir. address	none

8. fem. 9. d

10. vīt-

nominative	vīta	life
genitive	vītae	of life
dative	vītae	to/for life
accusative	vītam	life
ablative	vītā	by/with/from life
vocative	vīta	life
nominative	vītae	lives
genitive	vītārum	of lives

dativae	vītis	to/for lives
accusativae	vītās	lives
ablativae	vītis	by/with/from lives
vocativae	vītae	lives

11. a. form dir. obj. b. fame subj.
c. fortunes dir. obj. d. angers subj.
e. to/for philosophy indir. obj. f. by/with/from the girls adverbial
g. of life poss. h. of punishments poss.
i. to/for the countries indir. obj.
12. number, gender, case; person, number 13. syntax

Exercitātiōnēs

- A.1. Poēta The poet is not thinking.
2. pecūniam Give money to the sailor, please.
3. irā She admonishes without anger.
4. Nautae, poenās The sailors are paying the penalty.
5. vītam, fāmam You love life and fame.
6. multā pecūniā He is without much money.
7. Fortūna Fortune/opportunity often calls.
8. Philosophiam antīquam I praise ancient philosophy.
9. vītae They are preserving your philosophy of life.
10. portārum The shape of the doors is old.
11. Puellis meis You ought to give roses to my girls.
- B.1. multae philosophiae many philosophies
2. sententiā meā by/with/from my opinion
3. Nautae errant. The sailors are mistaken.
4. Puellae nautās servant. The girls are saving the sailors.
5. patriae antīquae of the ancient country
- C.1. fāma patriae the country's fame
2. fōrma rosae the shape of the rose
3. sententia puellae the girl's opinion
4. ira poētae the poet's anger
5. pecūnia nautae the sailor's money
- D. 1. Patria sine philosophiā saepe errat et nōn valet. 2. Patria tua est magna.
3. Nautae multam pecūniam servant. 4. Puella nautae rosam poētae dat.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. fortūna, ira, rosa, antīqua 2. fōrmōsa, beautiful
B. 1. anger 2. sailor 3. money 4. life 5. country

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Farewell, my fatherland. 2. The girl's fortune is great. 3. The girl praises your country's fortune.
4. Oh girl, save your country, please! 5. Hello, sailors! 6. You are giving the girl nothing. 7. He sees
the girl's roses. 8. You do not see the girls' money. 9. We must warn the sailors. 10. Life gives luck to
many girls. 11. You are saving my life with your money. 12. Fame is nothing without fortune.
13. The country does not flourish without fame and fortune. 14. You should not praise the girls' anger.
15. Without punishments we love life. 16. Without philosophy we do not prosper. 17. What is life without
philosophy? 18. Life does not flourish, if you often err. 19. The anger of your opinion frightens me.
- B. 1. a 2. d

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CHAPTER 3

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Grammatica

1. m., n., -ī 2. -us, -er 3. a. agr-, agriculture, agrarian b. puer-, puerile, puerility 4. dat., abl.

5. a.	sg.	adverbial	by/with/from, etc.
b. acc.	sg.	dir. obj.	none
c.	sg.	indir. obj.	to/for
d.	pl.	dir. address	none
e. gen.	pl.	poss.	of
f. nom.	sg.	subj.	none
g. acc.	pl.	dir. obj.	none
h. gen.	sg.	poss.	of
i. voc.	sg.	dir. address	none
j.	pl.	adverbial	by/with/from, etc.
k. nom.	pl.	subj.	none
l.	pl.	indir. obj.	to/for

6. numer-

nominative	numerus	the number
genitive	numerī	of the number
dative	numerō	to/for the number
accusative	numerum	the number
ablative	numerō	by/with/from the number
vocative	numere	(O) number
nominative	numerī	the numbers
genitive	numerōrum	of the numbers
dative	numerīs	to/for the numbers
accusative	numerōs	the numbers
ablative	numerīs	by/with/from the numbers
vocative	numerī	(O) numbers

7. c 8. a 9. 1, 5, 4, 3, 2 10. a

11. a. gen.	poss.	of my sons
b.	adverbial	by/with/from my daughters
c.	poss.	of the Roman people
d.	indir. obj.	to/for the Roman people
e.	adverbial	by/with/from the Roman men
f.	subj.	the great men
g. gen.	poss.	of a few friends
h.	indir. obj.	to/for my friends
i.	dir. address	Roman friends
j. acc.	dir. obj.	a great man
k. nom.	subj.	my boy
l. acc.	dir. obj.	many fields
m. gen.	poss.	of the great number
n. voc.	dir. address	great friend

Exercitātiōnēs

A.1. Multam sapientiam	We always have much wisdom.
2. amīcōrum tuōrum	The number of your friends is great.
3. filiīs meīs	The farmer gives my sons wisdom.
4. magnum numerum, magnōrum virōrum	Few boys see the large number of great men.
5. virōs, magnae sapientiae	Summon men of great wisdom.

B.1. Fāma virōrum et fēminārum est magna, mī amīce. 2. Populus filiīs Rōmānōrum multam pecūniam dat.
 3. Filius amīcī meī puellam videt. 4. Amīcōs puerī saepe laudāmus. 5. Multī virī sapientiam philosophiae
 antiq̄uae hodiē nōn amant.

C.1. Ō mī amīce	Oh, my friend
2. in agrō	in the field
3. sine puerīs	without the boys
4. Puerī rosās vident.	The boys see the roses.
5. virī avārī	the greedy man's
D.1. patria virī	the man's country
2. poena amīcī	the friend's punishment
3. sententia populī	the people's opinion
4. ager agricolae	the farmer's field
5. fortūna filiae	the daughter's luck

Vīs Verbōrum

A.1. cultivates fields	2. satisfied
B.1. friends	2. daughter, son
3. boy	4. few

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Goodbye, my friend. 2. Oh great man, save the Roman people. 3. If nothing satisfies me, I often err.
4. The sailors are giving my daughters nothing. 5. I do see the farmers in the field. 6. Today you see
my son's friend. 7. Girls and boys love the roses' beauty. 8. You should not frighten your daughters and
sons. 9. They must praise your girlfriend. 10. Life gives fame to few men, my son. 11. Great men often
have few friends. 12. My friend is always thinking about philosophy. 13. The son of a great man is not
always great. 14. What does a greedy man think about money? 15. You ought to praise philosophy,
the wisdom of great men.
- B. 1. Agricola vītam et fortūnam nautae laudat. 2. Nautae fortūnam et vītam poētae saepe laudant.
3. much money/multam pecūniam 4. greed

CHAPTER 4

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Grammatica

1. m., n., -ī 2. -um 3. a. cōnsili- b. cūr- c. magistr- d. pericul- e. bon- f. vē- 4. c
5. nom., acc., voc.

6. a.	gen.	pl.	poss.	of
b.	gen.	sg.	poss.	of
c.		sg.	dir. obj.	none
d.		pl.	adverbial	by/with/from
e.		sg.	adverbial	by/with/from
f.		sg.	subj.	none
g.		pl.	dir. obj.	none
h.		pl.	indir. obj.	to/for
i.		sg.	indir. obj.	to/for
j.		pl.	subj.	none

7. offici- bon-

officiī bonī	of the good service
officiō bonō	to/for the good service
officium bonum	the good service
officiō bonō	by/with/from the good service
officium bonum	the good service
officia bona	the good services
officiōrum bonōrum	of the good services
officiīs bonīs	to/for the good services
officia bona	the good services
officiīs bonīs	by/with/from the good services

8. a. of the gifts	poss.
b. of the plan	poss.
c. to/for/by/with/from leisure	indir. obj., adverbial
d. to/for/by/with/from the dangers	indir. obj., adverbial
e. the wars	subj., dir. obj., dir. address

9. a. parvus the small field b. multī of much destruction
 c. malōrum of the evil wars d. pauca few remedies
 e. bellōs pretty eyes
10. b 11. a 12. c 13. a. we are b. you are c. they/there are d. he/she/it/there is e. I am
 f. you are
14. d 15. b
16. a. pl. n. nom. subj.
 b. pl. n. acc. dir. obj.
 c. sg. n. abl. obj. of prep.
 d. sg. m. voc. dir. address
 e. pl. m. nom. pred. nom.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. periculum vērum 2. great leisure 3. evil wars 4. lovely gifts 5. cōsiliī stultī 6. of the real remedy
 7. magnō ōtiō 8. bellum malum 9. dōnīs bellīs 10. many kisses 11. parvōrum officiōrum
 12. to/for/by/with/from much destruction
- B. 1. Perīcula, vēra The dangers today are real.
 2. bellī, parvum The risk of war is slight.
 3. avārī The boy and girl are not greedy.
 4. bona Duty and leisure are often good.
 5. exitiō Many (men) are thinking about the destruction of the country.
- C. 1. Bellum saepe est stultum et nōn hūmānum. 2. Ōtium nōn semper est bonum.
 3. Magister/magistra dōna antiq̄ua amat. 4. Oculī tuī sunt bellī. 5. Periculum morae est vērum.
- D. 1. poētam a poet
 2. populus the people
 3. agricola the farmer
 4. cōsiliīs for the plans
 5. exitium the destruction
- E. 1. puerī Rōmānī the Roman boy's
 2. parvō dōnō with the small gift
 3. oculōs tuōs your eyes
 4. officia mea my duties
 5. fēminae bonae the good women
- F. 1. cōsiliū amīcae the girlfriend's plan
 2. cūra magistrae the teacher's care
 3. officium magistrī the duty of the teacher
 4. fāma virī the man's reputation
 5. sententia filiī the son's opinion

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. absence, leisure 2. periculōsus, danger
B. 1. care 2. beautiful 3. foolish 4. aid
C. 1. b 2. d 3. a

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Oh Romans, delay is often the remedy of/for war. 2. Few men today have true leisure.
3. Give a small kiss to your lovely daughter, my friend! 4. What do you think about me and the
destruction of my country? 5. The old gate is not large but it is beautiful. 6. The girl's eyes are pretty.
7. Both the beauty and the number of the roses satisfy the woman. 8. Many wars do not preserve peace.
9. Even peace often has risks. 10. The foolish man praises the evils of war. 11. We should pay attention
to our duty without delay. 12. If you do not have a good plan, we are in great danger. 13. The lives of the
great/of great men are not without many perils. 14. A teacher's responsibilities are many and important.
15. You are a man of little leisure.
- B. 1. b 2. d 3. About Friendship

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CHAPTER 5

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Grammatica

1. -re, second 2. -bi-, -bā-

3. -ō	-mus	-bō	-bimus	-bam	-bāmus
-s	-tis	-bis	-bitis	-bās	-bātis
-t	-nt	-bit	-bunt	-bat	-bant

4. present stem, tense sign, personal endings

5. amō	amāmus	amābō	amābimus	amābam	amābāmus
amās	amātis	amābis	amābitis	amābās	amābātis
amat	amant	amābit	amābunt	amābat	amābant

6. I shall love	we shall love	I was loving,	used to love, etc.	we were loving, etc.
you will love	you will love	you were loving,	kept loving, etc.	you were loving, loved
she will love	they will love	he loved,	was loving, etc.	they kept loving, etc.

7. d 8. b

9. liberī	liberae	liberī	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī
liberō	liberae	liberō	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō
liberum	liberam	liberum	nostrum	nostram	nostrum
liberō	liberā	liberō	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō
liberī	liberae	libera	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
liberōrum	liberārum	liberōrum	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
liberīs	liberīs	liberīs	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
liberōs	liberās	libera	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
liberīs	liberīs	liberīs	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

10. cael- pulchr-
 caelī pulchrī of the beautiful sky
 caelō pulchrō for the beautiful sky
 caelum pulchrum the beautiful sky
 caelō pulchrō from the beautiful sky
 caelum pulchrum the beautiful sky
 caela pulchra the beautiful skies
 caelōrum pulchrōrum of the beautiful skies
 caelīs pulchrīs for the beautiful skies
 caela pulchra the beautiful skies
 caelīs pulchrīs from the beautiful skies
 caela pulchra the beautiful skies
11. a. sānam a healthy youth b. liberum a free spirit c. nostrārum of our faults

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. we shall blame 2. she was remaining 3. they will see 4. we shall overcome 5. I was dining
 6. iuvābō 7. Habēbitis 8. errābat 9. dabimus 10. satiābant
- B. 1. Superābāmus We always used to overcome the risks.
 2. valēbit Wisdom will be strong enough.
 3. dabātis You were often giving the glory to (your) friend.
 4. remanēbit Then our blame will not remain.
 5. errābunt The girl and the boy will make a mistake tomorrow.
 6. Vidēbam I kept seeing the teachers yesterday.
 7. cōgitābis When will you think about philosophy?
 8. superābam Therefore, on account of the war I kept defeating you.
- C. 1. amīcus noster our friend
 2. agrum pulchrum the beautiful field
 3. agricolās monent they warn the farmers
 4. mē laudābat he was praising me
 5. verbīs malīs with bad words
- D. 1. fut. she will preserve 2. impf. you were frightening 3. pres. they owe
 4. impf. you were calling 5. pres. we are
- E. 1. Populus Rōmānus, igitur, cōnsilia bona nostra laudābat. 2. Paucōs virōs liberōs in patriā nostrā tum servābunt. 3. Rosae agricolae saepe sunt parvae sed semper pulchrae.
 4. Nauta fēminae multa dōna et bāsia dabat.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d
- B. 1. spirit 2. blame 3. cannot be overcome 4. tomorrow

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Therefore, will they praise the reputation of our daughters and sons? 2. Free men will always have a great number of responsibilities. 3. If your eyes are well today, you should see my beautiful fields without delay. 4. Many men in our beautiful country used to have great leisure and few anxieties. 5. Because of our country's destruction, they were then praising the punishment of the greedy men. 6. Greetings, my friend! When shall we dine? 7. Our teacher praises me and will often praise you. 8. We have, and always will have, many human faults. 9. If you (will) conquer your anger, you will conquer/control yourself. 10. Does your mind have enough (of) wisdom?
- B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. c

CHAPTER 6

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Grammatica

1. T 2. er- 3. pot-, sum (esse) 4. s- 5. completes 6. a 7. F 8. 1) vidēre, 2) satiāre, 3) monēre, 4) remanēre, 10) superāre

9. sum	I am	erō	I shall be	eram	I was
es	you are	eris	you will be	erās	you were
est	he/she/there is	erit	he/she/there will be	erat	he/she/it was
sumus	we are	erimus	we shall be	erāmus	we were
estis	you are	eritis	you will be	erātis	you were
sunt	they/there are	erunt	they/there will be	erant	they/there were
10. possum	I can/am able	poterō	I shall be able		
potes	you can/are able	poteris	you will be able		
potest	he/she/it can/is able	poterit	he/she/it will be able		
possumus	we can/are able	poterimus	we shall be able		
potestis	you can/are able	poteritis	you will be able		
possunt	they can/are able	poterunt	they will be able		
poteram	I could/was able	poterāmus	we could/were able		
poterās	you could/were able	poterātis	you could/were able		
poterat	he/she/it was able	poterant	they could/were able		

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. she was 2. poterimus 3. he will be able 4. possum 5. we could/were able 6. poterās/poterātis
7. I shall be 8. Erit 9. they will be able 10. erāmus
- B. 1. erant Many books of the Greeks were enduring.
2. erit Your book will be great.
3. sunt Our books are true.
4. possumus We cannot endure the vices of tyrants.

CHAPTER 7

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Grammatica

1. d 2. b 3. a 4. m., f., memorize 5. d

6. a. gen.	pl.	m./f./n.
b. dat./abl.	pl.	m./f./n.
c. nom./acc./voc.	pl.	n.
d. nom./acc./voc.	pl.	m./f.
e. gen.	sg.	m./f./n.
f. acc.	sg.	m./f.
g. abl.	sg.	m./f./n.
h. dat.	sg.	m./f./n.

7. a. Graecam	the Greek state	b. secundō	for a second time
c. salvī/salvōs	the safe kings	d. perpetuī	of enduring love
e. s̄anōrum	of healthy bodies		

8. labōr- vestr-, m.	
labōris vestrī	of your labor
labōrī vestrō	to/for your labor
labōrem vestrum	your labor
labōre vestrō	by/with/from your labor
labōrēs vestrī	your labors
labōrum vestrōrum	of your labors
labōribus vestrīs	to/for your labors
labōrēs vestrōs	your labors
labōribus vestrīs	by/with/from your labors

9. carmin- nov-, n.	
carminis novī	of the new poem
carminī novō	to/for the new poem
carmen novum	the new poem
carmine novō	by/with/from the new poem

carmina nova	the new poems
carminum novōrum	of the new poems
carminibus novīs	to/for the new poems
carmina nova	the new poems
carminibus novīs	by/with/from the new poems

10. a. sg.	f.	acc.	dir. obj.
b. pl.	m.	nom.	subj.
c. pl.	m.	acc.	obj. of prep.
d. pl.	n.	gen.	poss.
e. sg.	f.	abl.	obj. of prep.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. hominis liberī of a free man 2. nōmen nostrum our name
 3. virginibus Rōmānīs by the Roman maidens 4. carminibus pulchrīs for the beautiful poems
- B. 1. glōria rēgīnae the queen's glory 2. liber uxōris the wife's book
 3. terra tyrannī the tyrant's land
- C. 1. pācem Therefore, we shall dare to keep the peace.
 2. Mōrēs, hominum Men's morals today are bad.
 3. virtūtem Because of your courage, you dared to stay there yesterday.
 4. labōre, virtūs Often there is real virtue in work.
 5. carmina, amōre, litterīs There are many poems about love in the literature of ancient poets.
- D. 1. Discipulī vitia et mōrēs malōs tyrannī tum tolerāre nōn poterant. 2. Audēbisne (Audēbitisne) nunc, igitur, rēgem novum cīvitātis superāre et necāre? 3. Graecī deam in litterīs bellis laudābant.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a 2. hūmānus, vir 3. amō, amīca, amīcus 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. d
 B. 1. work 2. dare 3. wife 4. under, earth

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Greek literature was full of many poems about the love of maidens and boys. 2. Will they give the letter to the queen and king tomorrow? 3. Because of much work, the bodies of your men were sufficiently healthy.
 4. Wherefore/Because of this, after bad times and on account of treachery, we had few men of great virtue there. 5. Where will we see the fools' names? 6. Wealth is nothing without good character.
 7. The habits of a good man will be good. 8. In many states and lands peace was not able to flourish
 9. Greedy men will now dare to overcome and assassinate the despots. 10. Love of country always used to prevail in our state.
- B. 1. Propter amōrem virtūtis Lucrētia sē necāvit. 2. Lucrētia virtūtem amābat. 3. Poēta Cornēliō pulchrum librum novum dabat. 4. c 5. a

CHAPTER 8

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Grammatica

1. c	2. dēmōnstrō, doceō	3. -ō, -i, -u	4. b	5. d.	6. b	7. dīc, dūc, fac, fer
8. a. pres.	pl.	1st		b. fut.	sg.	2nd
c. pres.	pl.	3rd		d. pres.	pl.	2nd
e. fut.	pl.	1st		f. pres.	sg.	1st
g. fut.	pl.	3rd		h. pres.	sg.	3rd
i. fut.	pl.	2nd		j. fut.	sg.	1st
9. gerō	gerimus	geram	gerēmus	gerēbam	gerēbāmus	
geris	geritis	gerēs	gerētis	gerēbās	gerēbātis	
gerit	gerunt	geret	gerent	gerēbat	gerēbant	gere, gerite
10. a. scribit	3rd	sg.	pres.	b. scribet	3rd	sg. fut.
c. scribēbat	3rd	sg.	impf.	d. dūcet	3rd	sg. fut.
e. dūcit	3rd	sg.	pres.	f. dūcēbat	3rd	sg. impf.
g. agēbāmus	1st	pl.	impf.	h. scribēmus	1st	pl. fut.

Exercitātiōnēs

A. 1. Dūc hominem.	Lead the man.
2. Frātrēs docēmus.	We teach the brothers.
3. Dē libertāte scribit.	He is writing about liberty.
4. Bellum gerēbat.	He was waging war.
5. Dēmōnstrābitis ratiōnēs.	You will demonstrate the reasons.
6. Tyrannum necābit.	He will slay the tyrant.
7. Graecōs vincēbāmus.	We were defeating the Greeks.
8. Discipulus crās discet.	The student will learn tomorrow.
9. Corpora trahēbant.	They were dragging the bodies.
10. Virginēs herī erant salvae.	The maidens were safe yesterday.

- B. 1. laus scriptōris the writer's praise 2. victōriae rēgis the king's victories
 3. virtūtēs sorōrum the sisters' virtues 4. carmen discipulae the student's poem
 5. mōrēs rēgīnae the queen's character
- C. 1. Agit Reason is now leading men from (their) vices to virtue.
 2. Scribe Write nothing about the troops.
 3. vincit The goddess of love conquers many (men).
 4. trahet Love of praise and victory will always attract men.
- D. 1. Cōpiās ad glōriam perpetuam ibi dūcet. 2. Cīvitās tyrannō Graecō numquam grātiāsaget.
 3. Amīcus novus tuus sorōrī meae litterās scribēbat 4. Propter labōrem tuum, cōpiam laudis habēbis.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. victōriōsus 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. c
 6. a. doctor, teacher b. scriptor, writer c. victor, conqueror d. dēmōnstrātor, demonstrator
- B. 1. outside, country 2. write on/in 3. taught 4. written after 5. not, conquered

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Why was the writer then not daring to compose a letter about the plot? 2. On account of the favorable times, we shall be able to have real peace. 3. The farmer and his spouse often used to eat on the ground under the beautiful sky. 4. Where can men now endure a wicked king? 5. Lead the Greek to me, and I shall thank the goddesses. 6. While the tyrant is leading the troops, we can do nothing.
 7. Therefore, the new men were thanking our state. 8. The despot will lead huge forces from our state and wage war. 9. Nevertheless, a great abundance of money does not lead men to wisdom.
 10. Reason can often lead men from their failings to a good life.
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. c

CHAPTER 9

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Grammatica

1. point out 2. speaker, addressee, both 3. nom., gen., dat. 4. c 5. d 6. c 7. gen., dat. 8. c

9. illius locī of that place
illi locō to/for that place
illum locum that place
illō locō from that place

10. haec studia these studies
hōrum studiōrum of these studies
hīs studiīs to/for these studies
haec studia these studies
hīs studiīs by/with/from these studies

11. Hic, illīs, istīus, hās, istīus 12. illās, Hic, hunc, Hī

13. a. neutrius of neither pursuit b. ūnī to/for one disease
c. alterius another writer's d. sōlī to/for praise alone
e. utrius of either brother

14. a. nom.; dat. pl.; sg. m.; m./f./n. those (of yours); to/for that (of yours)
b. dat./abl. pl. m./f./n. to/for/by/with/from those (of yours)
c. gen. sg. m./f./n. of that (of yours)
d. abl. sg. m./n. by/with/from that (of yours)
e. nom.; dat. pl.; sg. m.; m./f./n. those (men); to/for that (man/woman/thing)
f. acc. sg. m. that (man)
g. nom. sg. f. this (woman)
nom./acc. pl. n. these (things)
h. nom./acc. sg. n. this (thing)
i. dat. sg. m./f./n. to/for this (man/woman/thing)
j. nom. pl. f. those (women)

15. a. gen.	sg.	m./f./n.	of no/none
b. abl.	sg.	m./n.	by/with/from any
c. dat.	sg.	m./f./n.	to/for all
nom.	pl.	m.	all
d. nom.; acc.	sg.	n.; m./n.	the only
e. gen.	sg.	m./f./n.	of one
f. nom.; dat.	pl.; sg.	m.; m./f./n.	other; to/for another
g. nom./acc.	sg.	n.	another
h. nom.; dat.	pl.; sg.	m.; m./f./n.	the other; to/for the other
i. gen.	sg.	m./f./n.	of either
j. nom.; acc.	sg.	n.; m./n.	neither

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. these poems 2. that supply 3. to/for this time 4. of this maiden 5. to/for that queen
6. to/for no disease 7. to/for this state only 8. of the whole body 9. of no reason 10. of this name alone
11. nullum amorem 12. toti patriae 13. uni loco 14. nullis fratribus 15. alio libro 16. illi regi soli
17. illis moribus 18. illud studium 19. illius sororis solius 20. uni uxori
- B. 1. nullas For you have no virtues.
2. alia Nevertheless, we shall see other new places tomorrow.
3. illius The fame of that conquest endures.
4. huius Many passages of this book are full of wisdom.
5. tota On account of that effort (of yours), we used to have peace and freedom in the entire land.
- C. 1. Ista studia docere numquam poterant. 2. Nullus locus utrumque litterarum est verus.
3. Alius amicus filiabus meis gratias ager. 4. Copeias nostras in illa altera loca saepe ducere auderemus.
5. Bellum novum sine ulla ratione gererent.
- D. 1. ad alias civitates to other states 2. ex illa terra from that land
3. post hanc sororem after this sister 4. sub porta altera under the other entrance
5. in alia studia into other studies

Vis Verborum

- A. 1. full, zeal, studious 2. b 3. cw
- B. 1. one mind 2. eagerness 3. neither 4. no

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. While those men were waging an exceedingly wicked war, these men dared to lead the state from war to peace. 2. We shall draw much wisdom and virtue from these other new studies.
3. Will love of money overwhelm that greedy man? 4. He will show many things about this man in that book.
5. One man was then leading those forces into this land. 6. The entire country will thank this goddess alone today 7. Therefore, this man alone was able to teach me about the love of poetry and literature.
8. Those foolish men alone see no risks in this plan. 9. You are now daring to praise not only that man's character but even his treachery. 10. For due to the victory of one man this state was flourishing.
- B. 1. a 2. c 3. b 4. c

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CHAPTER 10

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Grammatica

1. -ī- 2. c 3. b 4. T 5. d 6. c

7.a. 3rd	disce	discite	learn
b. 2 nd	docē	docēte	teach
c. 3rd	fuge	fugite	flee
d. 4th	venī	venīte	come
e. 1st	tolerā	tolerāte	endure
f. 3rd	fac	facite	make
g. 4th	invenī	invenīte	find
h. 3rd	dīc	dīcite	speak
i. 2nd	manē	manēte	stay
j. 3rd	trahe	trahite	drag

8. veniō	venīmus	veniam	veniēmus	veniēbam	veniēbāmus
venīs	venītis	veniēs	veniētis	veniēbās	veniēbātis
venit	veniunt	veniet	venient	veniēbat	veniēbant
9. faciō	facimus	faciam	faciēmus	faciēbam	faciēbāmus
facis	facitis	faciēs	faciētis	faciēbās	faciēbātis
facit	faciunt	faciet	facient	faciēbat	faciēbant

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Sorōrēs, invenīte viam! Sisters, find a way! 2. Frāter, fac officium! Brother, do your duty!
3. Cōpiae, fugite timōrem! Troops, avoid fear! 4. Scriptor, dīc vērītatem! Writer, tell the truth!
5. Audi ratiōnem, mī amīce! Listen to reason, my friend!
- B. 1. Hōra fugiet. The hour will fly. 2. Dūc nautam. Lead the sailor.
3. Graecōs capiēbās. You were capturing the Greeks. 4. Ibi vivunt. They live there.
5. Ex viīs veniēbāmus. We were coming from the streets.

- C. 1. vīvēbāmus We never used to live in that place.
 2. invenient These happy brothers will discover the pleasure of friendship in their old age.
 3. Fuge Avoid the desire for praise, my friend!
 4. facit For victory alone does not always produce freedom.
- D. 1. Soror altera voluptātem in studiō nātūrae invenit. 2. Dum dicimus, hōrae fugiunt.
 3. Nautae ad cōpiās in viā aliā veniēbant.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. cupidity, liberty, verity 2. timorōsus, timorous, or timidus, timid 3. a. auditiō, audition, listening
 b. dictiō, diction, speaking c. inventiō, invention, discovering
- B. 1. leads, road 2. pleasure 3. come together

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Neither writer was speaking about any cure for/of that disease. 2. Because of their desire for/of money, those men will be extremely foolish. 3. That one poet was composing many poems about his happy brother. 4. The despot will never be able to seize this entire state. 5. Time flies; the hours fly; old age approaches, but it will not overwhelm me. 6. They were coming into your country with my sisters and brothers. 7. You will not discover your daughter in either state. 8. Since that man is always making war, we shall have no peace.
- B.1. Cicerō erat scrīptor. 2. nihil 3. a 4. c

CHAPTER 11

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Grammatica

1. noun, person, speaker 2. c

3. ego	I	nōs	we	tū	you	vōs	you
meī	of me	nostrum,	of us	tuī	of you	vestrum	of you
		nostrī				vestrī	
mihi	to me	nōbīs	to/for us	tibi	to you	vōbīs	to/for you
mē	me	nōs	us	tē	you	vōs	you
mē	by/with/ from me	nōbīs	by/with/ from us	tē	b/w/ from you	vōbīs	by/with/ from you
4. is	he	ea	she		id	it	
eius	his/of him	eius	her/of her		eius	its/of it	
eī	to/for him	eī	to/for her		eī	to/for it	
eum	him	eam	her		id	it	
eō	by/with/from him	eā	by/with/from her		eō	by/with/from it	
eī, ī	they	eae	they		ea	they	
eōrum	their/of them	eārum	their/of them		eōrum	their/of them	
eīs	to/for them	eīs	to/for them		eīs	to/for them	
eōs	them	eās	them		ea	them	
eīs	by/with/from them	eīs	by/with/from them		eīs	by/with/from them	
5. idem	eadem	idem	eīdem, idem	eaedem	eadem		
eiusdem	eiusdem	eiusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem		
eīdem	eīdem	eīdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem		
eundem	eandem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem		
eōdem	eādem	eōdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem		

6. b 7. (5) eam, (7) eō, (13) eās 8. c 9. F 10. d

11. a. sg.	acc.	obj. of prep.	b. sg.	nom.	subj.
c. sg.	gen.	poss.	d. sg.	nom.	subj.
e. sg.	acc.	dir. obj.	f. sg.	dat.	indir. obj.
g. pl.	abl.	obj. of prep.	h. pl.	gen.	poss.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. by/with/from us 2. id 3. the same 4. of you 5. to/for me 6. vōbīs 7. her/of her 8. (ab) eā
9. of us/our 10. eundem (virum)
- B. 1. eīsdem cōsulibus to/for the same consuls 2. capita eōrum their heads
3. Nōs intellegent. They will understand us. 4. Eās mittēbāmus. We were sending them.
5. Vōs estis cārae. You are dear.
- C. 1. eum The other consul is coming into this country, where I shall see him.
2. eī Since that man is greedy, we shall give him no money.
3. nōs We alone are sane; therefore, listen to us only.
4. tē Because I love you exceedingly, I shall never be able to live without you.
- D. 1. Eum No one will send supplies to him. 2. Mihi Tell me the truth.
3. tē Your blessed daughter understood you well. 4. Eum I am sending nobody to that consul.
- E. 1. Eadem puella amīca nōbīs (ad nōs) librōs eōrum mittet. 2. Filia cāra eius cum ūnō amīcō in alium locum fugiēbat. 3. Dā/Date eī amīcitiā tuam/vestrā. 4. Id sine cūrā nōn inveniēs/inveniētis.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. d 4. d 5. a 6. d
- B. 1. dear 2. send, out 3. does, well, well

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Do you see that woman? Do you love her? Will you give her that present? 2. However, they will send neither him nor her to me. 3. What do you know about the nature of old age? 4. Oh my brother, dismiss/let go of any desire for money and pursuit of pleasure. 5. This illness was frightening even me; how/what do you feel about it, dear sister? 6. Either friend will give it to you today. 7. My friend, will you flee with me on this road? 8. Their forces will never capture that entire state. 9. They are sending you with me to his/her dear friend. 10. Now he is sending us with you into their land.
- B. 1. Cicerō (in hōc locō) dīcit. 2. d 3. c 4. a

CHAPTER 12

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Grammatica

1. b 2. c 3. a. pres. act. indic. b. pres. act. infin. c. perf. act. indic. d. perf. pass. part.

4.	creāre	creāvī	creātum
	to create	I (have) created	(having been) created
faciō		fēcī	factum
I make		I (have) made	(having been) made
mittō	mittere		missum
I send	to send		(having been) sent
inveniō	invenīre	invēnī	
I find	to find	I (have) found	

5. -ī

6. a. amīs- b. audīv- c. cēp- d. dīx- e. fūg- f. intellēx- g. sēns- h. vēn- i. vīx-

7. impf., plupf., fut., fut. perf.

8. amīsī	amīsīmus	ceciderō	ceciderimus	creāveram	creāverāmus
amīsistī	amīsistis	cecideris	cecideritis	creāverās	creāverātis
amīsīt	amīsērunt	ceciderit	ceciderint	creāverat	creāverant
9. I (have) lost	we (have) lost	I shall have fallen	we shall have fallen		
you (have) lost	you (have) lost	you will have fallen	you will have fallen		
he/she/it (has) lost	they (have) lost	he/she/it will have fallen	they will have fallen		
I had created	we had created				
you had created	you had created				
he/she/it had created	they had created				

10. c 11. b 12. perfect, imperfect 13. completed

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. I had said 2. creāverint 3. we shall have sent 4. amiserimus 5. you have come 6. ceciderat
7. they had conquered 8. vīdistis 9. they (have) called 10. cōgitāveram
- B. 1. remānsit He remained in Asia for a long time.
2. mīserint The gods will have sent her to heaven.
3. dederat Caesar had recently given the king freedom.
4. scrīpsimus We wrote/have written a letter about the nature of friendship.
- C. 1. Adulēscētēs cecidērunt. The young men have fallen.
2. Pater timōrem amiserat. The father had lost his fear.
3. Tū viam invēneris. You will have discovered a way.
4. Māter eius herī vēnit. His mother came yesterday.
5. Medicī diū vīxerant. The doctors had lived a long time.
- D. 1. Etiam post multōs annōs nēmō tōtam vēritātem didicerat. 2. Māter paterque tuus, mī cāre amīce,
tē bene docuerunt. 3. Nihil dē cōsiliīs illiūs cōsulis dīxerātis. 4. Nec cupiditātēs nec timōrēs
nostrōs vīcerimus.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. d
5. a. creātor, one who creates, creator b. creātiō, creating/something created, creation
- B. 1. for 2. harsh 3. fall down 4. mother's

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. The same consul, however, was the real head of our country at that time. 2. This physician had written about the diseases of old age and their remedies. 3. Since these harsh men were staying for a long time, those fortunate men never came to Asia. 4. The study of literature has given us many pleasures. 5. Too many young men have fallen and lost their lives on behalf of their country. 6. Because their amicable teacher will instruct the students with patience from the start, they will have learned many things after a little time. 7. That cherished poet always used to create poems with great care. 8. Caesar said the same things about the beginning of that war. 9. You had done even this well. 10. After a few hours they found him in the same place.
- B. 1. d 2. Pater puellae cārae fuit Fundānus. 3. c 4. multam sapientiam 5. d 6. The verbs *facit/fēcerat* are juxtaposed, underscoring the equation between what Diaulus had once done as a physician and what he now does as an undertaker, i.e., bury people! The chiasmus also has the deliberate effect of suspensefully delaying *medicus*, producing a humorous surprise ending.

CHAPTER 13

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Grammatica

1. refer, subject, subject, nom. 2. T 3. b 4. number, gender 5. -self 6. T 7. number, gender, case, number, gender 8. gen., dat. 9. d
10. a. tē (6) sg. acc. obj. of prep.
b. sē (7) sg. acc. dir. obj.
c. sē (8) sg. abl. obj. of prep.
11. a. to/for me/myself b. to/for/by/with/from you/yourselves c. (by/with/from) himself/herself/itself/themselves d. to/for you/yourself e. (by/with/from) me/myself f. to/for herself/himself/itself/themselves
12. ipse ipsa ipsum
ipsius ipsius ipsius
ipsī ipsī ipsī
ipsum ipsam ipsum
ipsō ipsā ipsō

Exercitātiōnēs

- A 1. Suum For each man admired his own father.
2. sē Caesar, however, had recently allied himself with the same consul.
3. eius Before the war their troops joined themselves with his friends in Asia.
4. ipsa The doctor herself understood much about the onset of the illness.
- B. 1. Māter adulēscentis eī magnās dīvitiās mīsit, sed sibi nihil servāvit.
2. Caesar ipse ante cōpiās suās diū ibi stābat.
3. Medicus, tamen, dē sē factisque suis nihil herī dixit.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| C. 1. Virī sē culpāvērunt. | The men blamed themselves. |
| 2. Māter sē culpāverat. | The mother had blamed herself. |
| 3. Nōs servābimus nōs. | We shall save ourselves. |
| 4. Cōsulēs ipsī nōs laudābant. | The consuls themselves were praising us. |
| 5. Sorōrēs sibi dōna dederant. | The sisters had given themselves presents. |
| 6. Vōs ipsae facta eōrum laudātis. | You yourselves praise their deeds. |
| 7. Fīliōs suōs docent. | They are teaching their own sons. |
| 8. Pater signum suum vīdit. | The father saw his own seal. |

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. fact, sign 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. c
- B. 1. nourishment/sustenance 2. joins, with 3. before, war 4. remains through

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. In the beginning God created men in his own image. 2. Because he had lost his wealth, the father himself could support neither his (own) daughters nor his sons. 3. That woman felt no fear, but, because of her virtue, she killed herself. 4. Even after many years, no one praises his patience. 5. That educated youth had learned many things through himself and his own effort. 6. On behalf of our country we had given much to Caesar himself, but we gave ourselves nothing. 7. The queen herself was once head of her own nation in Asia. 8. I love you, my girlfriend, but do you love yourself?
- B. 1. Homērus 2. c 3. b 4. d

CHAPTER 14

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Grammatica

1. gen., -ium 2. abl., -ī, -e, nom., acc., voc., -ia, -a 3. c 4. iūs, ōs

5. urb- antiq-, f.

urbis antiquae	of the old city	urbēs antiquae	the old cities
urbī antiquae	to/for the old city	urbium antiquārum	of the old cities
urbem antiquam	the old city	urbibus antiquīs	to/for the old cities
urbe antiquā	from the old city	urbēs antiquās	the old cities
		urbibus antiquīs	from the old cities

6.

animālis bellī	of the beautiful animal	animālia bella	the beautiful animals
animālī bellō	to/for the beautiful animal	animālium bellōrum	of the beautiful animals
animāl bellum	the beautiful animal	animālibus bellīs	to/for the beautiful animals
animālī bellō	by/with the beautiful animal	animālia bella	the beautiful animals
		animālibus bellīs	by/with the beautiful animals

7. virī

virī	of the man	(vīs)	of the force
virō	to/for the man	(vī)	to/for the force
virum	the man	vim	the force
virō	by/with/from the man	vī	by/with/from the force
virī	the men	vīrēs	strength
virōrum	of the men	vīrium	of strength
virīs	to/for the men	vīribus	to/for strength
virōs	the men	vīrēs	strength
virīs	by/with/from the men	vīribus	by/with/from strength

8. c, a, b 9. a, c, b 10. c

11. a. cum cīve	accomp.	b. morte	means	c. cum patientiā	manner
d. arte	means	e. marī	means	f. by law	means
g. with the citizens	accomp.	h. with my ears	means	i. with care	manner
j. with the doctors	accomp.				

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. cum cīve doctō with the learned citizen 2. factō eius by his act
 3. cum patribus eōrum with their fathers 4. eīs signīs by these signs
 5. parvārum partium of the small parts
- B. 1. vīs artis the power of art 2. partēs urbium parts of the cities
 3. mors Caesaris Caesar's death 4. divitiae mātrum the mothers' riches
 5. prīncipiū annī the beginning of the year
- C. 1. urbium The citizens of those cities were for a long time waging bitter war.
 2. virtūte They endured death with courage and patience.
 3. maria He had sent the young men themselves across the seas.
 4. vī For they were recently holding the entire city by force.
 5. animālia The foolish farmer killed his own animals for money.
- D. 1. Adulēscentēs ante Caesarem (prō Caesare) cum virtūte stetērunt. 2. Puer puellaque in aquam cum amīcīs
 (suīs) currēbant. 3. Pater sē filiāque (suam) pecūniā suā alere potest. 4. Vīs mariū eōs herī tenuit.
 5. Turba tyrannū trāns viam et per urbem trāxit.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. animal, art, part 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. a, a, b, d, c, a
- B. 1. under water 2. not, avoided, not, changed

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. The doctor himself told the whole truth with his own mouth, and I heard his words with my own ears.
 2. Because of those clouds and their fear of the sea, the sailors were remaining in Asia. 3. We shall
 always call ancient Rome a great and beautiful city. 4. Each had changed his own character and
 was then avoiding those vices (of yours). 5. Kings once held Rome and allied it with other cities.
 6. Because the consuls managed the state with great wisdom, we admired them.
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. Both are examples of chiasmus, designed to emphasize the contrast between the two
 women and their teeth. 4. b 5. magnās grātiās

Vis Verbōrum

- A. 1. Italy, memory 2. b 3. c 4. commissiō, entrusting, committing 5. mille
6. a. octō, b. sex, c. vīgintī, d. duodēvīgintī 7. sextus, septimus, ūndecimus 8. dejected
- B. 1. five hundred years 2. thrown forth, thrown out, thrown across 3. fear

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Each had sustained himself by the memory of his (another's) good deeds. 2. They ran before the signal through the city's streets and joined (themselves) with the other troops. 3. Since we had no money, we were altering our plans. 4. A hundred of the young men stood before the gate with courage, but they could not avoid the city's destruction. 5. The students always used to admire these learned teachers, because they had among them(selves) much wisdom. 6. Within a few years the Romans had seized that region of Italy. 7. Did you at that time see our father among those other men, my brother? 8. Because she did not love him, the woman threw the poet's gift and his books into the street.
- B. 1. d 2. b 3. F 4. d

CHAPTER 16

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Grammatica

1. abl., -ī 2. nom. 3. b 4. nom., acc., voc. 5. c, b, a 6. after, d 7. d 8. gen.

9. ment- potent-, f.

	a powerful mind
mentis potentis	of a powerful mind
mentī potenti	to/for a powerful mind
mentem potentem	a powerful mind
mente potenti	by/with/from a powerful mind

10. satur- ācr-, f.

saturae ācrēs
saturārum ācrium
saturīs ācribus
saturās ācrēs
saturīs ācribus

11. animāl- ingent-, n.

	animālia ingentia
animālis ingentis	animālium ingentium
animālī ingenti	animālibus ingentibus
animal ingēns	animālia ingentia
animālī ingenti	animālibus ingentibus

12. a. brevī	in a short time	b. difficilium	of difficult skills
c. potentēs	powerful storms	d. omnī	to/for every listener
e. dulcium	of sweet waters	f. dulcem	pleasant gentleness
g. ācria	fierce seas	h. celerium	of swift clouds
i. fortī	to/for the brave city	j. facilia	easy poems

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. to/for/by/with/from every sea 2. of all the parts 3. all the names 4. powerful Italy
 5. by/with/from every skill 6. of all wars 7. by/with/from powerful Rome 8. of a quick death
 9. by/with/from a keen ear 10. all rights 11. to/for every art 12. to/for the sweet girl
 13. to/for/by/with/from quick force 14. every mouth 15. of all the kings 16. of the fierce mob
- B. 1. dulcēs Pleasant memories help old age.
 2. celerēs How fast(-moving) are our times!
 3. miserōs, fortium The old man was awaiting his brave sons' two unhappy friends.
 4. potentem Thus we shall always call Rome a powerful city.
- C. 1. Animālia ācria tenuērunt. They held the wild animals.
 2. Aetātem brevem timēbās. You feared a short life.
 3. Trāns maria difficilia herī fūgērunt. They fled across the difficult seas yesterday.
 4. Mente celerī regit. She rules with a quick mind.
 5. Fortēs crās nōn current. The brave (men/women) will not run tomorrow.
- D. 1. Multās memoriās vītae difficilis habuimus. 2. Bellum ācre omnēs cīvēs brevī tempore mūtāverat.
 3. Omnēs amicōs (tuōs/vestrōs) tribus hōrīs exspectāvisti/exspectāvistis. 4. Vīrēs in virtūte fēminae
 dulcis/iūcundae invēnērunt.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a. brevitas shortness brevity b. facilitās easiness facility
 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. not mild 2. all 3. easier 4. all-powerful

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. A difficult age, however, can be happy. 2. How brief was her/his sweet life! 3. You will see brave men and women in every land. 4. We overcame the huge risks within a few hours. 5. And so the eager listeners dedicated their minds to the powerful poet. 6. Among friends nothing is too difficult. 7. That courageous man cast the fierce animals from the city's gate. 8. All the fools were avoiding work for an easy life.
- B. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. b

CHAPTER 17

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Grammatica

1. subordinate, antecedent 2. b 3. gone before 4. c 5. case

6.			quī	who
cuius	whose/of whom		quōrum	whose/of whom
cui	to/for whom		quibus	to/for whom
quem	whom		quōs	whom
quō	by/with/from whom		quibus	by/with/from whom

7. a. m.	sg.	dat.	indir. obj.	amīce
b. m.	sg.	abl.	obj. of prep.	Dionysius
c. n.	pl.	nom.	subj.	perīcula
d. n.	pl.	acc.	dir. obj	ea
e. m.	sg.	nom.	subj.	(he)

Exercitātiōnēs

A. 1. a quick mind which 2. little books which 3. Italy across which 4. with a generosity for which
5. of the listeners among whom 6. at that time after which 7. the satires about which
8. Caesar to whom 9. to/for the young man whose 10. the waters beneath which 11. cīvitās quam
12. filiam cuius 13. maria trāns quae 14. libelli in quibus 15. soror cui/ad quam 16. cīvem quī
17. amīcōs quibuscum 18. memoria quae 19. frātrēs quōs 20. mātērēs quae

B 1. quā The age about which you spoke was exceedingly difficult.
2. quōs Where are all the listeners whom you were then awaiting?
3. quās They were afraid of the 10 powerful satires which that courageous man had recently composed.
4. cuius I saw there the pleasant mother, whose four unhappy sons had fled from the severe storm.
5. cui Our friend, to whom we had entrusted our sweet daughter, was neglecting her.

- C. 1. maria trāns quae nāvigātis the seas across which you are sailing
 2. saturam quam recitāvit the satire which he (has) recited
 3. urbium quās dēlēverant of the cities that they had destroyed
 4. rosīs quās iaciēbātis with the roses which you were throwing
- D. 1. Italia est terra bella quam vidēre dēsiderō.
 Italy is a beautiful land which I desire to see.
 2. Illa septem carmina brevia quae ille poēta scrīpserat quoque audire cupīvī.
 I also longed to hear those seven short poems which that poet had written.
 3. Tyrannus regēbat civitātem ad quam nāvigāre coeperās.
 A despot was ruling the state to which you had begun to sail.
 4. Magistra discipulōs quōrum mātērēs diligis nunc admittere incipit.
 The eacher is now beginning to admit the students whose mothers you admire.
- E. 1. Tyrannus quem timuimus est malus. 2. Illās cōpiās quibuscum vēnistī/vēnistis in Italiam cito
 dūcēs/dūcētis. 3. Amīcitiā dulcem quam habēmus dēlēre incipit. 4. Duōs (virōs) caecōs quōrum
 facta erant/fuērunt magna neglēxērunt. 5. Aetās nova quae nunc incipit erit beāta.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a. dēlētiō deletion destroying b. inceptiō inception beginning
 c. nāvigātiō navigation sailing d. recitātiō recitation reciting
2. nāvigātor 3. levitās, levity 4. b 5. b
- B. 1. lighter 2. not, destroyed 3. desires 4. desire

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. How pleasant are those three little books which you recently sent me! 2. Thus thousands of these
 troops, to whom Caesar gave clemency, either neglect their duties or do not understand them.
 3. A hundred of the men with whom you had sailed across difficult seas were coming to the city.
 4. Because the old teacher was blind, he was not able to see well the sweet gifts that his students had sent.
 5. Light is the labor which we endure well. 6. They also praised the citizen whose brave son had saved
 the country with courage. 7. The tyrant quickly destroyed the two cities into which the poor citizens
 had fled. 8. Without fear he entrusted his life to the courageous man whose cherished daughter you love.
- B. 1. d 2. b 3. d 4. Delivery can significantly affect a poem's meaning or interpretation.

CHAPTER 18

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Grammatica

1. performs, action, receives, action 2. 1st, pres., fut., added 3. r 4. b
5. a. -minī, b. -bāmus, c. -bunt, d. -bor 6. d

7. amor	amāmur	amābor	amābimur	amābar	amābāmur
Amāris	amāminī	amāberis	amābiminī	amābāris	amābāminī
amātur	amantur	amābitur	amābuntur	amābātur	amābantur

8. I am (being) loved	we are loved	I shall be loved	we shall be loved
you are (being) loved	you are loved	you will be loved	you will be loved
he/she/it is loved	they are loved	he/she/it will be loved	they will be loved
I was (being) loved	we were (being) loved		
you were (being) loved	you were (being) loved		
he/she/it was loved	they were (being) loved		

9.	movēmur		vidēbimur
movēris	movēminī	vidēberis	vidēbiminī
movētur	moventur	vidēbitur	vidēbuntur
	dēlēbāmur		
dēlēbāris	dēlēbāminī		
dēlēbātur	dēlēbantur		

10. a.	to recite	recitārī	to be recited
b. dēlēre	to destroy		to be destroyed
c. dēsiderāre	to desire		to be desired
d.	to mix	miscērī	to be mixed
e.	to move	movērī	to be moved

11. a. terrentur (1)	terrent	b. dēlēbitur (2)	dēlēbit
c. laudābātur (3)	laudābat	d. iuvābāmur (4)	iuvābāmus
e. moventur (5)	movent	f. dēlēbantur (6)	dēlēbant

12. a 13. agent, means 14. subject, agent, means, passive, active

15. Cōpiae a(b) hostile moventur. The enemy moves the troops. The troops are (being) moved by the enemy.
 16. amīcis (3), quō (4)
- | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 17.a. none | things | b. cum | people (usually) | c. cum (optional) | things (ideas) |
| d. none | things (time words) | e. ex/dē | people or things | f. ā/ab | people |

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. he/she/it will be destroyed 2. miscēbātur 3. they will be desired 4. movēbāris 5. they are created
 6. vidēbimur 7. you are expected 8. recitantur 9. we were satisfied 10. terrēbimī
- B. 1. docentur All the girls are being taught in school today.
 2. movēbuntur The wo boys will not be moved by the teacher tomorrow.
 3. dēlēbantur Four of the cities were being destroyed by the savage troops.
 4. exspectābātur A short delay of our plans was expected by us yesterday.
- C. 1. Carmina facilia ā discipulis cito recitābantur. The easy poems were being recited quickly by the students.
 2. Probitās tua ā magistrā secundā quoque laudābitur. Your honesty will also be praised by the second teacher.
 3. Deinde tria dōna ā nōbīs ad alium locum movēbuntur. Th n the three gifts will be moved by us to another place.
- D. 1. Lūdus hōc cōnsiliō difficilī cito mūtābitur. 2. Illō genere scientiae nōn iuvābāmur/iūtī sumus.
 3. Cūr etiam ā patre fortī senī suō nōn movētur? 4. Aut ā cīvibus aut ā hostibus tuīs/vestrīs nōn timēberis/
 timēbimī.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. science 2. mortālītās, mortality 3. d 4. d 5. b
 6. a. mōtor mover motor b. mōtiō moving motion
- B. 1. enemy 2. not, mixed, not able, read 3. flow together 4. move, down, down, class

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Books of this sort were given to the boys by their teacher, but few were read. 2. In a few hours those swift rivers had begun to flow into the vast sea. 3. The minds of all his listeners were moved by that famous poet's third satire. 4. Because he did not admit the students into the school, they wished to be moved to another city or state. 5. Since they were never praised, they were beginning to neglect even those slight/easy pursuits. 6. Blind luck rules the minds of those who are not taught with care. 7. We are all moved by the sweet memory of pleasant times. 8. After a long time, you will be able to read these challenging little books.
- B. 1. Hominēs mortem nimis timent. 2. c 3. a 4. d

15. a. interrog. pron.	gen.	poss.
b. interrog. adj.	acc.	modifies <i>librōs</i>
c. rel. pron.	acc.	dir. obj.
d. rel. pron.	nom.	subj.
e. rel. pron.	abl.	means
f. interrog. adj.	nom.	modifies <i>vir</i>
g. rel. pron.	abl.	obj. of prep.
h. interrog. adj.	nom.	modifies <i>studia</i>
i. interrog. pron.	acc.	dir. obj.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. The kindnesses will have been praised. 2. The families have been/were admitted. 3. The river had been pointed out. 4. The little book was recited. 5. The enemy will have been seen. 6. *Argūmenta parāta sunt.* 7. *Auctōrēs dēlectātī erant.* 8. *Urbs dēlēta est.* 9. *Iūdicium factum erit.* 10. *Carmina lēcta erant.*
- B. 1. *Id genus lūdōrum ā senibus nōn dilēctum erat.* This type of entertainments had not been admired by the old men.
 2. *Haec maria ā multīs virīs fortibus nāvigāta sunt.* These seas have been sailed by many brave men.
 3. *Multī librī ab auctōre bonō lēctī erunt.* Many books will have been read by a good author.
- C. 1. *quam* what honesty 2. *quā* with what knowledge
 3. *quōrum* of which crimes 4. *cui* for what judge
 5. *quibus* by what arguments
- D. 1. *Quis* Who wanted this/that? 2. *Cui* To whom did you give the little book?
 3. *quō/quā* By whom were they freed? 4. *Quid* What was prepared by them?
 5. *Quōrum/quārum* Whose gifts do you desire?
- E. 1. *datum erat* The judgment had been given by the enemy within one hour.
 2. *quibus, incepta sunt* By whom were those arguments begun yesterday?
 3. *liberātī erimus* We shall have been freed by the judge in a short time.
 4. *Quōrum, dēmōnstrāta erant* Whose crimes had then been pointed out?
- F. 1. *Senex ā familiā (suā) quoque neglēctus erat.* 2. *Quō lūdō novō dēlectātī erant?*
 3. *Quō tempore crās exspectāta erit* 4. *Quō nōmine tum appellāta es/appellābāris?*

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a. family b. victory c. philosophy d. memory e. Italy
 2. a. *liberātor* one who frees liberator b. *liberātiō* freeing liberation
 3. d 4. c 5. d
- B. 1. does, well 2. judge, before 3. speak against

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. The judge by whom the judgment was prepared/from whom the judgment was obtained is now overwhelmed by work. 2. But I never saw the old man whose family had been saved. 3. Peace and freedom were praised by the citizen who had been sent to Greece. 4. What was said to the author to whom those kindnesses were given? 5. The swift waters had flowed from the rivers and had been mixed with the vast ocean. 6. What definite arguments against those serious crimes will have been prepared by the judges tomorrow? 7. If our families will not have been freed, nothing will delight us. 8. Who had begun to prepare these judgments or what judge had even been able to prepare them?
- B. 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. c

CHAPTER 20

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Grammatica

1. u, dat., abl. 2. m., f., n. 3. motion, ab, dē, ex 4. preposition, motion, separate 5. b

6. man- dextr-, f.

manūs dextrae	of the right hand
manūi dextrae	to/for the right hand
manum dextram	the right hand
manū dextrā	with the right hand
manūs dextrae	the right hands
manuum dextrārum	of the right hands
manibus dextrīs	to/for the right hands
manūs dextrās	the right hands
manibus dextrīs	with the right hands

7. gen- sinistr-, n.

	genua sinistra
genūs sinistrī	genuum sinistrōrum
genū sinistrō	genibus sinistrīs
genū sinistrum	genua sinistra
genū sinistrō	genibus sinistrīs

8. a. dulcī	to/for sweet fruit	b. gravium	of serious fears
c. Rōmānō	by the Roman senate	d. commūnis	of a common feeling
e. immortālem	immortal soul	f. trēs	three verses

9. a. pl.	n.	abl.	separation	b. sg.	f.	abl.	separation
c. sg.	f.	nom.	subject	d. sg.	f.	abl.	means
e. sg.	m.	abl.	separation	f. sg.	m.	abl.	means
g. sg.	f.	abl.	place from which	h. pl.	m./f.	abl.	agent
i. pl.	m.	nom.	subj.	j. pl.	n.	acc.	obj. of prep.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. for the senate 2. senātūs 3. by the verse 4. sēnsuī 5. of the fears 6. frūctus 7. hands 8. versuum
9. Fruit 10. cornibus 11. with the knees 12. metūs 13. the senses 14. manibus 15. for the spirit
16. genua 17. horns 18. spīritū
- B. 1. metum Then in Greece we overcame our fear of slavery.
2. frūctibus, metū But you lacked neither the fruits of peace nor the fear of war.
3. manūs, servitūte These bands of miserable men had been freed from slavery.
4. senātum The judgment has already been announced against the senate by the famous judge.
- C. 1. metūs certī definite fears 2. spīritūs mortālis of the mortal soul
3. cornū sinistrō by the left horn 4. Versus lēctus erat. The verse had been read.
5. Sēnsūs mixtī sunt. The feelings were mixed.
6. Hīs frūctibus dēlectāmur. We are delighted by these fruits.
- D. 1. metus coniūrātōrum fear of the conspirators 2. beneficium senātūs the senate's kindness
3. versus auctōris/auctor versūs the author's verse/author of the verse 4. frūctus ludī enjoyment of the game
- E. 1. Metus/Timor sceleris/vitiī gravis familiam nostram terruit. 2. Mīlia versuum ab illō auctōre clārō
scrīpta erant. 3. Illī coniūrātī amīcitiā commūnī populī carēre videntur. 4. Cūr cīvēs ab hostibus sē
dēfendere nōn possunt?

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. prohibitiō prohibition prohibiting/keeping out
- B. 1. horn, plenty 2. fruit 3. knees 4. written, hand, make, hand 5. elders
6. breathe together, breathe again, breathed into 7. lacks

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. From what mountains is that swift river flowing? 2. If we do not free them from that tyrant's crimes, they
will always be overcome by grievous fear. 3. I hate slavery, which keeps men from the sweet fruits of liberty.
4. Their sons will recite these verses in school tomorrow. 5. Why did the senate not defend our citizens
from fear of those conspirators yesterday? 6. The poor old man fell to his right knee and was expecting
a swift death.
- B. 1. Catilīna 2. d 3. Cicerō 4. Catilīna ā Manliō diū dēsīderātus est. 5. Rōma

CHAPTER 21

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Grammatica

1. T 2. 2nd, pres., 3rd

3. tangor	tangimur	tangar	tangēmur	tangēbar	tangēbāmur
tangeris	tangiminī	tangēris	tangēminī	tangēbāris	tangēbāminī
tangitur	tanguntur	tangētur	tangentur	tangēbātur	tangēbantur

4. I am touched	we are touched	I shall be touched	we shall be touched
you are touched	you are touched	you will be touched	you will be touched
he is touched	they are touched	she will be touched	they will be touched
I was (being) touched		we were (being) touched	
you were (being) touched		you were (being) touched	
he/she/it was (being) touched		they were (being) touched	

5. relinqueris	relinquimur	sciar	sciēmur	dēfendēbar	dēfendēbāmur
relinqueris	relinquiminī	sciēris	sciēminī	dēfendēbāris	dēfendēbāminī
relinquitur	relinquuntur	sciētur	scientur	dēfendēbātur	dēfendēbantur

6. a. neglegēbantur	they were (being) neglected	neglegēbant	they were neglecting
b. dūcī	to be led	dūcere	to lead
c. rapiētur	he/she/it will be seized	rapiet	he/she/it will seize

7. Casa ā vicinīs relinquetur.
The neighbors will leave the house. The house will be left by the neighbors.

8. a.	to seize	rapi	to be seized
b. tangere	to touch		to be touched
c.	to leave	relinqui	to be left
d. scīre	to know		to be known
e.	to contain	continēri	to be contained
f. dēlectāre	to delight		to be delighted
g.	to defend	dēfendī	to be defended
h. iubēre	to order		to be ordered
i.	to sense	sentīri	to be sensed
j. prōnūntiāre	to proclaim		to be proclaimed

9. mittis	mittēs	mittēbās	mīsistī	mīseris	mīserās
mitteris	mittēris	mittēbāris	missus es	missus eris	missus erās
10. you send		you will send		you were sending	
you (have) sent		you will have sent		you had sent	
you are (being) sent		you will be sent		you were (being) sent	
you were/have been sent		you will have been sent		you had been sent	

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. The houses will be seized. 2. The reasons were known. 3. It is thrown from the window. 4. The ships were abandoned. 5. The nation will be defended. 6. Tū ipse/ipsa mitteris. 7. Trōia dēfendēbātur.
8. Salūs relinquitur. 9. Fīnis sentiētur. 10. Nōs ipsī/ipsae tangimur.
- B. 1. Nāvēs ab illīs nautīs asperīs rapiuntur. The ships will be seized by those rough sailors.
2. Cūr in casā ā mātē tuā relinqueris? Why are you being left in the house by your mother?
3. Scelera gravia eius ā senātū His serious crimes were known by the
Rōmānō sciēbantur. Roman senate.
- C. 1. Continēbantur Many nations were contained within the borders of Greece.
2. scribentur But those verses will be written for the sake of praise.
3. scīris Because of your good deeds you are now well known by family, neighbors, and the whole nation.
4. prohibēbitur The common people will be kept from enjoyment of the games for the sake of money.
- D. 1. Haec manus conīūrātōrum populī causā discēdere iubēbitur. 2. Fīnēs propter argūmenta illīus
iūdicis rapiēbantur. 3. Litterās dē metibus/timōribus nostrīs aliisque sentiētiis iterum scribēbāmus.
4. Servitūs per tōtum mundum prohibērī dēbet.

Vis Verbōrum

- A. 1. cause 2. vīcinitās, vicinity 3. a 4. b 5. a
B. 1. out/down, window 2. knows all, knows, before 3. touch, not, touched 4. left behind 5. seizes

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. His spirit could not be touched by money or the desire for/of profit. 2. Love of country used to be felt in every spirit. 3. Wisdom and certain truth will not be found in foolish men. 4. Virtue is not obtained even by much money. 5. The soul of the author who wrote these poems was often touched by the immortal gods and goddesses. 6. When he was freed from the harsh penalties by the judgment of the king, he fell to his right knee and thanked him again. 7. Who will be sent from the mountains of Greece into the territory of Troy against the fierce enemy? 8. For the sake of the common safety, they ordered that nation's ships to be seized. 9. There were few windows in the houses of the Roman common people, because at that time the wretched people lacked money. 10. Unless you work with care and virtue, nothing of benefit will be left by you in this world after your death.
- B. 1. Vergil 2. a 3. a 4. d (or c) 5. c

CHAPTER 22

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Grammatica

1. e 2. f., diēs, m. 3. vowel, consonant

4. sp- incert-, f.

		spēs incertae	uncertain hopes
speī incertae	of uncertain hope	spērū incertārum	of uncertain hopes
speī incertae	for uncertain hope	spēbus incertīs	to/for uncertain hopes
spem incertam	uncertain hope	spēs incertās	uncertain hopes
spē incertā	by uncertain hope	spēbus incertīs	by/with uncertain hopes

5. fid- commūn-, f.

	fidēs commūnēs
fideī commūnis	fidērum commūnium
fideī commūnī	fidēbus commūnibus
fidem commūnem	fidēs commūnēs
fidē commūnī	fidēbus commūnibus

6. a. fēlicem/beātum c. Latīnae	lucky day of/for the Latin matter	b. aequārum d. sōlā	of equal hopes by faith alone
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------	----------------------------------

7. in, sub, abl. 8. omitted, after 9. c 10. c 11. b

12. a. pl.	f.	abl.	separation	b. sg.	f.	abl.	means
c. sg.	f.	abl.	separation	d. pl.	f.	nom.	subj.
e. sg.	f.	abl.	means				
13. a. sg.	f.	abl.	place where	b. sg.	m.	abl.	time
c. sg.	f.	abl.	manner	d. sg.	f.	abl.	manner
e. sg.	f.	abl.	place from which				

Exercitātiōnēs

- A 1. with sharp iron 2. in three days 3. uncertain measures 4. with a calm mind 5. from the middle of the mountains 6. in mediā casā 7. ignium potentium 8. rei pūblicaē Rōmānae 9. quīnque ex illis diēbus 10. (cum) nāvibus Latīnīs
- B 1. Nōs ex ignibus ēripuērunt. They (have) rescued us from the fires.
 2. Spem nostram cernit. She perceives our hope.
 3. ultrā aequōs modōs beyond fair bounds
 4. in rē incertā in an uncertain situation
 5. post diēs fēlices after the happy days
 6. sub fenestrā mediā under the middle window
- C 1. fīnis diēi the end of the day 2. metus ferrī fear of the sword
 3. fidēs senātūs the senate's trust 4. salūs rei pūblicaē the safety of the republic
 5. spēs coniūrātōrum the conspirators' hope(s)
- D 1. Fidēs The trustworthiness of nations was once strong.
 2. Spēs The hope for peace in the world will never be destroyed.
 3. fidē The fire of the human spirit is nourished by trust.
 4. rei pūblicaē Many citizens of the republic are being rescued from the hands of the conspirators.
 5. diērum The number of our days is uncertain.
- E 1. Multī eō diē ē servitūte ereptī sunt. 2. Ē mediā urbe magnā (cum) spē discessērunt.
 3. Iussit eōs dēfendere rem pūblicam (ā) periculō.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. c
- B. 1. good faith, faithful 2. manner 3. calm mind 4. not, limits 5. middle, lands

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. He governed the republic with great hope. 2. His neighbors worked with care on that day and prepared many things. 3. In a few days Cicerō will rescue the republic from peril. 4. When he had fallen to his knees, his friend lifted him up 5. He immediately snatched his right hand from the fire, but nevertheless it lacked all feeling. 6. The common people do not discern the benefits or enjoyment in that author's verses. 7. "An animal defends itself with its horns," his father says, "a man with his sword." 8. Many things are contained in the world from which men can derive enjoyment.
- B. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. c

18. d 19. d 20. relative, main verb 21. b, a, c
22. a. seeing his friend in the window when/since he sees his friend in the window
 b. seeing the Latin soldiers when he saw the Latin soldiers
 c. praised by their magnanimous leader when/since they had been praised by their magnanimous leader

Exercitātiōnēs

- A 1. about to press 2. rejoicing 3. about to order 4. about to work 5. (about) to be oppressed
 6. (having been) shown 7. (about) to be sought 8. (about) to be abandoned 9. (having been) touched
 10. knowing 11. versus/-a/-um 12. sublātūrus/-a/-um 13. scribēns 14. videndus/-a/-um
 15. dandus/-a/-um 16. mittendus/-a/-um 17. opprimēns 18. pressus/-a/-um 19. ostentūrus/-a/-um
 20. petītūrus/-a/-um
- B. 1. oppressī Since they had been/Having been oppressed by the harsh leader, the orators could not speak.
 2. videntēs Seeing/When they had seen the leader's signal, the soldiers sailed to the coast of the island.
 3. dēsiderāta The priest snatches the desired gifts from the middle of the citadel.
 4. cursūrī (As they were) about to run through the fields, the horses were immediately frightened.
- C. 1. militēs, ad insulās venientēs the soldiers, coming to the islands
 2. arx, ā vulgō oppressa the citadel, having been overwhelmed by the mob
 3. causa aequa ostenta a fair reason having been shown
 4. patrēs, filiōs ēdūcātūrī the fathers, about to educate their sons
 5. casa relinquenda the house to be abandoned
 6. hastās ā militibus iactās spears thrown by the soldiers
 7. nāvis litus petēs a ship seeking the shore
 8. vicīnae ex ignibus ēreptae neighbors rescued from the flames
 9. sacerdotibus gaudentibus to the rejoicing priests
 10. orātōrēs fidēs pentēs the orators seeking pledges
- D. 1. When they came from the island, the Greeks were rejoicing.
 Ab insulā venientēs Coming from the island
 2. Because they love Troy, they are defending it from fire and sword.
 Trōiam amatēs Loving Troy
 3. Since they were freed from harsh slavery on that day, the men are happy.
 Ā servitūte asperā eō diē liberātī Freed from harsh slavery on that day
 4. The two daughters are rejoicing again, because they will see their mother tomorrow.
 Mātrēm crās vīsūrae About to see their mother tomorrow
- E. 1. Dē dōnīs ostentīs gaudēbant. 2. Erimusne umquam fēlicēs/beātī, fortunam fāmamque sōlam dēsiderantēs/
 cupientēs. 3. Fuērunt incertī dē virīs servandīs. 4. Equus, in urbem ventūrus, ā Graecis factus erat.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. dux 2. umquam 3. b
 4. a. petitiō petition seeking
 b. oppressiō oppression oppressing
 c. dēpressiō depression pressing down
 d. reversiō reversion turning back
- B. 1. turn, away 2. island 3. spear 4. coast

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Having been/When he had been captured by the enemy, he said nothing about his own nation.
 2. I do not admire someone always seeking gifts. 3. I sent my son to your school to be taught.
 4. Having been/Since we have been frightened by this plot, we shall live a miserable life without hope.
 5. Nothing is uncertain to those having/who have faith. 6. There are certain bounds and limits in things/in the world beyond which we can never be happy. 7. Someone seizing/who seizes the day will live well.
 8. Seeking/Since we had sought only pleasant things in the world, we lacked trustworthiness and honesty.
 9. "The republic," the great-spirited author says, "must always be preserved." 10. Whatever is in that horse, I fear the Greeks bearing gifts.
- B. 1. decem annōs 2. Minerva Graecōs iūvit. 3. Graecī militēs sunt in equō ligneō. 4. Lāocoōn
 5. potentem hastam 6. c

CHAPTER 24

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Grammatica

1. noun/pron., part., abl. 2. loosely, commas, circumstances 3. noun, pron. 4. adj., pres. part.
5. when, since, although, noun/pron., tense
6. a. (With) the story (having been) told When the story was/had been told
 b. (With) the general accepting power Since/when the general accepted command
 c. (With) the orator about to speak Since the orator is going to speak
7. a. Asiā victā (With) Asia (having been) conquered
 b. Omnibus perterritis (With) all (having been) thoroughly frightened
 c. Augustō terrās tenente (With) Augustus controlling the lands
 d. Tarquiniō expulsō (With) Tarquinius (having been) expelled
8. fut. pass. part., gerundive, necessary, obligatory/appropriate 9. b 10. agree, subj., gender, number, case
11. d 12. act.
13. a. A refuge must be sought by the slave. The slave must seek refuge.
 b. The leader will have to be expelled by the soldiers. The soldiers will have to expell the leader.
 c. Carthage had to be destroyed by Rome. Rome had to destroy Carthage.
14. a. pellendus est must be expelled b. scienda sunt must be known
15. a. 5 tibi by you b. 8 nōbīs by us

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Servō captō/Servīs captis (With) the slave(s) (having been)/When the slave(s) had been seized, the leaders recaptured the citadel that day.
 2. quaerendum Command should be sought by the magnanimous leader/The magnanimous leader should seek command.
 3. expellendī The evil men will have to be expelled by the priest from the midst of the citadel.
 4. Spē oppressā/Spēbus oppressis With their hope(s) overwhelmed/Since their hope(s) had been overwhelmed, each one immediately fled.

- B. 1. equīs versīs with the horses turned
 2. ferrō sublātō with the sword removed
 3. Fābula nārranda erat. The tale had to be told.
 4. fidē ostentā with loyalty demonstrated
 5. Hastae vōbīs excipiendae sunt. You must take up the spears.
 6. rē publicā ēreptā with the republic rescued
 7. Modus virō petendus est. The man must seek a way.
 8. Īnsulae videndae erunt. The islands will have to be seen.
 9. litore inventō with the shore discovered
 10. Spēs pellendae sunt. The hopes must be dispelled.
- C. 1. When the horse had been seen, all Troy was rejoicing.
 equō vīsō (with) the horse (having been) seen
 2. While those soldiers are receiving comfort, others must defend the city.
 illīs mīlitibus sōlācium accipientibus (with) those soldiers receiving comfort
- D. 1. Hīs dōnīs acceptīs, imperātor mīlitibus (suīs) grātiās ēgit. 2. Duce expulsō, imperium senātūī dandum erat imperātōrī novō. 3. Cīvitāte pācem petentī, ille/iste tyrannus nōbīs pellendus est.
 4. Quidquid tē nunc terret, postea nihil tibi timendum est.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. imperiōsus/-a/-um, imperious
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 2. a. exceptiō | exception | taking out/excepting |
| b. receptiō | reception | taking back/receiving |
| c. repulsiō | repulsion | driving back/repelling |
| d. expulsiō | expulsion | driving out/expelling |
| e. dērisiō | derision | laughing down (at/on)/deriding |
3. b 4. a
- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|-----------|
| 5. a. nārrātor | one who narrates/tells | narrator |
| b. nārrātiō | narrating/telling | narration |
- B. 1. commands, imperatives 2. could not, wounded 3. laugh down

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. With just men holding power/When just men hold power, as all say, the republic will flourish.
 2. All the citizens used to fear that commander, who had to be banished. 3. When the tyrant had been defeated/(With) the tyrant (having been) defeated, the citizens and even the slaves regained their freedom and rights. 4. When the Latin tribes had been conquered, Rome desired to possess all of Italy.

5. Slavery of every kind must be oppressed by free men throughout the entire world. 6. When he had received a bad wound, someone took the soldier's hand out of the fire immediately. 7. Shall we ever be happy, living beyond the borders of Italy? 8. We can receive comfort and refuge, since we now understand the uncertain circumstances/(with) the uncertain circumstances now (having been) understood.
- B. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. d 6. serious, humorous 7. He uses the 2nd pers. sg., addressing the reader or listener directly and asserting that his satires are directed at each person in the audience.

CHAPTER 25

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Grammatica

1. noun, pres., fut., perf., fut. pass. 2. 2nd, -ī, 3rd, -ī, -ere 3. -isse, perf., perf. pass. part., esse
4. fut. act. part., esse, supine, perf. pass. part., īrī
- 5.
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | negārī | tenēre | | crēdere | crēdī |
| negāvisse | negātus esse | tenuisse | tentus esse | | crēditus esse |
| negātūrus esse | negātum īrī | tentūrus esse | tentum īrī | crēditūrus esse | crēditum īrī |
6. to deny to be denied to hold to be held
to have denied to have been denied to have held to have been held
to be about to deny to be about to be denied to be about to hold to be about to be held
7. b, a, c 8. acc. 9. speaking, mental, sense, acc., infin. 10. subj., number, gender, case 11. b
12. d 13. b, a, c 14. a, b 15. that, nom., infin., tense 16. acc., reflexive, personal
17. a, a, b, c, a/c, b 18. pass. periphrastic
19. a. I know that the slave is doing this. b. I know that the orators did/have done this.
c. I knew that the priest had done this. d. You knew that he did/was doing this. e. She knows that she will do this. f. He knew that he would do this. g. I know that I must do this/that this must be done by me.
h. I knew that this had been done by you.

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. accipī to be received 2. educāvisse to have educated
3. exceptus esse to have been excepted 4. expulsūrus esse to be about to banish
5. oppressum īrī to be about to be oppressed 6. revertere to return
7. recēpisse to have taken back 7. premī to be pressed
9. putārī to be thought 10. patefactus esse to have been opened
- B. 1. Negant sē hastās iēcisse. They deny that they threw/have thrown the spears.
2. Nūntiātis vōs īnsulās petere. You report that you are seeking the islands.
3. Putāmus eās rīsūrās esse. We think that they will laugh.
4. Ostendunt eōs ibi iacēre. They show that they are lying there.
5. Sciō militem pulsum esse. I know that the soldier has been/was struck.

- C. 1. You had waged war with courage; the general believed this.
Imperātor crēdidit tē bellum cum virtūte gessisse.
The general believed that you had waged war with courage.
2. You will always love the Latin language; I hope (for) this.
Spērō tē linguam Latīnam semper amātūram/amātūrum esse.
I hope that you will always love the Latin language.
3. The women were helping him; the women told me this.
Fēminae mihi dixērunt sē eum iuvāre.
The women told me that they helped/were helping him.
- D. 1. esse Then he denied that the young man was his son.
2. relictūrum esse I do not believe that the leader will ever relinquish his power.
3. aversōs esse The general reported that the enemy had been turned away from the coast.
4. captōs esse Afterwards the slaves will say that they were captured here beyond the borders of Italy.
- E. 1. Dux nūntiāvit sē/eum equōs ut dōna mittere. 2. Imperātor fidēlis negāvit sē/eum in urbem ventūrum esse.
3. Multī (virī) sapientēs crēdunt animum/spīritum hūmānum esse immortālem.
4. Sacerdōs sapiēns et fidēlis monuit equum ā Graecīs factum esse.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. ferōcītās, ferocity, fidēlitās, fidelity 2. nesciō 3. a 4. hīc
- B. 1. believe 2. lies beneath 3. deny 4. almost, last 5. hopes, down

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Whoever believes that he has no vices, he is greatly mistaken. 2. The great-hearted leader denied that the citadel of Carthage should be destroyed. 3. The slaves hoped that they would find refuge and solace for their wounds beyond the mountains. 4. The twin Greek leaders perceived that Troy had seen its last day. 5. The fierce enemy believe that they should defeat the entire republic. 6. I know well that I am ignorant of many things; for no one, as they say, can know all things.
- B. 1. Lāocoōn 2. Lāocoōn fuit sacerdos Neptūnī. 3. The s's suggest the hissing of the snakes. 4. d 5. d
6. Laocoon, who had been sacrificing a bull at an altar, is now compared to a sacrificial bull at the altar; his reversal of fortune prefigures that of the Trojans, who think they have defeated the Greeks but who are themselves, in fact, about to be destroyed.

CHAPTER 26

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Grammatica

1. positive 2. d 3. superlative, two, usual, ideal 4. -ior, -ius, base, -iōris 5. -issimus, -issima, -issimum, base
6. F 7. T 8. magis, maximē 9. a, b, a, a, b, a, b 10. follows, than, superlative, possible
11. nom., acc., quam, abl., abl., comparison
12. iūcundius (5), cāriōrem (7), fidēliōrem (8), iūcundior (9); fidēlissimō (3), potentissimum (4), fortissima (7),
iūcundissimam (10), fortissimōs (11), clārissima (12)
13. lūc- clāriōr-, f.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| lūcis clāriōris | of the brighter light | lūcēs clāriōrēs | the brighter lights |
| lūcī clāriōrī | to/for the brighter light | lūcum clāriōrum | of the brighter lights |
| lūcem clāriōrem | the brighter light | lūcibus clāriōribus | to/for the brighter lights |
| lūcē clāriōre | by/with the brighter light | lūcēs clāriōrēs | the brighter lights |
| | | lūcibus clāriōribus | by/with/from the brighter lights |
14. bell- breviōr-, n.
- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | bella breviōra | | |
| bellī breviōris | bellōrum breviōrum | | |
| bellō breviōrī | bellīs breviōribus | | |
| bellum breuius | bella breviōra | | |
| bellō breviōre | bellīs breviōribus | | |
15. a. brevissima a very brief dinner b. miseriōrum of the rather sad stories
c. plēnissimō in the very full forum d. pudiciōre with the more modest woman
e. superbissimō by the most arrogant tyrant f. urbāniōrem a rather urbane poet
g. ferōciōra the more ferocious animals h. fidēlissimī the very faithul slaves/of the very faithful slave

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. lēgis acerbiōris of the rather harsh law
 2. ab imperātōribus superbissimīs by the most arrogant generals
 3. imperium ingentissimum the most vast command
 4. in linguā iūcundissimā in a very pleasant language
 5. noctēs fortunātiōrēs the luckier nights
 6. perfugium salvius a safer refuge
 7. sōlaciō dulcissimō with very sweet solace
 8. ex somnō longiōre from a longer sleep
 9. vulnera graviōra more serious wounds
 10. discipulās sapientissimās the wisest pupils
- B. 1. turpissimōs Afterwards the author composed the most disgraceful verses.
 2. fēlicissimae The memory of that very happy night endured for a long time.
 3. fidēliōrem I believe that she is more loyal than he.
 4. brevissimās Carthage's leader will send the briefest possible letter to the senate.
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a
- D. 1. Ducēs quam sapientissimī ad hanc cēnam gravissimam invitandī sunt. 2. Magistra nūntiāvit discipulās librum breviōrem sed urbānissimum lēctūrās esse. 3. Nihil fuit trīstius quam mors illius servī fidēlissimī. 4. Spērāmus memoriā huius noctis turpiōris nōn remānsūram esse.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a. sōlitūdō solitude loneliness b. turpitūdō turpitude baseness
 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c 6. d
- B. 1. beneath, threshold 2. light, across, light 3. night, equal 4. sleep

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. They reported that the bravest possible leader had come. 2. When the very bright light had been seen by all, the bravest troops were sent against the enemy. 3. When that very disgraceful man had been banished, the senate then gave gifts to only the more loyal citizens. 4. Certain men denied that this author was more famous than that one. 5. The remedy for/of these extreme vices seems rather difficult. 6. That leader thought that his country was dearer to him than his life. 7. He did not know that his friend would invite the very pleasant twin brothers to dinner that night. 8. As they stood on the final threshold, they were telling a very sad tale and asking many things about the new city.
- B. 1. Caesar 2. d 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. b 7. d 8. That inherited wealth is preferable to wealth obtained by working.

CHAPTER 27

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Grammatica

1. -limus, facilis, difficilis, similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis 2. -rimus, base 3. b 4. c

5. malus/-a/-um (prae, prō)	peior/-ius prior/-ius	pessimus/-a/-um primus/-a/-um
superus/-a/-um	superior/-ius	summus/-a/-um, suprēmus/-a/-um
parvus/-a/-um	minor/minus	minimus/-a/-um
magnus/-a/-um	maior/-ius	maximus/-a/-um
bonus/-a/-um	melior/-ius	optimus/-a/-um

6. noun, gen. 7. adj., c 8. meliōra, peiōra, plūra, melius, maiōrēs; optimum, plūrimōs, summum

9. plūr- lingu-, f. plūrium linguārum plūribus linguīs plūrēs linguae plūribus linguīs	plūr- for-, n. plūrium forōrum plūribus forīs plūra fora plūribus forīs
--	---

10. a. optimam	after a very good dinner	b. difficillimae	of a most difficult law
c. simillimō	before a very similar threshold	d. minōrēs	on account of the smaller lights
e. priōre	on the former night	f. facillimum	very easy sleep
g. pulcherrimī	of the very beautiful sun	h. pessimōs	against the worst descendants
i. maximārum	of the greatest delights	j. ācerrimās	the keenest students
k. summīs/suprēmīs	with the highest gods	l. gracillimā	under the very slender rose

Exercitātiōnēs

A. 1. humillimī	the humblest slaves	2. ferōcissimī	of the most ferocious animal
3. dissimillimum	the most dissimilar grandson	4. fidēlissimīs	with the most loyal citizens
5. simillimōs	very similar twins	6. Priōrī	to the former consul
7. ūtilissima	a most useful language	8. Pulcherrimī	of the very beautiful sun
9. meliōrem	a better delight	10. peiōrēs	worse nights

B. 1. d 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. b 7. a, b, c, or d [smile!] 8. c

- C. 1. maxima The sun's light is the greatest in the sky.
 2. Celerrimum, optimum The swiftest remedy, as they say, is not always the best.
 3. Sapientiōrēs, minōrem Wiser men often have a smaller number of vices.
 4. diligentissimās Then the teacher announced that she would recommend only the most diligent students.

- D. 1. Quīdam (virī) spērant sē tantum dōna quam optima hīc acceptūrōs/receptūrōs esse. 2. Putāvērunt maiōrēs (suōs) plūs virtūtis quam nepotēs habēre. 3. Quot discipulī sciunt linguam Latīnam esse facillimam?
 4. Maiōrēs nostrī crēdēbant sōlem esse deum.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a. humilitās humility humbleness/lowness b. ūtilitās utility usefulness
 2. d
 3. a. positiō position placing/placement b. probātiō probation approving
 4. c 5. c
- B. 1. similar, real 2. grandsons/descendants 3. sun 4. put forward

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. The easiest pleasures are often not the best. 2. The younger but more diligent grandson received the greater gift. 3. More men believe this war is worse than the first war. 4. How many greater and very useful things will our descendants later discover? 5. After the storm very many very narrow streams were rushing down from the mountains and, when the clouds were/had been driven away, the sun above nourished the fields below/the low fields. 6. Caesar did not know that these tribes were most dissimilar to one another/among themselves. 7. How many very similar plans have those leaders proposed and approved?
- B. 1. Catullus Lesbiam nunc nōn amat. 2. *Ūnam* and *omnēs*, at the ends of lines 2 and 3, are key words, emphasizing Catullus' former love for Lesbia alone in comparison to all others; *angiportīs* is delayed to the end of verse 4 for a kind of shock effect. 3. b 4. Superlatives are used extensively (five times), seemingly to praise Cicero, but perhaps, through their overuse, as a veiled insult. 5. a 6. Agricola duōs filiōs habet. 7. c

CHAPTER 28

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Grammatica

1. manner 2. orders, indicates, potential/tentative, hypothetical, ideal/unreal 3. more 4. fut., fut. perf.
5. vowel 6. We fear a liar, vowels
- | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|-------|---------|
| 7. invitētem | invitēmus | taceam | taceāmus | cēdam | cēdāmus |
| invitēs | invitētis | taceās | taceātis | cēdās | cēdātis |
| invitet | invitent | taceat | taceant | cēdat | cēdant |
8. pōnar pōnāmur ēripiar ēripiāmur inveniari inveniāmur
pōnāris pōnāminī ēripiāris ēripiāminī inveniāris inveniāminī
pōnātur pōnantur ēripiātur ēripiantur inveniātur inveniāntur
9. I may invite we may invite I may be found we may be found
you may invite you may invite you may be found you may be found
he/she/it may invite they may invite he/she/it may be found they may be found
10. subordinate, jussive, command 11. b, a, b 12. let, subj., me, us, him, her, it, them 13. nē
14. subordinate, purpose, main 15. ut, nē 16. may, infin. 17. vitet, probet, faciāmus, discēdat, crēdat
18. opprimar, habeam, valeat, careat, videant, videantur

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Parentēs filiās ament. Let the parents love their daughters.
2. Nē servus cēnā egeat. Let the slave not go without/lack dinner.
3. Probēmus lēgēs ūtilēs. Let us approve useful laws.
4. Nepōs cursum currat. Let the grandson run the course.
5. Nē dē his taceāmus. Let us not be silent about these things.
6. Occāsiōnēs praestent. Let them provide opportunities.
- B. 1. ut discipulī bene discant He is writing the book with very great care so that the students may learn well.
2. ut ipsī ā filiīs suīs diligantur Certain men offer their parents kindnesses so that they may themselves be esteemed by their own sons.
3. nē coniūrātī remaneant The senate's leader proclaims harsher laws so that the conspirators may not remain.

- C. 1. praestent Let those most shameful men not provide weapons or comfort to the enemy.
2. cōservēmus, habēāmus Let us preserve the customs of our ancestors so that we ourselves may have a greater opportunity for peace.
3. expellant, timeat Let the parents drive that most arrogant man from the threshold of their house, so that the unhappy family may not fear his treachery.
4. laudem Let me praise the very great benefits and very many delights of friendship.
- D. 1. Imperātor nōbīs arma quam optima mittat. 2. Veniunt ut nōbīs occāsiōnem meliōrem praestent/dent.
3. Verba similia iterum scribit ut populum iuuet. 4. (Ea) litterās legat nē mortem timeat.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. occāsiō, parēns, vesper 4. c 5. b 6. a
B. 1. moon 2. silent 3. go back, gone before, go forth, go between, gone down

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. I am speaking only these happy words to you so that you may not depart. 2. Let us do these very difficult things for the sake of the dead. 3. Let us prepare arms so that our freedom may not be taken away. 4. Let him do better and greater things so that he may not live/in order not to live a most wretched life. 5. Let us dedicate our weapons to the highest gods and the souls of our parents in order to show our dutifulness/sense of duty. 6. Let the poet send the modest girl very many slender roses. 7. How many lives must be lost so that freedom may be preserved? 8. Let us believe not only that virtue is better than vice, but also that it should be held before all human affairs.
- B. 1. c 2. There are both internal rhyme in *meōs/libellōs* in verse 1 and end-line rhyme in *libellōs/tuōs*, verses 1-2; the rhyme helps underscore the disparaging contrast in *meōs/tuōs*. 3. Each name follows the verb, instead of preceding it, and is positioned at the end of its clause, emphasizing the connection between the two characters. 4. a 5. b 6. c

CHAPTER 29

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Grammatica

1. pres. act. infin., 2nd
2. probārem probārēmus egērem egērēmus cēderem cēderēmus
probārēs probārētis egērēs egērētis cēderēs cēderētis
probāret probārent egēret egērent cēderet cēderent
3. praestārer prastārēmur explērer explērēmur
praestārēris praestārēminī explērēris explērēminī
praestārētur praestārentur explērētur explērentur
mollīrer mollīrēmur
mollīrēris mollīrēminī
mollīrētur mollīrentur
4. I might approve we might approve I might be calmed we might be calmed
you might approve you might approve you might be calmed you might be calmed
she/he might approve they might approve he/she might be calmed they might be calmed
5. personal, sī-, pos- 6. infin., personal
7. sim sīmus possem possēmus
sīs sītis possēs possētis
sit sint posset possent
8. past 9. clause, might, may 10. subordinate, result, main 11. a, c, b 12. ut, negative, nē
13. tam, ita, sic, tantus 14. A 15. indicative, auxiliary, potential/ideal
16. terrērent (1) purpose vidērentur (3) purpose cēdant (5) jussive
sint (5) purpose discēderent (7) result possīmus (9) result

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. fāta dūra respondērent the harsh fates might respond
 2. nāta dīligēns taceat the diligent daughter may be silent
 3. ingenia eōrum probentur their talents may be approved
 4. sōl surgeret the sun might rise
 5. parentēs ōsculīs molliantur the parents may be soothed by kisses
 6. urbs similis conderētur a similar city might be founded
 7. in cursū contendat he may struggle on the course
 8. p̄m̄is nep̄otibus ea dēdicent they may dedicate them/these things to their first grandchildren
- B. 1. ut discipulī eius bene discerent He wrote that very useful book with such care that his students learned well.
 2. ut linguam Latīnam bene discere possint. Indeed, the students' minds are so sharp that they can learn the Latin language well.
 3. ut nēmō contrā eum pugnāre posset That leader was truly so courageous that no one could fight against him.
- C. 1. discerent The students read such great books that they learned the truth.
 2. legerent Truly the author wrote so well that very many people read his books.
 3. habēret The youth was so harsh that ultimately he had no friends.
 4. pugnārent She spoke with such wisdom that not even the most powerful orators fought against her words.
- D. 1. Sīdera erant tam/ita clāra ut omnēs ea vidēre possent. 2. Eīs arma meliōra dedit nē moenia vincerentur/superārentur. 3. Mentem tam/ita celerem habēs ut plūrima/rēs plūrimās discere sine labōre possīs.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. ingeniōsus/-a/-um, ingenious, contentiōsus/-a/-um, contentious 2. a 3. b 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. b 8. c
- B. 1. worthy 2. calm/less hostile, soft 3. fight 4. rising again

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Those young men were indeed so unlike that no one thought that they were brothers.
 2. The moon and stars above are truly so bright that we do not fear the dangers of the evening and night.
 3. Finally let us respond in such a way about our deceased ancestors that the memory of their deeds rises again and endures forever. 4. Catullus desired from his mistress kisses as numerous as the stars of the night.
 5. They struggled such a long time and fought with such great courage that the walls of the city, which their most worthy ancestors had long ago founded, were never overcome. 6. Students should read the best books so that they may learn/in order to learn the truth and good character. 7. Let all citizens dedicate themselves to the country so that the enemy may not destroy our freedom. 8. Caesar's nature was so fierce that it/he could be made less hostile/tamed not even by the harshest enemy.
- B. 1. a 2. d 3. Lesbia's kisses are compared to the stars, which are imagined as capable of watching men's love affairs when the night is silent. 4. ĩnsānō 5. c

CHAPTER 30

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Grammatica

1. -erī-, perf., 3rd, -ī-, sim 2. -issē-, perf., -ē-, essem

3. cognōverim	cognōverimus	cognitus/-a/-um sim	cognitī/-ae/-a sīmus
cognōverīs	cognōverītis	cognitus sīs	cognitī sītis
cognōverit	cognōverit	cognitus sit	cognitī sint

4. I may have recognized	we may have recognized
you may have recognized	you may have recognized
he/she/it may have recognized	they may have recognized
I may have been recognized	we may have been recognized
you may have been recognized	you may have been recognized
he/she/it may have been recognized	they may have been recognized

5. amāvissēm	amāvissēmus	amātus/-a/-um essem	amātī/-ae/-a essēmus
amāvissēs	amāvissētis	amātus essēs	amātī essētis
amāvisset	amāvissent	amātus esset	amātī essent

6. I might have loved	we might have loved
you might have loved	you might have loved
he/she/it might have loved	they might have loved
I might have been loved	we might have been loved
you might have been loved	you might have been loved
he/she/it might have been loved	they might have been loved

7. dēdicat	dēdicābit	dēdicābat	dēdicāvit	dēdicāverit	dēdicāverat
dēdicātur	dēdicābitur	dēdicābātur	dēdicātus/-a/-um est	dēdicātus erit	dēdicātus erat
dēdicet		dēdicāret	dēdicāverit		dēdicāvisset
dēdicētur		dēdicārētur		dēdicātus sit	dēdicātus esset

8. she dedicates	she will dedicate	she dedicated/was dedicating	
she is dedicated	she will be dedicated	she was (being) dedicated	
she (has) dedicated	she will have dedicated	she had dedicated	
she was/has been dedicated	she will have been dedicated	she had been dedicated	
she may dedicate	she might dedicate	she may have dedicated	she might have dedicated
she may be dedicated	she might be dedicated	she may have been dedicated	she might have been dedicated

9. subordinate, interrog., indirectly 10. speech, mental activity, sense perception, infin., subjunct.

11. interrog. 12. indic., auxiliary 13. fut. act., sum, fut. 14. *acceptūrī sint* (A.2)

15. <i>didicissent</i> (1) indir. quest.	<i>fuert</i> (2) indir. quest	<i>opprimerētur</i> (3) purpose
<i>taceant</i> (4) jussive	<i>expellantur</i> (4) jussive	<i>habeant</i> (4) purpose
<i>posset</i> (5) result		

16. main, subordinate 17. pres., fut. (or pres. and perf. subj.), past 18. primary, secondary/historical

19. same, after, perf., prior 20. impf., plupf., prior

21. <i>prōnūntiātum sit</i> (1)	primary	before	<i>sit</i> (2)	primary	same/after
<i>cessissent</i> (3)	secondary	before	<i>sit</i> (4)	primary	same/after
<i>possit</i> (5)	primary	same/after	<i>eset</i> (6)	secondary	same/after

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. *quae prīncipēs bibant* what (things) the leaders may drink
 2. *quantum honōrem accēperit* what a great honor she may have received
 3. *quanta mēsa explērētur* what a great table might be filled
 4. *cūr nātae respondissent* why the daughters might have replied
 5. *quandō hic rīdīculus roget* when this ridiculous man may ask
 6. *quae occāsionēs cognitae sint* what opportunities may have been recognized
 7. *quārē parentēs dubitārent* why the parents might hesitate
 8. *ā quibus comprehēnsī essent* by whom they might have been arrested
 9. *quod fātum expōnātur* what fate may be exposed
 10. *utrum maneāmus an discēdāmus* whether we should remain or go away
- B. 1. *quid discipulī didicissent* The teacher was asking what the students had learned.
 2. *quandō numerus armōrum minuātur* The others are asking when the number of weapons will be reduced.
 3. *Tibi dicam quot ōscula cupiam!* I shall/Let me tell you how many kisses I desire!
- C. 1. *inventae essent* At first he asked where such great weapons had suddenly been found.
 2. *veniat* Indeed the world is asking where evil comes from.
 3. *cēderet* Finally my father explained where mother was secretly going that evening.
 4. *cōsūmpserint* Let them show soon what great wealth they have consumed.
- D. 1. *Didicimus/cognōvimus tantum ut duōs (virōs) comprehēderēmus.* 2. *Mox discēmus cūr duo (virī) comprehēnsī sint.* 3. *Dux dūrus/acerbus rogāvit/quaesīvit unde militēs vēnissent.*
 4. *Scīs/scītīs/cognōvistī/cognōvistis cūr dē illō honōre dubitet.*

Vīs Verbōrum

A. 1. c 2. rīdiculōsus 3. a

4. a. cognitiō	cognition	recognizing/learning
b. comprehēsiō	comprehension	understanding/comprehending
c. cōsūptiō	consumption	consuming/using up
d. expositiō	exposition	explaining/setting out

5. a 6. vīvus

B. 1. secretly 2. drinks 3. not, doubted 4. reduction/lessening 5. asked before

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. The speaker suddenly asked why the other citizens had not recognized/did not know this man's nature.
 2. I do not know whether the living or the dead will receive more honor tomorrow. 3. Do you know how worthy of honors that leader was? 4. That author was telling us with what great care Romulus had established the city's walls. 5. After he fought with his brother, Romulus so struggled that truly the walls of most powerful Rome soon rose up to the highest stars. 6. We heard that the conspirators were so wicked and so lacking in virtue that, having been/when they had been arrested and interrogated by the consul, they were at first silent about the entire plot. 7. The orator soothed the audience/listeners with his words so that they might not be overcome by anger. 8. Do you know how many stars are in the sky?—so many kisses do I long for, my dear/girlfriend.
- B. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. Lentulus 5. b 6. The chiasmus underscores the difference between what Olus sets out before his dinner-guests and what they actually get to eat. 7. c 8. d 9. d

CHAPTER 31

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Grammatica

1. with, conjunction, when, since, although 2. d, c, b, a 3. b, b, b, a 4. cum, indicative, main, tamen
5. discessissent (1) causal (or circumstantial) offerat (6) adversative essent (10) circumstantial
6. indicative 7. 3rd, perf., pres.
8. fers ferris fer ferte ferre ferrī
 fert fertur
 fertis
9. fers ferēs ferēbās tulistī tuleris tulerās
 ferris ferēris ferēbāris lātus es lātus eris lātus erās
 ferās ferrēs tuleris tulissēs
 ferāris ferrēris lātus sis lātus essēs
10. you carry/are carrying you will carry you were carrying
 you are (being) carried you will be carried you were (being) carried
 you (have) carried you will have carried you had carried
 you were/have been carried you will have been carried you had been carried
 you may carry you might carry you may have carried you might have carried
 you may be carried you might be carried you may have been carried you might have been carried

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. cum elephantī dormivērunt when the elephants slept
 2. cum as oblātus esset since the as had been offered
 3. cum auxiliū adferās since you are bringing help
 4. cum digitī dolērent since his fingers were hurting
 5. cum rūmōrēs relātī sint since the rumors have been/were reported
 6. cum sōl occiderat when the sun had set
 7. cum vīnum ūsque biberet since he was continuously drinking wine
 8. cum dē exsiliō rogābat when he was asking about exile
 9. cum quidem nātās ferant since they are indeed bringing their daughters
 10. cum invidia minuātur since the envy is diminished

- B. 1. Cum ex Italiā dēnique missus sit adversative
 Although he has finally been sent from Italy, the consul nevertheless is enduring his harsh exile well.
2. Cum mēnsa exposita esset circumstantial
 When the table had been set out, those ridiculous men never hesitated to drink as much wine as they were able to find.
3. Cum hostēs semel collātī errant temporal
 When the enemies had been brought together once, at that very time they responded with harsh words and suddenly began to fight.
- C. 1. esset Although that one was a man of mediocre talent, nevertheless we always used to tolerate him.
 2. missus est When the consul was sent into exile, no aid was at that time offered.
 3. cognitī essent When/since they had been recognized by the enemy, your friends went to you secretly by ship.
 4. tulissent Since they had brought assistance, we were able to build these walls in one year.
- D. 1. Cum rūmōrēs cōferrent, vidērunt eōs ūllā vēritāte egēre/carēre. 2. Cum auxilium amīcīs (suīs) referrent, eōs servāre nōn potuērunt. 3. Cum illī (virī) invideant, multī (virī) bonī dolent. 4. Illā hōrā ipsā, cum mīlitēs dormiēbant, nōbīs auxilium tulērunt.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. digitus, elephantus, rūmor 2. invidiōsus 3. b 4. b 5. d 6. c
- B. 1. bring together 2. carries water 3. offering 4. bringing, together

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. When we had once said this, those men replied that they would offer a just peace. 2. Although he had gone into exile, nevertheless he soon discovered new friends. 3. Since they are offering us friendship, we shall soon offer them aid. 4. When he had explained what he was seeking, you said that so much assistance could not be offered. 5. Since we finally understand your plans, we are grieving and will not endure your treachery.
 6. Since/when I have offered such great assistance to the people, do you understand why the others envy me?
 7. The wine which that man offered at his home was so mediocre that we were at first unable to drink it.
 8. Since you have learned that the memory of our family is enduring, you know that we will love our parents whether living or dead. 9. When his little son was sleeping that night, his father gave him a kiss, touched him with a finger, and placed three asses on his table. 10. When our last sun has set, we shall sleep forever in death.
- B. 1. amōre 2. asse 3. vītā, morte 4. perpetua 5. The poet wants many kisses, innumerable kisses in fact, a symbol of love and, in this poem, of life; the number one, on the other hand, is associated in this poem with old men, darkness, and death. 6. digitīs 7. c 8. a

CHAPTER 32

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Grammatica

1. -ē, base, -iter, base 2. -er
- 3.a. acerbē harshly b. certē certainly c. breviter briefly d. diligenter diligently
e. similiter similarly f. miserē miserably g. potenter powerfully h. sanē sanely
i. pāriter equally j. fidēliter faithfully
4. -ius, adj. 5. -ē, adj. 6. adjs. 7. c, b, c, a, b
- 8.a. asperius asperrimē b. parum minus
more/rather roughly most/very roughly little less
c. rīdicius rīdiculissimē d. graviter gravissimē
more ridiculously most ridiculously seriously most/very seriously
e. fēlicius fēlicissimē
more/rather happily most/very happily
- 9.adjs., than, before 10. a. superlative b. positive c. superlative d. superlative e. comparative f. positive
11. 3rd, a. pass. b. perf. c. pres. d. personal endings, infin. e. vol-, vel-
- 12.vīs volēs volēbās voluistī volueris voluerās
velīs vellēs voluerīs voluissēs
- 13.you wish you will wish you were wishing
you may wish you might wish
you (have) wished you will have wished you had wished
you may have wished you might have wished
- 14.long, stems, pres.
- 15.nōn vultis nōlētis nōlēbātis nōluistis nōlueritis nōluerātis
nōlītis nōllētis nōlueritis nōluissētis
- 16.mālunt mālent mālēbant māluērunt māluerint māluerant
mālint mālalent māluerint māluissent
- 17.nōlī, nōlīte, complementary, negative 18. subordinate, dummodo, nē, subjunct. 19. indic.

Exercitātiōnēs

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| A. 1. Custodiās celeriter volunt. | They want the guards quickly. |
| 2. Exercitūs maximē nōlent. | The armies will be especially/most unwilling. |
| 3. dummodo ea vērē velītis | provided that you truly want these things |
| 4. Dives certē nōn vult. | The rich man is certainly unwilling. |
| 5. Pauperēs haec māluerant. | The poor men had preferred these things. |
| 6. Dōnum liberius praebēbit. | She will rather generously provide a gift. |
| 7. Parēs honorēs prōmiserunt. | They promised equal honors. |
| 8. Invidia clārē patet. | His jealousy is clearly evident. |
| 9. Digitus ācritēr dolēbat. | Her finger was aching severely. |
| 10. Exsilia male tulērunt. | They endured their exiles badly. |
-
- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| B. 1. doleās | Provided that you do not suffer greatly from poverty, you will be able to live happily among the Romans. |
| 2. sapientissimē | You very wisely preferred to have the fairest possible laws. |
| 3. nōluērunt | Although he had set the best wine out on the table, nevertheless his friends were at first unwilling to drink. |
| 4. vellet, volēbant | Since the army wanted suddenly to bring help to the poor, the others wished to thank all the soldiers. |
| 5. Nōli | Do not offer modest assistance to those poor people, when/since you truly can provide such greater benefits. |
-
- C. 1. Discipulae nostrae nunc celerius discere possunt, dummodo velint. 2. Exercitus plūrēs custodiās prōmittere dubitāvit. 3. Cum coniūrātī comprehēnsī sint/Coniūrātis comprehēnsīs, mox discēmus quem ducem/prīncipem māluerint.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. custody 2. c 3. a
- B. 1. evident 2. not willing 3. equal 4. willing

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. These men discovered riches very quickly; those men will be poor for a very long time.
 2. That man wishes to receive very many honors as easily as possible. 3. The tyrant was oppressing his citizens so badly that they always wanted to be free. 4. He asked the soldiers once whether they were willing or unwilling to die courageously for their country. 5. Although few of his elephants were living/ With few of his elephants living, he nevertheless wished to lead his army across the mountains into Italy.
 6. He wants to know where they are secretly coming from and how much help they are bringing.
 7. Do not always ask what we will promise. 8. Provided that you truly prefer to do these things, I shall provide you an equal opportunity.
- B. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b

CHAPTER 33

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Grammatica

1. protasis, sī, if, nisi, if not, unless, apodosis 2. six, three, three 3. indic., subjunct. 4. b, c, e, f, d, a 5. b, c, a
6. pres., fut. 7. (1) simple fact fut., (2) simple fact pres., (3) contrary to fact past, (4) fut. less vivid, (5) simple fact past, (6) contrary to fact pres., (7) fut. less vivid, (8) simple fact past, (9) contrary to fact pres., (10) simple fact fut., (11) contrary to fact past 8. (3) simple fact pres., (4) simple fact fut. and fut. less vivid, (5) contrary to fact pres., (6) simple fact fut./mixed, (8) contrary to fact past

Exercitātiōnēs

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. 1. sī dīvitēs recūsāvissent | if the rich men had refused |
| 2. nisi pauper trāderet | if the poor man were not surrendering |
| 3. sī pār auxilium praebet | if she provides equal assistance |
| 4. nisi vīnum merum biberet | if he were not drinking undiluted wine |
| 5. sī custōdiae stultē dormiunt | if the guards are foolishly sleeping |
| 6. sī plēbs vērē nōluisset | if the populace had truly been unwilling |
| 7. sī philosophus mālit | if the philosopher should prefer |
| 8. nisi elephantī occidēt | unless the elephants fall |
| 9. sī digitus male doluit | if the finger hurt badly |
| 10. sī opem diūtius offerat | if he should offer help for a longer time |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| B. 1. adferat, recūsent | If the army should bring help to the people, the poor would most certainly not refuse. |
| 2. contulisset, occidissent | If the philosopher had not gone into exile, he and even his friends would have quickly perished. |
| 3. invidērēs, essent | If you yourself were not always so envious, there would not be such envy and malicious rumors against you. |
| 4. volēs, dolēbit, patēbit | Unless you are willing to promise help, more of the populace, alas, will suffer and poverty will be evident throughout the city. |

- C. 1. Sī illud auxilium/illam opem recūsābis, libertātem (tuam) trādēs. 2. Sī illud auxilium/illam opem recūsēs, libertātem (tuam) trādās. 3. Sī illud auxilium/illam opem recūsāvissēs, libertātem (tuam) trādidissēs. 4. Sī illud auxilium/illam opem recūsārēs, libertātem (tuam) trāderēs. 5. Cum illud auxilium/illam opem recūsāverīs, libertātem (tuam) trādis. 6. Dummodo illud auxilium/illam opem nē recūsēs, libertātem (tuam) nōn trādēs.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a 2. suāvītās, sweetness 3. b 4. aut 5. c 6. a 7. c
 B. 1. wealth 2. salt 3. handed down/over

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Oh most shameful man, if you should see yourself once in the mirror, alas, the truth of your character would be evident. 2. You will dine excellently again at my house, my friend, if you bring with you a very sweet and very pure wine, a splendid dinner, and very many felicitous words—for pleasant conversations/words surely are the real salt/spice both of a dinner and of life. 3. If you had not read such mediocre books in your youth, you would have been a better writer from the outset. 4. If anyone were bringing help or resources, the people would be happier. 5. If you love Latin now, no one can be more fortunate!
- B. 1. Catullus Fabullum ad cēnam invītat. 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. b 6. d 7. a 8. Salīnātor 9. Fabius 10. Fabius

CHAPTER 34

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Grammatica

1. pass., act., three 2. a. act., act. b. act., act. c. pass., pass. 3. pres., perf., fut., act., act. 4. deponent, 2nd, pres., 2nd, pl., pres. 5. infin.
6. cōnātur cōnābitur cōnābātur cōnātus est cōnātus erit cōnātus erat
cōnētur cōnārētur cōnātus sit cōnātus esset
7. he tries he will try he was trying he (has) tried he will have tried he had tried
he may try he might try he may have tried he might have tried
8. patiēns enduring
passus having endured
passūrus patiendus about to endure (about) to be endured
9. loquī to speak loquere speak!
locūtus esse to have spoken loquiminī speak!
locūtūrus esse to be about to speak
10. pres., perf.
11. morientur (1) they will die ausī estis (2) you dared loquere (3) speak
profectī sunt (4) they set out ēgredi (4) to go out/leave patiāmur (5) let us permit
fateor (6) I confess ūsūrum esse (6) will use/enjoy
12. fruor, fungor, potior, ūtor, vēscor 13. (3) ratiōne, (12) aquā, igne, amicitia

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. animae ē corporibus ēgrediantur the souls may depart from the bodies
 2. Dē remissiōnibus arbitrantur. They are thinking about relaxations/vacations.
 3. Voce clārā locūtus est. He spoke with a clear voice.
 4. Exercitūs proficiscēbantur. The armies were setting out.
 5. Custōdiīs fatentur. They are confessing to the guards.
 6. Nātus est liber. He was born free.
 7. Dīvitēs rūsticābuntur. The rich men will live in the country.
 8. pauperēs vōs sequerentur the poor men might follow you
 9. vīnō merō ūsus sit he may have enjoyed the undiluted wine
 10. Paria cōnsilia mōliuntur. They are undertaking equivalent plans.
- B. 1. proficiscētur The army will soon set out toward the island.
 2. ūsī sumus We used water, however, with the sweet wine.
 3. hortātus sum I urged the poor men to sit, but they refused.
 4. rūsticābāmur For the sake of relaxation we departed from the city and were living in the country.
- C. 1. Moritūrus liberē loquī/dīcere ausus est. 2. Ex urbe profectī, hostēs subitō/repente secūtī sunt.
 3. Et aquā et vīnō ūtentur. 4. Filius eius nātus est, dum rūsticābantur.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b
- B. 1. released 2. after birth, before birth 3. opposite 4. spirit 5. attempted 6. increased, from
 7. talks, talks alone

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. He thinks that the evils of adverse poverty should not be endured. 2. Having spoken such words with sad voices, we set out so that we might not die/in order not to die in this wretched place. 3. Let us use all our resources so that our country may be saved as quickly as possible. 4. Those miserable men, who were born in such poverty, now too—alas—are dying in the same poverty. 5. Your wealth will surely increase, provided that you try in good faith to save your money. 6. As I think, a good book is a relaxation of the spirit. 7. Unless you want to die—alas for you—confess now all your vices or faults. 8. The Romans with great effort built a most splendid city.
- B. 1. Following the repetition *vitiōsum/vitiōsus*, the noun *vitium* is emphatically delayed to the end of the poem.
 2. Fabulla 3. *Et* is repeated to underscore what Fabulla is; the *nec/neque/nec* series underscores what she is not. 4. Claudius 5. d 6. b 7. A 8. He is fainting or slipping into unconsciousness; the adjective *geminā* is applied, not to *lūmina*, as we might expect, but to *nocte*, emphasizing the total darkness into which he collapses.

CHAPTER 35

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Grammatica

1. indirectly 2. direction, to, toward, for 3. a 4. dir., applies/refers 5. different, prefix, acc.
6. indir. obj., dat. of agent (with pass. periphrastic), dat. with adjs., dat. with special verbs, dat. with compound verbs

7.(2) huic	indir. obj.	(3) lēgibus	special verb
(3) tyrannō	special verb	(4) sibi	compound verb
(4) eī	special verb	(7) opibus	special verb
(7) nēminī	compound verb/indir. obj.	(9) imperātōrī	special verb
(10) scientiae	dat. with adjs.	(10) nōbīs	agent (1 st occurrence)
(10) nōbīs	special verb (2 nd occurrence)		

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Tālibus praemiīs studēbant. They were eager for such rewards.
2. Nāta mea virō nūbet. My daughter will marry the man.
3. Hīs illōs antepōnunt. They prefer those men to these.
4. Ignōscite amicīs irātīs. Pardon your angry friends.
5. Nōlite imperāre nōbīs! Do not order us!
6. heu, tibi noceat alas, he may harm you
7. hostī parcerem I might spare an enemy
8. imperātōribus pāruiſſēmus we might have obeyed the commanders
9. Audītōrī persuādeō. I am persuading my listener.
10. Nātis candidīs subrident. They smile down at their lovely daughters.
- B. 1. pecūniae If someone serves money only—woe to the unhappy man!—his heart will never be free.
2. discipulīs, magistrīs Summer is a delightful time for us because it pleases both the students and their teachers.
3. corporibus If you wish to be healthy and wise, cherish your spirits and do not harm your bodies.
4. amicitiae I am amazed that you put wealth before friendship.
- C. 1. Pectoribus/Animīs (nostrīs) primō pārēāmus. 2. Custōdiae/Custōdēs fidēliōrēs eī bene servivērunt/
serviēbant. 3. Pater irātissimus filiō (suō) subitō/repente ignōvit. 4. Illa discipula Latīnae maximā cum cūrā
semper/ūſque studet.

Vīs Verbōrum

A. 1. b 2. c 3. a

B. 1. eager 2. door, door/entrance 3. breast 4. not, harm 5. marriage 6. not, pleased/placated 7. summer

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. When our family was living in the country in the summer, we were lying under the shining sun and watching the sea with pleasure. 2. He urges his audience/listeners with a loud voice, but they refused to follow him or to depart from the city. 3. Let us sit down and talk about this very good opportunity, and let us make use of the day! 4. That leader was born in adverse times but he died in a most happy age. 5. He admits that he has harmed very many people, but now he wants to spare the rest and to please us all. 6. That slave, who was always dear to me, served my son and attempted to save him. 7. If anyone had undertaken this work, he would have spared many men. 8. If we wish God to forgive us, we ought to forgive other men. 9. Now they do not trust me, nor will they ever be willing to trust my daughter. 10. Let us obey this leader, so that he may spare us and save the city as quickly as possible.
- B. 1. b 2. d 3. Ennius 4. the slavegirl 5. that Ennius was not home 6. Ennius fuit in casā.
7. Nāsīca 8. Paula, Gemellus 9. Paula, Prīscus, Gemellus, Marōnilla 10. *Et* is repeated four times in line 2 to emphasize the persistence of Gemellus. 11. d

CHAPTER 36

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Grammatica

1. indir., ut, nē, subjunct., indirectly 2. no, infin., subjunct., interrog. 3. hortor, imperō, moneō, orō, persuādeō, petō, quaerō, rogō 4. infin., infin. 5. purpose, what, why 6. main, subordinate, indirectly 7. introductory, infin.
8. (1) sequerentur jussive noun (2) nūbat purpose
(2) rūsticētur purpose (3) pārērēmus jussive noun
(3) servīrēmus jussive noun (4) āmitterent purpose
(5) ūtāris jussive noun (5) foveās jussive noun
(7) cōnātī essēmus indir. question (9) mīrēmur jussive
9. faciō, be made, be done, act. a. perf., faciō b. pres. c. -ī-, fit, fierī, impf.
10. fit fīet fīēbat factus est factus erit factus erat
fīat fieret factus sit factus esset
11. he becomes he will become he was becoming
he may become he might become
he has become he will have become he had become
he may have become he might have become

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Hortābimur vōs nē accēdātis. We shall urge you not to approach.
2. Cūrā ut diem carpās. Take care to seize the day.
3. Ōrāmus eōs ut fiant virī meliōrēs. We beg them to become better men.
4. Monuērunt vōs ut hostēs contunderētis. They advised you to crush the enemy.
5. Rogāmus eōs ut librōs exigant. We ask them to complete the books.
6. Petunt ā vōbīs nē illōs cōgātis. They beg you not to force those men.
7. Quaerēbātis ab eis ut cōnārentur. You were asking them to try.
8. Iussimus eōs requirere vōs. We ordered them to ask for you.
9. Monēmus eās ut sē recreent. We advise them to refresh themselves.
10. Dēcernit ut ēgrediāris. He decrees that you go away.

- B. 1. nocērent/noceant We (have) persuaded them not to harm him.
 2. loquantur I am urging the readers to speak with a loud voice.
 3. ignōsceret I had asked her to forgive me.
 4. fieret/fīat He (has) ordered him not to become too powerful.
 5. pāream Are you warning me to obey you?
- C. 1. Persuādē/Persuādēte eī ut fiat amīca (tua/vestra). 2. Monē/Monēte eum nē principēs/ducēs nostrōs contemnat. 3. Eī imperāvērunt ut illīs militibus parceret. 4. Fēmina ab eō petīvit ut filiam (suam/eōrum) recreāret/serēnāret. 5. Hortātī sumus eōs ut insidiās sine timōre/metū fatērentur.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. a 4. c 5. c
- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------|
| 6. a. contūsiō | contusion | bruising |
| b. ōrātiō | oration | speaking |
| c. recreātiō | recreation | refreshing |
| d. requīsitiō | requisition | asking for |
| 7. a. cūrātor | curator | caretaker |
| b. ōrātor | orator | speaker |
- B. 1. harvested from 2. reading 3. brings together 4. soothe

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. He begged his angry friend not to keep those very pitiful men in the bonds of servitude. 2. I urge you to be wise and to set forth from the city this summer for the sake of relaxation. 3. He ordered the slave to sit at the opposite door each day and watch the house. 4. Do not permit those men, who have served you so badly, to receive such rewards. 5. The poems of that reader always delight her audience and soothe and cheer their hearts. 6. I beg you to become the wisest possible student, to scorn foolish desires, and to seize every day. 7. The old man urged the Romans to bring together the unruly men, to drive them from Italy, and to crush the arrogant but spare all the rest. 8. God decreed that light be made, and the shining light was made. 9. Take care every day to become wiser and happier and pleasanter to your friends. 10. If you ask perhaps what I am doing, approach and I shall tell you.
- B. 1. d 2. a dinner 3. a poet 4. octō 5. ōdī, amō, fierī, sentiō, excrūcior; faciam, requīris, nesciō. The verbs of emotion and suffering are at the beginning and end, interrupted by those of reasoning, inquiring, doing in the middle; the point is that a person truly in love does not act rationally or know what he is doing (*faciam*), but rather feels, suffers, and is acted upon (*fieri*). 6. c 7. a man who is self-confident, courageous, not reliant on others or concerned with externals 8. Volturcius, Lentulus, Catilīna 9. Gallī 10. Catilīna

CHAPTER 37

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Grammatica

- 4th a. pass., compounds b. ī-, e-, a, o, u, nom. c. 1st, 2nd d. perf., ii-, ī-
- it ībit ībat iit ierit ierat
eat īret ierit īsset
- she goes she will go she was going
she may go she might go
she went/has gone she will have gone she had gone
she may have gone she might have gone
- a. abl. ab, dē, ex b. acc. ad, in, sub c. abl. in, sub
- cities, towns, small islands, domus, humus, rūš 6. 1st, 2nd, gen., abl.
- a. abl. none b. acc. none c. loc. none
- 2nd, 4th a. domō b. domum c. domī 9. rūre, rūrī 10. abl., no, at, on, in, within 11. acc., no, for
- nātus, age

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Perhaps she went to Athens. 2. You may go outdoors. 3. He was sitting on the ground for one hour.
4. They returned from the country at that time. 5. Within one day he died at home. 6. He died/encountered death at the age of 10/born for 10 years. 7. We left home angrily. 8. They had left Athens and lived at Rome.
9. You are accustomed to rest in the country. 10. You will approach home in a few hours. 11. He was slain at Syracuse (on) that day. 12. You used to go into Rome every day. 13. We were traveling for many days.
14. Let us go away on a pleasant trip! 15. The slave escaped/exited from his bonds.
- B. 1. Athēnīs, Rōmam My brother left Athens and is approaching Rome.
2. Rōmam She is going to Rome to look for a suitable home.
3. Domō He had left home when his parents were away.
4. Athēnās Then she returned to Athens and completed her little book.
5. domī, rūrī/rūre At last let us die either at home or in the country.

- C. 1. Amīcī meī domō tribus hōrīs abiērunt/dissessērunt. 2. Paucōs diēs Rōmae manēbunt.
3. Athēnās ūnō annō redeāmus. 4. Syrācūsās septem diēs adībit. 5. Multōs annōs peregrīnārī licet.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. a 2. d 3. c 4. d 5. b 6. b 7. c 8. a 9. d 10. c
B. 1. journey 2. not, customary 3. not permitted 4. from, ground 5. rest

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. She attempted to persuade them to leave Rome within a few hours, but for very many days they were unrelenting. 2. The dinner is so pleasing to those very grateful friends that they do not wish to return home. 3. When the son and daughter were traveling in the country for a few days, they went to many places suitable to their absent parents. 4. Provided that he has not been sent into exile by the emperor, he may enter Rome. 5. If you cannot go home, you may rest at my house. 6. We were accustomed to be in Athens (for) the entire summer. 7. Let the body of that slain soldier, who died at the age of 20 and is now lying on the ground, soon rest in peace beneath the earth. 8. Their brother was so dear to them that, when he had departed from Rome, nothing could cheer them up.
- B. 1. Caeciliānus carmina Mārsī aut Catullī recitat. 2. d 3. d 4. a 5. The passage is humorous, because Trimalchio comes across as arrogant and self-absorbed, not to mention uneducated—a “virtue” he seems to be proud of. 6. Rōmā 7. Athēnās 8. Platō 9. He wants his brother to bring the runaway slave Licinius back to Rome with him.

CHAPTER 38

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Grammatica

1. rel. pron., general, general, indefinite, interrog., negative, subjunct. 2. would, the sort of, the kind of
- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 3. (1) daret | jussive noun | (3) cōnārētur | jussive noun |
| (4) servīret | rel. clause of characteristic | (4) sequerētur | rel. clause of characteristic |
| (4) superāret | rel. clause of characteristic | (5) nocēāmus | jussive noun |
| (7) Cūrēmus | jussive | (7) trādāmus | jussive noun |
| (7) antepōnant | rel. clause of characteristic | (8) mīrentur | rel. clause of characteristic |
| (8) ignōscant | rel. clause of characteristic | (9) cōgerentur | result |
| (9) perīrent | result | (12) obeant | cum adversative clause |
4. refers, perspective, interest 5. to, for
- | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|
| 6. (1) Caesari | compound verb | (3) cui | dat. with adjs. | (5) tibi | special verb |
| (7) Tibi | reference | (8) dēcrētīs | special verb | (9) mihi | reference |
| (11) hominibus | reference | (13) illi | reference | | |
7. noun, 4th, perf. pass. part., acc., abl. 8. n., respect 9. perf. pass. part., motion, purpose
10. vīsum (2), vīsū (13)

Exercitātiōnēs

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. 1. Eī sunt quī multum querantur. | They are the sort of people who complain a lot. |
| 2. Fuērunt nūllī quī eōs recognōscerent. | There were none who recognized them. |
| 3. Ea est quae nihil metuat. | She is the type who fears nothing. |
| 4. Sunt quī omnia vendant. | They are the sort who would sell everything. |
| 5. Hic nōn est quī mē impediāt. | This is not a man who would hinder me. |
| 6. Haec sunt opera quae eōs oblectent. | These are works which would delight them. |
| 7. Dolōrēs sunt quōs nōn ferre possīmus. | The sorrows are the kind that we cannot endure. |
| 8. Haec est domus quam requīrās. | This is the sort of home you are looking for. |
| 9. Quis est quī nōn redeat? | Who is there who would not return? |
| 10. Illud erat iter quod amāret. | That was a trip she would love. |

- B. 1. metuat She is the only one—amazing to say!—who would fear such hatred.
 2. sit Who is there whose mind is unmoved?
 3. exēgit The pleasant girl who completed this work is traveling in the country.
 4. cōgerētur In your mind there was no one who was driven by hatred toward the state.
- C. 1. Sunt multī quī querī nōn dubitent. 2. Paucī sunt quī dolōrem nōn metuant.
 3. Quis est quī dignitātem nōn diligit? 4. Fuit nēmō quī aut Athēnās aut Syrācūsās adire vellet.

Vis Verbōrum

- A. 1. odiōsus 2. amābilis, loveable 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. d 7. c 8. a 9. orātiō 10. b
- B. 1. trees 2. complaining 3. pain, with 4. works with 5. four feet

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. You may not enter the house, even if you are going to see your girlfriend. 2. Go outside, foolish boy; my daughter is not at home. 3. Do you understand in your heart the pain which hatred toward these citizens would perhaps create? 4. Those men are the kind who would gladly put dignity before wealth.
 5. In my heart I kept fearing everyday—(it is) difficult to say, alas—the death of my very weak father.
 6. There was no one at Rome for many years who could suspend our work or even hinder it.
 7. The ancient farmers used to harvest fruits from the trees and sell them at Rome. 8. That fellow, in my mind a very wicked man, kept complaining about the chains on his feet. 9. Jupiter, begetter of men and gods, smiled down on his daughter from high heaven—amazing to tell—and calmed her with his firm words.
 10. In his speech Cicero said that nothing should be feared that could not harm the soul.
- B. 1. a (or d) 2. c 3. a 4. Pompeius, Caesar 5. c 6. c 7. b

CHAPTER 39

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Grammatica

1. fut. pass., adj., pass. periphrastic 2. noun, act., gen., dat., acc., abl. 3. identical, gerundive 4. dir. obj., nom., subj., infin.

5. b, a, a, b, b, a, a, b

6. to be adorned

ōrnandus	ōrnanda	ōrnandum	ōrnandī	ōrnandae	ōrnanda
ōrnandī	ōrnandae	ōrnandī	ōrnandōrum	ōrnandārum	ōrnandōrum
ōrnandō	ōrnandae	ōrnandō	ōrnandīs	ōrnandīs	ōrnandīs
ōrnandum	ōrnandam	ōrnandum	ōrnandōs	ōrnandās	ōrnanda
ōrnandō	ōrnandā	ōrnandō	ōrnandīs	ōrnandīs	ōrnandīs

7.ōrnandī	of adorning
ōrnandō	to/for adorning
ōrnandum	adorning
ōrnandō	by/with/from adorning

8. gerundive, gerundive

9. a. gerund We learn by reading books with care.
 b. gerundive We learn by reading books with care. [Circle sentence b, the preferred form.]

10. ad, acc., causā, gen.

11. (3) videndōs	amicōs	purpose	(5) scribendīs	operibus	obj. of prep.
(6) vītandōrum	dolōrum	purpose	(7) gerendā	rē publicā	obj. of prep.
(8) recitanda	carmina	purpose			

12. (1) crēdendō	abl. of means	(4) ferendō	abl. of means
(5) pūniendō	obj. of prep.	(11) metuendō	abl. of means
(12) prōvidendō	obj. of prep.	(13) eundō	abl. of means
(14) experiendō	obj. of prep.	(14) legendō	obj. of prep.

13. Veniunt ut aedificia oppugnent. Veniunt aedificia oppugnātum.
 Veniunt ad aedificia oppugnandum. Veniunt ad aedificia oppugnanda.
 Veniunt aedificia oppugnandī causā. Veniunt aedificiōrum oppugnandōrum causā.

Exercitiōnēs

- A. 1. Let us capture Athens by assaulting the walls. 2. The woman is walking to the city for the sake of selling her fruit(s)/produce. 3. He went to the doctor (in order) to cure his injury. 4. They will leave Rome (in order) to travel to Syracuse. 5. They are entering the home to spend/for the sake of spending the night. 6. We learn by experiencing. 7. We pleased/placated the goddesses by pouring a libation of wine. 8. You can return to Rome by crossing the river. 9. The teacher (has) dedicated herself to learning. 10. I have a great love of running.
- B. 1. videndī We were desirous of seeing the marvelous building in transit.
 2. scribendī The ancient art of writing was (being) praised.
 3. petendam The old consuls will happily go to seek peace.
 4. requiēscendī Let us depart from Athens and travel to the countryside for the sake of resting/(in order) to rest in transit.
- C. 1. Rōmam ōrātiōnis tuae audiendae causā iimus. 2. Legendō fīmus sapientiōrēs.
 3. Dixit/Locūtus est/Ōrāvit prō urbe liberandā. 4. Dē bene scribendō multum didicimus.

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. iniuriōsus 2. ventōsus 3. b 4. exitus, exit 5. liberālītās, liberality, cupiditās, cupidity 6. a
 7. d 8. a 9. d
- B. 1. build 2. as if 3. free 4. go across

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. Even though you are weak, my son, you may go outside to see your friends. 2. It is necessary to offer/One should offer the best wine to that noble deity, father of all men and gods. 3. Unless you wish to suffer great pain or to die, it is essential that you equip yourself with arms as quickly as possible and assault the enemy. 4. The old friend was accustomed to labor for many days in completing such works. 5. After his very long journey, because he was afraid to sleep outdoors, he crossed the river and walked to our home to spend the night. 6. All the women exited from that building to avoid/for the sake of avoiding injury. 7. Because of his dignity and his generous heart, the old emperor held animosity toward no one. 8. (Since we are) desirous of sailing to Italy, my friends, let us again test the winds with our ships.
- B. 1. The verb *dicit* is repeated three times and very emphatically placed as first word of the second couplet; the truth in what a woman says is as transitory and illusory as if her words were written on the wind or in swirling water. 2. loyalty/chastity, trustworthiness, courage 3. (Cornelius) Nepos.
 4. patris (suī)/Hamilcaris 5. ab exercitū 6. frāter eius 7. nēmō 8. sinistrō 9. multōs

CHAPTER 40

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Grammatica

1. interrog., interrog., -ne 2. -ne, nōnne, num 3. nē, that, ut, that not, jussive 4. subjunct.
5. (P.R. 2) possit, (P.R. 10) sint, (S.A. 2) habeam, (S.A. 8) cēperimus, (S.A. 17) queam
6. gen. (abl.), abl. (gen.), adj., abl., physical, after 7. (P.R. 6) corpore infirmō, (S.A. 11) minimō nāsō, bellō pede, nigris ocellis, longis digitis, ore siccō, (S.A. 15) summā virtūte, (summā) hūmānitāte; (P.R. 1) mirābilis virtūtis, fidei pristinae, (P.R. 2) parvae sapientiae, (S.A. 9) minimae clēmentiae

Exercitātiōnēs

- A. 1. Nōnne verēminī dominōs veterēs? Do you not fear your old masters?
2. Metuimus ut mētās omnīnō adeāmus. We fear that we may/will not reach our goals completely.
3. Num mulier monumentum repperit? The woman did not find the monument, did she?
4. Fābuntur postrēmum dē hīs operibus? Will they speak/prophesy about these works?
5. Nōnne dominus equum infirmum fatigābat. Wasn't the master tiring out the weak horse?
6. Timēmus nē haec saxa cadant. We are afraid that these rocks will/may fall.
7. Num lacrimās in vultibus eōrum vidistis? You didn't see tears on their faces, did you?
8. Metuēbam ut magistra illum librum explicāret I feared that the teacher might/would not explain that book.
- B. 1. a monument of lasting bronze 2. women of remarkable dignity 3. the animal with the weak foot/the weak-footed animal 4. an injury of great pain/a very painful injury 5. a woman of liberal intellect
6. a leader of old-fashioned morality 7. a soldier of strong heart 8. a building of beautiful form
- C. 1. ferant I fear that those men may/will bring aid to the enemy.
2. magnae probitātis There were at Rome so many just men and women of great honesty.
3. possis You aren't afraid, are you, that you cannot walk home?
4. Nōnne Weren't they sitting and talking on the ground under the tree?
- D. 1. Nōnne illa monumenta invēnistī/invēnistis (repperistī/repperistis)? 2. Timuimus/Metuimus nē lacrimās in vultū/ore mātris (nostrae) vidērēmus. 3. Servus timet/metuit ut dominus sit iustus.
4. Num opīnātus es nōs tot (tam multōs) virōs magnae sapientiae repertūrōs/inventūrōs esse?

Vīs Verbōrum

- A. 1. d 2. c 3. c 4. b 5. d 6. oculus, nāsus, manus, pēs 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. a
11. iūstitia, justice 12. quot
- B. 1. tears 2. rocks 3. not, explained, not, tired 4. not, talk

Lēctiōnēs

- A. 1. That poet created a monument of lasting bronze, did he not?—indeed, in my opinion/as I suppose, his monument has been even more enduring than bronze. 2. You do not know, do you, whether bronze or rock is harder? 3. I fear that the master may/will have few tears for you. 4. You will prophesy to me about these matters, will you not, my most just father and creator of men and gods, and at last unfold all the things which you have discovered about my son? 5. I feared that my son might/would not reach his goal at all. 6. That poet's girlfriend was, as he supposed/in his opinion, a woman of lovely eyes, a slender nose, and an altogether most beautiful countenance. 7. I was afraid that he would exhaust the audience/his listeners with his speech, which contained so many difficult arguments. 8. That teacher, a man of great virtue who passed over many other rewards for the sake of teaching, feared nothing except death without honor.
- B. 1. Venus 2. Rōma/Lavīnium 3. Aenēās 4. Rōmulus 5. Iūnō 6. spirit 7. d 8. perfugium ac sōlācium
9. his poetry

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