**LATIN IA**

**EXERCISE BOOK**

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**EXERCISE-1: Use of Noun Cases**

Translate each sentence and indicate the case and grammatical function of each bold faced word.

Notes:

Est: is

Magna “great”

Laetae “happy”

Sunt “are”

Non ‘not”

In “in” or “on” (object will be Ablative)

Sum “I am”

Sumus “we are”

Cum “with” preposition that takes an ablative

1. domina est **filia** aurigae.

2. **hasta** piratae est magna.

3. **incolarum** familiae sunt non laetae.

4. sumus in **America**

5 advena rosas **argicolis** dat(gives).

6. agricolae **cenam** reginae dant (give).

7. Rosae sunt in **mensis.**

8.Sum Claudia, regina **piratarum.**

9. Sumus cum **regina**

10. domina **aurigas** vidit (saw).

**EXERCISE-2 More uses of cases exercise**

1. domina est (is) regina Galliae

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Gender | Number | Case | Function |
| Domina |  |  |  |  |
| Regina |  |  |  |  |
| Galliae |  |  |  |  |

Translate sentence:

2. hastadominae advenas oppressit (crushed).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Gender | Number | Case | Function |
| hasta |  |  |  |  |
| dominae |  |  |  |  |
| advenas |  |  |  |  |

Translate sentence:

3. incolarum casae sunt (are) non (not) in Italia.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Gender | Number | Case | Function |
| Incolarum |  |  |  |  |
| casae |  |  |  |  |
| Italia |  |  |  |  |

Translate sentence:

4. Filiae veniunt (are coming) in (into) villamadvenarum.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Gender | Number | Case | Function |
| Filiae |  |  |  |  |
| Villam |  |  |  |  |
| advenarum |  |  |  |  |

Translate sentence:

5 Poeta rosas **agricolis** dat(gives).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Gender | Number | Case | Function |
| Poeta |  |  |  |  |
| Rosas |  |  |  |  |
| agricolis |  |  |  |  |

Translate sentence:

**EXERCISE-3: NOUN USE**

Vocabulary:

Agricola, -ae m. “farmer” Hic “here”

Filia, -ae f. “daughter” Est “is”

Casa, -ae f. “hut” Sunt “are”

Mensa, ae f. “table” dat “gives”

Sapientia, -ae f. “wisdom” vident “(they) see”

Ira, -ae f. “anger” cum “with” takes ablative object

Pecunia, -ae f. “money” in “in” or “on” takes ablative object

1. with the farmers

2. The farmers are here.

3. The daughter is in the hut.

4. The money is on the table.

5. The farmer gives money to the daughter.

6. The farmers see the huts in anger.

7. The farmer’s daughter is in the hut.

8. The daughter gives money with wisdom.

9. The daughters are with the tables.

10. The daughters see the huts of the farmers.

11. The farmers see the anger of the daughters.

12. Anger gives wisdom to the farmer.

13. The tables are in the huts.

14. Of the angers

15. with the money

16. for the wisdom

17. from the huts

**EXERCISE-4: PRESENT TENSE OF SUM**

A. Write out the six forms of the present tense of SUM, ESSE, FUI, FUTURUS

B. Translate these sentences:

1. We are here.

2. Y’all are in the hut.

3. They are on the table.

4. You are the daughter of the farmer.

5. I am the farmer with the money.

6. Money is from the hut.

7. Pecunia est in mensis.

8. Sumus cum regina.

9. Nautae sunt in casa piratarum.

10. es regina poetarum.

11. Estis aurigae.

12. Sum Laura, filia advenae.

**EXERCISE-5: test 1 review**

Translate each sentence and indicate the case and grammatical function of each bold faced word.

**Notes**:

**inter** “among” (preposition that takes accusative);

**non** “not”;

**trans** “across” (preposition that takes the accusative);

**magna** “great”, **laetae** “happy”;

**ultra** “beyond” (preposition that takes the accusative)

**in** “in, on” (preposition that takes the ablative)

**prope** “near to” (preposition that takes the accusative)

1. amica erat **discipula** deae.

2. **cena** nautarum est magna.

3. **familiarum** amicae erunt non laetae.

4. cum **patientia**, erimus prope Italiam.

5 lacrimae erant inter **insulas**.

6. They were among the friends from **Greece**.

7. We will be beyond the envy of the **ladies**.

8. The memory of anger is the **cause** of blame.

9. Across **Europe** the fame of the roads was on the tongues of the strangers.

10. In nature there was an **abundance** of injury and punishment.

**Exercise-6: Preposition Use**

1. The stranger is among the pirates.

2. The farmers will be around the spears.

3. The poet’s lady is before the charioteers.

4. Dinner was on the table against the door.

5. The money from the student is for the friend among the women.

6. The fame of the pirate in the story is without tears.

7. The story about the goddess was beyond the tongue of the queen.

8. Because of the ambush, the daughters will be within the gates.

9. Prope metam domina erit contra incolas.

10. Apud reginam mensae sunt sub fenestris.

11. ex linguis poetarum anima est laeta.

12. Propter nautas rosae sunt ultra pecuniam.

13. inter incolas et advenas sunt turbae piratarum.

14. Prae injuriis puella intra fenestras cum amicis erat.

15. ab anima est vita apud poetas.

**EXERCISE- 7: BASIC PRACTICE SENTENCES: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS**

Translate each sentence from Latin into English.

Remember,

The Subject will be Nominative Case (-a, -ae), place it before your verb in your translation.

The Direct Object will be in the accusative case (-am, -as), place it after your verb in the translation.

The verb will end in –T, if the subject is singular, -NT if the subject is plural. Place the verb between the subject and the direct object.

There will be one Preposition and its object in each sentence, the object will be right after the preposition and will be either Accusative (-am, -as) or Ablative (-a, -is)

EXAMPLE: puellam in villa piratae vident.

The pirates see the girl in the house. (We put pirates first, because piratae is subject)

1. ad Galliam regina filias movet.
2. dominas ex Gallia poetae vocant
3. filiae advenas cum clementia monent.
4. incolas in Asia auriga terret.
5. per Europam discipulae sententias habent.
6. agricola in casa advenam pugnat.
7. feminae in silviis pecuniam dant.
8. sapientiam in anima familia monstrat.
9. apud insulas nautae divitias egent.
10. iram cum lacrimis deae negant.
11. turba poenam cum clementia miscet.
12. sine fortuna gloriam ira necat.

**EXERCISE-8 Present Tense Conjugation 1-2**

Write out the present tense, imperative and infinitive in Latin and English of the following two verbs:

Pugno, pugnare, puganvi, pugnatus “fight”

Moveo, movere, movi, motus “move”

Translate the following sentences:

Domina ex Italia aurigas amat.

Regina feminas prope casam invidet.

agricolas in via adjuvamus.

cum patientia amicas videtis.

clementiam et sapientiam habere debes.

pirata hastam nautae in villa dat.

turba per portas Romae movet.

dea filias cum ira necat.

sub mensas sedete et tacete.

puellae ex Graecia philosophiam feminis monstrant.

The poet hesitates to sail.

The breath of the goddess wanders over the goalpost.

**EXERCISE-9:** **BASIC PRACTICE STORY: 1-2 CONJUGATION VERBS**

**PART ONE:**

Sicilia, prima provincia Romae, est insula prope Italiam. Incolae Siciliae sunt agricolae et nautae. Agricolae terras habent, et nautae in aquis navigant. Multi incolae Siciliae ex Graecia errant. Nautae de Sicilia ad Graeciam navigant et ab Graecia ad Siciliam. Agricolas ad insulam portant. Familiae filiabus fabulas de Graecia orant. Poetae reginas et nautas Graeciae laudant.

**PART TWO:**

Claudia, filia Sullae nautae rogat: “Quid in Graecia vides?” Sulla filiae respondet “silvas, rosas, terras et villas habent. Dominae et reginae in villis manent. Agricolae et aurigae in casis manent. Prope Graeciam sunt insulae. Linguam Graeciae in insulis orant. Lingua incolarum Siciliae est lingua Graeciae.”

**Additional Vocabulary:**

Et: “and” prima “first” provincia “province”

Multi: “many” quid “what” Claudia a girl’s name

Sulla: a man’s name portant: they carry rogat: she asks

Quid: what?

**EXRECISE 10--IRE AND POSSUM**

Part One: write out the imperative, infinitive and present tense of EO, IRE and POSSUM, POSSE in English and Latin.

Part Two: Translate these sentences:

1 Reginae ire ad villam debent.

2 Nauta videre piratas non potest.

3 Julia et Marcella in Galliam eunt.

4 poetae ex Italia non ire possunt.

5 in terram feminarum ire possum.

6 cum amicis ad fenestras imus.

7 He is able to call the farmers with anger.

8 Near the roads, they go with the charioteers.

9 Because of the anger of the daughters, we are not able to remain.

10 They go to the hut; we go to the farmhouse.

11 Claudia is not able to fear the dinner of the goddess.

12 The lady ought to be able to go to the island for the girls.

**EXERCISE-11** **BASIC PRACTICE STORY #2: POSSUM AND IRE**

**PART ONE:**

Hodie fabulam de piratis orare possumus. Piratae ad casas prope aquam ire possunt. Agricolae piratas timent quia piratae necare et nocere possunt. Agricolae ad reginam eunt. Regina de piratis rogare potest. Regina et dominae de victoria super piratas putare eunt. Ira apud reginam propter piratas adest. Tandem, regina orat “Nautae adsunt in terra. Nautae, properate et ite, insidias pro agricolis, contra piratas, tenete! Potestis superare advenas ex aqua!”

**PART TWO:**

Nautae de insidiis cogitant. Ad aquam ire possunt, sed in villis manent. “Pugnare piratas timemus,” putant nautae. “Non oppugnare possumus, quia non hastas habemus,” nautae reginae orant. “hastas invenire potestis” orat regina, “hastae adsunt in terra, hastae non absunt ex villis. Ite!” Nautae tacent. Tandem, ex villa reginae eunt. Hastas in casis agricolarum invenire possunt. Ad silvam prope aquam eunt. Nautae piratas ex insidiis oppugnare possunt. Cum victoria, nautae ad villam reginae eunt.

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY:

Hodie: today Rogo, rogare: to ask Sed: but

Tandem: at last Invenire: to find

**EXERCISE-12: Test 2 Review Exercises: first declen, prepositions, 1-2 conju, sum, possum, ire**

1. Because of the story, the student warns the queen.

2. The farmers are able to go from Italy across Europe to France.

3. We ought to show the injuries to the goddesses.

4. Give dinner to the daughters of the stranger.

5. I need to call the women, but y’all are able to refuse.

6. Near the hut in Greece is the spear of glory.

7. The sailors fear to sail with the women from the islands.

8. The inhabitants of Athens hesitate to go and wander through the roads of Asia.

9. The charioteer moves toward the goal post with anger and envy.

10. In youth the student has envy; because of blame she fears punishment

11. Remain behind the door of the hut.

12. The daughter of the pirate calls through the window for the glory of the lady.

13. Among the stars we see an abundance of forms of nature.

14. Without punishment we mix pirates with sailors across the earth.

15. I hesitate to harm the tongues of the girls because of mercy.

16. The queens go to the water; the student is accustomed to stay.

**EXERCISE-13: Particles**

1. regina pirataeque agricolas nautasque laudant

2. etsi filiae discipulaeve ex Italia navigant, deam timeo.

3. Hasta enim gloriae hic remanere debet.

4. neque clementia nec patientia miscent in sententiis poetarum.

5. Flavia quoque aurigam extra januam rursus videt.

6. Namque vel feminae vel puellae sunt vere causa injuriarum.

7. Nisi igitur domina aut regina orat, auriga tacere non solet.

8. advena autem hastam cenamve familiae dare debet.

9. incolae Graeciae semper advenas item hastis nocent.

10. vero ibidem nautas puellasque terremus.

11. Lucia atque Sulla Claudiam aut Cascam vident sed non monent.

12. Claudia huc cum piratis advenisque non movet quod incolas hic timent.

**EXERCISE-14: NOUN REVIEW**

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

2. Write out the Endings used for first declension nouns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that CLAUDIA would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. I see Claudia

2. Claudia is the queen

3. I have Claudia’s monkey.

4. Give this cheese to Claudia

5. He came with Claudia.

6. The lady is Claudia.

7. She is the mother of Claudia.

8. Let us move toward Claudia.

9. Give Claudia the monkey.

10. This comes from Claudia

**EXERCISE-15: Second Declension Case use exercise**

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

2. Write out the Endings used for SECOND declension nouns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that MARCUS would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. We smelled Marcus.

2. Marcus is a tyrant

3. You took Marcus’ hammer.

4. Show that turnip to Marcus.

5. We left with Marcus.

6. The tribune is Marcus.

7. Titus is the uncle of Marcus.

8. Let us hurry beyond Marcus.

9. Give Marcus the sword.

10. This rests in Marcus.

**EXERCISE-16: second declension nouns**

1. Magister enim pueros in horto docet.

2. Servus tyranni virum Graecis dat.

3. Deus fungorum gladio malleoque vere simios elephantumque necat.

4. Barbari prope Rhenum napis ex humo Aulum adjuvare possunt.

5. Lucius igitur et amici hic populum Numerii oppugnant.

6. In Epiro Tiberius carrum librorum pro tribunis movet.

7. ludus apud circum vulgum, servos aut pueros placere debet.

8. Dominus Graecorum napos ex Pompeiis monstrare amat, etsi morbum habet.

9. Lucius and Decimus are afraid to go into the garden with the slaves from Veii.

10. In the mind of Marcus, the gods need to hold the dreams of the tyrant of the books of the elephants.

11. Postumus indeed has a turnip on his nose, because he fears the year of the monkey.

12. The men of Veii call Gnaeus, Quintus and Lucius from the wagon of sickness.

**EXERCISE-17: Verb Review**

Underline all verb forms, note whether indicative, imperative or infinitive

Translate all the sentences

1. incolae quoque vocare dubitant.

2. vere de invidia culpaque cogitare debemus.

3. adne Galliam movere egeo?

4. miscete rosam cum aqua.

5. namque filia trans Europam errat.

6. dominam atque reginam propter filias docetis.

7. Remain here near the table.

8. The goddesses are accustomed to see the friends and family.

9. Therefore, the inhabitant of Gaul wanders around Italy in the same way.

10. I praise the women but y’all are warning the charioteer.

11. We have glory from the poets, but also anger in memory of the girl.

12. Even if you kill the pirates, you need to please the queen.

**EXERCISE-18: 2nd Masculine and Conjunction Unit Review**

**On the separate sheet, write out all 10 forms of each of the following nouns;**

**Femina, feminae f.; Ager, agri m.; Avus, avi m**

1. List the 2 functions of each noun case:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

2. Write out the Endings used for SECOND declension nouns

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that DECIMUS would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. Things go better with Decimus.

2. The message came through Decimus.

3. The king is Decimus.

4. I’ve got a big bag of Decimus.

5. Frank gave Decimus the dog.

6. Decimus took all my popsicles.

7. Decimus’s teeth are rotten.

8. From Decimus to Josephus there are many steps.

9. We all liked Decimus.

10. Do it, do it for Decimus.

**EXERCISE-19: Adjectives**

Part One:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. for the blind stranger  2. with the worthy women  3. of the just queen  4. the hard spear (acc)  5. from the wretched water | 6. for the blind tribune  7. with the worthy men  8. of the just lord  9. the hard sword (acc)  10 from the wretched school |

Part Two

1. Tyrannus enim acerbus ex horto pristino movebat.

2. Magister iratus huc cum patientia vera deas antiquas vocabat.

3. Per fenestram dextram multos barbaros stultos videbamus.

4. Divitiae nostrae intra januas firmas ludi beati adsunt.

5. Lacrimae perpetuae propter poetas claros manent.

6. Truly, our great charioteers have many new chariots.

7. The free farmers beyond the Rhine were warning the wretched slaves.

8. The true cause of the envy was the proud lord of the nearby people.

9. In the evil water there is punishment, but in the good earth there is victory.

10. Without true glory, we were having uncertain and bitter fortune.

**EXERCISE-20: Noun and Adjective Case use**

1. Write out the Endings used for First declension nouns and feminine adjectives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

2. Write out the Endings used for second declension nouns and masculine adjectives

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Singular | Plural |
| Nominative |  |  |
| Genitive |  |  |
| Dative |  |  |
| Accusative |  |  |
| Ablative |  |  |

3. For each sentence, write the correct form that BONUS (good ) NAPUS (turnip), or CENA (dinner) would be if the sentence were translated into Latin, identify the CASE and the FUNCTION

1. We smelled good dinners.

2. Good turnips make wonderful deserts.

3. You took the good dinner’s vital essence.

4. Show that good turnip to Marcus.

5. We left with a good dinner.

6. The solution is a good turnip.

7. There’s no end of a good dinner.

8. Let us hurry toward the good turnips.

9. Give the good dinners their due.

10. This rests in the good turnips.

**EXERCISE-21: Adjectives without nouns**

If a an adjective appears in a Latin sentence and is not modifying a noun, you must add a word to the English translation depending on the gender of the adjective.

If the adjective is masculine singular: add the word “man”

If the adjective is masculine plural: add the word “men” or “people”

If the adjective is feminine singular: add the word “woman”

If the adjective is feminine plural: add the word “women”

Example:

Bonae justos videbant.

The good women were seeing the just men.

Bonae is a feminine plural adjective with no noun, so you must add the word “women” to “good”, justos is a masculine plural adjective, so you must add the word “men” to “just”

Exercises:

1. apud Falerios mali tyrannum laudant.

2. acerbae ex Graecia napos movent.

3. fungum dignum ridiculorum videmus.

4. mei caecas adjuvare debent.

5. magni atque pudicae in casa nostra sedere solent.

6. propinqui saepe vestras oppugnant.

7. firmus malas docere non timet.

8. trans Europam et super agros irati errant.

9. Indeed, the faithful women harm the old monkeys.

10. The wretched women are not calling the uncertain men, are they?

11. Stupid people never are quiet.

12. On the island of the proud women we wander through the gardens.

**EXERCISE-22: Imperfect Tense**

1. The ladies were praising even the slaves of the tyrant.

2. Indeed, the people of Falerii were holding swords and spears.

3. Both the queen and the tyrant were seeing the anger of the crowd.

4. Were you also sitting near the hut of the farmer?

5. We were giving money to the Roman for the year-book.

6. Therefore, in the dream of Marcus, Quintus was holding the hammer of victory.

7. Numeriusne napum in digitis tenebat?

8. Olim avarus trans hortum cum barbaris manebat.

9. Ibidem Titus ac Claudia simium nocere timebant.

10. Circum ludum discipuli napos fungosque cenae miscebant.

11. In Veiis Faleriisve inter aurigas non barbaros pugnare dubitabamus.

12. sub fenestras feminas ex Epiro sine patientia invidebatis.

**EXERCISE-23 Verb Forms**

Translate Each sentence into English. Also, for each boldfaced word, identify whether the verb is infinitve, imperative, present indicative or imperfect indicative

1. Circum casam poetae litteras magistro **monstrabant.**

2. Regina enim praeter hortum **movet**.

3. Cena quoque sapientiam culpamve **habebat**.

4. in insulis Europae domini servique **aderant.**

5. Quod domina aberat, agricolae et servi **sedebant.**

6. sub aqua deus servos deae **vocare** eget.

7. **date** puellis et puero napos fungosque.

8. Non **dubita** necare simios elephantos sine clementia.

9. In anima sapientia adest, sed in animo philosophia **adest.**

10. Auriga **est** dominus in circo, sed magister est dominus in ludo.

11. familia copiam famae gloriaeque **habebat**.

12. Etsi fenestrae casae aberant, non in loco **manere** negabamus.

**EXERCISE-24** **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:**

**1--Interrogative words**: the following words can be used to make a sentence into a question that requires specific information as an answer:

**Ubi**: Where? When? **Quando**: when? **Quo**: (to) Where? **Unde**: (from) Where?

**Quomodo**: How? **Cur:** Why? **Quis**: Who? **Quid:** What? **Qualis:** What kind of?

Examples:

**Quo is?** “Where are you going”

**Quomodo navigamus?** “How do we sail?”

**2—Asking Yes or No questions:** there are three types of Yes/No Questions

**A—Normal**: add “-ne” to the first word of the sentence.

Ex: Flaviusne es? Are you Flavius?

**B—Expects the answer “yes”:** the sentence begins with the word “nonne”

Ex.: Nonne napi in horto sunt? The turnips are in the garden, aren’t they?

**C—Expects the answer “no”:** the sentence begins with the word “num”

Ex.: Num in casa habitas? Surely, you don’t live in a hut, do you?

**3—Answering “Yes” or “No”.**

**A—Saying yes**: repeat the verb of the question.

Ex.: Flaviusne es? Sum. “I am”

Sometimes you may instead use the word **certe** “certainly” or **ita** “so” or **tam** “so”

**B—Saying no**: use the word “non” and repeat the verb.

Ex. Flaviusne es? Non sum. “I am not”

Sometimes you may instead use the word **minime** “not at all”

**4—Exercises, part one:**

1. Ubi est puer? 6 Quando puer ad Italiam navigabat?
2. Quo domina properat? 7. Movebatne puella ad villam?
3. Unde est regina? 8. Nonne femina ad vicum properat?
4. Quid est nunc? 9. Num servus ad casam movet?
5. Quis est vir? 10. Cur dominus ad hortum properat?

**5—Exercise, part two**

Come up with an answer in Latin for each one of the sentences in part 1.

**EXERCISE-25: FABULA PRIMA: DE CLAUDIA ET TIBERIO**

Olim in loco prope silvam, erant puella et puer. Puer erat Tiberius atque puella erat Claudia. Familia Tiberii Claudiaeque non pecuniam habet. Cena abest. Noverca dixit “debemus amittere filium filiamque quod non cibum habemus.” Pater non laetus erat, sed tandem consensit. Pater duxit Tiberium et Claudiam in silvam, longissime. Sed Tiberius frustra panis in via relinquit. Tiberius et Claudia iterum ad casam ire possunt.

Noverca Tiberium et Claudiam rursus in silvam cepit. Nunc vere amittuntur. Tiberius et Claudia errant in silva. Villam vident. Villa est panis dulcis. Femina antiqua in villa erat. Femina Tiberium Claudiamque in villam invitat. Magnam cenam dat. Sed, post cenam, in carcerem Tiberium ponit. Namque femina maleficia est et amat consumere pueros.

Tiberius et Claudia timent. Cogitant de quomodo posse ire inde. Claudia insidias facit necare maleficiam. Ubi maleficia ossia quaedam spectat, Claudia eam pellit in ignem. Puella maleficiam necat et ex carcere puerum liberat. Ad casam familiae eunt.

Pater est laetus. Novercam ex casa expellit. Semper laete vixerunt.

NOTES

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| Noverca: step-mother  Dixit: said  Amittere: to lose Amittuntur: they are lost  Cibum: food  Pater: father  Laetus: happy, laete: happily  Tandem: at last  Consensit: he agreed  Duxit: he led  Longissime: very far  frustra panis: crumbs of bread  Cepit: took  Panis dulcis: of sweet bread  Relinquit: left behind  Invitat: invites | Carcerem: cage (accus.), carcere (ablative)  Ponit: she puts  Maleficia: witch  Consumere: to eat  Facit: she makes  Ossia quaedam: some bones  Spectat: she is watching  Eam: her  Pellit: shoves  Ignem: fire (accus)  Liberat: she frees  Expellit: he expels  Vixerunt: they lived  Laete: happily |

**EXERCISE-26: FABULA SECUNDA: HORATIUS AD PONTEM**

Tyrannus Etruscorum contra Romanos cum multis viris it. Nomen tyranni Lars Porsenna erat. Romani timent quod Porsenna gloriam copiamque habet. Populus moenia Romae facere movet.

Etrusci autem prope Romam celeriter eunt. Viri inimicorum ad flumen properant. Namque si trans flumen eunt, Romanos superant. Quidam debet frangere pontem aut tyrannus superat! Tribunus Romanorum, Horatius Cocles, non dubitat ire in pontem solus. Ibi Horatius multos inimicos gladio et hasta necat et nocet. Multae hastae eunt ad Horatium sed non tribunum necant.

Ubi Horatius erat trans flumen, Romani pontem delere possunt. Nunc, Etrusci et tyrannus non ire trans flumen possunt. Roma salva manet. Sed Horatius est non salvus, pugnat trans flumen. Horatius orat deo fluminis. “Pater Tiber, do me in clementiam tuam.” Tribunus in aquam saltit et natat ad amicos. Etrusci non Romam superant. Porsenna ad villam suam it. Romani Horatium semper laudant.

NOTES  
Etruscus, Etrusci m. Etruscan

Multus, -a, -um many

Moenia: walls (acc. Plural)

Facere: make, build, do

Celeriter: quickly

Flumen: river, fluminis: of the river

Quidam: someone

Frangere: to break

Pontem: bridge

Solus: alone

Delere: to destroy

Salva, salvus: safe

Me; me or myself

Tuam: your

Saltit: jumps

Natat: swims

Suam: his own