

A N S W E R K E Y

VISUAL LATIN 2

worksheets

31-60

LESSON 31

Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives | **Answers**

31B. SENTENCES

1. Hic fluvius longus est. Ille fluvius longissimus est. *This river is long.*
That river is longest.
2. Hi fluvii longi sunt. Illi fluvii longissimi sunt. *These rivers are long.*
Those rivers are longest.
3. Haec via longa est. Illa via longissima est. *This road is long.* *That road is longest.*
4. Hic mons altus est. Ille mons altissimus est. *This mountain is high.* *That mountain is highest.*
5. Sol clarus est. Luna quoque clara est. *The sun is bright.* *The moon is also bright.*
6. Sol clarissimus est. *The sun is the brightest.*
7. Hic equus celer est. Ille equus celerrimus est. *This horse is fast.* *That horse is faster.*
8. Haec puella est brevis. Illa puella brevissima est. *This girl is short.* *That girl is shortest.*
9. Hoc animal bellum est. Illud animal bellissimum est. *This animal is beautiful.* *That animal is the most beautiful.*
10. Hoc oppidum pulchrum est. Illud oppidum pulcherrimum est. *This town is beautiful.* *That town is the most beautiful.*
11. Hic vir fortis est. Ille vir fortissimus est. *This man is brave.* *That man is the bravest.*
12. Hoc animal ferox est. Illud animal ferocissimum est. *This animal is wild.*
That animal is the wildest.
13. Germanus meus sapientissimus est. *My brother is the wisest.*
14. Hic mons altissimus est. *This mountain is the highest.*
15. Puella est fortissima. Ea fortior est quam pueri in illo oppido. *The girl is the bravest.* *She is braver than the boys in that town.*
16. Nilus, magnus fluvius in Africa, est fluvius longissimus. *The Nile, a big river in Africa, is the longest river.*

LESSON 31

Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives | **Answers**

17. Via a villa mea ad oppidum mei amici est via longa, sed non via longissima. *The road from my farmhouse to the town of my friend is long, but it is not the longest road.*
18. Haec vita est brevis. *This life is short.*
19. Hic cantus non bellissimus est, sed longissimus est. *This song is not the prettiest, but it is the longest.*
20. Gladius meus longus est, sed, gladius amici mei longissimus est. *My sword is long, but, the sword of my friend is the longest.*
21. Populi huius oppidi laetissimi sunt. *The people of this town are the happiest.*
22. Pueri a puellis laetissimis vocatur. *The boys are called by the happiest girls.*
23. Flores in horto meo pulcherrimi sunt. *The flowers in my garden are the prettiest.*
24. Hoc opus difficillimum est. *This work is the most difficult.*
25. Hoc opus non facillimum est. *This work is not the easiest.*

31C. READING & TRANSLATION

Itaque, Isaac Jacob benedicit. Isaac ei omnes bonas res
Therefore, Isaac blesses Jacob. Isaac gives him all the good things of
primogeniti dat. Mox, Esau a venatione revenit et parat cibum pro Isaac.
the firstborn. Soon, Esau returns from hunting and prepares food for Isaac.
Cui Isaac dicit, "Quis erat ille vir qui mihi cibum modo dat?" Et Esau
Isaac says to him, "Who was that man who just gave food to me?" And Esau
audit et iratus est. Esau clamat, et domum lamentis implet.
hears and is angry. Esau shouts, and fills the house with wailing.

Rebecca vocat Isaac. "Fuge," inquit, 'fili mi, ab hoc loco.
Rebecca calls Isaac. "Flee," she says, 'my son, away from this place.
I ad Laban, avunculum tuum. Mane apud eum. Frater tuus
Go to Laban, your uncle. Stay with him. Your brother is
iratus est."
the angriest/ Your brother is most angry."

LESSON 31

Nouns | 5th Declension & Superlatives | **Answers**

Jacob patrem et matrem relinquit, et in terram

Jacob leaves father and mother, and goes into the land Mesopotamia.

Mesopotamiam it. In itinere longo Jacob fessus est. Jacob in terra

On the long journey, Jacob is tired. Jacob lies on the ground.

iacet. Jacob lapidem sub capite pro pulvino ponit.

Jacob puts a stone below the head for a pillow.

Extra Practice:

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Gloria in altissimis Deo... - Luke 2:14 *Glory to God in the highest.*

Appellavitque Deus lucem diem et tenebras noctem. - Genesis 1:5 *And God called the light day and the darkness night.*

Adjectives: Irregular Comparison | **Answers**

32B. SENTENCES

1. Hic fluvius parvus est. Hic fluvius minor quam ille fluvius est. *This river is small. This river is smaller than that river.*
2. Hi fluvii parvi sunt. Hi fluvii minores quam illi fluvii sunt. *These rivers are small. These rivers are smaller than those rivers.*
3. Hic fluvius minimus est. *This river is smallest.*
4. Hi fluvii minimi sunt. *These rivers are smallest.*
5. Haec via bona est. Haec via melior quam illa via est. *This road is good. This road is better than that road.*
6. Haec via optima est. *This road is the best.*
7. Hae viae bonae sunt, sed, illae viae meliores sunt. *These roads are good, but, those roads are better.*
8. Hic mons magnus est. Ille mons maior est, sed, non est mons maximus. *This mountain is big. That mountain is bigger, but, it is not the biggest mountain.*
9. Hi montes magni sunt. Illi montes maiores sunt, sed, non maximi sunt. *These mountains are big. These mountains are bigger, but, are not the biggest.*
10. Sol maior quam luna est. Luna minor quam sol est. *The sun is bigger than the moon. The moon is smaller than the sun.*
11. Sol non maxima stella est. Sol non est minimus stellarum. *The sun is not the greatest/biggest star. The sun is not the smallest of the stars.*
12. Oppidum meum malum est. Hoc oppidum peior est. Illud oppidum pessimum est. *My town is bad. This town is worse. That town is the worst.*
13. Oppida nostra mala sunt. Haec oppida peiores sunt. Illa oppida pessima sunt. *Our towns are bad. These towns are worse. Those towns are the worst.*
14. Hic cibus bonus est. Ille cibus melior est. *This food is good. That food is better.*
15. Hodie dies malus est, sed, hodie non dies pessimus est. *Today is a bad day, but, today is not the worst day.*
16. Hodie dies bonus est, sed, hodie non dies optimus est. *Today is a good day, but, today is not the best day.*

LESSON 32

Adjectives: Irregular Comparison | **Answers**

17. Senex vir qui habitat in meo oppido est sapientior quam alteri viri in meo oppido.

The old man who lives in my town is wiser than the other men in my town.

18. Suntne plures viri sapientiores in tuo oppido quam in meo oppido?

Are there more wise men in your town than in my town?

19. Hic liber est bonus, melior quam ille liber, sed non est liber optimus.

This book is good, better than that book, but it is not the best book.

20. Ille liber est malus, peior quam hic liber, sed non est liber pessimus.

That book is bad, worse than this book, but it is not the worst book.

21. Non omnes boni libri sunt optimi libri.

Not all good books are the best books.

22. In fluvio in meo oppido, aqua est melior et altior.

In the river in my town, the water is better and deeper.

23. Mount Everest mons altissimus est.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain.

24. Servus non est maior quam dominus.

The servant is not greater than the master.

25. Vita cum amicis melior est. *Life with friends is better.*

26. Vita sine amicis pessima est. *Life without friends is the worst.*

27. Hoc animal malum est. Illud animal pessimum est.

This animal is bad. That animal is the worst.

28. Hoc oppidum parvum est. Illud oppidum minimum est.

This town is small. That town is the smallest.

29. Viri oppidi minimi qui in agris laborant laetissimi sunt. *The men of the smallest town, who are working in the field, are the happiest.*

30. In hoc oppido multi viri sunt, sed non plures quam in oppido meo.

In this town there are many men, but not more than in my town.

31. In illa silva multa animalia sunt, sed in haec silva plura animalia sunt.

In that forest there are many animals, but in this forest there are more animals.

Adjectives: Irregular Comparison | **Answers**

32C. READING & TRANSLATION

Jacob dormit. In somno, Jacob scalam quae venit
Jacob sleeps. In sleep, Jacob sees a ladder which comes
 de caelo ad terram videt. Angeli Dei scalam ascendunt
from the sky to the earth. The angels of the Lord ascend
 et descendunt. Et Jacob vocem Dei audit. Deus dicit,
and descend the ladder. And Jacob hears the voice of God. God says,
 "Ego sum Deus patrum tuorum. Do tibi et posteris tuis
"I am the God of your fathers. I am giving you and your descendants
 terram in qua incubas. Noli timere."
the land in which you sleep. Do not fear."

Jacob excitat et in Mesopotamiam venit. Et tres
Jacob wakes and comes into Mesopotamia. And he sees
 greges ovium cum pastoribus videt. Et greges et pastores
three flocks of sheep with shepherds. And the flocks and shepherds
 ante puteum expectant. Sed os putei ingenti lapide clauditur.
are waiting before the well. But the mouth of the well is closed with a huge stone.
 Jacob ad pastores accedit et interrogat, "Fratres, unde estis?"
Jacob approaches the shepherds and asks, "Brothers, where are you from?"
 Cui respondent, "Ex urbe Haran sumus."
They respond to him, "We are from the city Haran."

Jacob eos interrogat, "Novistisne Laban?" Viri respondent,
Jacob asks them, "Do you know Laban?" The men respond,
 "Eum novimus."
"We know him."

"Valetne?" interrogat Jacob.
"Is he well?" asks Jacob.

"Valet," pastores respondent. "Et ecce, Rachel, filia
"He is well," respond the shepherds. "And look, Rachel,

Adjectives: Irregular Comparison | **Answers**

Laban cum grege venit." Et Jacob, quando Rachel videt,
the daughter of Laban comes with the flock. And Jacob, when he sees Rachel,
lapidem ab ore putei movet. Et Jacob aquam
moves the stone from the mouth of the well. And Jacob gives water
ovibus Rachel dat et ait, "Sum filius Rebeccae."
to Rachel's sheep and says, "I am the son of Rebecca."
Et Jacob Rachel basiat.
And Jacob kisses Rachel.

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals | **Answers**

33B. SENTENCES

1. Unus puer non in silva nobiscum est. One boy is not in the forest with us.
2. Una puella non in silva nobiscum est. One girl is not in the forest with us.
3. Unum oppidum non est prope mare. One town is not near the sea.
4. Pater unius pueri in casa est cum familia mea. The father of one boy is in the house with my family.
5. Pater unius puellae non cum familia mea est. The father of one girl is not with my family.
6. Mater aquam uni filio dat. Mom gives water to one son.
7. Mater aquam uni filiae dat. Mom gives water to one daughter.
8. Pater habet unum fratrem. Dad has one brother.
9. Mater mea non habet unam amicam. Ea multas amicas habet. My mom does not have one friend. She has many friends.
10. Pastor in campo cum uno cane est. The shepherd is in the field with one dog.
11. Pastor ambulat in campo cum una ove. The shepherd walks in the field with one sheep.
12. Bos duo cornua habet. Equus cornua non habet. The cow has two horns, the horse does not have horns.
13. Pater duorum puerorum filios de casa vocat. The father of the two boys calls the sons from the house.
14. Pater duarum puellarum filias in casam vocat. The father of the two girls calls the daughters into the house.
15. Exercitus arcus duobus pueris dat. The army gives bows to the two boys.
16. Mater flores duabus puellis dat. Mom gives flowers to the two girls.
17. Is duos amicos meos in casa videt. He sees my two friends in the house.
18. Mater me et duas amicas meas vocat. Mom calls me and my two friends.

LESSON 33

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals | **Answers**

19. Frater meus a duobus amicis meis vocatur. My brother is called by my two friends.
20. Mater a duabus filiis meis vocatur. Mom is called by my two daughters.
21. Duo oppida in hoc monte sunt. There are two towns on this mountain.
22. Viri horum duorum oppidorum hunc montem amant. The men of these two towns love this mountain.
23. Exercitus duobus oppidis arcus et equos dat. The army gives the two towns bows and horses.
24. Pater illa duo oppida in monte videt. Dad sees those two towns on the mountain.
25. Tres pueri in via sunt. Three boys are on the road.
26. Tres puellae in hac casa sunt. Three girls are in this house.
27. Tria oppida in monte non sunt. There are not three towns on the mountain.
28. Pater trium filiarum eas vocat. The father of the three daughters calls them.
29. Pater trium filiorum eos vocat. The father of the three sons calls them.
30. Viri trium oppidorum oppida defendunt. The men of the three towns defend the towns.
31. Mater aquam et cibum tribus filiis dat. The mother gives water and food to the three sons.
32. Mater flores tribus filiis dat. Mom gives flowers to the three sons/daughters.
33. Exercitus tribus oppidis equos dat. The army gives horses to the three towns.
34. Mater mea tres fratres habet. My mom has three brothers.
35. Pastor tres oves habet. The shepherd has three sheep.
36. Exercitus tria oppida in monte videt. The army sees the three towns on the mountain.
37. Pater a tribus pastoribus vocatur. Father is called by the three herds.

LESSON 33

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals | **Answers**

38. Mater a tribus amicis vocatur. Mom is called by three friends.
39. Exercitus a tribus oppidis videtur. The army is seen by the three towns.
40. Vir in via cum quattuor equis est. The man is in the road with four horses.
41. Quinque puellae in hac casa habitant. Five girls live in this house.
42. Mater facit quattuor pizzas pro decem pueris. Mom makes four pizzas for ten boys.
43. Puer triginta equos in agris prope fluvium videt. The boy sees thirty horses in the fields near the river.
44. Familia quattuor animalia in parva casa habet. The family has four animals in a small house.
45. Isaac et Rebecca duodecim filios habent. Isaac and Rebecca have twelve sons.
46. Filius primus est Judah. The first son is Judah.
47. In mea casa duo ostia et quinque fenestras sunt. In my house there are two doors and five windows.
48. October triginta et unus dies habet. October has thirty one days.
49. September non triginta et unus dies sed triginta habet. September does not have thirty one days, but thirty.

33C. READING & TRANSLATION

Rachel ad Laban currit et fabulam de Jacob narrat.
Rachel runs to Laban and tells the story about Jacob.

Et Laban Rachel in matrimonium dat. Jacob amat eam.
And Laban gives Rachel in marriage. Jacob loves her.

Jacob in terra Haran diu cum Rachel vivit.
Jacob lives in the land Haran for a long time with Rachel.

Jacob et Rachel multos filios habent. Deinde, Jacob revenit
Jacob and Rachel have many sons. Then, Jacob returns

in Canaan. Sed Jacob iram fratris sui Esau timet.
into Canaan. But Jacob fears the anger of his brother Esau.

1 to 100 | Cardinals and Ordinals | Answers

Itaque Jacob nuntios ad Esau mittit. Nuntii offerunt
Therefore, Jacob sends messengers to Esau. The messengers offer
Esau munera.
gifts to Esau.

Sed Esau non iam iratus est. Esau laetus est quia
But Esau is no longer angry. Esau is happy because
Jacob venit. Et Jacob venit et in terra Canaan habitat
Jacob comes. And Jacob comes and lives/dwells in the land Canaan
cum magna familia sua.
with his big family.

Jacob in terra Canaan habitat. Et Jacob
Jacob lives/dwells in the land Canaan. And Jacob
duodecim filios habet. Unus filius est Joseph. Jacob, qui
has twelve sons. One son is Joseph. Jacob, who is now
nunc Israel vocatur, Joseph amat super omnes filios.
called Israel, loves Joseph over all the sons.
Et Jacob ei tunicam multorum colorum facit. Fratres Joseph
And Jacob makes him a tunic/coat of many colors. The
irati sunt propter tunicam eius.
brothers of Joseph are angry because of his tunic.

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

... pluvia super terram quadraginta diebus et quadraginta noctibus. Gen 7:12
It rained over the land/on the land for 40 days and 40 nights.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive | Answers

34B. SENTENCES

1. Mater eum audit. Mom hears him.
2. Mater se audit. Mom hears herself.
3. Mater eos audit. Mom hears them.
4. Mater eas audit. Mom hears them.
5. Pater eum laudat. Dad praises him.
6. Pater eos laudat. Dad praises them.
7. Pater se laudat. Dad praises himself.
8. Dominus servum eius vocat. The master calls his (someone else's) servant.
9. Dominus servum suum vocat. The master calls his (own) servant.
10. Dominus servos eorum vocat. The master calls their servants.
11. Dominus servos suos vocat. The master calls his own servants.
12. Domini servos eius vocant. The masters call his servants.
13. Domini servos eorum vocant. The masters call their (someone else's) servants.
14. Pater ipse eum audit. Dad himself hears him.
15. Mater ipsa eum audit. Mom herself hears him.
16. Mater et pater filium ipsum laudant. Mom and Dad praise the son himself.
17. Mater et pater filios amici ipsius laudant. Mom and Dad praise the sons of the friend himself.
18. Mater et pater filios amicorum ipsorum laudant. Mom and Dad praise the sons of the friends themselves.
19. Amicus meus me amat. My friend loves me.
20. Amici tui se amant. Your friends loves themselves.
21. Difficilis est te vincit. It is difficult to conquer yourself.
22. Nos non vincit. He does not conquer us.
23. Vos non vincit. He does not conquer you.
24. Boves irati cornibus suis se defendunt. The angry bulls defend themselves with their horns.
25. Pastor ipse oves suas in campum vocat. The shepherd himself calls his sheep into the field.
26. Pastores ipsi oves suas ad fluvium vocant. The shepherds themselves call their sheep to the river.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive | **Answers**

27. Pastor aquam et pabulum ovibus ipsis dat. The shepherd gives water and food to the sheep themselves.
28. Viri boni non se laudant. Good men do not praise themselves.
29. Fortis est qui se vincit. He is brave who conquers himself.
30. Veni mecum domum. Come home with me.
31. Qui se laudat non est bonus. He who praises himself is not good.
32. Qui se non laudat est bonus. He who does not praise himself is good.
33. Lupus in silva est, et oves eum non videt. The wolf is in the forest, and the sheep do not see him.
34. Oves lupum audiunt, sed non lupum ipsum vident. The sheep hear the wolf, but they do not see the wolf himself.
35. Lupus se occultat in silva. The wolf hides himself in the forest.
36. Pastor oves ad se vocat. The shepherd calls the sheep to himself.
37. Oves ad eum ambulat. The sheep walk to him.
38. Una oves ad silvam ambulat. One sheep walks to the forest.
39. Pastor ipse unam ovem capit et cum eo in campum revenit. The shepherd himself captures the one sheep and returns with him into the field.
40. Mater ipsa cibum in culina parat. The mother herself prepares food in the kitchen.
41. Filiae matris quoque in culina cum ea laborant. The daughters of the mother also work in the kitchen with her.
42. Agricola ipse in agris cum filiis suis laborat. The farmer himself works in the fields with his sons.
43. Agricola filios suos ad se vocat. The farmer calls his sons to himself.
44. Agricola dicit ad filios suos, "Labora mecum in agris hodie." The farmer says to his sons, "Work with me in the fields today."
45. Filii cum patre suo in agris laborant. The sons work with their father in the fields.
46. Filii equos suos prope silvam vident. The sons see the horses near the forest.
47. Filii equos ad se vocant. The sons call the horses to themselves.
48. Equi ad filios per campum ambulant. The horses walk through the field to the sons.

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive | **Answers**

49. Filii equis suis pabulum et aquam dant. The sons give fodder/food and water to their horses.

34C. READING & TRANSLATION

Joseph dormit. Dum dormit, Joseph somniat.
Joseph sleeps. While he sleeps, Joseph dreams.
Hoc somnium est: Joseph et fratres sui in agro laborant.
This is the dream: Joseph and his brothers are working in the field.
Manipulos ligant. Manipulus Joseph stat.
They are tying bundles of grain. Joseph's bundle of grain stands.
Manipuli fratrum eius veniunt et adorant manipulum
The bundles of his brothers come and worship the bundle
Joseph.
of Joseph.

Joseph excitat et narrat somnium fratribus et patri suo.
Joseph wakes and tells the dream to his brothers and his father.
Cui fratres respondent, "Num tu es rex noster?" Itaque
The brothers respond to him, "You are not our king, are you?" Therefore
fratres sunt iratiores quam prius. Sed pater eius
the brothers are angrier than before. But his father is
tacitus est et existimat.
quiet and thinks.

Quodam die, Jacob mittit Joseph ad fratres qui
On a certain day, Jacob sends Joseph to the brothers who
sunt procul ab domo. Fratres sunt in agris cum gregibus
are far off from home. The brothers are in the fields with herds
ovium.
of sheep.

Quando fratres vident Joseph, consilium capiunt et
When the brothers see Joseph, they take counsel and

LESSON 34

Pronouns | Reflexive | **Answers**

dicunt, "Somniator venit. Occidemus eum et iaciamus
say, "The dreamer is coming. Let us kill him and let us throw
eum in puteum. Dicemus patri, fera devoravit Joseph."
him into the well. We will say to father, a wild animal devoured Joseph.

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular | **Answers**

35B. SENTENCES

1. Uter vir in hac casa habitat, pater vester aut avunculus vester? Which man lives in this house, your father or your uncle?
2. Utra femina in oppido est, mater mea aut mater tua? Which woman is in town, my mom or your mom?
3. Utrum animal in campo est, canis aut ovis? Which animal is in the field, the dog or the sheep?
4. Quisque puer in speluncam intrat. Each boy enters the cave.
5. Nemo potest vivere sine cibum aut aquam. No one is able to live without food or water.
6. Nemo potest videre sine lucis. No one is able to see without light.
7. Pauci equi in campo sunt. Few horses are in the field.
8. Paucae oves in campo cum pastore sunt. Few sheep are in the field with the shepherd.
9. Nonnulli lupi in silva habitant. Several wolves are in the forest.
10. Omnes possunt te audire. Everyone is able to hear you.
11. Unus puer solus in via ambulat. One boy walks alone on the road.
12. In silva nullae oves sunt. There are no sheep in the forest.
13. Pastor in campo est. Itaque, nulli lupi in campo sunt. The shepherd is in the field. Therefore, no wolves are in the field.
14. Quisquam vocat. Someone is calling/Someone calls.
15. Pater totum oppidum non potest videre propter silvam. Dad is not able to see the entire town because of the forest.
16. Alter puer in via est, alter puer in agro est. One boy is on the road, the other is in the field.
17. Neuter puer in agris laborat hodie. Neither boy is working in the field today.
18. Alius puer in silva est. The other boy is in the forest.
19. Totum oppidum in silva est. The entire town is in the forest.
20. Nulli nimbi in caelo sunt. There are no clouds in the sky.

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular | **Answers**

35C. READING & TRANSLATION

Reuben, qui maximus natus est, Joseph defendit.
Reuben, who is the oldest, defends Joseph.
“Nolite,” inquit, “puerum interficere. Is frater noster
“Do not,” he says, “kill the boy. He is our brother.
est!” Reuben vult liberare Joseph ex manibus eorum atque
Reuben wants to liberate/release Joseph out of their hands and
eum ad patrem eorum reddere. Deinde, fratres sedent et
return him to their father. Then, the brothers sit and
incipiunt cibum sumere. Sed Reuben abest. Dum sedent,
begin to eat. But Reuben is absent/gone/away. While they sit,
fratres mercatores qui eunt ad Aegyptum vident. Mercatores
the brothers see merchants who are going to Egypt. The merchants
in Aegyptum aromata portant.
are carrying spices into Egypt.

Venit in mentem fratrum vendere Joseph mercatoribus.
It comes into the mind of the brothers to sell Joseph to the merchants.
Judah dicit, “Fratres, melius est Joseph vendi quam interfici.”
Judah says, “Brothers, it is better Joseph is sold than killed.

Itaque fratres eum mercatoribus viginti argenteis
Therefore, the brothers sell him to the merchants for twenty silver
nummis vendunt. Et mercatores Joseph in Aegyptum
coins. And the merchants carry Joseph into Egypt.
portant.

Reuben revenit et interrogat, “Ubi est Joseph?”
Reuben returns and asks, “Where is Joseph?”
Fratres respondent, “Abest.” Tunc fratres ponit tunicam
The brothers respond, “He is gone/away.” Then the brothers put his
eius in sanguine animalis et tunicam eius ad patrem suum
tunic in the blood of an animal and they send his tunic to their father.

LESSON 35

Adjectives | Indefinite and Irregular | **Answers**

mittunt. Israel videt togam cum sanguine, et plorat. Is

Israel/Jacob sees the toga with blood and cries. He is

tristissimus est. Sed Joseph non mortuus est.

very sad/the saddest/most sad. But Joseph is not dead.

In Aegypto est.

He is in Egypt.

LESSON 36

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons | **Answers**

36B. SENTENCES

Instead of translating sentences, use this lesson to review the some of the verbs we have learned so far. Give the stems for each verb.

Present	Present Stem	Past	Perfect stem
amare - to love	<i>ama</i>	amavi	<i>amav</i>
cantare - to sing	<i>canta</i>	cantavi	<i>cantav</i>
creare - to create	<i>crea</i>	creavi	<i>creav</i>
esse - to be	<i>irregular - es</i>	fui	<i>fu</i>
pugnare - to fight	<i>pugna</i>	pugnavi	<i>pugnav</i>
dividere - to divide	<i>divid</i>	divisi	<i>divis</i>
docere - to teach	<i>doce</i>	docui	<i>docu</i>
iacere - to throw	<i>iaci</i>	ieci	<i>iec</i>
iudicare - to judge	<i>iudica</i>	iudicavi	<i>iudicav</i>
vincere - to conquer	<i>3rd conjugation - vinc</i>	vici	<i>vic</i>
natare - to swim	<i>nata</i>	natavi	<i>natav</i>
volare - to fly	<i>vola</i>	volavi	<i>volav</i>
ambulare - to walk	<i>ambula</i>	ambulavi	<i>ambulav</i>
navigare - to sail	<i>naviga</i>	navigavi	<i>navigav</i>
ridere - to laugh	<i>ride</i>	risi	<i>ris</i>
monere - to warn	<i>mone</i>	monui	<i>monu</i>
sedere - to sit	<i>sede</i>	sedi	<i>sed</i>
requiescere - to rest	<i>3rd conj. - requiesc</i>	requievi	<i>requiev</i>
appellare - to name	<i>appella</i>	appellavi	<i>appellav</i>
regere - to rule	<i>3rd conj. - reg</i>	rex	<i>rex</i>
vocare - to call	<i>voca</i>	vocavi	<i>vocav</i>
legere - to read	<i>leg</i>	legi	<i>leg</i>
ponere - to put	<i>3rd conj. - pon</i>	posui	<i>posu</i>
audire - to hear	<i>audi</i>	audivi	<i>audiv</i>
habere - to have	<i>habe</i>	habui	<i>habu</i>
interrogare - to ask	<i>interroga</i>	interrogavi	<i>interrogav</i>
timere - to fear	<i>time</i>	timui	<i>timu</i>
clamare - to shout	<i>clama</i>	clamavi	<i>clamav</i>
defendere - to defend	<i>3rd conj. - defend</i>	defendi	<i>defend</i>
claudere - to close	<i>3rd conj. - claud</i>	claudi	<i>claud</i>
dicere - to say	<i>3rd conj. - dic</i>	dixi	<i>dix</i>
aperire - to open	<i>aperi</i>	aperui	<i>aperu</i>
dare - to give	<i>da</i>	dedi	<i>ded</i>

Verbs | Conjugations and Macrons | **Answers**

36C. READING & TRANSLATION

In Aegypto, mercatores vendunt Joseph. Potiphar
In Egypt, the merchants sell Joseph. Potiphar
Joseph emit. Deus Potiphar benedicit quia Joseph in
buys Joseph. God blesses Potiphar because Joseph is in
domo eius est. Potiphar prosperat.
his house. Potiphar prospers.

Joseph autem pulcher est. Uxor Potipharis Joseph
Joseph however is handsome/beautiful. The wife of Potiphar
videt et eum amat. Sed Joseph illam improbam
sees Joseph and loves him. But, Joseph avoids that bad
feminam vitat. Quodam die uxor Potipharis ad Joseph venit
woman. On a certain day the wife of Potiphar comes to
et eum apprehendit. Is ab ea fugit. Joseph pallium
and grabs him. He flees from her. Joseph leaves his cloak
suum in manibus eius relinquit.
in her hands.

Femina irata servos vocat et Joseph accusat. Potiphar,
The angry woman calls servants and accuses Joseph. Potiphar,
qui uxori suae credit, Joseph in carcerem trahit.
who believes his wife, drags Joseph into prison.

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense | **Answers**

37B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa est, sed ego non in casa sum. Mom is in the house, but I am not in the house.
2. Estne mater tua in casa? Is your mom in the house?
3. Tu in casa cum matre es, sed filiae suae non in casa sunt. You are in the house with mom, but her daughters are not in the house.
4. Ea in casa cum matre est. She is in the house with mom.
5. Filiae meae in silva sunt, et eae me vocant. My daughters are in the forest, and they are calling me.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulamus. We are walking on the road with the horses.
7. Vos me vocatis, sed ego non audio. You are calling me, but I do not hear.
8. Ego meum filium voco, sed is me non audit. I call my son, but he does not hear me/listen to me.
9. Vos nos vocatis, sed nos non audimus. You (pl) are calling us, but we are not listening.
10. Pater filios suos monet. Dad warns his (own) sons.
11. Patres filios eius monent. The fathers warn his (someone else's) sons.
12. Ego te voco. I am calling you/I call you/I do call you.
13. Tu me vocas. You are calling me/You call me/You do call me.
14. Ea me vocat. She calls me/She is calling me/She does call me.
15. Nos te vocamus. We call you/We are calling you/We do call you.
16. Vos me vocatis. You call me/You are calling me/You do call me.
17. Ei nos vocant. They call us/They are calling us/They do call us.
18. Ego a te vocor. I am called by you/I am being called by you.
19. Tu a me vocaris. You are called by me/You are being called by me.
20. Is a me vocatur. He is called by me/He is being called by me.
21. Nos a te vocamur. We are called by you/We are being called by you.
22. Vos a me vocamini. You are called by me/You are being called by me.
23. Eae a eo vocantur. They are called by him/They are being called by him.
24. Ego te moneo. I am warning you/I warn you.

LESSON 37

Verbs | Present Tense | **Answers**

25. Tu me mones. *You are warning me/You warn me.*
26. Ea me monet. *She is warning me/She warns me.*
27. Nos te monemus. *We are warning you/We warn you.*
28. Vos me monetis. *You are warning me/You warn me.*
29. Ei nos monent. *They are warning us/They warn us.*
30. Ego a te moneor. *I am warned by you/I am being warned by you.*
31. Tu a me moneris. *You are warned by me/You are being warned by me.*
32. Is a me monetur. *He is warned by me/He is being warned by me.*
33. Nos a te monemur. *We are warned by you/We are being warned by you.*
34. Vos a me monemini. *You are warned by me/You are being warned by me.*
35. Eae a me monentur.
They are warned by me/They are being warned by me.
36. Mater me non audit, quod ego non prope eam sum.
Mom does not hear me because I am not near her.
37. Ea me amat. *She loves me.*
38. Ea me non amat. *She loves me not.*
39. Te amo. *I love you.*

Verbs | Present Tense | **Answers**

37C. READING & TRANSLATION

Joseph in carcere in Aegypto est. Duo ministri regis
Joseph is in prison in Egypt. Two servants of the king,
 Pharonis quoque in carcere sunt. Alter pincerna est
Pharaoh, are also in the prison. The one is a butler/cupbearer
 alter pistor est. Utrique in eadem nocte somniat.
the other is a baker. Each dreams in the same night.
 Mane, Joseph hos duo viros animadvertit. Tristes sunt.
In the morning, Joseph notices these two men. They are sad.

Eos interrogat, "Cur tristes estis?"

He asks them, "Why are you sad?"

Ei respondent, "Tristes sumus quia vidimus somnium
They respond, "We are sad because we have/see dreams in the night.
 in nocte. Non est hic in carcere qui significationem
There is no one here in prison who is able to tell the meaning
 somniorum nostrorum narrare nobis potest."
of our dreams to us.

"Nonne," inquit Joseph, "Dei solius est interpretatio somniorum?"
"Is not," says Joseph, "the interpretation of dreams to God alone?"
 Narrate mihi somnia vestra."
Tell me your dreams."

Deinde, viri somnia suorum narrant. Piscerna dicit,
Then, the men tell their dreams. The butler/cupbearer says,
 "In somnio meo vitem in qua sunt tres uvas video. Et
"In my dream I see a vine on which are three grapes. And
 premo tres uvas in vinum et Pharaoh ex poculo bibit."
I press the three grapes into wine and Pharaoh drinks from the cup."

"Bonum est", inquit Joseph, "somnia tua. In
"It is good," says Joseph, "your dream. In
 tribus diebus Pharaoh te vocabit ad eum. Memento mei!"
In three days Pharaoh will call you to him. Remember me!"

Verbs | Imperfect Tense | **Answers**

38B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa erat, sed ego non in casa eram. Mom was in the house, but I was not in the house.
2. Eratne mater in casa? Was mom in the house?
3. Tu in casa cum matre erat, sed filiae suae non in casa erant. You were in the house with mom, but her daughters were not in the house.
4. Ea in casa cum matre erat. She was in the house with mom.
5. Filiae meae in silva erant, et eae me vocabant. My daughters were in the forest, and they were calling me.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulabamus. We were walking in the road with the horses.
7. Vos me vocabatis, sed ego non audieram. You were calling me, but I was not listening.
8. Ego meum filium vocabam, sed is me non audiebat. I was calling my son, but he was not listening to me.
9. Vos nos vocabatis, sed nos non audiebamus. You were calling us, but we were not listening.
10. Pater filios suos monebat. The father was warning his (own) sons.
11. Patres filios eius monebant. The father was warning his (someone else's) sons.
12. Ego te vocabam. I was calling you.
13. Tu me vocabas. You were calling me.
14. Ea me vocabat. She was calling me.
15. Nos te vocabamus. We were calling you.
16. Vos me vocabatis. You were calling me.
17. Ei nos vocabant. They were calling us.
18. Ego a te vocabar. I was called by you/I was being called by you.
19. Tu a me vocabaris. You were called by me/You were being called by me.
20. Is a me vocabatur. He was called/was being called by me.
21. Nos a te vocabamur. We were called by/were being called by you.
22. Vos a me vocabamini. You were called by/were being called by me.
23. Eae a eo vocabantur. They were called by/were being called by him.

LESSON 38

Verbs | Imperfect Tense | **Answers**

24. Ego te monebam. *I was warning you.*
25. Tu me monebas. *You were warning me.*
26. Ea me monebat. *She was warning me.*
27. Nos te monebamus. *We were warning you.*
28. Vos me monebatis. *You were warning me.*
29. Ei nos monebant. *They were warning us.*
30. Ego a te monebar. *I was warned/was being warned by you.*
31. Tu a me monebaris. *You were warned/were being warned by me.*
32. Is a me monebatur. *He was warned/was being warned by me.*
33. Nos a te monebamur. *We were warned/were being warned by you.*
34. Vos a me monebamini. *You were warned/were being warned by me.*
35. Eae a me monebantur. *They were warned/were being warned by me.*
36. Mater me non audiebat, quod ego non prope eam eram. *Mom was not listening to me, because I was not near her.*
37. Amabam meos amicos. *I used to love my friends/kept loving my friends/was loving my friends.*
38. Amabamus amicos nostros. *We used to love our friends/kept loving our friends/were loving our friends.*
39. Te amabam. *I was loving/used to love/kept loving you.*
40. Tempus erat. *It was time.*
41. Avis in caelo cantabat. *The bird was singing in the sky.*
42. Equi currabant per silvas et agros. *The horses were running through the forests and the fields.*
43. Agricola dormiebat. *The farmer was sleeping.*
44. Pater ab omnibus pueris timebatur. *Dad was feared by all the boys.*

Verbs | Imperfect Tense | **Answers**

38C. READING & TRANSLATION

Deinde pistor, qui quoque in carcere cum Joseph
Then the baker, who was also in the prison with Joseph
erat, somnium suum narrabat: "In somnio meo tria canistra
was telling his dream. "In my dream, I have three baskets
super caput meum habeo. Canistra erant plena cibi.
above my head. The baskets were full of food.
Et aves cibum ex canistris comedebant."
And the birds were eating the food out of the baskets."

Cui Joseph dicit, "Somnium tuum malum est. Tria
Joseph says to him, "Your dream is bad. The three baskets
canistra tres dies sunt. In tribus diebus Pharaoh te interficiet."
are three days. In three days Pharaoh will kill you."
interficiet."

Die tertio, qui dies natalis Pharaoh est, is splen-
On the third day, which is the birthday of Pharaoh, he was having a
didum convivium habebat. Tunc rex recordabat ministros suos
splendid feast. Then the king was remembering his servants
qui in carcere erant.
who were in prison.

Id quod Joseph dicebat verum erat. Rex restaurat
That which Joseph was saying was true. The king restores the
pincernam et pistorem interficit. Sed pincerna non recordat
butler/cupbearer and kills the baker. But, the butler/cupbearer does not
Joseph. Itaque Joseph in carcere manebat.
remember Joseph. Therefore Joseph was remaining in prison.

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Exiit ergo Petrus et ille alius discipulus, et veniebant ad monumentum. John
20:3 *Therefore Peter and the other disciple went out, and*
were coming to the tomb.

Verbs | Future Tense | Answers

39B. SENTENCES

1. Mater in casa erit, sed ego non in casa ero. Mom will be in the house, but I will not be in the house.
2. Eritne mater in casa? Will mom be in the house?
3. Tu in casa cum matre erit, sed filiae suae non in casa erint. You will be in the house with mom, but her daughters will not be in the house.
4. Ea in casa cum matre erit. She will be in the house with mom.
5. Filiae meae in silva erint, et eae me vocabunt. My daughters will be in the house, and they will call me.
6. Nos in via cum equis ambulabimus. We will walk on the road with the horses.
7. Vos me vocabitis, sed ego non audiam. You will call me, but I will not hear/listen.
8. Ego meum filium vocabo, sed is me non audiet. I will call my son, but he will not hear me/listen to me.
9. Vos nos vocabitis, sed nos non audiemus. You will call us, but we will not listen.
10. Pater filios suos monebit. The father will warn his (own) sons.
11. Patres filios eius monebunt. The fathers will warn his (someone else's) sons.
12. Ego te vocabo. I will call you.
13. Tu me vocabis. You will call me.
14. Ea me vocabit. She will call me.
15. Nos te vocabimus. We will call you.
16. Vos me vocabitis. You will call me.
17. Ei nos vocabunt. They will call us.
18. Ego a te vocabor. I will be called by you.
19. Tu a me vocaberis. You will be called by me.
20. Is a me vocabitur. He will be called by me.
21. Nos a te vocabimur. We will be called by you.
22. Vos a me vocabimini. You will be called by me.

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense | **Answers**

23. Eae a eo vocabuntur. They will be called by him.
24. Ego te monebo. I will warn you.
25. Tu me monebis. You will warn me.
26. Ea me monebit. She will warn me.
27. Nos te monebimus. We will warn you.
28. Vos me monebitis. You will warn me.
29. Ei nos monebunt. They will warn us.
30. Ego a te monebor. I will be warned by you.
31. Tu a me moneberis. You will be warned by me.
32. Is a me monebitur. He will be warned by me.
33. Nos a te monebimur. We will be warned by you.
34. Vos a me monebimini. You will be warned by me.
35. Eae a me monebuntur. They will be warned by me.
36. Mater me non audiet, quod ego non prope eam ero. Mom will not hear me, because I will not be near her.
37. Amabo meos amicos. I will love my friends.
38. Amabimus amicos nostros. We will love our friends.
39. Te amabo. I will love you.
40. Tempus erit. It will be time.
41. Equi currabunt per silvas et agros. The horses will run through the forests and the fields.
42. Agricola dormiet. The farmer will sleep.
43. Quis malos pueros amabit? Who will love the bad boys?
44. Pater ad oppidum ambulabit. Dad will walk to town.
45. Ego videbo filium meum. I will see my son.

Verbs | Future Tense | Answers

39C. READING & TRANSLATION

Pharaoh dormit. Dum dormit, somniat. In
Pharaoh sleeps. While he sleeps, he dreams. In
somnio eius septem boves de flumine Nilo veniunt. Et
his dream seven cows come from the Nile river. And
septem boves crassae sunt. Dum septem crassae boves
there are seven fat cows. While the seven fat cows
in agro comedebant, septem aliae boves de flumine
were eating in the field, seven other cows
emergabant. Hi boves foedi erant. Hi boves foedi illos boves
rose up out of the river. These were ugly cows. These ugly cows
crassas devorant.
devour those fat cows.

Pharaoh excitat. Pharaoh timet.

Pharaoh awakes. Pharaoh fears.

Rursus Pharaoh dormit. Dum dormit, somniat.
Again Pharaoh sleeps. While he sleeps, he dreams.
In hoc somnio septem spicae plenae atque formosae,
In this dream, seven beautiful full heads of grain
crescunt. Deinde, septem spicae tenues devorant eas.
grow. Then, seven thin heads of grain devour them.

Pharaoh excitat. Pharaoh timet et vocat servos
Pharaoh awakes. Pharaoh fears and calls his
suos. Et Pharaoh interrogat, "Quis potest interpretare
servants. And Pharaoh asks, "Who is able to interpret
somnium meum?" Pincerna memorat Joseph qui adhuc
my dream?" The butler/cupbearer remembers Joseph who is still
in carcere est. Pincerna dicit, "In carcere est puer
in prison. The butler/cupbearer says, "In prison there was a
Hebraeus qui potest interpretare somnia.
Hebrew boy who is able to interpret dreams.

LESSON 39

Verbs | Future Tense | **Answers**

Pharaoh arcessit Joseph. Joseph venit ex carcere.

Pharaoh sends for Joseph. Joseph comes out of prison.

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Respondit ei Simon Petrus: "Domine, ad quem ibimus? Verba vitae aeternae habes." John 6:68 *Simon Peter responds to him: "Master, to whom will we go? You have the words of eternal life."*

Verbs | Four Principal Parts Review | **Answers**

40B. SENTENCES

Give the present stem and the perfect stem.

1. cheato cheatere catchi flunkum *present: cheate perfect: catch*
2. piggo piggere oinki gruntus *present: pigge perfect: oink*
3. piggo piggere squili gruntus *present: pigge perfect: squil*
4. doggo doggere puppi bitus *present: dogge perfect: pupp*
5. amo, amare, amavi, amatus *present: ama perfect: amav*
6. doceo, docere, docui, doctus *present: doce perfect: docu*
7. pono, ponere, posui, positus *present: pon perfect: posu*
8. audio, audire, audivi, auditus *present: audi perfect: audiv*
9. sum, esse, fui, futurus *present (irregular): es perfect: fu*

Translate the infinitives.

1. vocare *to call*
2. vocavisse *to have called*
3. amare *to love*
4. amavisse *to have loved*
5. dormire *to sleep*
6. dormivisse *to have slept*
7. esse *to be*
8. fuisse *to have been*
9. sedere *to sit*
10. sedisse *to have sat*

Verbs | Four Principal Parts Review | **Answers**

40C. READING & TRANSLATION

Pharaoh narrat Joseph somnia sua. Postquam audit
Pharaoh tells Joseph his dreams. After hearing
 Joseph respondet, "Somnia regis sunt unum. Septem
Joseph responds, "The dreams of the king are one. Seven
 boves pulchri et septem spicae plenae sunt septem anni
beautiful cows and seven full heads of grain are seven good years.
 boni. Sed post annos bonos septem anni mali venient. Septem
But, after the seven good years seven bad years will come. Seven
 boves foedi et septem spicae tenues anni mali sunt."
ugly cows and seven thin heads of grain are the bad years.

Itaque, rex, pete unum virum plenum sapientiae et
Therefore, O King, seek one man full of wisdom and of
 industriae. Is te in bonis annis et quoque malis annis audiuvabit.
industry. He will help you in the good years and also in the bad years.

Pharaoh laetus est et interrogat, "Quis est sapientior
Pharaoh is happy and asks, "Who is wiser than you?
 quam tu? Tu super domum meum eris. Tibi curam regni
You will be over my house. I am handing over the care of my kingdom to you.
 mei trado." Tum Pharaoh dat ei anulum suum, et
Then Pharaoh gives him his ring, and
 Joseph ponit anulum in digito suo.
Joseph puts the ring on his finger.

Et septem anni boni veniunt ut Joseph dicit.
And the seven good years come as Joseph says.
 Populus Aegypti multum frumentum in urbibus ponunt. Et
The people of Egypt put much grain in the cities.
 frumentum pro annis malis conservant.
And they keep the grain safe for the bad years.

Verbs | Present Participles | **Answers**

41B. SENTENCES

1. Puella quae cantat = puella cantans.
the girl who laughs = the laughing girl
2. Puella quae dormit = puella dormiens.
the girl who sleeps = the sleeping girl
3. Puella quae audit = puella audiens
the girl who hears = the hearing girl
4. Puella quae legit = Puella legens
the girl who reads = the reading girl
5. Puella quae ambulat = Puella ambulans
the girl who walks = the walking girl
6. Puellae quae cantant = puellae cantantes.
the girls who sing = the singing girls
7. Puellae quae dormiunt = puellae dormientes
the girls who sleep = the sleeping girls
8. Puellae quae ambulant = Puellae ambulantes
the girls who walk = the walking girls
9. Puellae quae vident = Puellae videntes
the girls who see = the seeing girls
10. Puer qui ambulat = Puer ambulans
the boy who walks = the walking boy
11. Avis quae volat = Avis volans
the bird which flies = the flying bird
12. Aves quae volant = Aves volantes
the birds which fly = the flying birds
13. Vir qui bibit = Vir bibens
the man who drinks = the drinking man
14. Viri qui bibunt = Viri bibentes
the men who drink = the drinking men
15. Puer ridens = puer qui ridet
the laughing boy - the boy who laughs
16. Pueri ridentes = pueri qui rident
the laughing boys = the boys who laugh

Verbs | Present Participles | **Answers**

17. Sol lucens = *sol qui lucet*
the shining sun = the sun that shines
18. Vir clamans = *Vir qui clamat*
the shouting man = the man who shouts
19. Viri clamantes = *virī qui clamant*
the shouting men = the men who shout

Translate

1. Video homines velut arbores ambulantes.
I see men as trees walking
2. Timens, monens, docens...
Fearing, warning, teaching
3. Ego me diligentes diligo.
I love those loving me.
4. Te scribentem video.
I see you writing.
5. Et venit ad discipulos suos et invenit eos dormientes.
And he comes to his disciples and he finds them sleeping.
6. Et venit iterum et invenit eos dormientes.
And again he comes and finds them sleeping.
7. Oculos habentes nonne videtis? Et aures habentes nonne auditis?
Having eyes, do you not see? And having ears, do you not hear?
8. Et surgens, venit ad patrem suum.
And rising, he comes to his father.
9. Miles pugnans...
The fighting soldier...
10. Miles, pugnans in via, non audit amicum suum.
The soldier, fighting in the street/road does not hear his friend.
11. Puer, audiens patrem suum, venit in casam.
The boy, hearing his father, comes into the house.
12. Mater, vocans puellas, habet cibum in casa.
The mother, calling the girls, has food in the house.
13. Pueri, ludentes in schola, non audiunt feminam.
The boys, playing in school, do not hear the woman.

LESSON 41

Verbs | Present Participles | **Answers**

14. Hilda, videns amicam suam, laeta est.

Hilda, seeing her friend, is happy.

15. Hilda et Helga, videntes amicas suas, laetae sunt.

Hilda and Helga, seeing their friends, are happy.

16. Liberi, audientes matres suas, ad villam currunt.

The children, hearing their mothers, run to the house.

17. Pueri, videntes aves volantes in caelo, currunt in silvam.

The boys, seeing the birds flying in the sky, run into the forest.

41C. READING & TRANSLATION

Post septem annos bonos, anni mali veniunt. Cotidie fames
After seven good years, the bad years come. Daily the famine
crescit in omnibus terris. Et omnes populi Aegypti veniunt ad regem
grows in all lands. And all the people of Egypt come to the king
postulantes cibum. Eos Pharaoh remittit ad Joseph. Joseph aperit
demanding food. Pharaoh sends them back to Joseph. Joseph opens
horrea, et Aegyptis frumenta vendit.
the storehouses, and sells grain to the Egyptians.

Omnesque provinciae veniunt in Aegyptum propter famem.
And all the provinces come into Egypt because of the famine.

Audiens Jacob quod alimenta venduntur in Aegypto mittit filios
Jacob, hearing that food is being sold in Egypt, sends his sons
suos illuc. Descendentes veniunt igitur fratres Joseph in Aegyptum.
there. Therefore the brothers of Joseph are descending into Egypt.

Sed, Benjamin, natu minimum, retinetur domi ab Jacob. Benjamin et
But, Benjamin, the youngest, is held at home by Jacob. Benjamin and
Joseph eandem matrem habent, Rachel. Itaque, Jacob amat eos
Joseph have the same mother, Rachel. Therefore, Jacob loves them
magis quam ceteros fratres.
more than the other brothers.

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles | **Answers**

42B. SENTENCES

1. Ager araturus est. *The field is about to be plowed.*
2. Agri araturi sunt. *The fields are about to be plowed.*
3. Video homines velut arbores ambulantes. *I see men as trees walking.*
4. Timens, monens, docens... *fearing, warning, teaching.*
5. Ego diligo illos qui me diligentes. *I love those who love me.*
6. Et venit ad discipulos et invenit eos dormientes. *And he comes to the disciples and finds them sleeping.*
7. Oculos habentes nonne videtis? Et aures habentes nonne auditis? *Having eyes do you not see? And having ears do you not hear?*
8. Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus omnipotens, qui erat, qui est, et qui venturus est. *Holy, holy, holy, Lord God almighty, who was, who is, and who is going to be.*
9. Parva puella portam clausura est. *The little girl is about to close the door.*
10. Et surgens, venit ad patrem suum. *And rising, he comes to his father.*
11. Numquam dormiturus sum in classe Latinae! *I am never going to sleep in Latin class!*
12. Ego mater mea semper auditurus et eam amaturus sum! *I am going to always listen to and love my mother.*
13. Video pueros currentes. *I see boys running.*
14. Pueri, vocati a matre, current ad casam. *The boys, called by the mother, will run to the house.*

LESSON 42

Verbs | The Rest of the Participles | **Answers**

42C. READING & TRANSLATION

Decem fratres veniunt in terram Aegypti. Fratres venerunt ad
The ten brothers come into the land of Egypt. The brothers came to
Joseph eumque adoraverunt. Joseph agnovit eos, sed fratres eius
Joseph and worshiped him. Joseph knew them, but his brothers did
eum non cognoverunt.
not know him.

Joseph erat durus cum fratribus eius. Interrogat, “Unde
Joseph was hard with his brothers. He asks, “From where have you come?”
venistis?” Fratres responderunt, “Sumus de terra Canaan. Fames est
The brothers responded, “We are from the land Canaan. There is famine
in nostra terra. Nobis necesse est cibus.”
in our land. We need food (Food is necessary to us).”

Respondet Joseph, “Verum non est. Exploratores estis!”
Joseph responds, “It is not true. You are spies!”

Qui dixerunt, “Non est ita, domine! Non exploratores sumus!
They said to him, “It is not so, lord! We are not spies!

Duodecim fratres sumus. Filii viri unius in terra Canaan sumus. Filius
We are twelve brothers. We are the sons of one man in the land of Canaan.
minimus cum patre nostro est, et alius non vivus est.”
The youngest son is with our father, and another is not alive.”

Rursus Joseph respondet, “Verum non est! Exploratores estis!”
Again Joseph responds, “It is not true! You are spies!”

Includit ergo eos in carcere tres dies. Die autem tertio
Therefore he closed them in prison for three days. However, on the third day
educunt de carcere. Et Joseph ait, “Si pacifici estis, frater vester
they are led out of the prison. And Joseph said, “If you are peaceful, one of your brothers
unus ligabitur in carcere. Vos autem abite et ferte frumenta quod
will be held in prison. You, however, go and bring the grain which you
emistis in domo vestras. Deinde, fratrem vestrum minimum ad me
bought into your home. Then, lead your littlest/youngest brother to me.
adducite. Facite! Aut frater vester manet in carcere!
Do it! Or your brother remains/stays in prison!

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine | **Answers**

43B. SENTENCES

1. Eunt pacem petitem. *They come to seek peace. They come to ask for peace.*
2. Ad nos pacem petitem veniunt. *They come to us to ask for peace.*
3. Legati gratulatum ei veniunt. *The lieutenants come to congratulate him.*
4. Mitit puerum rogatum. *He sends the boy to ask.*
5. Ad congratulatum ei conveniunt. *They come to congratulate him.*
6. Venit ambulatum. *She comes to walk.*
7. Venit iudicatum. *He comes to judge.*
8. Nomen meum est difficile dictu. *My name is difficult to say.*
9. Vox eius est difficilis auditu. *His voice is difficult to hear.*
10. Hoc dictu quam factu facilius est. *This is easier to say than to do. This is easier said than done.*
11. Incredible dictu. *Incredible to say.*
12. Hoc est incredibile auditu. *This is incredible to hear.*
13. Hoc est durum inventu. *This is hard to find.*
14. Ille liber non erat facilis inventu. *That book was not easy to find.*
15. Est optimum factu. *This is the best thing to do. It is best to do.*
16. Hoc est facile factu. *This is easy to do.*
17. Haec res est facilis cognitu. *This thing is not easy to recognize.*
18. Est difficile dictu. *It is difficult to say.*
19. Est difficile auditu. *It is difficult to hear.*
20. Haec res est facilis cognitu. *This thing is easy to recognize.*
21. Hoc est optimum factu. *This is best to do.*
22. Maximus natu. *Oldest by birth / Greatest by birth.*
23. Maxima natu. *Oldest by birth / Greatest by birth. (feminine)*
24. Minimus natu. *Youngest by birth / Smallest by birth*
25. Minima natu. *Youngest by birth / Smallest by birth (feminine)*
26. Incredible visu. *Incredible to see*
27. Res est bonus auditu. *The thing is good to hear.*
28. Difficiles res est inventu amicus verus. *It is a difficult thing to find a true friend.*

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine | Answers

43C. READING & TRANSLATION

Et fratres Joseph erant tristes et dicerunt inter se. “Haec patimur quia peccavimus in fratrem nostrum.” Putabant haec verba non intelligi a Josepho, quia per interpretem cum iis loquebatur.

And the brothers of Joseph were sad and spoke among themselves. This we are suffering/is happening to us because we sinned against our brother.” They were thinking these words

were not understood by Joseph, because he was speaking with them through an interpreter.

Joseph iussit saccos fratrum frumentum impleri. Deinde dimisit eos, praeter Simeonem, quem retinuit in carcere. Et fratres eius posuerunt frumenta in asinis et discesserunt. Sed Joseph clam pecuniam eorum in saccis eorum ponerat.

Joseph ordered the sacks of his brothers to be filled with grain. Then, he dismissed them, except for Simeon, whom he retained in prison. And his brothers put the grain on the donkeys and left. But Joseph secretly was putting their money into their sacks.

Unde venerunt fratres? Aegypto. Quo eunt fratres? In terram Canaan. Cum fratres veniunt in terram Canaan, saccos suos

Where did the brothers come from? From Egypt. Where are the brothers going? Into the land of

Canaan. When the brothers come into the land of Canaan, they open their sacks.

LESSON 43

Verbs | Supine | **Answers**

aperiunt. In iis est pecuniam. Fratres timent.

In them is the money. The brothers fear.

Veneruntque ad Jacob patrem suum in terra Canaan et
narraverunt ei omnia quae sibi acciderant.

told him all that had happened to them.

Jacob, postquam audivit Benjaminum postulari a Aegyptano,
ait, “Minime! Joseph mortuus est. Simeon retentus est in Aegypto.
Benjamin non in Aegypto potest ire!”

Benjamin is not allowed to go into Egypt!

LESSON 44

Verbs | More infinitives | **Answers**

44B. SENTENCES

1. Scio pueros pugnare. *I know the boys to fight - I know the boys are fighting.*
2. Scio pueros pugnavisse. *I know the boys to have fought - I know the boys have fought.*
3. Scio pueros pugnatos esse. *I know the boys to be about to fight. I know that the boys are about to fight.*
4. Scio viros a feminis amari. *I know the men to be loved by the women - I know that the men are loved by the women.*
5. Scio viros a feminis amatos esse. *I know the men to have been loved by the women. I know that the men have been loved by the women.*
6. Scio viros feminas amatos esse. *I know the men to be about to love the women. I know that the men will love the women.*
7. Scio filias a matribus suis amari. *I know the daughters to be loved by their mothers - I know that the daughters are loved by their mothers.*
8. Scio filias a matribus suis amatas esse. *I know the daughters to have been loved by their mothers - I know that the daughters have been loved by their mothers.*
9. Audio viros clamare. *I hear the men to shout - I hear the men shouting.*
10. Audio viros clamavisse. *I hear the men to have shouted - I hear that the men have shouted.*
11. Audio viros clamatos esse. *I hear the men about to shout - I hear that the men will shout.*
12. Credo viros oppidum amare. *I believe the men to love the town - I believe that the men love the town.*
13. Credo a viris oppidum amari. *I believe the town to be loved by the men - I believe that the town is loved by the men.*
14. Credo viros oppidum amavisse. *I believe the men to have loved the town - I believe that the men loved the town.*
15. Credo oppidum a viris amatum esse. *I believe the town to have been loved by the men - I believe that the town has been loved by the men.*
16. Credo viros oppidum amatos esse. *I believe the men to be about to love the town - I believe that the men will love the town.*
17. Spero milites non venire. *I hope the soldiers not to come - I hope that the soldiers do not come.*
18. Spero milites non venisse. *I hope the soldiers not to have come - I hope that the soldiers have not come.*
19. Spero milites non venturos esse. *I hope the soldiers not to be about to come - I hope that the soldiers will not come.*
20. Mater filios suos dormivisse dicit. *Mom says her sons to have slept - Mom says that her sons slept.*

LESSON 44

Verbs | More infinitives | **Answers**

44C. READING & TRANSLATION

Interim fames omnem terram vehementer premebat.

Meanwhile the famine was oppressing the whole land fiercely. And the

Consumptisque cibis quos ex Aegypto detulerant, dixit Jacob ad filios

food was consumed which they had carried out of Egypt. Jacob said to his sons,

suos, “Ite in Aegyptum et emite cibos.”

“Go into Egypt and buy food.”

Judas respondet, “Non possumus adire in Aegyptum sine

Judas responds, “We can’t go/We are not able to go into Egypt without

Benjamin. Vir ille nobis dixit, ‘non videbitis faciem meam nisi fratrem

Benjamin. That man said to us, ‘You will not see my face unless you

vestrum minimum adduxeritis!’”

have brought your younger brother!’”

Igitur Israel, pater eorum dixit ad eos, “Si necesse est facite.

Therefore Israel, their father said to them, “If it is necessary, do it.

Ferte quoque pecuniam duplicem vobiscum et dat eam viro.”

Carry also the extra money with you and give it to the man.”

Tulerunt ergo viri Benjamin descenderuntque in Aegyptum et

Therefore the men took Benjamin and went down into Egypt and

steterunt coram Joseph. Et Joseph vidit fratres eius et quoque vidit

they stood in front of the face of Joseph. And Joseph saw his brothers and also saw

Benjamin. Joseph vocavit servum eius dicens, “Introduc viros hos in

Benjamin. Joseph called his servant saying, “Lead these men into

domum et occide victimas et instrue convivium.”

the house and kill the animals and make a feast.”

Et fratres veniunt in domo Joseph et dicunt, “Hic est pecuniam

And the brothers come in Joseph’s house and say, “This is the money

Verbs | More infinitives | **Answers**

quam invenimus in saccis nostris.”

which we are finding in our sacks.”

At ille respondit, “Pax vobiscum. Nolite timere. Deus vester et

But he responds, “Peace with you. Do not fear. Your God, and the

Deus patris vestri dedit vobis thesauros in saccis vestris. Ego habeo

God of your father gave you the treasure in your sacks. I have the

pecuniam quam dedistis mihi.”

the money which you gave me.

Verbs | The Perfect Tense | **Answers**

45B. SENTENCES

1. Te amavi. Sed non iam. Non possum dicere cur. Sed non te amo.
I loved you. But, no longer. I am not able to say why. But, I do not love you.
2. Mater me laudavit. Pater me laudavit. Sed pater te non laudavit.
Mom praised me. Dad praised me. But, Dad did not praise you.
3. Magister me monuit. Mone me si erro.
The teacher warned me. Warn me if I wander / mess up / make a mistake.
4. Amici boni me monuerunt.
Good friends warned me.
5. Pacem nos petitum venerunt.
They came to us to ask for peace.
6. Ipse dixit.
He himself said it.
7. In principio, Deus creavit caelum et terram.
In the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth.
8. Die secundo, Deus creavit firmamentum in caelo.
On the second day, God created the firmament in the sky.
9. Die tertio, Deus creavit aridam et herbas et plantas et arbores.
On the third day, God created dry land, herbs, plants, and trees.
10. Die quarto, Deus creavit solem, lunam, et stellas.
On the fourth day, God created the sun, moon, and stars.
11. Die quinto, Deus creavit animalia volantia et animalia natantia.
On the fifth day, God created flying animals and swimming animals.
12. Die sexto, Deus creavit animalia ambulantia et hominem.
On the sixth day, God created walking animals and man.
13. Die septimo, Deus quievit.
On the seventh day, God rested.
14. Ambulavimus in montibus et campis et silvis.
We walked in the mountains, fields, and forests.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense | **Answers**

15. Mater intravit casam, vocavit filias suas, et interrogavit, "Ubi est mea pecunia?"
Mom entered the house, called her daughters, and asked, "Where is my money?"
16. Filiae dixerunt, "Non habemus tuam pecuniam". Filiae negaverunt se pecuniam habere.
The daughters answered, "We do not have your money." The daughters denied that they had the money.
17. Filius dixit, "Non te audivit". Filius dixit se non audivisse.
The son said, "I did not hear you." The son said that he had not heard.
18. Filius meus vidit serpentem et cepit eum.
My son saw a snake and caught him.
19. Amatus sum a te.
I was loved by you.
20. Ego a matre laudatus sum. Ego quoque a patre laudatus sum.
I was praised by mom. I also was praised by dad.
21. Ego a magistro laudatus sum. Sed tu a magistro non laudatus es.
I was praised by the teacher. But you were not praised by the teacher.
22. Monitus sum ab amicis meis.
I was warned by my friends.
23. Magistra bona ab omnibus discipulis amata est.
The good teacher was loved by all the students.
24. Caesar non ab omnibus amatus est.
Caesar was not loved by all (the people).
25. Joseph cognovit fratres suos, sed Joseph non cognitus est a fratribus suis.
Joseph recognized his brothers, but Joseph was non recognized by his brothers.
26. Caelum et terra creata sunt a Deo.
The heaven and the earth were created by God.
27. Filiae vocatae sunt a matre.
The daughters were called by mom.
28. Filii vocati sunt a patre.
The sons were called by the father.

LESSON 45

Verbs | The Perfect Tense | **Answers**

29. Oppida oppugnata sunt a militibus, sed non expugnata sunt.

The towns were attacked by soldiers, but were not conquered.

30. Libri scripti sunt a meis filiis.

The books were written by my sons.

31. Mali viri non laudati sunt a populis bonis.

The bad men are non praised by good people.

32. Aqua portata est a servis.

The water was carried by slaves.

33. Naves navigatae sunt a bonis nautis.

The ships were sailed by good sailors.

34. Multi libri a meis discipulis lecti sunt.

Many books were read by my students.

35. Lingua Latina docta est a multis magistris in multis terris.

The Latin language was taught by many teachers in many lands.

36. Sorores meae vocatae sunt a amicis meis.

My sisters were called by my friends.

37. Pisces capti sunt a piscatoribus.

The fish were caught by the fishers.

45C. READING & TRANSLATION

Et servus introducit fratres in domum Josephi. Et servi ferunt
And the slave leads the brothers into the house of Joseph. And slaves bring
aquam et lavant pedes suos dederuntque pabula asinis eorum.
water and wash their feet and gave fodder to their donkeys. Joseph
Joseph eos clementer salutat et interrogat, “Salvusne est pater vester
greets them mercifully and asks, “Is you father well,
senex de quo dixistis mihi? Adhuc vivit?”
the old man you told me of? Is he still alive?”

Qui respondent, “Salvus est pater noster. Adhuc vivit.”
They respond to him, “Our father is well. He still lives”

Verbs | The Perfect Tense | **Answers**

Deinde, Joseph vidit Benjamin, fratrem suum, et interrogat, *Then, Joseph sees Benjamin, his brother, and asks,* “Iste est frater vester parvulus?” Et Joseph festinans abiit, quod commotus *“Is this you little brother?” And Joseph, hurrying, left, because he was* est animo. Joseph lacrimavit. *moved in spirit. Joseph cried.*

Joseph reveniit. Servi eius apposuerunt cibum ante *Joseph returned. His slaves put food in front of* fratres. Sed pars Benjamini erat maior quam *the brothers. But Benjamin’s portion/part was greater than* ceterorum. *the others.*

Post convivium, Joseph vocat servum suum. “I” ait, “imple *After dinner, Joseph calls his servant. “Go” he says, “fill* saccos eorum frumento. Pone quoque pecuniam in saccis eorum. *their sacks with grain. Also, put money in their sacks.* Scyphum autem meum argenteum pone in sacco Benjamin.” *Moreover, put my silver cup in the sack of Benjamin.”*

Mane dimissi sunt cum asinis suis. Ex urbe exierunt et *In the morning, they were sent away with their donkeys. They left the city* procedentes paululum. Tum, Joseph vocavit servum suum. “Surge” *proceeding a little. Then, Joseph called his slave. “Rise!” he says,* inquit, “Persequere viros. Aprehende eos et interrogat, *“Follow the men. Apprehend them and ask,* “Quare reddidistis malum pro bono?” Et servus persecutus est et eos *“Why did you return evil for good?” And the slave followed and seized* cepit. Revenierunt ad Joseph. Joseph interrogat eos, “Quid facistis?” *them. They returned to Joseph. Joseph asks them, “What are you doing?”* Fratres eius timuerunt. *His brothers feared.*

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense | **Answers**

46B. SENTENCES

1. Antequam mater revenit, librum meum inveneram.
Before mom returned, I had found my book.
2. Mater me laudavit antequam pater me laudaverat.
Mom praised me before Dad had praised me.
3. Cornelia erat fessa quod laboraverat multas horas.
Cornelia was tired because she had worked for many hours.
4. Pacem a nobis petitem venerunt quod expugnati erant.
They came to us to ask for peace because they had been defeated.
5. Dixit se eam in oppido visisse.
He said that he had seen her in town.
6. Eramus fessi quia ambulaveramus in montibus, campis, silvisque.
We were tired because we had walked in the mountains, fields, and forests.
7. Mater irata erat quod filios suos ambulaverant in domo pedibus sordidis.
Mom was angry because her sons had walked in the house with dirty feet.
8. Pater iratus erat quod is non satis cibi mane habuerat.
Dad was angry because he had not had enough food in the morning.
9. Soror mea amicam suam diu exspectaverat.
My sister had expected her friend for a long time.
10. Te amavi quod amatus eram a te.
I loved you because I had been loved by you.
11. Ego a magistro laudatus eram. Sed tu a magistro non laudatus eras.
I had been praised by the teacher. But you had not been praised by the teacher.
12. Monitus eram ab amicis meis.
I had been warned by my friends.
13. Magistra bona ab omnibus discipulis amata erat.
The good teacher had been loved by all the students.
14. Joseph cognovit fratres suos, sed Joseph non cognatus erat a fratribus suis.
Joseph recognized his brothers, but Joseph had not been recognized by his brothers.

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense | **Answers**

15. Caelum et terra creata erant a Deo.

The heaven and the earth had been created by God.

16. Filiae vocatae erant a matre.

The daughters had been called by mom

17. Filii vocati erant a patre.

The sons had been called by the father.

18. Oppida oppugnata sunt a militibus, sed non expugnata erant.

The towns were attacked by soldiers, but had not been conquered.

19. Libri scripti erant a meis filiis.

The books had been written by my sons.

20. Mali viri non laudati erant a bonis viris.

The bad men had not been praised by good men.

21. Aqua portata erat a servis.

The water had been carried by slaves.

22. Naves oppugnatae erant a malis nautis.

The ships had been attacked by bad sailors.

23. Lingua Latina docta erat a multi magistris in multis terris.

The Latin language had been taught by many teachers in many lands.

24. Sorores meae vocatae erant ab amicis meis.

My sisters had been called by my friends.

25. Pisces capti erant a piscatoribus.

The fish had been caught by the fishers.

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense | **Answers**

46C. READING & TRANSLATION

Joseph fratres eius interrogat, “Quare reddidistis *Joseph asks his brothers, “Why did you return* malum pro bono?” Qui respondent, “Quare sic loquitur dominus *evil for good?” They responded to him, “Why does our master speak* noster? Pecuniam quam inventa est in saccis nostris reportavimus ad *this way? We returned to you the money which was found in our* te. Non sumus fures. Non cepimus aurum vel argentum de domo *sacks. We are non thieves. We did not take the gold or silver from* domini! Inspice saccos nostros. Neca quicumque habet scyphum tuum!” *the house of the lord. Inspect our sacks. Kill whoever has your cup!”*
Et nos servi domini nostri erimus. *And we will be the servants of our lord.*

Joseph respondet, “Non servi mihi eristis. Sed is qui habet *Joseph responds, you will not be slaves to me. But, he who has* scypham meam, is mihi servus erit.” Deinde, fratres ponunt saccos *my cup, he will be a slave to me.” Then, the brothers put their sacks* suos in terra. Joseph, incipiens a majore usque ad minimum *on the ground. Joseph, beginning from the oldest to the youngest,* scypham in sacco Benjamin invenit. *found the cup in the sack of Benjamin.*

Tunc Judas accedens proprius ad Joseph ait, “Te oro, domine, *Then Judah, going near to Joseph said, “I beg you/pray you, lord,*

Verbs | The Pluperfect Tense | **Answers**

noli tenere hunc puerum. Pater meus habet duodecim filios. Sed is

do not hold the boy. My father has twelve sons. But, he loves

diligit maxime duo filios. Unus filius nunc abest, et unus filius adhuc

two sons greatly. One son is now gone, and one son still

vivit, Benjamin. Pater meus maxime eum diligit. Noli tenere eum.

lives, Benjamin. My father loves him greatly. Do not hold him.

Ego manebo. Servus tuus pro puero in ministerium domini mei ero.

I will stay. I will be your servant in place of the boy in the service of

Non enim possum redire ad patrem meum sine puero.

my lord. For I am not able to return to my father without the boy.

Joseph, audiens fratres suos, lacrimas vix poterat tenere.

Joseph, hearing his brothers, was barely able to hold back tears. He

Servos suos demissit. Deinde, flens, magna voce dixit, "Ego sum Joseph!"

dismissed his servants. Then, crying, said in a loud voice, "I am Joseph!"

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense | **Answers**

47B. SENTENCES

1. Antequam mater revenit, librum meum invenero.
Before mom returns, I will have found my book.
2. Mater me laudaverit antequam pater me laudat.
Mom will have praised me before Dad praises me.
3. Si nauta mare timebit, numquam in mari navigaverit.
If the sailor will fear the sea, he will have never sailed.
4. Cornelia erit fessa quia laboraverit multas horas.
Cornelia will be tired because she will have worked for many hours.
5. Pacem a nobis petitem venient quia expugnati erunt.
They will come to us to ask for peace because they will have been defeated.
6. Erimus fessi quia ambulaverimus in montibus, campis, silvisque.
We will be tired because we will have walked in the mountains, fields, and forests.
7. Mater irata erit quod filios suos ambulaverint in domo pedibus sordidis.
Mom will be angry because her sons will have walked in the house with dirty feet.
8. Pater iratus erit quod is non satis cibi mane habuerit.
Dad will be angry because he will have not had enough food in the morning.
9. Soror mea amicam suam diu exspectaverit.
My sister will have expected her friend for a long time.
10. Te amabo quod a te amatus ero.
I will love you because I will have been loved by you.
11. Ego a magistro laudabor. Sed tu a magistro laudatus non eris.
I will be praised by the teacher. But you will have not been praised by the teacher.
12. Monitus ero ab amicis meis.
I will have been warned by my friends.
13. Filiae a matre vocatae erunt.
The daughters will have been called by mom

LESSON 47

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense | **Answers**

14. Filii a patre vocati erunt.

The sons will have been called by dad.

15. Oppida a militibus oppugnabuntur, sed non expugnata erunt.

The towns will be attacked by soldiers, but will not have been conquered.

16. Libri scripti erunt a meis filiis.

The books will have been written by my sons.

17. Mali viri non laudati erunt ab hominibus bonis.

The bad men will not have been praised by good people.

18. Aqua portata erit a servis.

The water will have been carried by slaves.

19. Naves oppugnatae erunt a malis nautis.

The ships will have been attacked by bad sailors.

20. Lingua Latina docta erit a multis magistris in multis terris.

The Latin language will have been taught by many teachers in many lands.

21. Sorores meas vocatae erunt ab amicis meis.

My sisters will have been called by my friends.

22. Pisces capti erunt a piscatoribus.

The fish will have been caught by the fishers.

47C. READING & TRANSLATION

Et Joseph elevavit vocem cum fletu. Omnis domus Pharaoh audivit eum. Joseph dixit fratribus eius, “Ego sum Joseph! Adhuc pater meus vivit?” Nec poterant fratres respondere quia perterriti erant. Ad quos ille clementer, “Accedite,” inquit ‘ad me. Ego sum Joseph, frater vester, quem vendidistis in Aegyptum.

And Joseph lifted his voice with weeping. All the house of Pharaoh heard him. Joseph said to his brothers, “I am Joseph! Does my father still live?” The brothers could not respond because they were terrified. He spoke gently to them, ‘Come,’ he said ‘to me. I am Joseph, your brother, whom you sold into Egypt.

Verbs | The Future Perfect Tense | **Answers**

Nolite timere. Deus misit me ante vos in Aegyptum pro bono.

Do not fear. God sent me before you into Egypt for good.

Biennium est quod fames esse coepit in terra. Adhuc quinque anni restant. Sed, sumus parati. Non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate huc missus sum. Fecit me quasi Pharaoh et dominum

It is two years since there began to be famine in the land. Still five

years remain. But, we are prepared. Not by your plan, but by God's will

I was sent here. He made me as Pharaoh and lord

of all his house and first in all the land of Egypt. Hurry, and

et ascendite ad patrem meum et dicite ei, 'Filius tuus Joseph vivit!

go up to my father and say to him, 'Your son Joseph lives!

Deus eum fecit dominum universae terrae Aegypti. Descende in

God made him master of all the land of Egypt. Come down into

Aegyptum et habita in terra Aegypti.'"

Egypt and live in the land of Egypt.'"

Dimisit fratres suos, qui ascendentes ex Aegypto, venerunt

He dismissed his brothers, who, going up out of Egypt, came

in terram Canaan ad patrem suum, Jacob. Et nuntiaverunt ei dicentes,

into the land of Canaan to their father, Jacob. And they reported to him say-

ing,

"Joseph vivit! Et ipse rexit in omnia terra Aegypti!"

"Joseph lives! And he himself rules in all the land of Egypt!"

Sed, primo, Jacob non credidit eis.

But, at first, Jacob did not believe them.

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo | **Answers**

48B. SENTENCES

1. Deus vult.

God wills. God wants. God wants it. God wills it.

2. Noli me tangere!

Don't touch me.

3. Maria domum it.

Maria goes home.

4. Stella domum ire vult.

Stella wants to go home.

5. Dominum vocari vult.

He wants the master to be called.

6. Id facit, quod abire vult.

He is doing this because he wants to go away.

7. Ire nolo.

I don't want to go.

8. Pueri ire nolunt.

The boys do not want to go.

9. Per provinciam ire malunt.

They prefer to go through the province.

10. Saepe caelum nubibus obscurat et pluviam fert.

Often the sky darkens with clouds and carries rain.

11. Wilbur manet cum eis et auxilium fert.

Wilbur stays with them and brings help.

12. Auster pluviam fert.

The south wind brings rain.

13. Servi domino auxilium ferunt.

The servants bring help to the master.

14. Puerum ire iubet.

He orders the boy to go.

15. Equis semper eunt.

They always go by horse.

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo | **Answers**

16. Alii eunt in oppidum, alii exeunt ex oppido.

Some go into the town, others leave the town.

17. Hi equis, illi pedibus eunt.

These go by horse, those go by foot.

18. Pauci eunt.

Few are going.

19. In domum feruntur.

They were carried into the house.

20. Mei amici mecum ludere volunt.

My friends wants to play with me.

21. Nolo cum inimicis meis ludere.

I do not want to play with my enemies.

22. Amici mei mecum ludere volunt hodie.

My friends want to play with me today.

23. Mater pueros dormire nolle putat.

Mom thinks the boys do not want to sleep.

24. Mater in montibus vivere mavult quam in silvis.

Mom prefers to live in the mountains rather than in the forest.

25. Parentes mei prope oceanum vivere malunt.

My parents prefer to live near the ocean.

26. Per provinciam iter facere malunt.

They prefer to make a journey through the province.

27. Volumus cibum et aquam.

We want food and water.

28. Pueri nolunt ire.

The boys do not want to go.

29. Matri auxilium ferunt.

They bring help to mom.

30. Imus domo.

We go out of the house.

31. Eunt e domo.

They go out of the house.

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo | **Answers**

32. Quid fertur? Liber fertur.

What is being carried? A book is being carried.

33. Si vis perfectus esse, vade, vende quae habes et da pauperibus.

If you want to be perfect, go, sell what you have and give to the poor.

48C. READING & TRANSLATION

Fratres Josephi revenerunt ad Jacob et nuntiaverunt
The brothers of Joseph returned to Jacob and told
omnia. Sed pater eius non credidit eis. “Id verum est!” inquit,
everything. But his father did not believe them. “It is true!” they said,
‘Joseph vivit in terra Aegypti!’
‘Joseph lives in the land of Egypt!’”

Illi rursus narraverunt patri fabulam. Deinde revixit spiritus
They again told the father the story. Then, his spirit revived
eius et ait, “Sufficit mihi si adhuc Joseph filius meus vivit. Vadam et
and he said, “it is enough for me if my son Joseph still lives. I will go
videbo eum.
and I will see him.

Profectus est Jacob cum omnibus quae habuit. In Aegyptum venit.
And Jacob set out with all that he had. He came into Egypt.
Una nocte, in itinere, Deus venit ad Jacob per visionem. Deus ait,
One night on the journey, God came to Jacob through a dream. God said,
“Jacob, Jacob.”
“Jacob, Jacob.”

Cui respondet, “Ecce, adsum.”
He responded to him, “I am here.”

Deus ait, “Ego sum Deus patris tui. Noli timere. Descende
God said, “I am the God of your father. Do not fear. Go down
in Aegyptum. Ibi te gentem magnam faciam. Ego descendam
into Egypt. There I will make you into a great nation. I will go down
tecum illuc.”
with you there.”

Verbs | Volo, Nolo, Marco Polo | **Answers**

Mane Jacob et familia sua surrexerunt et venerunt in terram

In the morning, Jacob and his family rose and came into the land

Aegypti. Omnis domus Jacob quae venit in Aegyptum fuerunt

of Egypt. All the house of Jacob which came into Egypt were seventy.

septuaginta.

Confestim Joseph processit obviam patri ad eundem locum.

At once, Joseph proceeded toward (his) father to the same place.

Vidensque eum inruit super collum et flevit. Dixitque

And seeing him, he threw himself onto his neck and wept. And father

pater ad Joseph, “Iam laetus sum, quia vidi faciem tuam.”

said to Joseph, “Now I am happy, because I have seen your face.”

Et Joseph ait, “Ascendam et nuntiabo Pharaoh. Dicamque ei,

And Joseph said, “I will go up and tell Pharaoh. And I will say to him,

‘Fratres mei et domus patris mei qui erant in terra Canaan venerunt ad

‘My brothers and my father’s house who were in the land of Canaan

me. Sunt pastores ovium.”

have come to me. They are shepherds of sheep.

Et Pharaoh vocabit vos et interrogabit, “Quod est opus vestrum?”

And Pharaoh will call you and will ask, “What is your work?”

Respondebitis, “Pastores sumus servi tui ab infantia nostra usque

You will respond, “We, your servants, are are shepherds from our infancy

in praesens et nos et patres nostri.”

until now, both us and our fathers.

Verbs | Deponent Verbs | **Answers**

49B. SENTENCES

1. Sol oritur.

The sun rises.

2. Sol oritur mane. Sol vespere occidit.

The sun rises in the morning. The sun sets in the evening.

3. Vesperi luna plena ab oriente oritur.

In the evening the full moon rises from the east.

4. Ventus a meridie oriens Auster nominatus est.

The wind rising from the south is named Auster.

5. Solem oriri videmus.

We see that the sun is rising./We see the sun rise.

6. Impetum conantur facere.

They try to make an attack.

7. Iter eorum prohibere conantur.

They try to prohibit their journey.

8. In parabolis loquor eis.

I speak to them in parables.

9. Femina dixit, "Scio quia Messiah venit, qui dicitur Christus." Dixit ei Jesus: "Ego sum, qui loquor tecum."

The woman said, "I know that the Messiah is coming, who is called the Christ." Jesus said to her, "I am he, who speaks with you."

10. Loquor vobis, et non creditis.

I speak to you, and you do not believe.

11. Is male loquitur.

He speaks badly/poorly.

12. Quis loquitur?

Who speaks?

13. Pater eum in hortum sequi iubet.

Dad orders him to follow into the garden.

LESSON 49

Verbs | Deponent Verbs | **Answers**

14. Quare non possum te sequi?

Why can't I follow you?

15. Qui non accipit crucem suam, et sequitur me, non est me dignus.

He who does not take up his cross, and follow me, is not worthy of me.

16. Si aliquis vult me sequi, sequatur me.

If someone wants to follow me, follow me.

17. Alii nos sequuntur.

The others are following us.

18. Canes nos sequuntur.

The dogs follow us.

19. Filia mea me in culinam sequitur.

My daughter follows me into the kitchen.

20. Nos conari iubet.

He commands us to try.

21. Pueros ire patitur.

He allows the boys to go.

22. Non sequitur.

It does not follow.

23. Infans loqui conatur, sed non potest.

The baby tries to speak, but is not able to.

24. Nos morantur.

They delay us/They slow us down.

25. Is patitur eos in domum portari.

He allows them to be carried into the house.

49C. READING & TRANSLATION

Ingressus ergo Joseph nuntiavit Pharaoh dicens,

Joseph, going in, therefore, reported to Pharaoh, saying,

“Pater meus et fratres et oves eorum et cuncta quae possident

My father and brothers and their sheep and all that they possess

Verbs | Deponent Verbs | **Answers**

venerunt de terra Canaan. Et ecce, consistunt in terra Goshen.

have come from the land of Canaan. And behold, they stop in the land of Goshen.

Et Joseph vocavit quinque fratrum suorum et statuerunt coram rege.

the king.

Pharaoh interrogavit, “Quid habetis operis?” Illi responderunt se esse pastores. “In terram tuam venimus quoniam non est herba gregibus in regione Canaan. Fames est in Canaan.”

the flocks in the region of Canaan. There is a famine in Canaan.”

Dixit itaque rex ad Joseph, “Pater tuus et fratres tui venerunt ad te. Aegyptus in potestate tua est. In optimo loco fac eos habitare.

Post haec introduxit Joseph patrem suum ad regem. Et Jacob statuit coram eo. Qui benedicens illi et interrogabatur ab eo, “Quot sunt dies annorum vitae tuae?”

the days of the years of your life?” (how old are you)

Jacob respondit, “Dies peregrinationis vitae meae centum triginta annorum. Et non perevenerunt usque ad annos patrum meorum.

Et benedicto rege egressi sunt foras.

fathers. And, the king having blessed, they went outside.

Joseph vero patri et fratribus suis dedit possessionem in Aegypto.

Verbs | Deponent Verbs | **Answers**

Aegypto in optimo loco. Et oppresserat fames terram maxime. Et
best place. And the famine had oppressed in the land greatly. And the Egyptians

Aegypti venerunt ad Joseph dicens, “Da nobis panem! Nullam pecuniam
came to Joseph saying, “Give us bread! We do not have money, but
 habemus, sed, da nobis panem!” Quibus ille respondit, “adducite pecora
give us bread!” To them he responded, “bring your cattle and I will
 vestra et dabo vobis pro eis cibos si pecuniam non habetis.” Dedit eis
give food to you for them if you do not have money.” He gave them
 alimenta pro equis et ovibus et bubus et asinis.
food for (in exchange) horses and sheep and cows and donkeys.

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs | **Answers**

50B. SENTENCES

1. Te mecum venire oportet.
You ought to come with me. Literally - That you come with me is right.
2. Omnes legere oportet.
Everyone ought to read. Literally - For everyone to read is right.
3. Ei vocari oportet.
They ought to be called.
4. Oportet nos adorare Deum.
We ought to praise God.
5. Liberos semper patribus matribusque eorum oboedire oportet.
Children ought always obey their mothers and fathers.
6. Dominum prudentem esse oportet.
The master ought to be wise/prudent.
7. In montibus pluit.
It is raining in the mountains.
8. Nocte ningit.
It snows at night.
9. Nimbi et caeli irati tonuerunt.
The angry clouds and sky thundered.
10. Pluit feles et canes.
It is raining cats and dogs.
11. Ibo domum, nam pluit et tonat et fulgurat.
I will go home, for it is raining, thundering, and lightning-ing.
12. Dum pluit in terris, homines umidi ambulant ad aedificia.
While it is raining in the land, the wet men walk to buildings.
13. Hoc est locus ubi pluit heri.
This is the place where it rained yesterday.
14. Accidit autem ut sacerdos quidam descenderet eadem via.
It happened, however, that a certain priest was going down by the same road.
15. Mihi consuli accidit.
It happened to me while (I was) a consul.
16. Non licet mihi quod volo facere?
Am I not allowed to do what I want?
17. Necesse est parentes audire.
It is necessary to listen to parents.
18. Necesse est cubitum ire et dormire.
It is necessary to go to bed and to sleep.
19. Non necesse est magnam pecuniam habere.
It is not necessary to have a lot of money.
20. Explorare necesse est.
It is necessary to explore.
21. Opus est mihi librum legere.
There is a need for me to read the book. I need to read the book.
22. Opus est mihi cibo.
Food is needed to me. I need food.

LESSON 50

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs | **Answers**

23. Mihi opus est libris.

For me there is a need of books. I need books.

24. Exterior domus nobis placet.

The exterior of the house pleases us.

25. Veni mecum si tibi placet.

Come with me if it pleases you. Come with me if you like.

26. Tibi mecum venire licet.

It is permitted to you to come with me. / You may come with me.

27. Necesse est eis discedere,

It is necessary for them to depart.

50C. READING & TRANSLATION

Habitavit ergo Jacob (Israel) in Aegypto in terra Gessea
Jacob, therefore, lived in Egypt in the land of Goshen.
(Goshen). Et familia eius aucta est et multiplicata nimis. Vixit
And his family grew and was multiplied exceedingly. He lived
in Aegypto decem et septem annis. Factique sunt omnes dies vitae
in Egypt 17 years. And all the days of his live made
illius centem quadraginta septem annorum.
147 years.

Vocavit filium suum Joseph et dixit ad eum, “Sum vetus. Dies
He called his son Joseph and said to him, “I am old. The day of death
mortis venit. Noli sepelire me in Aegypto, sed dormiam cum patribus
is coming. Do not bury me in Egypt, but I will sleep with my fathers.
meis. Aufer me de hac terra condeque in sepulcro meo.”
Carry me away from this land and bury me in my tomb.

Joseph respondit, “Ego faciam quod iussisti.” Deinde, Joseph
Joseph responded, “I will do what you have commanded.” Then Joseph
adduxit ad patrem duos filios, Manassa et Ephraim. Is possit Manassem
led to his two sons to his father, Manassa and Ephraim. He put Manassa
qui maior erat ad dextram patris eius, et Ephraim ad sinistram. At
who was older to the right of his father, and Ephraim to the left. But,
Jacob, decussans manus, dextram imposuit Ephraimo, sinistram autem
Jacob, crossing his hands, put the right hand on E, but the left hand on

Verbs | Impersonal Verbs | **Answers**

Manassi. Et Jacob benedixit filios Joseph.

Manassa. And Jacob blessed the sons of Joseph.

Joseph, animadvertens, conatus est manus patris commutare.

Joseph, noticing, tried to change his fathers hands.

Sed pater eius, resistans, dixit, “Scio, fili mei. Scio hunc esse

But his father, resisting, said, “I know, my son. I know that this one is

maiolem natu et illem minorem est. Sed frater eius iunior maior erit.”

the older and that one the younger. But his younger brother will be

Benedixitque eis in ipso tempore.

greater. And he blessed them in that time.

Deinde Jacob vocavit filios suos benedixitque eis. Postquam,

Then Jacob called his sons and blessed them. Afterwards

Jacob jacuit in lecto suo, et mortuus est.

Jacob lay down in his bed and died.

Joseph ruit super eum flens et osculans eum, luxitque diu.

Joseph fell over him crying and kissing him, and he mourned for a long time.

Medici Aegypti posuerunt corpus eius in feretro. Aegypti fleverunt eum

The doctors of Egypt put his body in a coffin. The Egyptians wept for

septuaginta diebus. Deinde, cum fratribus, multisque Aegyptiis Joseph

him 70 days. Then, with the brothers, and many Egyptians Joseph

deportavit patrem suum in terram Canaan. Ibi funus fecerunt et

carried his father into the land of Canaan. There they made a funeral

sepeliverunt corpus eius in spelunca ubi iacuerunt Abraham et Isaac.

and buried his body in the cave where Abraham and Isaac lay.

Deinde reversi sunt in Aegyptum.

Then, they returned into Egypt.

Verbs | Gerunds | Answers

51B. SENTENCES

1. Pedes necessarii sunt ad ambulandum.
Feet are necessary for walking (to walk).
2. Sorores meae cupidae sunt ambulandi.
My sisters are desirous of walking (want to walk).
3. Sorores meae ad oppidum eunt ambulando.
My sisters go to town by walking.
4. Libri necessarii sunt ad legendum.
Books are necessary for reading (to read).
5. Sorores meae cupidae sunt legendi.
My sisters want to read. (My sisters are desirous of reading).
6. Sorores meae discunt legendo.
My sisters learn by reading.
7. Alae necessariae sunt ad volandum.
Wings are necessary for flying (to fly).
8. Aves cupidi sunt volandi.
Birds want to fly (are desirous of flying).
9. Aves migrant volando. (migro, migrare, migravi, migratum - to move; to migrate)
Birds migrate by flying.
10. Cerebrum necessarium est cogitando.
A brain is necessary for thinking.
11. Pater stat ad loquendum.
Dad stands to speak.
12. Pater cupidus est loquendi.
Dad wants to speak (is desirous of speaking).
13. Discemus loqui loquendo.
We learn to speak by speaking.
14. Parati sumus ad laborandum.
We are ready to work.
15. Karl non cupidus est laborandi.
Karl does not want to work (is not desirous of working).

Verbs | Gerunds | **Answers**

16. Pecuniam facimus laborando.

We make money by working.

17. Liberi parati sunt ad audiendum.

The children are prepared to hear/listen.

18. Liberi discunt fabulas audiendo.

Children learn stories by listening.

19. Modus vivendi...

A way of living

20. Modus operandi...

A way of working

21. Ars docendi difficilis est.

The art of teaching is difficult.

22. Ars navigandi difficilis est.

The art of sailing is difficult.

23. Ars scribendi utilis est.

The art of writing is useful.

24. Discimus docendo.

We learn by teaching.

25. Pater vitam suam laborando pro familia sua dat.

Dad gives his life by working for his family.

26. Miles gladium ad pugnandum gerit.

The soldier carries a sword for fighting.

27. Pugnando gladiator libertatem accepit.

By fighting the gladiator received freedom.

28. Advenit currendo.

He arrived by running.

29. Scivit artem loquendi.

He/she knew the art of speaking.

30. Magister artem docendi scit.

The teacher knows the art of teaching.

31. Magistra mea fessa est. Non parata est ad docendum.

My teacher is tired. She is not ready to teach.

Verbs | Gerunds | **Answers**

32. Agricola operam dat laborando.

The farmer devotes himself (gives effort) to working.

33. Soror mea operam dat legendo.

My sister devotes herself (gives effort) to reading.

34. Pater domum venit ad edendum.

Dad comes home in order to eat (for the purpose of eating).

35. Interrogando mater patri persuasit.

Mom persuaded dad by asking.

36. Discit errando.

He learns by erring (by making mistakes).

37. Scibere scribendo discimus.

We learn to write by writing.

38. Scribendo cotidie is librum magnum scripsit.

By writing every day he wrote a large book.

51C. READING & TRANSLATION

Post mortem patris, fratres Joseph timebant.

After the death of his father, the brothers of Joseph were afraid.

“Fortasse iniuriam nostram contra se Joseph memorabit.” Fratres

“Perhaps Joseph will remember our injury against him.” The brothers

eum timuerunt. Fratres aiunt, “Nos oramus ut servi, iniquitatem

feared him. The brothers said, “We beg as servants, dismiss

nostram dimittas.”

our unfairness/iniquity.”

Joseph flevit. Veneruntque ad eum fratres sui et proni in terram

Joseph wept. And his brothers came to him and lying facedown on the

dixerunt, “Servi tui sumus.”

ground, said, “We are your servants.”

Quibus ille respondit, “Nolite timere. Vos cogitavistis de me

He responded to them, “Do not fear. You thought evil about me

malum sed Deus vertit illud in bonum. Ego vos et familias vestras alam.”

and God turned that into good. I will care for you and your families.”

Verbs | Gerunds | **Answers**

Eos plurimis verbis consolatus est, et leniter cum illis locutus est.

He comforted them with many words, and spoke gently with them.

Joseph centum et decem annos vixit. Et habitavit in Aegypto

Joseph lived one hundred and ten years. And he lived in Egypt with

cum omni domo patris sui. Et Joseph vocavit fratres suos. “Post

all of his father’s house. And Joseph called his brothers. “After

mortem meam,” inquit “Deus vos visitabit. Ascendetis de terra

my death,” he said “God will visit you. You will leave from this land

ista ad terram quam iuravit Abraham et Issac et Jacob. Portate

to the land which he swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

vobiscum ossa mea de loco isto.

Carry my bones with you out of this place.

Mortuus est Joseph. Anni vitae suae centem decem annis erant.

Joseph died. The years of his life were one hundred ten years.

Et conditus aromatibus repositus est in loculo in Aegypto.

And he was embalmed and placed in a coffin in Egypt.

LESSON 52

Adverbs | Answers

52B. SENTENCES

1. Foras ambulabimus.

We will walk outside.

2. Epistulam heri scripsi.

I wrote a letter yesterday.

3. Hodie epistulam scribo.

Today, I am writing a letter.

4. Cras epistulam scribam.

Tomorrow, I will write a letter.

5. Bene vivere, bis vivere est.

To live well is to live twice.

6. Veni huc.

Come here.

7. Tulerunt Dominum meum et nescio ubi posuerunt eum.

They have taken my Lord, and I do not know where they have put him.

8. Ubi est ille vir?

Where is that man?

9. Iam non sum dignus vocari filius tuus.

Now, I am not worthy to be called your son.

10. Heri amicus meus venit.

Yesterday, my friend came.

11. Currit celeriter.

He runs quickly!

12. Currite celerius!

Run more quickly / Run faster!

13. Illi milites fortissime pugnant.

Those soldiers fight the most bravely.

14. Hae epistolae sunt pessime scriptae.

These letters are the most poorly written.

15. Facile est scribere; non facile est bene scribere.

It is easy to write; it is not easy to write well.

LESSON 52
Adverbs | Answers

16. Qui amat patrem et matrem plus quam me non est me dignus.

Whoever loves father and mother more than me, is not worthy of me.

17. Et qui amat filium aut filiam super me non est me dignus.

And, whoever loves son or daughter above me, is not worthy of me.

18. Scibere bene scribendo saepe discemus.

We learn to write well by writing often.

19. Dormi bene!

Sleep well!

20. Semper ubi sub ubi!

Always where under where!

21. Semper in agro erant.

They were always in the field.

22. Semper gaudete. I Thessalonians 1:3

Rejoice always.

23. Semper pauperes habetis vobiscum. Me autem non semper habetis. John 12:8

The poor you will always have with you. However, you will not always have me.

52C. READING & TRANSLATION

In diebus Romanorum exiit edictum a Caesare Augusto,
In those days an edict went out from Caesar Augustus.

“Universus orbis numerabitur!” Hoc edictum prima facta est cum
“All the world will be counted!” This edict was first
Cyrenius praeses Syriae erat.

made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.

Et ibant omnes in suam civitatem. Ascendit Joseph a Galilaea
And all went into their own country. Joseph went up from Galilee
de civitate Nazareth in Iudaea in civitatem David quae vocatur Bethlehem
from the city of Nazareth into Judea into the city of David which is called Bethlehem
cum Maria, uxore sua. Deinde, venit dies quo Mariae pariendum
with Mary, his wife. Then, the day came on which Mary was to give birth.

LESSON 52

Adverbs | Answers

erat. Et Maria peperit filium suum primogenitum. Pannis eum involvit,
And Mary bore her firstborn son. And she wrapped him in cloths
et reclinavit eum in praesepio quia non erat locus in diversorio.
and laid him in a manger since there was no place in the inn.

Pastores erant in regione eadem vigilantes et custodientes
There were shepherds in the same region keeping watch and guarding
gregem suum. Et Ecce! Angelus Domini stetit iuxta illos. Et claritas
their flock. And Behold! The Angel of the Lord stood next to them.
Dei circum fulsit illos et timuerunt timore magno.
And the brightness of God shone around them and they feared with a great fear.

Et dixit illis angelus, “Nolite timere! Natus est vobis hodie
And the angel said to them, “Do not fear! Unto you is born today
salvator qui est Christus Dominus in civitate David. Et hoc vobis
a savior who is Christ the Lord in the city of David. And this is a
signum, invenietis infantem pannis involutum et positum in praesepio.
sign to you, you will find the baby wrapped in cloths and placed in a manger.
Et subito facta est cum angelo multitudo militiae caelestis laudantium
And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising
Deum et dicentium, “Gloria in altissimus Deo et in terra pax in
God and saying, “Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace
hominibus bonae voluntatis.
to men of good will.

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive | **Answers**

53B. SENTENCES

1. Utinam me audias.

If only you would/could/might listen to me.

2. Utinam taceas!

If only you would/could/might be quiet!

3. Cantemus!

Let's sing! Let us sing!

4. Utinam vocem eius audiat!

If only you would listen to his voice!

5. Eum laudemus!

Let's praise him!

6. Eum audiamus!

Let's listen to him! (Let's hear him!)

7. Edamus!

Let's eat!

8. Utinam mater nos videat.

If only mom could see us.

9. Utinam pater me audiat.

If only dad could hear me. (If only dad would listen to me.)

10. Utinam veniat.

If only he would/could/might come.

11. Utinam audias.

If only you could hear me/would listen to me/might listen to me.

12. Pugnemus!

Let's fight!

13. Utinam semper laetus sim.

If only I could always be happy.

14. Semper laetus sim.

Let me always be happy. May I always be happy.

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive | **Answers**

15. Luceat lux vestra.

Let your light shine.

16. Utinam hodie vocem eius audiat. Psalm 95:8

If only you would hear his voice/listen to his voice.

17. Pro patria nostra pugnemus!

Let's fight for our country!

18. Pro familia nostra pugnemus!

Let's fight for our family!

19. Equus currat.

Let the horse run.

20. Equi currant.

Let the horses run.

21. Illa puella veniat.

Let that girl come.

53C. READING & TRANSLATION

Joseph dormit et somnit. Ecce angelus Domini

Joseph sleeps and dreams. Behold, the angel of the Lord

apparuit in somnis dicens, "Surge et accipe puerum et

appeared in dreams saying, "Rise, and take the boy and

matrem eius. Fuge in Aegyptum. Mane ibi usque dum

his mother. Flee into Egypt. Stay there until

dicam tibi."

I will tell you.

Tunc Herod, videns se a magis deceptum esse, iratus fuit. Et

Then Herod, seeing that he was deceived by the wise men, was angry.

mittens occidit omnes pueros qui erant in Bethlehem et in omnibus

And sending, he killed all the boys who were in Bethlehem and in all

finibus eius, a bimatu et infra.

its borders, from two years old and below.

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive | **Answers**

Postquam Herod mortuus est, angelus Domini apparuit in
After Herod died, the angel of the Lord appeared in dreams
somnis Joseph in Aegypto dicens, “Surge et accipe puerum et matrem
to Joseph in Egypt saying, “Rise and take the boy and his mother
eius, et vade in terram Israel. Mortui sunt qui quaerebant puerum.
and go into the land of Israel. They are dead who were looking for the boy.

Joseph accepit puerum et matrem eius et venit in Galileam
Joseph took the boy and his mother and came into Galilee
et habitavit in civitate quae vocatur Nazareth.
and lived in the city which is called Nazareth.

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive | **Answers**

53D. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR HIGH SCHOOLERS

1. Utinam illa puella veniat.
If only that girl could/would/should come.
2. Domum ambulemus.
Let's walk home.
3. Per silvam ambulent.
Let them walk through the forest/woods.
4. Puer moneatur.
Let the boy be warned.
5. Pueri moneantur.
Let the boys be warned.
6. Saccus portetur.
Let the sack be carried.
7. Sacci portentur ab equis.
Let the sacks be carried by the horses.
8. Aqua portetur a puero.
Let the water be carried by the boy.
9. Puella vocetur.
Let the girl be called.
10. Puellae vocentur.
Let the girls be called.
11. Amicus meus a nobis moneatur.
Let my friend be warned by us.
12. Amici mei a vobis moneantur.
Let my friends be warned by you.
13. Vir audiatur.
Let the man be heard.
14. Viri audiantur.
Let the men be heard.
15. Deus laudetur.
Let God be praised. (God be praised.)
16. Viri fortes laudentur.
Let the brave men be praised.

LESSON 53

Verbs | Introduction to Subjunctive | **Answers**

17. Hac puella audiatur.

Let this girl be heard.

18. Haec puellae audiantur.

Let these girls be heard.

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Transeamus usque Bethlehem et videamus hoc verbum quod factum est.

- Luke 2:15

Let us go up to Bethlehem and let us see this word that is made.

New words	
Transire usque	to go across up to

Verbs | Ut and Ne | Answers

54B. SENTENCES

1. Mater intrat cubiculum meum ut me videat.

Mom enters my room in order that she may see me/to see me.

2. Amici mei exeunt e spelunca ut lucem videant.

My friends leave the cave in order that they may see the light/to see the light.

3. Soror mea clamat ut audiat.

My sister shouts so that she may be heard/to be heard.

4. Mater filium suum monet ut pareat.

Mother warns/reminds her son to obey.

5. Mater monet filium suum ut bonus sit.

Mom warns/reminds her son to be good.

6. Matres monent filios suos ut boni sint.

The moms warned/reminded their sons to be good.

7. Pugnat ut me defendat.

He fights to defend me.

8. Pugnant ut me defendant.

They fight to defend me.

9. Ne pugnemus.

Let's not fight.

10. Lupus se occultat in silva ne viri eum invenire possint.

The wolf hides himself in the woods so that the men are not able to find him.

11. Puella se occultat in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire possit.

The girl hides herself in the room so that her brother is not able to find her.

12. Ad oppidum eo ut sororem meam videat.

I am going to town to see my sister.

13. Ne tristes simus.

Let's not be sad.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne | **Answers**

14. Ne expectemus.

Let's not wait.

15. Hoc facit ne ab inimico suo audiat.

He does this so that he is not heard (to not be heard) by his enemy.

16. Jesus imperat viro ut surgat et stet et ambulet.

Jesus commands the man to rise/get up and to stand and to walk.

17. Jesus imperat discipulis suis ut credant.

Jesus commands his disciples to believe.

18. Mater imperat filium ut veniat.

Mom orders the son to come.

19. Utinam illa puella veniat.

If only that girl might/could/should/would come.

20. Utinam ne illa puella veniat.

If only that girl might/could/should/would not come.

21. Discedamus.

Let's leave/depart/get out of here.

22. Ne discedamus.

Let's not leave.

23. Utinam audiamus.

If only we would listen/could listen/might listen.

24. Pueri tam stulti sunt ut non matres audiant.

The boys are so foolish they are not listening to the mothers.

25. Ea ita clare clamat ut amicae suae audiant.

She shouts so clearly that her friends hear.

26. Ne laudetis illum virum.

Let you not praise that man/Don't praise that man/See that you do not praise that man.

27. Ne vocetis illam puellam.

Let you not call that girl/Do not call that girl.

28. Navigamus hodie ut in Italiam veniamus.

We sail today in order that we might come into Italy/to come into Italy.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne | **Answers**

29. Ambulat per campos et silvas ut amicam suam videat.
He walks through fields and forests to see his girlfriend.
30. Agricola in campis et agris per diem laborant ut cibum habeant.
The farmers work in plains and fields throughout the day in order to have food/to have food.
31. Fortiter pugno ut familiam meam defendam.
I fight bravely in order to defend my family/to defend my family.
32. Fortiter pugnemus ut patriam nostram defendamus.
Let us fight bravely in order to defend our country/to defend our country.
33. Per silvam amici mei veniunt ut me videant.
My friends come through the forest in order to see me.
34. Viri fortiter pugnant ne ab inimici capiantur.
The men fight bravely so as not to be captured by the enemy/to not be captured by the enemy.
35. Puellae in casa se occultant ne ab fratre suis videantur.
The girls hide themselves in the house so as not to be seen by their brothers.
36. Familia mea in Italiam venit ut Romam videat.
My family comes into Italy in order to see Rome.
37. Familia mea in Italiam venit ut Roma a nobis videatur.
My family comes into Italy so that Rome may be seen by us.
38. Mater filio suo imperat ut veniat et respondeat.
Mom orders her son to come and to respond.
39. Dominus viro imperat ut credat et stet et ambulet.
The master orders the man to believe and stand and walk.
40. Dominus viri imperat ut credat.
The master orders the man to believe.
41. Mater filium suum monet ut laetus sit.
Mom warns/reminds her son to be happy.
42. Mater filios suos monet ut laeti sint.
Mom warns/reminds her sons to be happy.
43. Moneo te ut laetus sis.
I am warning/reminding you to be happy.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne | **Answers**

44. Dominus pastorem monet ut laboret in campis et oves spectet.

The master warns/reminds the shepherd to work in the fields and to watch the sheep.

45. Moneo te ut labores in campis et oves spectes.

I am warning/reminding you to work in the fields and to watch the sheep.

46. Dominus pastorem monet ne dormiat in campis.

The master warns/reminds the shepherd not to sleep in the fields.

47. Moneo te ne dormias in campis.

I am warning/reminding you not to sleep in the fields.

48. Pastor filis suis imperat ut lupus capiant.

The shepherd orders his sons to capture the wolf.

49. Pastor filis suis imperat ut lupi capiantur.

The shepherd orders his sons not to be captured by the wolves.

54C. READING & TRANSLATION

Postquam angeli discesserunt ab iis, pastores

After the angels had departed from them, the shepherds were

inter se loquebantur. “Eamus et videamus quod factum est

talking among themselves. “Let’s go and see what has happened

in civitate Bethlehem.

in the city of Bethlehem.

Et festinantes, venerunt, et invenerunt Mariam et Joseph et

And hurrying, they came, and found Mary and Joseph and

infantem positum in praeseptio. Postea reverterunt pastores, laudantes

the baby placed in a manger. Afterwards the shepherds went back praising

Deum propter omnia quae audiverant et viderant.

God because of all they had heard and had seen.

Postquam Jesus in Bethlehem natus est, ecce, magi ab oriente

After Jesus was born in Bethlehem, behold, wise men from the east

Verbs | Ut and Ne | **Answers**

venerunt dicens, “Ubi est rex Judaeorum? Vidimus enim stellam eius in
came saying, “Where is the king of the Jews? For, we saw his star
oriente. Venimus eum adorare.”
in the east. We come to worship him.”

Audiens autem haec verba rex turbatus est et omnis Hierosolyma
Hearing, however, these words, the king was troubled and all of Jerusalem
cum illo. Et congregans omnes princeps sacerdotum et scribas populi,
with him. And gathering the chief of the priests and scribes of the people,
Herod interrogavit, “Ubi Christus natus est?”
Herod asked, “Where is the Christ to be born?”

Et ille dixerunt ei, “In Bethlehem Judae.”
And they answered him, “In Bethlehem of Judea.”

Hoc audiens, magi abierunt. Et, ecce, stella quam viderant in
Hearing this, the magi left. And, behold, the star which they had seen in
the
oriente antecedeat eos. Videntes stellam gavisii sunt gaudio
east was going before them. Seeing the star, they rejoiced with very
magno valde.
great joy.

Et intrantes domum invenerunt puerum cum matre eius. Et
And entering the house they found the boy with his mother. And
procidentes adoraverunt eum. Et aperiens thesauros suos dederunt ei
going in they worshipped him. And opening their treasure they gave him
munera. Aurum et tus et murram dederunt.
gifts. They gave him gold and frankincense and myrrh.

Deinde, discedunt. Sed non reverterunt ad Herodem. Per aliam
Then, they left. But, they did not return to Herod. Through another
viam reversi sunt in regionem suam.
way they returned into their own region.

LESSON 54

Verbs | Ut and Ne | **Answers**

VULGATE VERSES. Translate into English.

Sic enim dilexit Deus mundum ut Filium suum unigenitum daret ut omnis qui credit in eum non pereat sed habeat vitam aeternam. For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son in order that all who believe in Him may not perish, but may have life eternal.

John 3:16

Illi, ut viderunt eum ambulans super mare, putaverunt phantasma esse et exclamaverunt. They, as they saw him walking over the water, thought him to be a ghost and shouted.

Mark 6:49

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

55B. SENTENCES

1. Amici mei exeunt e spelunca ut lucem videant.
My friends are leaving the cave in order that they may see the light.
2. Amici mei exhibant e spelunca ut lucem viderent.
My friends were leaving the cave in order that they might see the light.
3. Soror mea clamat ut audiat.
My sister shouts so that she may be heard.
4. Soror mea clamabat ut audiretur.
My sister was shouting so that she might be heard.
5. Mater filium suum monet ut pareat.
Mother reminds her son to obey.
6. Mater filium suum monebat ut pareret.
Mother was reminding her son to obey/that he might obey.
7. Maria vadit ad monumentum, ut ploret ibi.
Mary goes to the grave/tomb to weep there.
8. Maria vadebat ad monumentum, ut ploraret ibi.
Mary was going to the grave/tomb to weep there/in order that she might weep there.
9. Mater monet filium suum ut bonus sit.
Mom reminds her son to be good.
10. Mater monebat filium suum ut bonus esset.
Mom was reminding her son to be good/in order that he might be good.
11. Matres monent filios suos ut boni sint.
The moms remind their sons to be good.
12. Matres monebant filios suos ut boni essent.
The moms were reminding their sons to be good/in order that they might be good.
13. Pugnat ut me defendat.
He fights to defend me.

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

14. Pugnabat ut me defenderet.

He was fighting to defend me/in order that he might defend me.

15. Pugnabant ut me defenderent.

They fight to defend me.

16. Pugnabant ut me defenderent.

They were fighting to defend me/that they might defend me.

17. Lupus se occultat in silva ne viri eum invenire possint.

The wolf hides himself in the woods so that the men are not able to find him.

18. Lupus se occultavit in silva ne viri eum invenire possent.

The wolf hid himself in the woods so that the men might not be able to find him.

19. Puella se occultat in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire possit.

The girl hides herself in the room so that her brother is not able to find her.

20. Puella se occultavit in cubiculum ne frater suus eam invenire posset.

The girl hid herself in the room so that her brother might not be able to find her.

21. Ad oppidum eo ut sororem meam videam.

I am going to town to see my sister.

22. Ad oppidum ibam ut sororem meam viderem.

I was going to town to see my sister/that I might see my sister.

23. Viri vocaverunt amicos qui erant in alia navi ut venirent et adiuverent eos. -
Luke 5:7

The men called friends who were in another boat to come and help them/that they might come and help them.

24. Veniebant multi homines ut audirent eum.

Many people were coming to hear him/that they might hear him.

25. Homines ad eum ibant ut audirent verbum Dei.

The people were going to him to hear the word of God/that they may hear the word of God.

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

26. Multos libros lexi ut scientiam invenirem.

I read many books in order to find knowledge/that I might find knowledge.

27. Multos libros lexisti ut scientiam invenires.

You read many books in order to find knowledge/that you might find knowledge.

28. Multos libros lexit ut scientiam inveniret.

He/She read many books in order to find knowledge/that he/she might find knowledge.

29. Multos libros leximus ut scientiam inveniremus.

We read many books in order to find knowledge/that we might find knowledge.

30. Multos libros lexistis ut scientiam inveniretis.

You read many books in order to find knowledge/that you might find knowledge.

31. Multos libros lexerunt ut scientiam invenirent.

They read many books in order to find knowledge/that they might find knowledge.

32. Veni ut eos viderem.

I came to see them/that I might see them.

33. Venisti ut eos videres.

You came to see them/that you might see them.

34. Venit ut eos videret.

He/she came to see them/that he/she might see them.

35. Venimus ut eos videremus.

We came to see them/that we might see them.

36. Venistis ut eos videretis.

You came to see them/that you might see them.

37. Venerunt ut eos viderent.

They came to see them/that they might see them.

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

38. Veni propius ut audirem.

I came nearer to hear/that I might hear.

39. Venisti propius ut audires.

You came nearer to hear/that you might hear.

40. Venit propius ut audiret.

He/she came nearer to hear/that he/she might hear.

41. Venimus propius ut audiremus.

We came nearer to hear/that we might hear.

42. Venistis propius ut audiretis.

You came nearer to hear/that you might hear.

43. Venerunt propius ut audirent.

They came nearer to hear/that they might hear.

44. Audiebam ut discerem.

I was listening to learn/that I might learn.

45. Audiebas ut disceres.

You were listening to learn/that you might learn.

46. Audiebat ut disceret.

He/she was listening to learn/that he/she might learn.

47. Audiebamus ut disceremus.

We were listening to learn/that we might learn.

48. Audiebatis ut disceretis.

You were listening to learn/that you might learn.

49. Audiebant ut discerent.

They were listening to learn/that they might learn.

50. Et descendebat puella, ut lavaretur in flumine.

The girl was going down to wash/that she might be washed in the river.

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

55C. READING & TRANSLATION

Puer crescebat et confortabatur plenus sapientia.

The boy was growing and was increasing in strength, full of wisdom.

Et gratia Dei in eo erat.

And the grace of God was in him.

Et ibant parentes eius per omnes annos in Hierusalem

And his parents were going through all the years into Jerusalem

in die festo Paschae.

on the day of the feast of the Passover.

Quando Jesus duodecim annos erat, is cum familia sua

When Jesus was twelve years old, he went with his family

in Hierusalem ivit. Erat in Hierusalem dies festus.

into Jerusalem. There was in Jerusalem the days of the feast.

Consummatisque diebus, remansit puer Jesus in

And when the days were completed, the boy Jesus remained in

Hierusalem. Parentes eius non cognoverunt, existimantes

Jerusalem. His parents did not know, thinking

autem Jesum esse apud propinquos eorum.

that Jesus was among their relatives.

Et regressi sunt Hierusalem requirentes eum. Et

And they returned to Jerusalem seeking him. And

factum est post triduum invenerunt eum in templo sedentem

It happened that they found him after three days sitting in the temple

in medio doctorum, audientem illos et interrogantem eos.

in the middle of the teachers, listening to them and questioning them.

Stupebant autem omnes qui eum audiebant super prudentia

And all who were hearing him were stunned over his wisdom

et responsis eius.

his responses.

LESSON 55

Verbs | Imperfect Subjunctive | **Answers**

Deinde, mater et pater eius eum invenerunt. Et is descendit

Then, his mother and his father found him. And he went down
cum eis et Nazareth venit.

with them and came to Nazareth.

Et Jesus proficiebat sapientia aetate et gratia apud

And Jesus was gaining/advancing in wisdom, age, and grace with

Deum et homines.

God and men.

Verbs | Gerundives | Answers

56B. SENTENCES

1. Hic liber mihi legendus est.

This book is to be read/ought to be read/must be read by me.

2. Nihil timendum est.

Nothing must be feared.

3. Oppidum defendendum est.

The town must be defended.

4. Puella amanda est.

The girl must be loved.

5. Puellae amandae sunt.

The girls must be loved.

6. Haec res agenda est.

This thing must be done.

7. Hae res mihi agenda sunt.

These things are to be done by me.

8. Hic puer venit puellae videndae causa.

This boy comes for the sake of seeing the girl.

9. Hi pueri veniunt puellarum videndarum causa.

These boys come for the sake of seeing the girls.

10. Hic vir per montes ambulat oppidi defendi causa.

This man walks through the mountains for the sake of defending the town.

11. Hi viri per montes ambulant oppidi defendi causa.

These men walk through the mountains for the sake of defending the town.

12. Haec puella ad casam revenit librorum legendorum causa.

This girl returned to the house for the sake of reading books.

13. Mater tibi amanda est.

Mom is to be loved by you. Mom must be loved by you.

14. Matres a filiis amandae sunt.

The mothers are to be loved by the sons.

Verbs | Gerundives | **Answers**

15. Pater a filiis audiendus est.

The father is to be heard by the sons.

16. Patres a filiis audiendi sunt

The fathers are to be heard by the sons.

17. Saccus a puero portandus est.

The sack is to be carried by the boy.

18. Sacci a pueris portandi sunt.

The sacks are to be carried by the boys.

19. In culina veni aquae bibendae causa.

I came in the kitchen for the sake of drinking water.

20. Hic vir non multum tempus aquae bibendae dedit.

This man did not give much time to the drinking of water.

21. Hic vir huc venit ad aquam bibendum.

This man came here to drink water.

22. Vir laetus factus est aqua bibenda.

The man was made happy by drinking water.

23. Pater in oppidum it puellarum et puerorum docendorum causa.

Dad goes into town for the sake of teaching girls and boys.

24. Pater se pueris et puellis docendis dedit.

Dad gave himself to the teaching of boys and girls.

25. In oppidum venit ad pueros et puellas docendos.

He came into the town to teach boys and girls.

26. Jesus et apostoli omnes audiendi sunt.

Jesus and all of the apostles must be heard.

27. Ambulavimus ad oppidum populorum videndorum causa.

We walked to the town for the sake of seeing the people.

28. Currebamus ad portas claudendas.

We were running to close the gates.

29. In nave navigavimus ad terras multas explorandas.

We sailed in the ship to explore many lands.

Verbs | Gerundives | **Answers**

30. Hoc nobis faciendum est.

This is to be done by us. This must be done by us.

31. Cibus dandus est.

Food must be given.

32. Cibus hominibus tristibus dandus est.

Food must be given to the sad people.

33. Filius bonus matri laudandus est.

The good son ought to be praised by the mother.

34. Filii boni matri laudandi sunt.

The good sons ought to be praised by the mother.

35. Oves pastori bene custodiendae sunt.

The sheep must be watched well by the shepherd.

36. Lupi pastori bene pugnandi sunt.

The wolves must be fought well by the shepherd.

37. Patria viris bonis defendenda est.

The country must be defended by good men.

38. Puella vocanda est.

The girl must be called.

39. Montes videndi sunt.

The mountains must be seen. The mountains ought to be seen.

40. Puer ad agros currit patris vocandi causa.

The boy runs to the fields for the sake of calling the father.

41. Puer ad agros currit equorum videndorum causa.

The boy runs to the fields for the sake of seeing the horses.

42. Ad Italiam navigavit ad Romam videndam.

He sailed to Italy to see Rome.

43. Mater libros legendos in mensam posuit.

The mother put the books to be read on the table.

44. Libri mihi legendi sunt.

The books are to be read by me.

Verbs | Gerundives | **Answers**

56C. READING & TRANSLATION

Johannes, praecursor Domini, baptizabat in Jordano

John, the precursor of the Lord, was baptizing in the Jordan flumine. Quadam die vidit Joannes Jesum venientem river. On a certain day, John saw Jesus coming ad se et ait, "Ecce agnus Dei. Ecce qui tollit peccata to him and said, "Behold the lamb of God. Behold he who takes away the sins mundi!" of the world."

Et audiverunt eum duo discipuli loquentem et secuti

And two disciples heard him talking and followed sunt Jesum. Qui videns eos sequentes dixit, "Quid Jesus. He (who) seeing them following said, "What quaeritis?" Dixerunt ei, "Magister, ubi habitas?" do you seek?" They said to him, "Teacher, where do you live?"

Jesus respondit, "Venite et videte." Et

Jesus responded, "Come and see." And venerunt et viderunt et apud eum manserunt. Erant they came and saw and stayed with him. They were Andreas et Joannes. Andrew and John.

Nuptiae factae sunt in Cana. Et mater Jesu ibi

There was (made) a marriage feast in Cana. And the mother of Jesus erat. Vocati erant Jesus et discipuli sui ad nuptias. was there. Jesus and his disciples had been called to the feast. Et deficiente vino, dicit mater Jesu, "Vinum non And the wine running out, the mother of Jesus said, "They have no wine. habent." Deinde dixit mater eius ministris, "Quodcumque Then his mother said to the servants, "Whatever

Verbs | Gerundives | Answers

dixit vobis, facite.” Erant ibi lapideae hydriae sex,
he says to you, do it.” There were there six stone jars
quas aqua impleri iussit Jesus. “Haurite nunc”, inquit.
which Jesus ordered to be filled with water. “Draw now,” he said
Et hauserunt et tulerunt architriclino vinum melius
And they drew and took to the master of the feast wine better
quam pristinum.
than before.

Hoc fecit initium signorum Jesu.

This began the first of the signs of Jesus.

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum | Answers

57B. SENTENCES

1. Timeo ne non hodie veniant.

I fear they are not coming today.

2. Timeo ut hodie veniant.

I fear they are not coming today.

3. Timeo ne hodie veniat.

I fear he is coming today.

4. Timeo ne non hoc credat.

I fear he is not believing this/I fear that he does not believe this.

5. Timeo ut se fortiter defendat.

I fear that he will not defend/is not defending himself bravely.

6. Timeo ne se non defendat.

I fear that he will not defend/is not defending himself.

7. Timeo ne se defendat.

I fear that he will defend/is defending himself.

8. Timeo ne cantet.

I fear that he is singing.

9. Cum hoc viderit, is matrem suam vocavit.

When he saw this, he called his mother.

10. Cum hoc viderit, tamen nihil fecit.

Although he saw this, nevertheless, he did nothing.

11. Cum hoc videret, adhuc nihil fecit.

Although he was seeing this, still, he did nothing.

12. Hodie cum ad oppidum ambularet, is vidit sororem eius.

Today when he was walking to town, he saw his sister.

13. Pastor cum in campo ambularet oves vidit.

The shepherd saw sheep when he was walking in the field.

14. Cum pastor prope silvam ambularet lupum audivit.

When the shepherd was walking near the forest, he heard a wolf.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum | **Answers**

15. Cum pueri in fluvio natarent, parvam navem viderunt.

When the boys were swimming in the river, they saw a small ship.

16. Pueri cum quaerent ovem in silva lupum audiverunt.

The boys when they were seeking the sheep in the forest heard a wolf.

17. Cum aquam invenire non possemus tristes eramus.

Since we were not able to find water, we were sad.

18. Cum oppidum bellum intraverint, ibi manere constituerunt.

When they entered the beautiful town, they decided to stay there.

19. Cum multam aquam non habeamus, puellis tamen aquam dabimus.

Although we do not have much water, nevertheless we will give the girls water.

20. Cum Jesus oppidum intraverit, multos homines aegrotos sanavit.

When Jesus entered the town, he healed many sick people.

57C. READING & TRANSLATION

Erat quidem regulus, cuius filius infirmabatur.

There was a certain ruler, whose son was sick.

Qui cum audiret Jesum advenisse a Judea in Galileam

Who, when he heard that Jesus had come from Judea into Galilee

adiit ad eum et rogabat ut descenderet Capharnaum

went out to him and asked him to go down to Capernaum

et sanaret filium. Dixit ei Jesus, "Vade, filius tuus

and heal the son. Jesus said to him. "Go, your son

vivit." Credidit vir verbo quod dixit ei Jesus et

lives." The man believed in the word that Jesus said to him and

ibat domum.

he went home.

Servi autem occurrerunt ei et nuntiaverunt filium

Slaves, however, ran to him and announced that his son was free

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum | **Answers**

liberatum esse febri. Et cognovit pater eum liberatum
from fever. And the father knew that he was freed from the fever
 esse febri eadem hora qua dixerat Jesus, “Filius tuus vivit.”
in the same hour that Jesus had said, “Your son lives.”

Factum est autem cum turbae inruerent in eum
It happened moreover when the crowds rushed him
 ut audirent verbum Dei. Et ipse stabat secus stagnum.
in order to hear the word of God. And he himself was standing next to a lake.
 Et vidit duas naves stantes secus stagnum. Piscatores
And he saw two ships standing next to the lake. The fishermen
 autem descenderant et lavabant retia. Ascendit autem
however had climbed down and were washing the nets. He ascended however
 in unam navium quae erat et rogavit Simonem a terra
into one of the ships which was there and asked Simon from the land
 reducere pusillum. Et sedens docebat de navicula turbas.
to push off a little. And sitting he was teaching the crowds from the little ship.

Cum cessavit loqui, dixit Simoni, “Duc in altum,
When he stopped talking, he said to Simon, “Lead onto the high seas/ the deep
 et laxate retia vestra.” Respondit Simon, “Magister
and loosen your nets.” Simon responded, “Teacher
 per totam noctem laborantes nihil cepimus, tamen
working through the entire night we have caught nothing, nevertheless
 ut dixisti, laxabo rete.
as you said, I will loosen the net.

Et cum hoc fecerit, concluserunt piscium multitudinem
And when he had done this, they caught a great multitude of fish.
 magnam. Rumpebantur rete eorum. Et vocaverunt
Their nets were breaking/being broken. And they called
 socios qui erant in alia navi ut venirent et adiuverent eos.
friends who were in another ship to come and to help them.

LESSON 57

Verbs | Perfect, Fear, and Cum | **Answers**

Et venerunt et impleverunt ambas naviculas ut

And they came and filled both little ships so that

paene mergerentur.

they were almost sinking/being sunk.

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse | **Answers**

58B. SENTENCES

1. Te rogo ut aquam ad oppidum portes.

I am asking you to carry water to town.

2. Te rogabam ut aquam ad oppidum portares.

I was asking you to carry water to town.

3. Te rogabo ut aquam ad oppidum portes.

I will ask you to carry water to town.

4. Te rogavi ut aquam ad oppidum portares.

I asked you to carry water to town.

5. Te rogaveram ut aquam ad oppidum portares.

I had asked you to carry water to town.

6. Te rogavero ut aquam ad oppidum portes.

I will have asked you to carry water to town.

7. Mater rogat quis veniat.

Mom is asking who is coming.

8. Mater rogat quis venerit.

Mom is asking who came.

9. Mater rogavit quis veniret.

Mom asked who was coming.

10. Mater rogavit quis venisset.

Mom asked who had come.

11. Monent eos ut ad oppidum veniant.

They are warning them to come to town.

12. Monent eos ne ad oppidum veniant.

They are warning them not to come to town.

13. Monebant eos ut ad oppidum venirent.

They were warning them to come to town.

14. Monebunt eos ut ad oppidum veniant.

They will warn them to come to town.

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse | **Answers**

15. Monuerunt eos ne ad oppidum venirent.

They warned them not to come to town.

16. Monuerant eos ut ad oppidum venirent.

They had warned them to come to town.

17. Monuerint eos ut ad oppidum veniant.

The will have warned them to come to town.

18. Mater rogat ubi sis.

Mom is asking where you are.

19. Mater rogat ubi esses.

Mom is asking where you were.

20. Mater rogavit ubi fueris.

Mom asked where you were.

21. Mater rogavit ubi fuisses.

Mom asked where you had been.

22. Rogo quid pater dicit.

I am asking what dad says.

23. Rogabam quid pater diceret.

I was asking what dad was saying.

24. Imperat nobis ut hoc dicamus.

He commands us to say this.

25. Imperabat nobis ut hoc diceremus.

He was commanding us to say this.

26. Cum pater in casa esset, nobis diu locutus est.

Since dad was in the house, he talked to us for a long time.

27. Cum pater et mater in casa essent, nobis diu locuti sunt.

Since mom and dad were in the house, they talked to us for a long time.

28. Cum equos invenire non possent, viri ambulaverunt.

Since they were not able to find the horses, the men walked.

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse | **Answers**

29. Hoc facit ut laeta sit.

She does this so that she may may be happy. She does this in order that she may be happy.

30. Hoc fecit ut laeta esset.

She does this so that she may might be happy. She does this in order that she might be happy.

31. Rogat cur hoc dicas.

She asks why you are saying this.

32. Rogat cur hoc dixeris.

She asks why you said this.

33. Rogavit cur hoc diceret.

She asked why you were saying this.

34. Rogat cur hoc dixisset.

She asks why you had said this.

58C. READING & TRANSLATION

Post haec erat dies festus Judaeorum. Et Jesus

After these things there was a feast day of the Jews. And Jesus
ascendit Hierosolymam. Erat in Hierosolymis quaedam piscina
went up to Jerusalem. There was in Jerusalem a certain pool
nominatur Bethesda. Prope piscinam iacebat multitudo
named Bethesda. Near the pool was lying a great multitude
magna languentium, caecorum, claudorum, aridorum
of the sick, the blind, the lame, and the withered waiting
expectantium aquae motum.
for the moving of the water.

Erat quidam homo ibi triginta et octo annos habens

There was a certain man there having 38 years in

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse | **Answers**

in infirmitate sua. Hunc virum cum vidisset Jesus iacentem
his sickness. When Jesus saw this man lying there
 ibi et cognovisset quia multum iam tempus haberet
and knew that he had been there a long time already,
 dixit ei, “Visne sanus fieri?”
he said to him, “Do you want to be made well?”

Vir respondit, “Domine, hominem non habeo
The man responded, “Master, I do not have a person
 ut, cum turbata fuerit aqua, mittat me in piscinam.
when the water will be moved, to send me into the pool.
 Dum venio ego, alius ante me descendit.”
For, while I am coming, another goes down before me.”

Dicit ei Jesus, “Surge, tolle grabatum
Jesus said to him, “Get up, take up your cot
 tuum et ambula!” Et statim sanus factus est
and walk!” And immediately the man was made well
 homo et sustulit grabatum suum et ambulavit.
and picked up his cot and walked.

Jesus ibat in civitatem quae vocatur Naim. Ibant
Jesus was going into the city which was called Naim.
 cum illo discipuli eius et turba magna. Cum autem
With him were going his disciples and a large crowd. While
 appropinquaret portae civitatis ecce defunctus
however, he was approaching the gate of the city behold,
 vir efferebatur, filius unicus mulieris quae vidua erat,
a dead man was being carried out, the only son of a woman who was a
 turba civitatis cum illa. Cum vidisset Dominus
widow, a crowd of the city with her. When the Lord saw
 misericordia motus super ea dicens illi, “Noli flere.”
he was moved with mercy over her saying to her, “Do not cry.”

Et accessit et tetigit loculum. Et ait, “Adulescens
And he approached and touched the coffin. And he said, “Young man,

Pluperfect, Indirect Discourse | **Answers**

tibi dico, surge!” Et surrexit qui erat mortuus, et coepit
I say to you, rise!” And he who was dead rose, and began
loqui. Et magnificabant Deum dicentes, “Propheta
to speak. And they were glorifying God saying, “A great prophet
magnus surrexit in nobis et Deus visitavit plebem suam!”
has risen among us and God has visited his people!”

Verbs | Ablative Absolute | **Answers**

59B. SENTENCES

1. Puella vocata, Mater casam intravit.

When/after/since the girl had been called, Mom entered the house.

2. Frater meus fenestra aperta dormit.

My brother sleeps with the window open.

3. Ostio aperto pater casam intravit.

When/after/since the door had been opened dad entered the house.

4. Omnibus paratis familia mea in oppidum intravit.

With everything prepared, my family entered (into) the town.

5. Oppido capto viri fortes pugnare paraverunt.

With the town captured/When the town was captured, brave men prepared to fight.

6. Oppidis captis viri fortes pugnare paraverunt.

With the towns captured/When the towns were captured, brave men prepared to fight.

7. Tuis verbis auditis puellae riserunt.

With your words heard/When/since/after you words were heard, the girls laughed.

8. Puella in campo ambulavit equo parato.

The girl walked in the field after the horse had been prepared.

9. Equis paratis puellae in campo ambulaverunt.

After the horses had been prepared, the girls walked in the field.

10. Mater laeta erat puella visa.

Mom was happy when the girl was seen/had been seen/after the girl had been seen.

11. Mater laeta erat puellis visis.

Mom was happy when the girls were seen/had been seen/after the girls had been seen.

LESSON 59

Verbs | Ablative Absolute | **Answers**

12. Puella vocata pater cum equis in agro intravit.

When/after/since the girl had been called, dad entered the field with the horses.

13. Fratres mei amicis suis vocatis in oppidum intraverunt.

My brothers, after they had called their friends, entered the town.

14. Epistula lecta homines oppidorum laeti erant.

When/after/since the letter had been read, the people of the towns were happy.

15. Epistulis lectis ab apostolo homines oppidorum laeti erant.

When/after/since the letters had been read by the apostle the people of the towns were happy.

16. Verbo dicto mater et pater venerunt.

When/after/since the word was spoken mom and dad came.

17. Verbis dictis mater et pater venerunt.

When/after/since the words were spoken mom and dad came.

18. Matre veniente filiae laetae sunt.

Since mom is coming, the daughters are happy.

19. Matribus venientibus filiae laetae sunt.

Since the moms are coming, the daughters are happy.

59C. READING & TRANSLATION

Ecce princeps quidam accessit ad Jesum adorans eum

Behold a certain leader came to Jesus worshipping him

et dicens, "Domine, filia mea modo defuncta est. Sed

and saying, "Lord, my daughter just died. But

veni, impone manum tuam in ea et vivet."

come, put your hand on her and she will live."

Exsurgens, Jesus sequebatur eum et discipuli eius

Rising, Jesus followed him and his disciples

erant cum illo. Et cum venisset in domum principis et

were with him. And when he came into the house of the leader and

Verbs | Ablative Absolute | Answers

videsset tibicines et turbam tumultuantem, dixit,
he saw the flute players and a crowd making a commotion, he said,
“Recedite. Non enim mortua est puella, sed dormit.” Et
“Move away. For the girl is not dead, but sleeping.” And
turba deridebat eum. Cum eiecta esset turba, intravit, et
the crowd mocked him. When the crowd had been thrown out, he entered
tenuit manum eius. Puella surrexit. Fama haec in universam
and took her hand. The girl arose. The fame of this went out into all
terram illam exiit.
that land.

Ascendit Jesus in naviculam et secuti sunt eum
And Jesus went up into a small ship and his disciples followed him.
discipuli. Et tempestas in mari erat. Et ecce motus
And there was a storm on the sea. And, behold, there was a great
magnus factus est in mari ita ut navicula operiretur
movement on the sea, so that the ship was covered by the
fluctibus. Jesus autem dormiebat. Et discipuli
waves. Jesus, however, was sleeping. And the disciples
accesserunt ad eum dicentes, “Domine, salva nos!
approached him/came to him saying, “Lord, save us!
Perimus!”
We are perishing!”

Respondet eis Jesus, “Quid timidi estis?” Tunc
Jesus responded to them, “What are you fearful of?/Why are you afraid?”
surgens imperavit ventis et mari et facta est tranquillitas magna.
Then, rising, he commanded the winds and the seas and there was a great calm.

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive | **Answers**

60B. SENTENCES

Dixitque Deus: “Fiat lux”. Et facta est lux. And God said, “Let light be made.” And light was made.

- Genesis 1:3

Dixit autem Deus: “Fiant luminaria in firmamento caeli, ut dividant diem ac noctem et sint in signa et tempora et dies et annos.” However, God said, “Let there be lights in the firmament of heaven, to divide the day and the night and to be for signs and seasons and days and years.”

Adveniat regnum tuum, fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo, et in terra. Your kingdom come, your will be done, as in heaven and on earth.

- Matthew 6:10

Tunc respondens Iesus ait illi: “O mulier, magna est fides tua! Fiat tibi, sicut vis”. Et sanata est filia illius ex illa hora. Then responding, Jesus said to her, “O woman, great is your faith! Let it be done to you, as you want.” And her daughter was healed from that hour.

- Matthew 15:28

...dedit eis potestatem filios Dei fieri, his, qui credunt in nomine eius, ...he gave them the power to become/to be the sons of God, these, who believe in his name.

- John 1:12

Respondit Nicodemus et dixit ei: “Quomodo possunt haec fieri? ”. Nicodemus responded and said to him: “How are these (things) able to be?”

- John 3:9

Hunc cum vidisset Iesus iacentem, et cognovisset quia multum iam tempus habet, dicit ei: “ Vis sanus fieri? ”. When Jesus saw him lying, and knew that he had been there a long time, he says to him: “Do you want to become/to be made well?”

- John 5:6

Respondit Moses: “ Ita fiet, ut locutus es; non videbo ultra faciem tuam ”. “Moses responded: “So, it will be, as you said; I will no more see your face.”

- Exodus 10:29

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive | **Answers**

“Scitis quia post biduum Pascha fiet, et Filius hominis traditur, ut crucifigatur”.
“You know that after two days it will be the Passover, and the son of man will be handed over, in order to be crucified.”

- Matthew 26:2

Si manseritis in me, et verba mea in vobis manserint, quodcumque volueritis, petite, et fiet vobis. *If you will abide/stay in me, and my words will abide/stay in you, whatever you want, ask, and it will be to you.*

- John 15:7

Centurio autem et, qui cum eo erant custodientes Iesum, viso terrae motu et his, quae fiebant, timuerunt valde dicentes: “Vere Dei Filius erat iste!”. *The Centurion however, and those who were guarding Jesus, when they saw the earth move/earth quake and these (things) which were being done, were greatly afraid saying: “Truly this was the son of God!”*

- Matthew 27:54

60C. READING & TRANSLATION

Post tempestatem, abiit Iesus trans mare cum discipulis. Et sequebatur eum multitudo magna. Iesus vidit turbam magnam illam, et dixit discipulis, “Unde ememus panes ut manducet hi homines?”
After the storm, Jesus went across the sea with the disciples. And a great multitude followed him. Jesus saw that great crowd, and said to the disciples, “From where will we buy bread so that these people may eat?”

Andreas, unus ex discipulis, respondit, “Puer hic est qui quinque panes et duos pisces habet. Sed quid sunt inter tot homines?” Accepit Iesus panes et, cum gratias egisset, cibum distribuit. Postea
Andrew, one of the disciples, responded, “There is a boy here who has five breads (loaves) and two fish. But what are those among so many people?” Jesus took the bread and when he had given thanks, distributed the food. Afterwards

LESSON 60

Verbs | Fio, Conditional Subjunctive | **Answers**

collegerunt fragmenta, et superfuerunt duodecim
they collected the fragments, and there were twelve
cophini fragmentorum.
baskets of fragments left over.

Sunt autem alia multa quae fecit Jesus, quae si
There are moreover many other (things) which Jesus did, which if
scribantur per singula, nec ipsum arbitror mundum ipsum
each one were written, I myself do not think the world it-
self
posse capere libros, qui scribendi sunt.
could take the books, which should be written.

Amen.