

Capitulum XXIII, pars tertia

Exercise 1: Speech: converting from direct to indirect.

Example 1:

Direct: Marcus promittit, “**ego** numquam rursus Quintum verberabo (or verberaturus sum)’

Indirect: we use an accusative instead of nominative and the verb becomes infinitive.

Indirect: Marcus promittit **se** numquam rursus Quintum **verberaturum esse**.

Example 2:

Direct: Aemilia dicit ‘pater tuus epistulam ad magistrum mittet (or missurus est)’.

Indirect: Aemilia dicit **patrem tuum** epistulam ad magistrum **missurum esse**.

Exercitium 7

1. Iūlius baculum sūmēns “Ō Mārce!” inquit, “iam tē verberāt_____ sum [= verberābō]!”
2. Iūlius dicit ‘sē Mārcum verberāt_____ esse.’
3. Mārcus: “Nōlī mē verberāre! Iam bonus puer fut_____ sum [= erō] nec umquam sorōrem meam pulsābō.”
4. Mārcus prōmittit ‘sē iam bonum puerum fut_____ esse nec umquam sorōrem suam pulsāt_____ esse.’
5. Iūlius nōn crēdit eum prōmissum fact_____ esse.
6. Magister virgam prōmit ac discipulōs verberāt_____ est [= verberābit].
7. Discipulī: “Nōlī nōs verberāre, magister! Iam tibi pārit_____ sumus [= pārēbimus].”
8. Discipulī prōmittunt ‘sē iam magistrō pārit_____ esse.’

≈ūrus		sum	
≈ūra		es	
		est	
		≈ūrī	sumus
		≈ūrae	estis
			sunt
≈ūrum		esse	
eum	≈ūrum		esse
eam	≈ūram		
id	≈ūrum		
eōs	≈ūrōs		
eās	≈ūrās		
ea	≈ūra		
sē		≈ūrum	esse
		≈ūram	
		≈ūrōs	
		≈ūrās	
≈um	irī		

Exercise 2: ablative absolute with perfect participle

We have seen the participle and noun combination in the ablative, equivalent to dum ('while')

e.g. I.55 tacente Marcō:
with Marcus being silent,
= while Marcus was silent.

We can also see this with the perfect participle (= supine, with endings like magnus)

e.g. epistolā traditā
with the letter having been handed over
= when the letter had been handed over

causīs nōn dātīs
with reasons not having been given
=when/since reasons had not been given

e.g. I.110 Marcō in cubiculum ducto atque incluso
with Marcus having been led into the bedroom and having been shut in
= After/When Marcus had been led into the bedroom and shut in

Exercitium 8

Exempla: Canē vinctō tabellārius intrat (= Postquam canis vinctus est...)
Mārcus veste mūtātā in ātrium redit (= postquam vestis mūtata
est [ab eō]: postquam vestem mūtāvit).

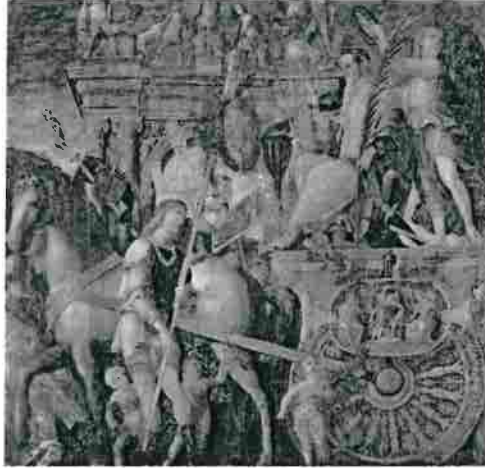
1. Epistul_____ trādit_____ discēdit tabellārius.
2. Iānitōr_____ dīmiss_____ Iūlius signum rumpit.
3. Sign_____ rupt_____ epistula legitur.
4. Mārcus pallet nōmin_____ magistrī audīt_____ .
5. Mārc_____ in cubiculum duct_____ et inclūs_____, Dāvus in ātrium redit.
6. Aemilia, litter_____ magistrī lēct_____, Mārcum nōn laudat.
7. Iūlius: "Mercēdem solvere nōlō!" H_____ dict_____ Iūlius epistulam magistrī scindit.

*ablātīvus absolūtus III:
cum participiō perfectī*

Exercise 3: identify case and number

	From	Case and number
Example: atrio (l.104)	atrium, -i	abl. sg. (after ex + abl.)
puerum (l.104)		
clavem (l.112)		
patre (l.114)		
magistri (l.120)		
laudibus (l.123)		
epistolam (l.125)		
Marci (l.128)		
Dave (l.132)		
mercedem (l.135)		
litteris (l.144)		

IULII CAESARIS CANTICUM



ecce! Caesar nunc triumphat quī subēgit Galliam,
cīviumque multitudō celebrat victōriam.

[chorus]
Gaius Iūlius Caesar noster, imperātor, pōntifex,
primum praetor, deinde cōsul, nunc dictātor,
moxque rēx.

en! victōres prōcēdentes, laetī flōribus novīs,
magna praeda sunt potītī et captīvīs plūrimīs.

[chorus]

exsultantes magnā vōce Iō triumphe! concinunt,
dum aurātum ante currum victa oppida ferunt.

[chorus]

legiōnēs viam sacram tōtam complent strepitū,
Capitōlīnumque collem scandit Caesar in curru.

[chorus]

ō sōl pulcher, ō laudande! Caesarem recēpimus,
Et corōna triumphalī honorātum vīdimus.

[chorus]

subegere = vincere et capere
multitudo – magnus numerus
civis = homo qui in eadem urbe habitat
celebrare = gaudere in

pontifex = vir cuius officium est servus
deorum esse
rex = vir qui urbem, terram regit.



en = ecce!
victor – homo qui vincebat
praeda – arma, pecuniam et alias res quae
milites in bello capere solent.
potiri = capere et esse dominus

exsultare = valde gaudere
Io – euge! optime! bene factum!
concinere – cantare cum amicis
currus



victa = quae antehac vincuntur

legio habet sex milia militum
sacra via est magna via qui per Romam ducit
complere = implere
strepitus -us - sonus magnus
scandere = ascendere

laudandus: res quam laudare debemus
recipere = re+ capere
corona: res qui iacet in regis capite
honoratum = laudatum esse; esse homo
magni momenti