Hans H. Ørberg

LINGVA LATINA

PER SE ILLVSTRATA

Pars II

ROMA AETERNA

EXERCITIA LATINA II

Hans H. Ørberg

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Roma Aeterna

Exercitia Latina II

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NOTAE

abl.	ablātīvus	part.	participium
acc.	accūsātīvus	pass.	passīvum
āct.	āctīvum	perf.	perfectum
adi.	adiectīvum	pers.	persōna
adv.	adverbium	plūr., pl.	plūrālis
cēt.	cēterī -ae -a	plūsquamperf.	plūsquamperfectum
comp.	comparātīvus	pos.	positīvus
coni.	coniūnctīvus	praes.	praesēns
dat.	datīvus	sing., sg.	singulāris
dēcl.	dēclīnātiō	sup.	superlātīvus
dēp.	dēponens	voc.	vocātivus
ex.	exercitium	[1, 2, 3, 4]	coniugātiō I, II, III, IV
f., fēm.	fēminīnum	1, 2, 3	persōna I, II, III
fut.	futūrum	–	thema praesentis
gen.	genetīvus	~	thema perfectī
imp.	imperātīvus	≈	thema supīnī
imperf.	imperfectum	|	finis thematis
ind.	indicātīvus	/	sīve
inf.	īnfinītīvus	<	factum ex
m., masc.	masculīnum		
n., neutr.	neutrum		
nōm.	nōminātīvus		
p.	pāgina		

EXERCITIA LATINA

CAPITVLVM TRICESIMVM SEXTVM

Cap. XXXVI

Lēctiō prīma (versūs 1–86)

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Altī mūrī Rōmam cingunt = Rōma altīs mūrīs cingitur.

nōm + acc + āct = nōm + abl + pass

1. Magnum incendium templum Iovis cōnsūmpsit = ...
2. Columnae pulcherrimae tēctum templī sustinent = ...
3. Signa deōrum forum exōrnant = ...
4. Cloāca palūdem siccāvit = ...
5. Nūntius victōriae populum dēlectat = ...
6. Clāmor hostium Rōmānōs excitāvit = ...
7. Fuga celeris exercitum servāvit = ...
8. Poena sevēra hominēs scelestōs dēterret = ...
9. Timor mortis nōs perturbat = ...
10. Cantus avium mē dēlectat = ...

Exercitium 2

1. Ex urbe antīquissimā, quae ā fōrmā moenium 'Rōma ______' vocābātur, nihil ______ [= superest].
2. ______ est parva domus pauper quae strāmentō ______ [= operītur].
3. ______ dīcitur summus mōns arduus ______ [= validīs] mūrīs mūnītus.
4. Dē saxō Tarpēiō hominēs scelestī ______ [= prōiciēbantur].
5. Templum est aedificium ______ [: ubi diī adōrantur].
6. Postquam rēx L. Tarquinius Superbus ā Brūtō Rōmā ______ est, duo ______ populō Rōmānō praepositī sunt.
7. Templum ______ [= magnificum et deō dignum] in summō Capitōliō situm Iovī Optimō Māximō ______ [= sacrum factum] est.
8. Hoc templum cum ______ [: igne] cōnsūmptum esset, ā Domitiānō ______ est et iterum ______ [= sacrātum].
9. Templum Iovis Capitōlīnī aurō et gemmīs ______ [= clārē lūcet] et columnae ē ______ pulcherrimō factae sunt.
10. In ______ templī est ingēns ______ [= signum] Iovis in altā ______ sedentis.
11. Imperātor victor ducēs hostium in ______ ante currum suum dūcit.
12. Post triumphum Capitōlium ascendit, ut Iovī ______ faciat.
13. In templō Iūnōnis Monētae, quod in summā Arce ______ [= situm] est, nummī efficiuntur ex ______ pretiōsīs, aurō, argentō, aere.
14. ______ est metallum ex quō assēs efficiuntur.
15. ______ est ______ [= magnum] aedificium in quō tabulae et litterae pūblicae ______ [= salvae cūstōdiuntur].
16. In forō Rōmānō ōlim ______ [= locus ūmidus] erat.
17. Aqua palūdis cloācā ______ [= sub terrā sitā] in Tiberim ______ est; ita ______ [< siccum factum] est forum.
18. Forum Rōmānum multīs aedificiīs pūblicīs cingitur, in iīs duābus ______, Aemiliā et Iūliā.
19. ______ est aedificium ā Iūliō Caesare ______ [= aedificātum] quō ______ Rōmānus convenīre solet.
20. Senātus Rōmānus cōnstat ex DC ______, cīvibus nōbilissimīs.
21. Locus ______ est quō multī hominēs conveniunt.
22. ______ dīcitur pars urbis cum viīs domibusque.
23. In tabernīs Rōmānīs multae mercēs ______ [= vēnduntur].

aes
amplus
arx
augustus
basilica
casa
celeber
cella
cōnsecrāre
cōnsul
cūria
dēdūcere
expellere
exstruere
fīrmus
incendium
locāre
marmor
metallum
palūs
praecipitāre
quadrātus
reficere
restāre
sacer
sacrāre
sacrificium
sēdēs
senātor
senātus
servāre
siccāre
simulācrum
splendēre
subterrāneus
tabulārium
tegere
triumphus
vēnīre
vīcus

Exercitium 3

acc + īnf
nōm + īnf

Exempla: "Mercurius nūntius deōrum est":
(Hominēs) dīcunt/nārrant/putant 'Mercurium nūntium deōrum esse':
Mercurius nūntius deōrum esse dīcitur/nārrātur/putātur.
"Rōmulus frātrem suum necāvit":
'Rōmulum frātrem suum necāvisse' dīcunt/nārrant:
Rōmulus frātrem suum necāvisse dīcitur/nārrātur.

1. Dīcunt 'Iūli____ domin____ sevēr____ es____':
   Iūli____ domin____ sevēr____ es____ dīcitur.
2. 'Iān____ duās faciēs hab____' dīcunt:
   Iān____ duās faciēs hab____ dīcitur.
3. 'Rōmul____ Palātium mūnīv____' dīcunt/nārrant:
   Rōmul____ Palātium mūnīv____ dīcitur/nārrātur.
4. Dīcunt 'prīm____ mūr____ Rōmān____ quadrāt____ fu____':
   Prīm____ mūr____ Rōmān____ quadrāt____ fu____ dīcuntur.
5. 'Cinn____ versiculōs in mē scrīb____' nārrant:
   Versiculōs in mē nārrātur scrīb____ Cinn____.
6. Dīcunt 'Solōn____ vir____ sapient____ et iūst____ fu____':
   Sol____ vir sapiēns et iūst____ fu____ dīcitur.
   (Sapientia Solōnis ab omnibus laudātur.)

sapientia -ae f
< sapiēns

Exercitium 4

sacer sacr|a sacr|um
ācer ācr|is ācr|e
sup
sacerrim|us -a -um
ācerrim|us -a -um

Exempla: locus celeber, celeberrimus
via celebris, celeberrima
forum celebre, celeberrimum

1. Templum est locus sac____ et aedificium sac__________.
2. Via Sac____ dīcitur via quae ad templa sac____ forī Rōmānī dūcit.
3. Ex omnibus templīs sac____ Rōmānīs sac__________ est templum Iovis Capitōlīnī.
4. Nūllus locus tam celeb____ est quam forum Rōmānum: illud forum est locus urbis celeb__________.
5. Via Latīna nōn est tam celeb____ quam via Appia; haec est via Rōmāna celeb__________.
6. Forum Tūsculānum nōn tam celeb____ est quam forum Rōmānum.
7. Achillēs fuit dux bellī āc____ et fortis.
8. Apud Trōiam pugna āc____ (bellum āc____) fuit.
9. Bellum Trōiānum fuit omnium āc__________.

Exercitium 5

1. Cūr urbs Rōma in collibus sīve montibus locāta est? ...
2. Quod nōmen est campī quī inter collēs et Tiberim patet? ...
3. Moenia Rōmulī antīquissima quam fōrmam habēbant? ...
4. Num Rōmulus in domō magnificā habitābat? ...
5. Ubi sita est 'domus Augustāna'? ...
6. In Capitōliō quod templum clārissimum est? ...
7. Illud templum ā quō aedificātum et ā quō sacrātum est? ...
8. Cūr templum Iovis Capitōlīnī iterum sacrātum est? ...
9. Quō imperātor post triumphum ascendit? ...
10. Quod templum in summā Arce situm est? ...
11. Ubi situm est Tabulārium? ...
12. Quōmodo siccātum est forum Rōmānum? ...
13. Cūr medium forum appellātur 'lacus Curtius'? ...
14. Quae sunt aedificia pūblica amplissima in forō Rōmānō? ...
15. Quō senātus Rōmānus convenīre solet? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 87–184

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 6

Exempla:
media Italia = medium (= media pars) Italiae
prīma/postrēma aestās = initium/fīnis (= prīma/postrēma pars) aestātis
summus/īnfimus mōns = summum/īnfimum (= summa/īnfima pars) montis

1. In medi____ for____ Rōmānō [= in mediō forī Rōmānī] ōlim lacus erat.
2. Itaque medi____ for____ Rōmānum [= medium forī Rōmānī] etiam nunc 'lacus Curtius' appellātur.
3. Naxos in medi____ mar____ Aegaeō [= in mediō maris Aegaeī] sita est.
4. Hōra sexta dīcitur 'merīdiēs', id est medi____ di____ [= medium diēī].
5. Sōl altissimus est hōrā sextā vel merīdiē, id est medi____ di____ [= mediō diēī].
6. Sexta hōra noctis est medi____ nox [= medium noctis].
7. Postrēm____ mēns____ Iūnius est prīm____ aestās [= postrēma pars mēnsis Iūniī est initium aestātis].
8. Arx dīcitur summ____ mōns arduus [= summum montis arduī].
9. In summ____ mont____ Capitōlīnō [= in summō montis Capitōlīnī] templum Iovis situm est.
10. Tabulārium in īnfim____ Capitōli____ [= in īnfimā Captōliī parte] situm est.
11. Cūria ad īnfim____ Argīlēt____ [= ad īnfimam partem Argīlētī] locāta est.
12. In postrēm____ cōmoedi____ [= in fīne cōmoediae] spectātōrēs plaudunt.
13. In postrēm____ libr____ [= in fīne librī] est index vocābulōrum.

Exercitium 7

1. Ex Rōstrīs __________ verba faciunt ad populum.
2. Is locus ōrnātur __________, quae ē __________ [↔ puppibus] nāvium captārum ērepta sunt.
3. Cicerō fuit ōrātor __________ [= clārissimus].
4. Rōstra antīqua ā Iūliō Caesare __________ [↔ exstrūcta] sunt.
5. Vesta est dea __________ [= ignis domesticī].
6. In __________ [= templō] Vestae, quae fōrmam __________ habet, ignis semper __________.
7. Ignis ille, quī numquam __________ [↔ accenditur], Rōmam urbem __________ [= perpetuam, sine fīne] esse significat.
8. __________ est domus rēgis, idemque nōmen habet domus __________ māximī, quī cēterīs sacerdōtibus __________ [= praepositus] est.
9. Sacerdōtēs sacrificia faciunt ac rēs __________ [< deus] cūrant.
10. Post mortem Iūlius Caesar '__________ [= dīvīnus] Iūlius' nōminātus est.
11. Mōs Rōmānōrum est corpus hominis mortuī __________ [= ūrere].
12. Templum Sāturnī senātus populusque Rōmānus incendiō cōnsūmptum __________ [= refēcit].
13. Id templum est __________ populī Rōmānī, ubi pecūnia pūblica __________ ac servātur.
14. Ōlim __________ inter duās __________ [= partēs cīvium] inimīcissimās, __________ et __________, populum Rōmānum dīvidēbat.
15. __________ [↔ discordiā] restitūtā, aedēs Concordiae aedificāta est.
16. Haec aedēs, cum __________ [< vetus] __________ [= ad terram lāpsa] esset, in meliōrem __________ [= fōrmam] restitūta est.
17. In Carcere subterrāneō sordidō foedus __________ sentītur (nāsō).
18. Dīvō Vespasiānō ā fīliō aedēs __________ [= sacrāta et dōnāta] est.

aedēs
aerārium
aeternus
āra
ārdēre
aurātus
boārius
clīvus
collābī
concordia
cremāre
dēdicāre
dēpōnere
dēstruere
discordia
dīvīnus
dīvus
ēminēre
exstinguere
faciēs
factiō
focus
illūstris
odor
ōrātor
patriciī
pecūs
plēbēiī
pontifex
porticus
praeficere

prōmunturium
prōra
rēgia
restituere
rōstrum
rotundus
triumphāre
vetustās

dat/abl plūr
-īs *m f n*
-ibus *m f n*
-ābus *f*

coniūnx
domesticus
geminī
sapientia
Apollō -inis, Ἀπολλων
Cerēs -eris, Δημητηρ
Diāna -ae, Ἀρτεμις
Iūnō -ōnis, Ἡρα
Iuppiter Iovis, Ζευς
Mārs -rtis, Ἀρης
Minerva -ae, Ἀθηνη
Mercurius -ī, Ἑρμης
Neptūnus ī, Ποσειδων
Sāturnus -ī, Κρονος
Venus -eris, Ἀφροδιτη
Vesta -ae, Ἑστια
Vulcānus -ī, Ἡφαιστος

Lēctiō III

arcuātus
balneae
bibliothēca
committere
ductus
exercēre
genetrīx
glōriārī
ibīdem
incohāre
indūcere
intericere
later
latericius
longitūdō
marmoreus
mausōlēum
monumentum
renovāre

19. In __________ deōrum inter columnās stant signa __________ [= aurō operta].
20. __________ Capitōlīnō imperātōrēs __________ [< triumphus] in Capitōlium ascendunt.
21. In forō __________ [< bōs] bovēs aliaeque __________ [= bēstiae agricolārum] vēneunt.
22. Ibi locāta est __________ Māxima, in quā sacrificia fīunt Herculī deō.
23. __________ est mōns quī in mare __________.

Exercitium 8

Nōmina deōrum et deārum

1. Porticus sub Capitōliō sita sex di____ et sex de____ sacrāta est.
2. Illī duodecim diī sunt: Iuppiter cum tr____ sorōr____, Iūn____ et Vestā et Cer____, ūnō frātre, Neptūnō, quattuor fīli____, Mār____, Mercuriō, Vulcānō, Apoll____, du____ fīli____ virginibus, Minervā et Diānā, et cum Ven____, quae item I____ fīlia esse putātur.
3. Iūnō est Iovis soror atque __________ [= uxor].
4. Sāturnus est pater Iovis et Iūn____ et Vestae et Cer____ et Neptūnī.
5. Apollō, deus sōlis, et Diāna, dea lūnae, Iovis fīliī __________ [: eōdem diē nātī] sunt.
6. Vesta est dea focī rērumque __________ [< domus], Cerēs dea frūgum.
7. Aedēs Iovis Capitōlīnī etiam du____ de____, Iūnōnī et Minervae, cōnsecrāta est.
8. Minerva, Iovis fīlia virgō, dea artium ac __________ [< sapiēns] est.
9. Nōmina deōrum Graeca et Latīna: *Zeus* __________, *Hēra* __________, *Hestia* __________, *Dēmētēr* __________, *Poseidōn* __________, *Arēs* __________, *Hermēs* __________, *Hēphaistos* __________, *Apollōn* __________, *Athēnē* __________, *Artemis* __________, *Aphrodītē* __________, *Kronos* __________.

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 185–263

Exercitium 9

1. Inter Palātium et Aventīnum __________ est [= interest] vallis Murcia.
2. Circus Māximus ā Caesare __________ [= novus factus] est.
3. Ad Pharsālum Caesar exercitum Pompēiī __________ [= vīcit].
4. Caesar novum forum fēcit cum templō Veneris __________ [= mātris].
5. Caesar ad pedēs __________ [= signī] Pompēiī necātus est.
6. C. Octāviānus, quī necem Caesaris __________ voluit, cum Brūtō et Cassiō proelium __________ [= coepit].
7. Post victōriam novum templum, quod ante proelium Mārtī deō __________ [= prōmīserat], __________ [= aedificāre coepit].
8. Hoc __________ [< monēre] victōriae suae templum Mārtis __________ [< ulcīscī] nōmināvit.
9. Augustus multa nova opera __________ [< marmor] exstrūxit in locō veterum domuum quae ē __________ aedificātae erant.
10. Itaque hīs verbīs __________ est [= glōriōsē dīxit]: "Marmoream relinquō urbem quam __________ [< later] accēpī."
11. In __________ Augustī ossa prīncipis servantur.
12. In campō Mārtiō sitae sunt __________ [= balnea pūblica] quae __________ Agrippae appellantur.

13. In thermīs Rōmānī lavantur atque __________ [= eōdem locō] corpora __________ natandō, currendō, luctandō.
14. Aquae __________ veterrimus, quī ab Appiō Claudiō in urbem __________ est, habet __________ [< longus] prope XII mīlium passuum.
15. Prope Rōmam sunt longī aquae ductūs __________ [< arcus].
16. In __________ servantur librī.

statua
superāre
thermae
ulcīscī
ultor
vovēre

Exercitium 10

Exemplum:

Caesar Cūriam aedificandam cūrāvit = Caesar cūrāvit ut Cūria aedificārētur.

acc + gerundīvum + cūrāre

1. Pompēius cūrāvit ut theātrum aedificārētur = ...
2. Caesar cūrāvit ut Circus Māximus renovārētur = ...
3. Appius Claudius Caecus cūrāvit ut via Appia mūnīrētur = ...
4. Augustus cūrāvit ut aedēs collāpsae reficerentur = ...
5. Caesar cūrāvit ut novum forum fieret = ...
6. Post incendium necesse est cūrāre ut nova domus aedificētur = ...
7. Sacerdōtum negōtium est cūrāre ut sacrificia fīant = ...

Exercitium 11

1. Cūr 'Rōstra' vocātur locus ex quō ōrātōrēs verba faciunt? ...
2. Quid est rōstrum nāvis? ...
3. Quis fuit Cicerō? ...
4. Quandō clauditur aedēs Iānī? ...
5. Quandō Iānus tertium clausus est? ...
6. Estne quadrāta aedēs Vestae? ...
7. Quid significat ignis Vestae semper ārdēns? ...
8. Quid est officium virginum Vestālium? ...
9. Quis habitat in Rēgiā? ...
10. Pontifex māximus quis est? ...
11. Quid aedificātum est eō locō quō corpus Caesaris cremātum erat? ...
12. Ubi est aerārium populī Rōmānī? ...
13. Quī sunt Castor et Pollūx? ...
14. Quandō aedēs Concordiae aedificāta esse dīcitur? ...
15. Quid appellātur carcer Rōmānus subterrāneus? ...
16. Quot statuae in porticū deōrum stant? ...
17. Quid est forum Boārium? ...
18. Cui deō in ārā Māximā sacrificia fīunt? ...
19. Ubi est Circus Māximus? ...
20. Ubi C. Iūlius Caesar necātus est? ...
21. Cūr Venus ā Iūliō Caesare 'genetrīx' vocābātur? ...
22. Quōmodo Octāviānus necem Caesaris ultus est? ...
23. Brūtō et Cassiō victīs quod templum aedificāvit? ...
24. Quālem urbem Augustus sē relinquere glōriātus est? ...
25. Ubi servantur ossa Augustī? ...
26. Quārē Rōmānī in thermās eunt? ...
27. Unde et quōmodo aqua in thermās dēdūcitur? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 264–370

absūmere
adimere
aereus
candēlābrum
collocāre
dēlēre
flamma
incendere
inīre
īnsānus
laurus
magnitūdō
morbus
orīgō
pōns
praeclārus
probāre
splendidus
stāgnum
tuba
vestibulum

Exercitum 12

1. Ex incendiō altae ______________ surgunt.
2. Cum māximum incendium Rōmam ______________ [= cōnsūmeret], Nerō scaenam ______________ [= intrāvit], ut incendium Trōiae caneret.
3. Tyrannus ille ______________ [↔ mente sānus] ipse urbem ______________ [= accendisse] putātur.
4. Post Rōmae incendium Nerō sibi domum ______________ [< splendēre] aedificāvit, quae 'domus aurea' appellāta est.
5. In ______________, id est in locō clausō ante iānuam, ingēns statua ______________ [< aes] Nerōnis ______________ [= locāta] erat.
6. Vespasiānus, quī opus Nerōnis nōn ______________ [< probus], domum auream dēstrūxit et in locō ______________ [= lacūs] amphitheātrum aedificāvit.
7. Titus Iūdaeōs vīcit, urbem et templum eōrum ______________ [= perdidit] et rēs sacrās iīs ______________ [↔ dedit].
8. __________ dīcitur rāmus et folia quibus imperātor triumphāns ōrnātur.
9. __________ est mala valētūdō.
10. __________ est magna lucerna quā domus illūstrātur.
11. Cantū ______________ mīlitēs ante proelium convocantur.
12. Hadriānus ______________ Aelium in Tiberī fēcit.
13. Vergilius scrīpsit carmen __________ [= clārissimum] cui titulus est *Aenēis*.
14. Urbs Rōma ā parvā ______________ [< orīrī] ad mīrābilem ______________ [< magnus] crēvit.

abl et acc temporis
quandō? *abl*
quamdiū? *acc*

Exercitium 13

1. Circus Flāminius ann____ ducentēsim____ vīcēsim____ [CCXX] ante Chrīstum nātum exstrūctus est ā C. Flāminiō, quī e____dem tempor____ viam Flāminiam mūniendam cūrāvit.
2. Vergilius Īd____ Octōbr____ nātus est ann____ septuāgēsim____ [LXX] ante Chrīstum nātum et ūn____ et quīnquāgintā ann____ vīxit.
3. Senātus in templum Iovis Statōris convēnit e____ di____ qu____ Cicerō ōrātiōnem prīmam in Catilīnam habuit.
4. Caesar novem ann____ in Galliā bellum gessit.
5. Caesar necātus est Īd____ Mārti____ quārt____ ann____ postquam Pompēium vīcit.
6. Octāviānus ūndēvīgintī ann____ nātus dux exercitūs fuit.
7. Nerva ann____ tantum et quattuor mēns____ imperāvit.
8. Cum exercitus prīm____ lūc____ profectus magnīs itineribus di____ noct____que prōcēderet, mīlitibus pauc____ hōr____ noct____ dormīre licuit.

Exercitium 14

Dīvide hōs versūs in pedēs dactylōs et spondēōs appositīs notīs (— ∪∪ | — —):

1. *Iūnō |Vesta Mi|nerva Ce|rēs Dī|āna Ve|nus Mārs*
   — — — ∪ ∪
   Mercuri us Iovi' Neptū nus Vul cānus⌒A pollō.
2. *Hīc⌒ubi nunc Rō ma'st⌒or bis capu t⌒arbor⌒e t⌒herbae*
   et pau cae pecu dēs et casa rāra fu it.
3. *Iuppite r⌒arce su ā cum tōtum spectat⌒i n⌒orbem*
   nīl nisi Rōmā num quod tue ātur⌒ha bet.

Exercitium 15

1. Cūr Nerō urbem incendisse putābātur? ...
2. Quid ēgit Nerō post incendium Rōmae? ...
3. Quid aedificātum est in locō domūs aureae? ...
4. Quae templa Vespasiānus aedificāvit? ...
5. Quam gentem Titus in Oriente vīcit et quam urbem dēlēvit? ...
6. Quās rēs sacrās Titus Iūdaeīs adēmit? ...
7. Ubi situs est arcus Titī? ...
8. Quid est stadium? ...
9. Columna Trāiānī ubi locāta est? ...
10. Quae sunt māxima Hadriānī opera? ...
11. Quis post Hadriānum imperium accēpit? ...
12. Quid Ovidius poēta Rōmam appellat? ...
13. Quis est dux Trōiānus ā quō populus Rōmānus orīginem trahit? ...
14. Quis poēta carmen praeclārum dē Aenēā scrīpsit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 16

Syllabae acūtae sunt quae vōce māiōre seu clāriōre leguntur quam cēterae.
In vocābulīs bīnārum syllabārum syllaba prior acūta est.
In plērīsque vocābulīs longiōribus acūta est syllaba paenultima; sīn paenultima in vōcālem brevem dēsinit, syllaba antepaenultima est acūta.
In hīs vocābulīs dūc līneam [__] sub syllabam acūtam!

(syllaba) paen-ultima (< paene ultima) = secunda ā fīne
ante-paen-ultima = tertia ā fīne

1. e-rant	13. ap-pā-rē-re	25. pon-ti-fex	37. tri-um-phus
2. va-lē	14. trī-gin-tā	26. mū-nī-tus	38. cōn-se-quī
3. fe-rōx	15. a-mī-cus	27. pri-us-quam	39. cōn-se-qui-tur
4. in-gēns	16. pū-bli-cus	28. iu-ven-tūs	40. sa-lū-tā-tus
5. pa-lūs	17. im-pe-ri-um	29. sa-cer-dōs	41. sa-lū-tāns
6. pa-lū-dis	18. cir-cum-da-re	30. cōn-sti-tu-it	42. in-tel-le-git
7. si-mi-lis	19. in-ter-fi-cit	31. īn-sti-tu-e-re	43. in-tel-lēx-it
8. ser-vī-lis	20. in-ter-fec-tus	32. Nep-tū-nus	44. re-fer-re
9. an-tī-qua	21. se-nā-tor	33. ge-ne-trīx	45. re-ci-pe-re
10. Au-gus-tus	22. se-nā-tō-rēs	34. the-ā-trum	46. re-ci-pit
11. con-ve-nit	23. in-te-gra	35. il-lī-us	47. du-o-de-cim
12. con-vē-nit	24. ce-ler-ri-mus	36. in-te-ri-or	48. du-cen-tī

Exercitium 17

Datur singulāris alicuius cāsūs. Dā plūrālem eiusdem cāsūs!
Exemplum: abl sg rēge bonō, *pl* rēgibus bonīs.

sing > plūr

1. *acc sg* servum fīdum, *pl* ...
2. *nōm/acc sg* opus difficile, *pl* ...
3. *abl sg* diē longō, *pl* ...
4. *dat sg* bēstiae ferae, *pl* ...
5. *nōm sg* magna pars, *pl* ...
6. *acc sg* collem altum, *pl* ...
7. *dat sg* meae sorōrī, *pl* ...
8. *gen sg* mīlitis fortis, *pl* ...
9. *abl sg* litterā Graecā, *pl* ...
10. *dat/abl sg* virō sapientī, *pl* ...
11. *nōm sg* hostis superbus, *pl* ...
12. *abl sg* vōce clārā , *pl* ...
13. *abl sg* versū brevī, *pl* ...
14. *acc sg* nautam Rōmānum, *pl* ...
15. *acc sg* currum novum, *pl* ...
16. *gen sg* passūs, *pl* ...

Exercitium 18

1. adimere, ad______isse, ad______um esse
2. augēre, ______isse, ______um esse
3. collābī, col______um esse
4. cōnstituere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
5. dēlēre, ______isse, ______um esse
6. dēstruere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
7. expellere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
8. exstinguere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
9. exstruere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
10. incendere, in______isse, in______um esse
11. operīre, ______isse, ______um esse
12. orīrī, ______um esse
13. praeficere, prae______isse, prae______um esse
14. reficere, re______isse, re______um esse
15. restituere, re______isse, re______um esse
16. tegere, ______isse, ______um esse
17. ulcīscī, ______um esse
18. vēnīre, ______isse
19. vovēre, ______isse, ______um esse

prae-ficiō -iunt
re-ficiō -iunt
vēn-eō -eunt

CAPITVLVM TRICESIMVM SEPTIMVM

Cap. XXXVII

Lēctiō I

amplectī
anguis
arvum
āvehere
benignus
clipeus
conclāmāre
cōnfugere
contingere
corripere
cūra
cūstōs
dēcurrere
dēmittere
discumbere
diūturnus
dolus
explicāre
fabricāre
fēstus
frōns frondis
fūnis
immolāre
īnsānia
īnspicere
iūstitia

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–88

Exercitium 1

1. Rēx Sāturnus māximā ____________ [< iūstus] fuit; ____________ [< rēx] eius erat tempus beātum.
2. Sāturnālia dīcuntur diēs ____________ mense Decembrī quibus servī cum dominīs ____________ [= accumbunt].
3. Faunus Euandrō ____________ [= fugientī] ____________ colenda dedit.
4. Fīlius rēgis Latīnī in prīmā ____________ [< iuvenis] mortuus est.
5. In Italiā pāx ____________ [< diū] erat, cum Trōia ā Graecīs capta est.
6. Graecī hōc ____________ ūsī sunt: equum ligneum ____________ [< faber] et mīlitibus complēvērunt.
7. Minerva dea Trōiānīs ____________ erat [= bene volēbat].
8. Trōiānī, cum Graecōs ____________ [↔ advectōs] esse putārent, sine ____________ exiērunt et ____________ [= magnitūdinem] equī mīrābantur.
9. Lāocoōn ā summā arce ____________ cīvēs monuit nē dōnum illud ____________ ā Graecīs īnfīdīs acciperent.
10. Hasta quam Lāocoōn in equum ligneum mīsit nōn ____________ ad mīlitēs ____________ [= latentēs], sed in ____________ [= lignō dūrō] stetit.
11. Paulō post duo ____________ terribilēs Lāocoontem, dum ad āram taurum ____________, petunt.
12. Anguēs corpus eius ____________ [= complectuntur] neque is sē ____________ [↔ implicāre] potest.
13. Simul anguēs duōs fīliōs eius ____________ [= rapiunt] et membra eōrum ____________ [= mollia, invalida] edunt.
14. Inde sub ____________ [= scūtum rotundum] Minervae ____________ [= fugiunt], ubi nēmō eōs ____________ [= tangere] audet.

15. Trōiānī __________ [= subitō timōre] perturbātī __________ [= simul clāmant] 'dōnum Graecōrum in arcem Minervae dūcendum esse.'
16. Tanta erat __________ [< īnsānus] Trōiānōrum ut equum ligneum in urbem traherent, dum templa __________ [= foliīs] exōrnant.
17. Etsī __________ [= ex interiōre parte] arma __________ [< sonus] audiunt, nēmō partem equī interiōrem __________ cōnātus est.
18. Cassandra fātum Trōiae __________ nec quisquam eī crēdēbat.
19. Plūrimīs Trōiānīs ille diēs __________ [= summus, ultimus] fuit.
20. Equō __________ [= apertō] Graecī per __________ __________ ad terram lāpsī sunt.
21. Urbis __________ [> cūstōdīre] occīdērunt et portās patefēcērunt.
22. __________ est īnstrūmentum bellī quō mūrī dēstruuntur.
23. Catilīna arma __________ [< scelus] contrā patriam cēpit.

iuventūs
māchina
mōlēs
occultus
patefacere
pavor
penetrāre
penitus
praedīcere
profugus
rēgnum
rōbur
scelerātus
sonāre
suprēmus
suspectus
tener

Exercitium 2

Exempla: Dominus: "Dāvus vocandus est. Vocā Dāvum!"
Dominus 'Dāvum vocandum esse' dīcit = Dominus Dāvum vocā<u>rī</u> iubet.

1. Gubernātor 'mercēs ēiciendās esse' dīxit = Gubernātor ..... iussit.
2. Dominus 'servum improbum pūniendum esse' dīcit = ...
3. Rēx 'Daedalum in labyrinthum dūcendum esse' dīxit = ...
4. Caesar dīxit 'novam Cūriam aedificandam esse' = ...
5. Augustus 'Iānum tertium claudendum esse' dīxit = ...
6. Trōiānī dīxērunt 'equum in arce locandum esse' = ...
7. Aliī 'eum in mare prōiciendum aut ūrendum esse' dīxērunt = ...
8. Aliī 'interiōrem equī partem īnspiciendam esse' dīxērunt = ...

acc + *īnf pass* + iubēre

-ndum esse dīcit
= *-<u>(r)ī iubet</u>*

Exercitium 3

1. Incolae Italiae prīmī quī fuērunt? ...
2. Quālis rēx fuit Sāturnus? ...
3. Quid Sāturnālibus fierī solet? ...
4. Unde vēnit Euander et quid eī dedit Faunus? ...
5. Latīnō rēgī quot līberī erant? ...
6. Quō dolō Graecī ūsī sunt ut Trōiam caperent? ...
7. Ubi Trōiānī equum ligneum invēnērunt? ...
8. Omnēsne eum in urbem dūcendum esse cēnsēbant? ...
9. Quid Lāocoōn cīvēs suōs monuit? ...
10. Quid eī accidit cum equum hastā percussisset? ...
11. Hoc videntēs quid dīxērunt Trōiānī? ...
12. Quōmodo equus ligneus in urbem tractus est? ...
13. Quae fuit Cassandra et quid ēgit? ...
14. Quid factum est cum sōl occidisset? ...
15. Quōmodo cēterī Graecī urbem intrāvērunt? ...

Lēctiō II

aedēs *pl*
āmēns
barba
coma
concēdere
concidere
conicere
crīnis
culmen
dēfēnsor
dēfīgere
dominārī
egēre
ēlābī
ērigere
flagrāre
gemere
gemitus
haerēre
incitāre
īnfīrmus
inūtilis
laeva
moritūrus
nātus
nēquīquam
pandere
pavidus
quondam
resonāre
ruere
sacra
somnium
speciēs
stringere
tēlum
trabs
trucīdāre
turris
ululātus
undique
vādere
vinculum

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 89–180

Exercitium 4

1. Hector, quī Aenēae in somnīs appāruit, ______ et ______ [= capillōs] cruentōs gerēbat.
2. Ille graviter ______ Aenēam monuit ut ex urbe ______ [= ārdentī] fugeret:
3. *"Heu, fuge,* ______ *deā, tēque hīs" ait "ēripe flammīs! Hostis habet mūrōs.* ______ *altō ā* ______ *Trōia."*
4. Hōc ______ [< somnus] turbātus Aenēās ______ [= sine mente] gladium ______ [= ēdūxit] et iuvenēs ad pugnam ______.
5. Sacerdōs Apollinis ______ [= rēs sacrās] tenēns vix ex ______ [= pīlīs/sagittīs] Graecōrum ______ est [= effūgit].
6. "... *Incēnsā Danaī* ______ [= dominī sunt] *in urbe"* inquit magnō cum ______ [< gemere].
7. Iuvenēs audācēs ______ [*part fut* < morī] in hostēs ______ [= eunt].
8. Cassandra crīnibus ______ ā templō Minervae trahēbātur, nec manūs, quae ______ tenēbantur, ad caelum ______ [= tollere] potuit.
9. Trōiānī, cum hanc ______ ferre nōn possent, ______ [= ex omnibus partibus] in mediōs hostēs ______ [= sē praecipitābant].
10. Apud ______ [= domum] Priamī ācerrimē pugnābātur.
11. Culminibus domōrum dēstrūctīs Trōiānī laterēs ______que in hostēs ______ [< con- + iaciēbant].
12. Magnum ātrium ______ [< ululāre] fēminārum ______.
13. Tandem frāctīs cardinibus forēs ______ [= collābuntur].
14. Graecī in ātrium penetrantēs ______ [= eōs quī dēfendunt] ______ [= crūdēliter occīdunt].
15. In manū senis ______ [↔ fīrmī] tēlum ______ est.
16. Hecuba, quae cum fīliābus ______ [= territīs] circum āram sedēbat, "Iam nōn tēlīs ______" inquit, "sed auxiliō deōrum. *Hūc tandem* ______*! Haec āra tuēbitur omnēs"*
17. Tēlum Priamī ______ [= frūstrā] in clipeō Pyrrhī ______ [= fīxum est].
18. Ille ______ [= sinistrā] ______ [= crīnem] rēgis prehendit et dextrā gladium in latere eius ______.
19. Priamus ______ [= ōlim] rēx fuit multārum gentium.
20. ______ est aedificium altē ēminēns.

Exercitium 5

Exemplum:

Dum Ariadna dormit/Cum Ariadna dormīret, Thēseus abiit = Ariadnā dormiente Thēseus abiit.

abl abs cum part praes = dum + *praes ind* / cum + *imperf coni*

1. Dum Latīnus in Italiā rēgnat, Trōia ā Graecīs capta est = ...
2. Dum puerī puellaeque canunt, equus ligneus in urbem tractus est = ...
3. Dum Trōiānī dormiunt, Graecī ex equō ligneō exiērunt = ...
4. Cum hominēs perterritī clāmārent, Aenēās excitātus est = ...
5. Dum Priamus spectat, fīlius eius trucīdātus est = ...
6. Cum Venus dūceret, Aenēās salvus domum rediit = ...
7. Dum Nerō imperat, incendium Rōmae ortum est = ...
8. Dum multī plaudunt, victōria nūntiātur = ...

Exercitiium 6

Exempla:

Cum hostēs victī essent/Postquam hostēs victī sunt, imperātor triumphāvit = Hostibus victīs imperātor triumphāvit.

Augustus, cum Antōnium vīcisset/postquam Antōnium vīcit, Iānum clausit = Antōniō victō Augustus Iānum clausit.

abl abs cum part perf = postquam + *perf ind* / cum + *plūsquamperf coni*

1. Cum rēx Tarquinius expulsus esset, duo cōnsulēs ēlēctī sunt = ...
2. Caesar, cum multās domūs prīvātās dēstrūxisset, novum forum fēcit = ...
3. Postquam Titus mortuus est, Domitiānus imperāvit = ...
4. Cum equus ligneus in lītore collocātus esset, Trōiānī exiērunt = ...
5. Lāocoōn, cum equum hastā percussisset, ab anguibus necātus est = ...
6. Postquam rēx Priamus occīsus est, Aenēās domum rediit = ...
7. Cum nox iam cōnsūmpta esset, Aenēās ad sociōs revertit = ...
8. Thēseus, cum Ariadnam Naxī relīquisset, in patriam rediit = ...
9. Postquam lucernae accēnsae sunt, dominus librum poscit = ...
10. Postquam ālās cōnfēcit, Daedalus cum fīliō suō ēvolāvit = ...
11. Cum ēiectae essent mercēs, nāvis servāta est = ...

Exercitium 7

1. Cuius fīlius erat Aenēās? ...
2. Quid Hector Aenēam monuit? ...
3. Quōmodo Aenēās ē somnō excitātus est? ...
4. Quid Panthūs Aenēae dē fortūnā patriae interrogantī respondit? ...
5. Quid Aenēās iuvenēs Trōiānōs hortātus est? ...
6. Quid Cassandrae accidit? ...
7. Ubi ācerrimē pugnābātur? ...
8. Quōmodo Trōiānī in aedibus Priamī inclūsī sē dēfendēbant? ...
9. Quōmodo Aenēās in rēgiam penetrāvit? ...
10. Quid ibi agēbant fēminae? ...
11. Frāctīs rēgiae foribus quid ēvēnit? ...
12. Num rēx Priamus quiētē hostēs exspectābat? ...
13. Quid dīxit Hecuba cum marītum senem arma capere vīdit? ...
14. Ubi interfectus est Polītēs? ...
15. Quōmodo periit Priamus? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 181–285

Exercitium 8

participium praesentis

1. *Quidquid id est, timeō Danaōs – et dōna* ________ [= cum... ferunt].
2. Anguēs oculīs ________ [= quī ārdent] Trōiānōs prōspiciunt.
3. Nēmō Cassandrae rēs futūrās ________ [= cum... praedīceret] crēdēbat.
4. Hector graviter ________ [= dum... gemit] Aenēam monuit ut ex urbe ________ [= quae flagrābat] fugeret.
5. Graecīs undique ________ [= quī... prōcurrēbant] Trōiānī vī et armīs resistēbant.
6. Laterēs trabēsque in hostēs mūrōs ________ [= quī... ascendēbant] coniciēbant.
7. Pyrrhus senem ________ et in sanguine fīliī ________ [= dum tremit et... lābitur] ad āram occīdit.
8. Coniūnx pedēs virī ________ [= quī abit] complectitur.
9. Pius Aenēās patrem ________ et fīlium manū ________ [= dum... portat et... dūcit] domō ēgressus est.
10. Creūsa marītum ________ [= quī aberrābat] sequī nōn potuit.
11. Uxor virō ________ [= quī stupēbat] appāruit et "... *valē!* ..." inquit.
12. *Haec ubi dicta dedit,* ________ *et multa* ________ *dīcere* [(virum) quī lacrimābat et multa volēbat dīcere] *dēseruit* ...
13. Aenēās frūstrā imāginem eius ________ [= quae effugiēbat] amplectī cōnātus est.

Exercitium 9

alloquī
aura
commovēre
comprehendere
cōnferre
dūdum
efferre
famulus
fragor
fulgēre
horror
īnstaurāre
inultus
lūmen
micāre
nepōs (*bis*)
obtruncāre
onus
pariter
patrius
perfundere
pius
prōdigium
quā
quīn etiam
recūsāre
rēgius
repetere
respicere
restinguere

1. Rēgem ________ [= trucīdātum] vidēns Aenēās ________ [< horrēre] ________ est.
2. Pater Anchīsēs domō fugere ________ [= nōluit], etsī fīlius et parvus ________ [= fīlius fīliī] eī suāsērunt ut sēcum fugeret.
3. Aenēās: "Sine tē hinc pedem ________ [= hinc ēgredī] nōlō. *Reddite mē Danaīs! Sinite* ________ [= renovāta] ________ *proelia! Numquam omnēs hodiē moriēmur* ________*!*"
4. Tum mīrābile ________ vīsum est: ________ [= lūx] ārdēns in Iūlī capite appāruit.
5. Dum parentēs ignem ________ [= exstinguunt], ā laevā ________ [= tonitrus fit] magnō ________ [= strepitū] et simul stēlla ________ [= subitō splendēns] caelum percurrit.
6. Anchīsēs manūs ad caelum ________ [= extendit] et deōs ________: *"Iam iam nūlla mora est, sequor et* ________ [= ubi] *dūcitis adsum, dī* ________ [< pater]*! Servāte domum, servāte* ________*!*"
7. Aenēās patrem ex urbe portāvit, nec fīliō ________ id ________ grave fuit.
8. ________ [= servōs] iussit extrā urbem ad ________ [= parvum collem] convenīre.
9. Aenēās per tenebrās prōcēdēns ________ [= aequē] patrī ac fīliō timēbat.
10. Quī ________ [= nūper] tēlīs hostium nōn ________ [= permovēbātur] iam omnī ________ [= ventō levī] et omnī sonō terrēbātur.
11. ________ [= ubi prīmum] clipeōs et gladiōs ________ [= fulgentēs] vīdit, ē nōtā viā discessit nec ad uxōrem suam ________ [↔ prōspexit].

12. Extrā urbem multōs ____________ invēnit, sed cum uxōrem deesse vidēret, domum patriam ____________; ____________ etiam rēgiam Priamī revīsit.
13. Hūc Graecī dīvitiās Trōiae ____________ [= in eundem locum ferēbant].
14. Creūsa eī terram ____________ [= fertilem] et ____________ [< rēx] coniugem prōmīsit, sed prius eī per ____________ [= ingentia] maria nāvigandum erat.
15. Aenēās manum Creūsae ____________ [= prehendere] cōnātus est.

revīsere
socius
tendere
tonāre
tumulus
ūber
ubi (+ *perf*)
vāstus

Exercitium 10

ablātīvus sēparātīvus (< *sēparāre* ↔ iungere)

1. Rōmānī hostēs moen____ prohibuērunt.
2. Brūtus populum Rōmānum rēgn____ līberāvit.
3. Incendiō Rōmae magna pars urbis dom____ vacua facta est.
4. Iuppiter, arc____ su____ cum tōtum spectat in orbem, nīl nisi Rōmānum quod tueātur habet.
5. "Heu, fuge, nāte deā, tēque h____" ait "ēripe flamm____!"
6. "Crēditis āvectōs hostēs? aut ūlla putātis dōna carēre dol____ Danaum? ..."
7. "Iam nōn tēl____ egēmus, sed auxili____ deōrum."
8. Anchīsēs loc____ sē movēre recūsāvit.

Exercitium 11

1. Quōs Aenēās domī dēseruerat? ...
2. Quid Venus Aenēae fīliō suō suāsit et quid prōmīsit? ...
3. Quid respondit Anchīsēs cum Aenēās eum rogāret ut sēcum fugeret? ...
4. Num Aenēās patrem senem domī relinquere voluit? ...
5. Quod prōdigium effēcit ut Anchīsēs fīlium suum comitārētur? ...
6. Quō Aenēās famulōs convenīre iussit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Aenēās nē pater senex fatīgārētur? ...
8. Quam ob rem ē nōtā viā discessit? ...
9. Cūr Aenēās in urbem revertit? ...
10. Quālem domum suam invēnit? ...
11. Quid vīdit apud rēgiam Priamī? ...
12. Quid factum est cum Aenēās uxōrem suam quaereret? ...
13. Quid Creūsa Aenēae prōmīsit? ...
14. Quō Aenēās sine coniuge rediit? ...
15. Quōs ibi invēnit? ...
16. Quārē tot hominēs eō convēnerant? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 12

Quod genus (m/f/n)?
Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl/voc)? Uter numerus (sg/pl)?
Exemplum: flūmen n: flūminis gen sg, flūmina nōm/acc pl.

1. urbs ___: urbis ______ ______, urbe ______ ______, urbium ______ ______.
2. mōns ___: montem ______ ______, montibus ______/______ ______.
3. annus ___: annōs ______ ______, annī ______ ______ aut ______ ______.
4. scelus ___: scelus ______/______ ______, scelerum ______ ______.
5. via ___: viā ______ ______, viās ______ ______, viārum ______ ______.
6. nauta ___: nautae ______/______ ______ aut ______ ______, nautīs ______/______ ______.
7. templum ___: templō ______/______ ______, templī ______ ______, templa ______/______ ______.

8. rēx ____: rēgī ______ ______, rēge ______ ______, rēgēs ______/______ ______.
9. portus ____: portūs ______ ______ aut ______/______ ______.
10. porta ____: portās ______ ______, portīs ______/______ ______.
11. tempus ____: temporī ______ ______, temporibus ______/______ ______.
12. amīcus ____: amīcō ______/______ ______, amīce ______ ______.
13. rēs ____: reī ______/______ ______, rēs ______ ______
aut ______/______ ______.
14. avis ____: avī ______ ______, ave ______ ______, avēs ______/______ ______.
15. carmen ____: carmine ______ ______, carmina ______/______ ______.
16. manus ____: manū ______ ______, manum ______ ______,
manuum ______ ______.
17. collum ____: collī ______ ______, colla ______/______ ______,
collīs ______/______ ______.
18. collis ____: collis ______/______ ______, collī ______ ______,
collēs ______/______ ______.

Exercitium 13

gen → nōm

Datur genetīvus. Dā nōminātīvum!
Exemplum: gen corporis, *nōm* corpus

1. *gen* mortis, *nōm* ______
2. *gen* pontis, *nōm* ______
3. *gen* flōris, *nōm* ______
4. *gen* equitis, *nōm* ______
5. *gen* portūs, *nōm* ______
6. *gen* cornūs, *nōm* ______
7. *gen* pecoris, *nōm* ______
8. *gen* capitis, *nōm* ______
9. *gen* lectī, *nōm* ______
10. *gen* tēctī, *nōm* ______
11. *gen* agrī, *nōm* ______
12. *gen* theātrī, *nōm* ______
13. *gen* aeris, *nōm* ______
14. *gen* iūris, *nōm* ______
15. *gen* bovis, *nōm* ______
16. *gen* itineris, *nōm* ______
17. *gen* senis, *nōm* ______
18. *gen* hiemis, *nōm* ______
19. *gen* maris, *nōm* ______
20. *gen* faciēī, *nōm* ______
21. *gen* operae, *nōm* ______
22. *gen* operis, *nōm* ______
23. *gen* aedis, *nōm* ______
24. *gen* sēdis, *nōm* ______
25. *gen* rēgis, *nōm* ______
26. *gen* pontificis, *nōm* ______
27. *gen* arcis, *nōm* ______
28. *gen* prīncipis, *nōm* ______
29. *gen* virtūtis, *nōm* ______
30. *gen* palūdis, *nōm* ______
31. *gen* flūminis, *nōm* ______
32. *gen* orīginis, *nōm* ______
33. *gen* līberōrum, *nōm* ______
34. *gen* thermārum, *nōm* ______
35. *gen* castrōrum, *nōm* ______
36. *gen* moenium, *nōm* ______

Exercitium 14

1. attingere, at______isse, at______um esse
2. complēre, com______isse, com______um esse
3. cōnferre, con______isse, col______um esse
4. conicere, con______isse, con______um esse (con-iciō -iunt)
5. cōnsistere, cōn______isse
6. contingere, con______isse, con______um esse
7. corripere, cor______isse, cor______um esse (cor-ripiō -iunt)
8. ēgredī, ē______um esse (ē-gredior -iuntur)
9. ērigere, ē______isse, ē______um esse
10. haerēre, ______isse
11. occidere, oc______isse
12. pandere, ______isse, ______um esse
13. perfundere, per______isse, per______um esse

14. recēdere, re______isse
15. respicere, re______isse
16. revīsere, re______isse
17. sonāre, ______isse
18. stringere, ______isse, ______um esse
19. stāre, ______isse
20. suādēre, ______isse
21. tonāre, ______isse
22. vādere, ______isse

re-spiciō -iunt

CAPITVLVM DVODEQVADRAGESIMVM

Cap. XXXVIII

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–74

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Post Faunum Latīnus rēgnāvit. Quī [: is] bonus rēx fuit.

1. Latīnus fīliam habēbat iam mātūra virō. ______ multī virī petēbant.
2. Euander profugus in Italiam vēnit. ______ rēx Faunus arva colenda dedit.
3. Aenēae dormientī Hector appāruit. ______ eum hortātus est ut fugeret.
4. Cassandra in vinculīs trahēbātur. ______ speciem cīvēs ferre nōn poterant.
5. Rēx Priamus senex arma cēpit. ______ cum coniūnx eius vidēret, eī suāsit ut ad āram cōnfugeret.
6. Rēx tēlum in Pyrrhum coniēcit. ______ Pyrrhus “Nunc morere!” inquit.
7. Subitō stēlla per caelum lābitur. ______ cum post montem Īdam occidisset, Anchīsēs deōs alloquitur.
8. Aenēās tēla hostium cōnspexit. ______ rē perturbātus ē nōtā viā discessit.
9. Aenēās ‘Creūsam’ vocābat. ______ cum diū fēcisset, uxor virō appāruit.
10. Extrā urbem Aenēās multōs sociōs invēnit. ______ omnēs posterō diē sēcum trāns montēs dūxit.
11. Aenēās deōs precātus est. ______ factō patrem certiōrem fēcit.

... Quī...
... Quae...
... Quod...

Exercitium 2

1. Rēx Thrāciae Polydōrum, quem Priamus ad eum mīserat cum magnō aurī ______, obtruncāvit et aurō ______ est.
2. Itaque Trōiānī profugī novam urbem in Thrāciā ______ nōluērunt.
3. ______ [= celeriter] Thrāciam relīquērunt et in altum ______ sunt.
4. Dēlī Apollō Trōiānīs et ______ eōrum novam terram prōmīsit.
5. In Crētā, cum nāvēs in lītus ______ [↔ dēductae] essent, foeda ______ [= morbus multōrum] eōs afficere coepit.
6. Simul sōl flagrāns agrōs ______ [= tam valdē] ______ [= igne siccābat] ut nūllās frūgēs ferre possent.
7. Hīc dī Penātēs ______ [= nocte] Aenēae vīsī sunt ante lectum ______ et eum monēre ut aliam ______ in terrā ______ [↔ propinquā] peteret nēve in Crētā ______ [= sēdem caperet].
8. Aenēās ______ [= stupēns factus] ______ [= patrem] suum dē eā rē ______ fēcit.
9. Nāvēs rūrsus vāstum ______ [= mare] percurrēbant, cum ______ [= nūbēs] ______ [< repente] caelum operuit.
10. Tempestāte ortā gubernātor cursum nōn tenuit, cum diem noctemque ______ nōn posset.
11. Nec sōl ______ [↔ noctū] nec stēllae noctū vidēbantur!

adeō
adstāre
aequor
certiōrem facere
citō
condere
cōnsīdere
curvus
dēferre
discernere
interdiū
linquere
longinquus
nimbus
noctū
parēns
pestilentia
pondus
posterī
potīrī
prōvehere
quoad
repentīnus
sacrificāre
sēdēs
stupefacere
subdūcere

torrēre
totidem
tumidus
unda
volucris

12. Trēs diēs et __________ [: item trēs] noctēs nāvēs caecae errābant, __________ quārtō diē ad īnsulās Strophadēs __________ sunt.
13. Synōnyma: arcuātus et __________, turgidus et __________, avis et __________, parvus flūctus et __________, sacrificium facere et __________, relinquere et __________.

Exercitium 3

Perfectum indicātīvī verbī dēpōnentis.

1. Graecī dolō __________ sunt [< ūtī].
2. Octāviānus necem Caesaris __________ est [< ulcīscī].
3. Augustus 'sē urbem marmoream relinquere' __________ est [< glōriārī].
4. Graecī in īnsulam propinquam __________ sunt [< proficīscī].
5. Anguēs Lāocoontem __________ sunt [< complectī]; ita ille Minervae supplicium __________ est [< patī].
6. Graecī per fūnem dēmissum ad terram __________ sunt [< lābī].
7. Pugna ācris ante templum __________ est [< orīrī].
8. Anchīsēs manūs ad caelum tendēns deōs __________ est [< alloquī].
9. Aenēās cum patre et fīliō domō __________ est [< ēgredī].
10. Polydōrō interfectō rēx Thrāciae aurō __________ est [< potīrī].
11. Apollō Trōiānīs novam terram __________ est [< pollicērī].
12. Penātēs Aenēam sīc __________ sunt [< cōnsōlārī]: "Nōs quī tē per mare __________ sumus [< sequī] posterīs tuīs imperium dabimus."

Exercitium 4

1. Quid Trōiānī profugī fēcērunt hieme? ...
2. Quandō nāvēs dēdūxērunt et profectī sunt? ...
3. Quō prīmum nāvigāvērunt? ...
4. Cūr in Thrāciā novam urbem condere nōluērunt? ...
5. Quid fēcerat rēx Thrāciae, ut aurō Priamī potīrētur? ...
6. Cui deō sacra est īnsula Dēlos? ...
7. Quid Apollō Trōiānīs et posterīs eōrum pollicitus est? ...
8. Quid prohibuit nē Trōiānī in Crētā cōnsīderent? ...
9. Quōs Aenēās noctū in somnīs ante lectum adstāre vīdit? ...
10. Quam sēdem dī Penātēs Aenēam quaerere iussērunt? ...
11. Cui Aenēās dicta Penātium rettulit? ...
12. Quid ēvēnit in mediō marī Īoniō? ...
13. Cūr gubernātor nec sōlem nec stēllās aspicere poterat? ...
14. Quō nāvēs quārtō diē dēlātae sunt? ...
15. Harpȳiae quae sunt? ...
16. In īnsulā Leucadiā quid fēcit Aenēās ad templum Apollinis? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 75–147

sē
sibi
suus -a -um

Exercitium 5

1. Augustus: "Urbem marmoream relinqu____." Augustus dīxit '____ urbem marmoream relinqu____.'
2. Nerō: "Quasi homō tandem habitāre coep____!" Nerō dīxit '____ quasi homin____ tandem habitāre coep____!'
3. Lāocoōn: "Time____ Danaōs..." Lāocoōn dīxit '____ Danaōs tim____'/ 'Danaōs ā ____ tim____.'
4. Aenēās: "Patrem meum portābō, nec mihi grave erit hoc onus." Aenēās dīxit '____ patrem ________ port________ ________, nec ________ grave ________ [= futūrum esse] id onus.'

5. Aenēās: "Fīlium meum mēcum dūcam." Aenēās dīxit '____ fīlium ________ ____cum duct________ ________.'
6. Aenēās: "Ubi est uxor mea? cūr mē nōn sequitur?" Aenēās interrogāvit 'ubi ________ uxor ____? cūr ____ nōn sequ________?'
7. Andromachē: "Dīc mihi: Hector meus ubi est?" Andromachē Aenēam ōrāvit ut ________ dīc________ ubi Hector ________ ________.
8. Andromachē: "Ego et Helenus in Ēpīrum abductī sumus; posteā vērō Helenus Chāoniā potītus est et mē uxōrem dūxit." Andromachē nārrāvit '____ et Helen____ in Ēpīrum abduct____ ________; posteā vērō Helen____ Chāoniā potīt____ ________ et ____ uxōrem dūx____.'
9. Aenēās: "Quae perīcula mihi vītanda sunt?" Aenēās ab Helenō quaesīvit 'quae perīcula ________ vītanda ________?'
10. Aenēās: "Dī immortālēs! Servāte mē et sociōs meōs!" Aenēās ōrat ut dī immortālēs ____ et sociōs ________ serv________.

Exercitium 6

1. Quod dē Andromachē nārrātur ____________ est [= vix crēdī potest].
2. Helenus Chāoniā, parte Ēpīrī ____________ [< extrā], potītus esse et Andromachēn, ____________ Hectoris, uxōrem dūxisse nārrātur.
3. Andromachē in ____________ [= silvā sacrā] sacrificābat et ____________ Hectoris invocābat.
4. ________ [= ut prīmum] Aenēam ____________ [= recognōvit], ____________ [= territa] ____________ [< pallēscere], quia eum mortuum esse ____________ [= arbitrābātur].
5. Dum Andromachē fortūnam suam nārrat et dē ____________ [< cadere] Aenēae quaerit, Helenus vēnit et Aenēam ad cēnam ____________ [= vocāvit].
6. Helenus, postquam ____________ [= bovēs iuvenēs] immolāvit, Aenēam dē perīculīs quae ā fretō Siculō nautīs impendent certiōrem fēcit.
7. Scylla ex ____________ obscūrō nāvēs in saxa trahit, et Charybdis nāvēs in ____________ [= vorāginem] mergit.
8. ____________ [= melius est] tōtam Siciliam ____________ quam mōnstra illa terribilia ____________ [= cognōscere quālia sint].
9. Helenus ____________ erat, quī dīvīnō modō rēs futūrās praedīcere poterat.
10. Cum Trōiānī inde ____________ essent [= discessissent], post sōlis ____________ [< occidere] in lītus exiērunt.
11. Mediā nocte profectī, cum iam ____________ rubēret, Italiae lītus cōnspexērunt.
12. Anchīsēs ____________ vīnō implēvit atque deōs sīc invocāvit: *"Dī maris et terrae tempestātumque* ____________!"
13. Trōiānī in terrā illā Graecōrum ____________ [< mora] nōluērunt.

agnōscere
antrum
aurōra
circumīre
cāsus
dīgredī
experīrī
exterrēre
extrēmus
gurges
incrēdibilis
invītāre
iuvencus
lūcus
Mānēs
morārī
occāsus
pallēscere
patera
potēns
praestāre
rērī
ut (+ perf)
vidua
vātēs

Exercitium 7

1. Cuius uxor fuerat Andromachē? ...
2. Trōiā captā quis Andromachēn et Helenum in Ēpīrum abdūxerat? ...
3. Ā quō Pyrrhus interfectus est? ...
4. Quō rēgnō Helenus potītus est et quam uxōrem dūxit? ..
5. Quid Andromachē agēbat in lūcō extrā urbem? ...
6. Quid Andromachē ab Aenēā quaesīvit? ...
7. Quōmodo Helenus Aenēam sociōsque eius recēpit? ...
8. Quid Aenēās Helenum interrogāvit? ...
9. Quid Helenus dē fretō Siculō nārrāvit? ...
10. Quid Trōiānīs profugīs suāsit? ...

11. Quod dōnum Ascanius accēpit ab Andromachē? ...
12. Mediā nocte profectī quid Trōiānī prīmā lūce cōnspexērunt? ...
13. Quōmodo Anchīsēs Italiam salūtāvit? ...
14. Cūr Trōiānī in eā regiōne Italiae morārī nōluērunt? ...
15. Cui deae sacrificāvērunt antequam ad Siciliam profectī sunt? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 148–213

Exercitium 8

cum *inversum* (*in-vertere* = ōrdinem inter sē mūtāre)

Exemplum: Cum nautae haec falsa nārrārent, Arīōn repente intrāvit = Nautae haec falsa nārrābant, cum Arīōn repente intrāvit.

1. Cum omnēs dēspērārent, subitō prōdigium visum est = Omnēs .....
2. Cum iam portīs appropinquārent, Anchīsēs exclāmat... = ...
3. Cum Aenēās dormīret, Hector eī appāruit = ...
4. Cum Aenēās diū uxōrem vocāvisset, imāgō Creūsae eī appāruit = ...
5. Cum Trōiānī iam arva nova colerent, pestilentia eōs afficere coepit = ...
6. Cum iam aurōra rubēret, procul humilēs collēs appāruērunt = ...
7. Cum vix haec dīxisset, Polyphēmum vīdērunt = ...

Exercitium 9

acūtus
cavus
concurrere
cōnfectus
cōnferre sē
contremēscere
ēdere
egomet
ēmittere
flētus
fūmus
genitor
horribilis
incīdere
incitāre
īnfandus
īnfōrmis
lapis
nīmīrum
ortus
quīcumque
scopulus
sepelīre
sepulcrum
supplex
terror
trepidus
vescī

1. Ā fretō Siculō audiēbātur fragor ____________ [< horrēre] quem ____________ flūctibus pulsātī ____________ [< ē + dabant].
2. "____________ [= scīlicet] haec est illa Charybdis" inquit Anchīsēs.
3. Ex monte Aetnā ____________ āter et flammae in caelum surgunt.
4. Nōnnumquam ____________ [= parva saxa] cum māximō fragōre ex monte interiōre ____________.
5. Ante sōlis ____________ [< orīrī] vir fame ____________ exiit ē silvīs.
6. Ad lītus sē ____________ cum ____________ [< flēre] precibusque.
7. ____________ [= ōrāns] manūs ad Trōiānōs extendit et "Hinc tollite mē" inquit, "in quās____________ terrās mē abdūcite!"
8. Vir Graecus, cum ____________ [< terrēre] eius cessisset, nārrāre coepit dē mōnstrō ____________ [= horrendō] quī carne hūmānō ____________.
9. "Ego________ [= ego ipse]" inquit "vīdī eum duōs sociōs meōs dēvorāre!"
10. Graecī hastam ____________ in Cyclōpis oculō ūnō et sōlō dēfīxērunt.
11. Trōiānī ____________ [= pavidī] Polyphēmum caecum accēdere vīdērunt, *mōnstrum horrendum,* ____________, *ingēns, cui lūmen adēmptum!*
12. Fūnēs ____________ [= secuērunt] et nāvēs rēmīs ____________ [= citō ēgērunt].
13. Clāmōre Polyphēmī ____________ [= valdē tremuit] terra et mōns ____________ [= penitus vacuus] resonuit.
14. Cēterī Cyclōpēs ____________ [= in eundem locum cucurrērunt].
15. In Siciliā ____________ [= pater] Aenēae mortuus est et in monte Eryce ____________.
16. ____________ Anchīsae situm est in monte Eryce.

Exercitium 10

1. Cūr Trōiānī per fretum Siculum nōn nāvigāvērunt? ...
2. Quō deinde advectī sunt? ...
3. Cūr Trōiānī perterritī in silvīs latuērunt?
4. Quid ex monte Aetnā ēmittitur? ...
5. Quī vir ex silvīs prōcessit? ...
6. Cūr ille exterritus restitit? ...
7. Quid Anchīsēs virum ignōtum interrogāvit? ...

8. Quid vir Graecus respondit?
9. Quōmodo Ulixēs necem sociōrum suōrum ultus erat? ...
10. Ūnō oculō perditō nōnne Polyphēmus alterō oculō vidēre poterat? ...
11. Quid Trōiānī Polyphēmum agere vīdērunt? ..
12. Quid fēcērunt Trōiānī, ut quam celerrimē fugerent? ...
13. Ā quō benignē receptī sunt in Siciliā? ...
14. Quem Aenēās in monte Eryce sepelīvit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 11

hic haec hoc

Prōnōmen dēmōnstrātīvum hic haec hoc.

		singulāris			*plūrālis*		
		m	*f*	*n*	*m*	*f*	*n*
1.	*nōm*	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____
2.	*acc*	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____
3.	*gen*	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____
4.	*dat*	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____
5.	*abl*	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____	h_____

6. H_____ modō dēclīnātur h_____ prōnōmen.
7. Dēclīnātiō h_____ prōnominis haud facilis est.
8. H_____ prōnomina *hic, iste, ille* appelllantur 'dēmōnstrātīva'.
9. H_____ prōnominibus dēmōnstrantur rēs et hominēs.
10. Dēclīnātiō h_____ prōnōminum bene discenda est.
11. H_____ libellō titulus est EXERCITIA LATINA.
12. H_____ libellus multa exercitia continet.
13. H_____ pāgina exercitium habet de h_____ prōnōmine: *hic haec hoc.*
14. Exercitia quae h_____ libellō continentur discipulīs solvenda sunt.
15. Quī h_____ libellum legit et h_____ exercitia solvit grammaticam Latīnam discit.

Exercitium 12

-et -ētur: *praes ind? praes coni? fut?*

Quod tempus? futūrumne (fut) an praesēns indicātīvī (praes ind) an praesēns coniūnctīvī (praes coni)?

Exempla: neget: *praes coni*; auget: *praes ind*; leget: *fut.*

1. dolet: ________; colet ________; ambulet ________.
2. scrībet: ________; habet: ________; turbet ________.
3. movet: ________; vīvet: ________; servet: ________.
4. gaudet: ________; claudet: ________; laudet: ________.
5. vocet: ________; docet: ________; dūcet: ________.
6. manet: ________; canet: ________; cēnet: ________.
7. amet: ________; timet: ________; sūmet: ________.
8. aget: ________; neget: ________; auget: ________.
9. pāret: ________; ōret: ________; curret: ________.
10. portet: ________; patet: ________; mittet: ________.
11. iaciet: ________; cruciet: ________; sciet ________.
12. nūntiet: ________; sentiet: ________; rapiet: ________.
13. fatētur: ________; ūtētur: ________; mūtētur: ________.
14. fruētur: ________; tuētur: ________; statuētur: ________.

Exercitium 13

dī-gredior -iuntur

1. agnōscere, ________isse
2. concurrere, con________isse
3. condere, con_____isse, con________um esse
4. contremēscere, con________isse
5. dīgredī, dī________um esse
6. ēdere, ē________isse, ē________um esse
7. efferre, ex________isse, ē________um esse
8. excēdere, ex________isse
9. incīdere, in________isse, in________um esse
10. linquere, ________isse, ________um esse
11. pallēscere, ________isse
12. prōcēdere, prō________isse
13. resistere, re________isse
14. sentīre, ________isse, ________um esse
15. sepelīre, ________isse, ________um esse
16. torrēre, ________isse, ________um esse

Cap. XXXIX

CAPITVLVM VNDEQVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō I

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–65

abripere
arcēre
bellicōsus
colligere
crēber
disicere
dispellere
ferīre
impellere
iūdicium
iūdicāre
memor
mōlēs
nāre
pontus
rēgīna
rigēre
scēptrum
sēdāre
sinus
tridēns
vadum
vertex
volvere

Exercitium 1

1. Iūnō, deōrum ________ [*f* < rēx], īrāta erat ob ________ Paridis, quī Venerem deam pulcherrimam esse ________ [= cēnsuerat].
2. Huius reī ________ [= reminīscēns] Iūnō ā Latiō ________ [= prohibēbat] Trōiānōs, quī novam urbem condere cupiēbant.
3. *Tantae ________ erat Rōmānam condere gentem!*
4. Iūnō Aeolum, rēgem ventōrum, rogāvit ut classem Trōiānōrum submergeret aut ________ [= in variās partēs iaceret].
5. Simul atque Aeolus montem hastā ________ [= pulsāvit], ventī mare turbant et magnōs flūctūs ad lītora ________ [= circumagunt]
6. Per caelum obscūrum ________ [= frequentia] fulgura micant.
7. Membra frīgentia ________ [= flectī nōn possunt].
8. Aliae nāvēs in saxa perīculōsa ________ [< ab + rapiuntur], aliae ab altō in ________ [↔ altum] feruntur.
9. Ūna nāvis ingentī flūctū ________ [= pulsātur] et in ________ [= vorāginem] mergitur.
10. *Appārent rārī ________* [= natantēs] *in gurgite vāstō.*
11. Neptūnus vērō flūctūs turbidōs ________ [↔ turbāvit] et nūbēs ________ [= in variās partēs pepulit].
12. Aenēas septem nāvēs ________ [↔ sparsit] in ________ [= lītus curvum], ubi īnsula portum efficit inter duōs scopulōs.
13. ________ [< trēs + dēns] est ________ Neptūnī, cui imperium ________ [= maris] datum est.
14. Rōmulus fuit rēx ________ [= bellī studiōsus].

Exercitium 2

1. Quī pecūni_____ cupit est _________ pecūni_____.
2. Quī patri_____ amat _________ patri_____ est.
3. Quī vi_____ ignōrat vi_____ _________ est.
4. Quī litter_____ studet _________ litter_____ est.
5. Pōculum vīn_____ implētur; iam pōculum _________ est vīn_____.
6. Neptūnus mar_____ imperāre potest; is deus mar_____ _________ est.
7. "Dī mar_____ et terr_____ tempestāt_____que _________!"
8. Iūnō Paridis iūdici_____ meminerat. Paridis iūdici_____ _________ Iūnō Trōiānōs persequēbātur.

adi + gen
amāns
cupidus
ignārus
memor
plēnus
potēns
studiōsus

Exercitium 3

1. Quam urbem Iūnō ante omnēs dīligēbat? ...
2. Quamobrem Trōiānōs ōderat Iūnō? ...
3. Quam deam Paris pulcherrimam esse iūdicāverat? ...
4. Cūr Minerva Graecōrum classem disiēcerat? ...
5. Quōmodo Iūnō classem Trōiānōrum disiēcit? ...
6. Quis est Aeolus et quid est officium eius? ...
7. Cūr Aenēās optāvit ut prō patriā pugnāns occidisset? ...
8. Cūr nāvēs nec vēlīs nec rēmīs agī poterant? ...
9. Trēs nāvēs quō tempestāte abreptae et aliae trēs quō lātae sunt? ...
10. Quid factum est ante ipsīus Aenēae oculōs? ...
11. Cui datum est imperium maris? ...
12. Cum mare tantā tempestāte miscērī vidēret, quid fēcit Neptūnus? ...
13. Quō vectae sunt nāvēs quae ex tempestāte supererant? ...
14. Quid fēcērunt Trōānī ē nāvibus ēgressī? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 66–156

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

Dā contrāria!

Exemplum: Omnēs loquuntur: nēmō tacet.

1. Multī dormiunt: _________ _________.
2. Vīta urbāna mihi molesta est: Vīta _________ mihi _________ est.
3. Servus numquam abest: Servus _________ _________.
4. Aestās est tempus calidum: _________ est tempus _________.
5. Calor vīneīs prōdest: _________ vīneīs _________.
6. Vesperī sōl occidit: _________ sōl _________.
7. Discipulus piger reprehenditur: Discipulus _________ _________.
8. Nōn omnēs dīvitēs beātī sunt: Nōn omnēs _________ _________ sunt.
9. Agricola in sōle labōrat: Agricola in _________ _________.
10. In montem ascende!: In _________ _________!
11. Aestāte nāvēs dēdūcuntur: _________ nāvēs _________.
12. Puppis est pars nāvis posterior: _________ est pars nāvis _________.
13. Puer versūs intellegit quia facilēs sunt: Puer versūs intellegit _________ _________ sunt.

animus
aper
appellere
cēlāre
cervus
clam
comitātus
-cumque, quī- quae-
decor
dēvenīre
discrīmen
dūrāre
ēlūdere
explōrāre
fēlīx
forsan
gestāre
gradī
honōs
hostia
impius
incūsāre
nebula
nūdāre
obviam
onerāre
ōrae
patefacere
praeda
quīcumque
resurgere
simulāre
tendere
thēsaurus
vēnārī
vōsmet

ablātīvus līmitātiōnis
< līmitāre = fīnīre, fīnēs statuere (significātiōnis)

Exercitium 5

1. Aenēās septem ________ ē magnō grege sagittīs occīdit.
2. Hanc ________ sociīs suīs dīvīsit, quōs sīc cōnsōlātus est:
3. *"Ō sociī! ... Revocāte* ________ [↔ timōrem] *maestumque timōrem mittite!* ________ [= forsitan] *et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit!*
4. *Per variōs cāsūs, per tot* ________ [= perīcula] *rērum* ________ [= īmus] *in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās ostendunt: illīc fās rēgna* ________ *Trōiae.*
5. ________ [< dūrus] *et* ________ *rēbus servāte secundīs!"*
6. Posterō diē Aenēās nova loca ________ [= īnspicere] cōnstituit.
7. Ūnō Achātē ________ [< comitārī] per silvam ________ [= ambulat].
8. Ibi Venus eī ________ iit [= occurrit], quae arcum et sagittās ________ [= gerēns] ________ [< similis] sē in silvā ________ [= ferās persequī].
9. Venus ab Aenēā quaesīvit 'an forte vīdisset sorōrem suam ________ [= porcum ferum] persequentem.'
10. Aenēās deam aliquam sē vidēre arbitrātus "Quae________ es" inquit, "sīs nōbīs ________ [= favēns] et doceās nōs quibus in ________ versēmur."
11. Prōmīsit 'sē multās ________ illī deae immolātūrum esse.'
12. Venus 'sē Karthāginiēnsem esse' dīxit, 'nec tālī ________ dignam.'
13. Pygmaliōn, rēx Tyrī, frātrem suum Sychaeum ________ [= occultē] necāvit et scelus suum diū ________ [= occultāvit].
14. In somnīs Sychaeus uxōrī suae Dīdōnī appāruit, pectus suum vulnerātum ________ [< nūdus] et scelus rēgis ________ [↔ cēlāvit].
15. Sychaeus mortuus uxōrī veterēs ________ aurī et argentī mōnstrāvit eīque suāsit ut nāvēs aurō ________ [< onus] et ex patriā excēderet.
16. Dīdō cum cīvibus quī rēgem ________ [↔ pium] ōderant ad ōram Āfricae ________ [= pervēnit], ubi novam urbem condidit.
17. Aenēās nārrāvit 'sē tempestāte ad ōram Libyae ________ esse.'
18. Postrēmō, cum dea dīvīnō ________ [< decēre] fulgēret, Aenēās mātrem suam agnōvit eamque ________ [= accūsāvit]: "Ō māter crūdēlis! Quid fīlium tuum ________ [= fallis ac dērīdēs]?"
19. ________ est nūbēs quae terram operit.

Exercitium 6

Exemplum: Quīntus pede et bracchiō aeger est.

1. Iūnō Aeolō Nympham fōrm____ pulcherrimam uxōrem prōmīsit.
2. Nerō ment____ sānus nōn erat.
3. Vulcānus alter____ ped____ claudus est.
4. Hostēs numer____ superiōrēs fuērunt.
5. Paucae nāvēs, numer____ septem, ē tempestāte servātae sunt.
6. In labyrinthō vīvēbat terribile mōnstrum nōmin____ Mīnōtaurus.
7. Via Appia aliās viās longitūdin____ superat
8. Frāter mē aetāt____ māior est.
9. Nūlla dea Venerī pār est pulchritūdin____.
10. Me____ sententi____ Vergilius et Ovidius ingeni____ comparandī nōn sunt.

Exercitium 7

1. Quid Aenēās ē scopulō prōspiciēns vīdit? ...
2. Quot cervōs occīdit? ...
3. Quibus illam praedam partītus est? ...
4. Quōmodo Trōiānī vīrēs et animum restituērunt? ...
5. Quis Aenēae in silvā obviam iit? ...
6. Cūr Aenēās mātrem suam nōn agnōvit? ...
7. Quid deam interrogāvit? ...
8. Unde Dīdō in Āfricam vēnerat? ...
9. Cūr illa Tyrō fūgit? ...
10. Quōmodo Dīdō scelus Pygmaliōnis cognōvit? ...
11. Unde Dīdō magnum aurī pondus quaesīvit? ...
12. Quō Tyriī profugī vēnērunt? ...
13. Quid Aenēās deae nārrāvit? ...
14. Quid Venus Aenēae nūntiāvit? ...
15. Quōmodo Aenēās mātrem suam agnōvit? ...
16. Cūr nēmō Aenēam et Achātēn vidēre poterat? ...
17. Quō Venus sē contulit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 157–234

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 8

ut/nē + *coni*

1. Hector in somnīs Aenēam monuit ______ deōs Penātēs cap______ atque ex urbe incēnsā fug______.
2. Aenēās arma cēpit, ______ patriam dēfend______.
3. Aenēās iuvenēs hortātur ______ sē arm______ et strictīs gladiīs in mediōs hostēs sē praecipit______.
4. Venus Aenēae suāsit ______ celeriter domum ad suōs fug______.
5. Fīlius et nepōs Anchīsae suādent ______ omnēs suōs sēcum perd______.
6. Multī Trōiānī eō convēnerant, ______ cum Aenēā proficīsc______.
7. Helenus Aenēam dissuāsit ______ per fretum Siculum nāvigā______.
8. Iūnō rēgem Aeolum ōrāvit ______ classem Aenēae disic______.
9. Posterō diē Aenēās exiit, ______ nova loca explōrā______.
10. Sychaeus in somnīs uxōrī suāsit ______ ex patriā excēd______.
11. Īlioneus: "Tē ōrāmus ______ nōs ab ōrīs Āfricae arce______. Nōn vēnimus, ______ praedam faci______. ... Hoc tantum ōrāmus ______ nōbīs lic______ classem subdūcere et nāvēs frāctās reficere."
12. Venus Aenēam nebulā circumfūdit, ______ quis eum cernere pos______.
13. Penātēs Aenēam monuērunt ______ longum fugae labōrem recūsā______: "Tū longum fugae labōrem ______ recūsāv______ [= nōlī recūsāre]!"
14. Andromachē dubitābat an Aenēās vīveret, sed ille eam hortātus est ______ dubitā______: "Vīvō equidem. ______ dubitāv______ [= nōlī dubitāre]!"

Exercitium 9

1. Aenēās et Achātēs collem ____________ [= ascendunt] quī urbī Karthāginī ____________.
2. Aenēas admīrātur ____________ [< industrius] cīvium, quī novīs aedificiīs ____________ [↔ culmina] locant.
3. "Ō ____________ [= fēlīcēs], *quōrum iam moenia surgunt*" inquit Aenēās, tum urbem intrat et singula opera ____________ [= īnspicit].
4. In novō templō imāginēs bellī Trōiānī ____________ erant.
5. Aenēās, cum in imāginibus Graecōs et Trōiānōs ____________ [= bellum gerentēs] vidēret, lacrimīs vultum ____________.

addūcere
Auster
bellāre
caterva
compellere
fortūnātus
fundāmentum
genus
imminēre

incēdere
industria
īnstāre
lūstrāre
obtūnsus
ōrdīrī
paenitēre
perfundere
pingere
saltem
scandere
solium
statuere
superbia

6. Trōiānōs vīdit cēdentēs, cum Achillēs currū ________ [= premeret].
7. Hīc Dīdō rēgīna ad templum ________ [= prōcessit] magnā iuvenum ________ [= multitūdine] comitāta, atque in ________ altō cōnsēdit.
8. Subitō Aenēās quōsdam sociōs suōs ________ [↔ abdūcī] vīdit.
9. Īlioneus rēgīnae nārrāvit 'Trōiānōs ________ [= Notō] disiectōs ad ōrās Āfricae ________ [↔ dispulsōs] esse.'
10. Tum Dīdō sīc ________ est [= loquī coepit]:
"Quis ________ [= gentem] *Aeneadum, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem?...*
Nōn ________ [↔ acūta] *adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī."*
11. *"Urbem quam* ________ [= cōnstituō] *vestra est. Subdūcite nāvēs!"*
12. Trōiānī, sī in Italiam īre nōn licēret, in Siciliam ________ redīre cupiēbant.
13. Aenēās: "Mē nōn ________ miserō Graecō auxilium tulisse."
14. Tanta erat ________ [< superbus] Nerōnis ut domum auream sibi aedificāverit.

Exercitium 10

1. Quid Aenēās et Achātēs mīrābantur ex colle dēspicientēs? ...
2. Num quis eōs urbem intrantēs vīdit? ...
3. Quae imāginēs in templō Iūnōnis pictae erant? ...
4. Quamobrem Aenēās magnum gemitum dedit? ...
5. Quālis erat Dīdō rēgīna ad templum incēdēns? ...
6. Ubi Dīdō cōnsēdit et quid agēbat? ...
7. Quī hominēs ad rēgīnam adductī sunt? ...
8. Quid Īlioneus Dīdōnem ōrāvit? ...
9. Quid Īlioneus dē sē et sociīs suīs nārrāvit? ....
10. Num cāsus Trōiae Dīdōnī ignōtum erat? ...
11. Quid Dīdō Trōiānīs pollicita est? ...
12. Hoc audientēs quid Aenēās et Achātēs cupiēbant? ...

Lēctiō IV

abolēre
apparāre
conticēscere
cōram
dapēs
error
faciēs
fax
fūnus
gignere
īnscius
īnsidiae
intentus
lībāre
ministra
obstupēscere
paulātim
pendēre
praemittere
purpura
quiēs

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 235–316

Exercitium 11

1. Aenēās: "Ō rēgīna! Dum ________ [= stēllae] in caelum surgent, semper honōs tuus manēbit!"
2. Dīdō, cum Aenēam ________ [= praesentem] aspiceret, ________ [= stupēns facta est].
3. Dīdō: "Tūne ille Aenēās quam Anchīsēs et Venus ________?
Quārē agite, ō, tēctīs, iuvenēs, ________ [= subīte] *nostrīs!...*
Nōn ignāra malī miserīs ________ [= auxilium ferre] *discō."*
4. In rēgiā suā Dīdō magnificum convīvium ________ [= parāvit].
5. ________ [= lectī] veste ________ et ________ Tyriā strātī sunt.
6. Aenēās Achātēn ________ [= ante mīsit], quī Ascanium arcesseret.
7. Venus cūrāvit ut Cupīdō, ________ [= fōrmā] mūtātā, prō Ascaniō venīret.
8. Centum ministrī et totidem ________ [*f*] convīvīs ________ [= cibum] et vīnum apposuērunt.
9. Lucernae quae dē tēctō ________ et ________ ārdentēs triclīnium illūstrābant.
10. Dīdō ________ [= nesciēns] Cupīdinem in gremium accēpit.
11. Cupīdō ________ [↔ subitō] marītum mortuum ē memoriā Dīdōnis ________ [= dēlēre] coepit et novum amōrem accendere ________ [= cōnātus est].

12. Dīdō, postquam Iovem precāta est, vīnum in mēnsam ________.
13. Omnēs ________ [= loquī dēsiērunt] atque ________ [= attentī] Aenēam audīvērunt nārrantem ______ [= quōmodo] Trōia ________ [= dolō] Graecōrum capta atque incēnsa esset.
14. Cum ________ [< errāre] suōs et ________ patris [= patrem sepultum esse] in Siciliā nārrāvisset, tandem ________ [= somnō] sē dedit.

sīdus
succēdere
succurrere
temptāre
torus
ut *adv*
vestis picta

Exercitium 12

Exemplum:
(Dominus) servum tacēre iubet/iussit = servus tacēre iubētur/iussus est.

acc +*inf* + iubet/iussit = *nōm* +*inf* + iubētur /iussus est

1. (Rēgīna) Tyriōs discumbere iubet = Tyri____ discumbere iub______.
2. (Rēx) Daedalum inclūdī iussit = Daedal____ inclūdī ______ ______.
3. (Cicerō) Catilīnam ex urbe ēgredī iubēbat = Catilīn____ ex urbe ēgredī iub ________.
4. (Caesar) Gallōs arma pōnere iussit = Gall____ arma pōnere ______ ______. Gallī arma posuērunt, ut iussī erant.

Exercitium 13

1. Cūr Aenēās deō similis ante Dīdōnem stābat? ...
2. Quam ob rem ille grātiās ēgit rēgīnae? ...
3. Quōmodo Dīdō Aenēam recēpit? ...
4. Quid ad cēterōs Trōiānōs missum est? ...
5. Quibus rēbus ōrnātum est triclīnium? ...
6. Quae mūnera Aenēās Dīdōnī darī iussit? ...
7. Quod cōnsilium Venus in animō versābat? ...
8. Cūr nēmō Cupīdinem prō Ascaniō venientem agnōvit? ...
9. In quō lectō accubuit rēgīna? ...
10. Quis in gremiō eius cōnsīdit? ...
11. Quid Cupīdō in gremiō Dīdōnis sedēns effēcit? ...
12. Quōmodo illūstrābātur triclīnium? ...
13. Quid Dīdō deōs precāta est? ...
14. Quōmodo Iōpās convīvās dēlectābat? ...
15. Quid Dīdō Aenēam rogāvit? ...
16. Num ille libenter cāsum Trōiae nārrāvit? ...
17. Ā quō factō fīnem nārrandī fēcit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 14

Utrum praesēns indicātīvī (ind) an coniūnctīvī (coni)?
Exemplum: claudat: *coni*; laudat: *ind*.

-at: *ind?* *coni?*

1. volat: ______; colat: ______
2. ēdūcat: ______; ēducat: ______
3. sentiat: ______; nūntiat: ______
4. nārrat: ______; currat: ______
5. cōgat: ______; rogat: ______
6. dōnat: ______; pōnat: ______
7. emat: ______; amat: ______
8. sacrificat: ______; perficiat: ______
9. occīdat: ______; trucīdat: ______
10. negat: ______; legat: ______
11. vertat: ______; certat: ______
12. canat: ______; cēnat: ______
13. cūrat: ______; ūrat: ______
14. vīvat: ______; servat: ______

-it
-unt -ere
-iunt -ere
-iunt -īre
-eunt -īre

Exercitium 15

Datur persōna 3 singulāris praesentis indicātīvī āctīvī (-it).
Dā persōnam 3 plūrālis (-unt/-iunt/-eunt) *et īnfīnītīvum praesentis* (-ere/-īre)!
Exemplum: venit, veniunt, venīre.

	pers 3 sing	*pers 3 plūr*	*īnf praes*
1.	plaudit	plaud_____	plaud_____
2.	audit	aud_____	aud_____
3.	pūnit	pūn_____	pūn_____
4.	pōnit	pōn_____	pōn_____
5.	alit	al_____	al_____
6.	salit	sal_____	sal_____
7.	tolllit	toll_____	toll_____
8.	mollit	moll_____	moll_____
9.	discit	disc_____	disc_____
10.	efficit	effic_____	effic_____
11.	gerit	ger_____	ger_____
12.	parit	par_____	par_____
13.	perit	per_____	per_____
14.	aperit	aper_____	aper_____
15.	redit	red_____	red_____
16.	reddit	redd_____	redd_____

Exercitium 16

1. accumbere, ac_______isse
2. appellere, ap_______isse, ap_______um esse
3. colligere, col_______isse, col_______um esse
4. compellere, com_______isse, com_______um esse
5. conticēscere, con_______isse
6. dīligere, dī_______isse, dī_______um esse
7. disicere, dis_______isse, dis_______um esse (dis-iciō -iunt)
8. dispellere, dis_______isse. dis_______um esse
9. ēlūdere, ē_______isse, ē_______um esse
10. gignere, _______isse, _______um esse
11. impellere, im_______isse, im_______um esse
12. incēdere, in_______isse
13. obstupēscere, ob_______isse
14. pingere, _______isse, _______um esse
15. restāre, re_______isse

Cap. XL

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō I

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–69

capra
cinis
concumbere
coniugium
cupīdō
dīlēctus
extemplō
fulmen
furere
grandō

Exercitium 1

1. Fēmina amōre flagrāns __________ somnum capere nōn potest.
2. Dīdō, cui certum erat nūllī virō __________ [< coniūnx] sē iungere, tamen amōrī Aenēae __________ [= resistere nōn potuit]."
3. Dīdō: "Nōn dubitō ________ ille deā nātus sit... Sed __________ [= utinam] Iuppiter mē __________ percutiat priusquam fidem fallō!"
4. Anna sorōrem suam __________ [= cāram] suāsit nē __________ [= grātō] amōrī repugnāret atque ut sacrificiīs ā dīs __________ peteret.
5. Ita animum sorōris amōre __________ [= incendere] temptat.

6. Mulier ____________ [= āmēns] flammā amōris ūritur.
7. Aenēae opēs suās ____________ [= glōriōsē ostendit] et, novō convīviō parātō, postquam Aenēās discessit, lectō eius relictō ____________.
8. Dum Dīdō et Aenēās in montibus vēnantur, ____________ [= statim] tonāre incipit atque imber ____________ mixtus ____________ [= sequitur].
9. Aenēās et Dīdō eandem ____________ [= idem antrum] petunt.
10. Fāma est mōnstrum volāns, cui tot ____________ [= vigilantēs] oculī sunt quot ____________ [= pennae] in corpore.
11. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenēam cum Dīdōne ____________ [= eīdem lectō in cubuisse] eōsque in ____________ vītam agere, turpī ____________ captōs!'
12. Neque vērō Dīdō fāmam ____________ [= cūrat].
13. ____________ ferae sunt bēstiae quae montēs arduōs ascendere possunt.
14. Ascanius ācrī equō cervōs ____________ [= praeter cervōs it] leōnem quaerēns.
15. Germānī sunt hostēs Rōmānōrum ____________ [= quī vincī nōn possunt].
16. ____________ est quod igne relinquitur.
17. Magna est ____________ [< potēns] deōrum.

incumbere
īnflammāre
īnsequī
invictus
luxus
ostentāre
placidus
placitus
plūma
potentia
praeterīre
quīn
respicit
spēlunca
succumbere
velim
venia
vigil

Exercitium 2

1. Nōn crēdō fābulam vēram esse = Dubitō ______ fābula vēra ______.
2. Crēdō fabulam vēram esse = Nōn dubitō _______ fābula vēra ______.
3. Nōn crēdō Neptūnum marī imperāre posse = Dubitō...
4. Crēdō Deum nōs servāvisse = Nōn dubitō....
5. Nōn crēdō Nerōnem urbem incendisse = Dubitō...
6. Crēdō gentem Iūliam ā Venere ortam esse = Nōn dubitō...
7. Dīdō: "Crēdō eum deā nātum esse" = "Nōn dubitō..."

dubitō num/an + *coni* = nōn crēdō + *acc* + *īnf*

nōn dubitō quīn +*coni* = crēdō + *acc* +*īnf*

Exercitia 3

1. Cūr Dīdō placidē dormīre nōn poterat? ...
2. Cui amōrem suum fassa est? ...
3. Cūr Dīdōnī certum erat nūllī virō nūbere? ...
4. Num Anna sorōrī suae suāsit ut novō amōrī repugnāret? ...
5. Quae gentēs Karthāginem cingunt? ...
6. Quārē Dīdō et Anna templa deōrum adeunt? ...
7. Quid Dīdō Aenēae ostentat? ...
8. Quārē novum convīvium Aenēae parat? ...
9. Quid facit postquam Aenēās dīgressus est? ...
10. Sōlusne Aenēās in montēs vēnātum iit? ...
11. Quās bēstiās Ascanius quaesīvit? ...
12. Cūr Dīdō et Aenēās in spēluncam dēvēnērunt? ...
13. Quae dea amantēs eō dūxit? ...
14. Quōmodo facta nova ā multīs hominibus cognōscuntur? ...
15. Quid tum fāma nārrābat dē Dīdōne et Aenēā? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 70–150

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

Exemplum: Rēgī Latīnō ūna fīlia erat = Rēx Latīnus ūnam fīliam habēbat.

nōm +*acc* + (habēre) = *dat* +*nōm* + (esse)

1. Trōiānīs classis XX nāvium erat = ...
2. Dīdō coniugem habēbat Sychaeum = ...
3. Īlioneus: "Rēx nōbīs erat Aenēās" = "....."
4. Aenēās vestem pretiōsam habēbat = ...
5. Erat illī ēnsis gemmīs fulgēns = ...

6. Aenēās in animō habēbat Dīdōnem dēserere = ...
7. Aenēās: "Tū mihi uxor nōn es" = "....."
8. Dīdō: "Sī saltem īnfantem dē tē habērem = "....."
9. Dīdō: "Nōn est tibi dīvīna parēns!" = "....."
10. Quot caelō stēllae, tot sunt tuae Rōmae puellae = ...
11. Fāma est mōnstrum quod tot oculōs, tot linguās, tot aurēs habet quot plūmās in corpore = ...

abrumpere
admonēre
admovēre
advocāre
ālātus
amictus
astrum
attonitus
aula
cōnūbium
cūnctārī
dēcēdere
dēferre
dēmēns
dissimulāre
ēvānēscere
excipere
famula
hībernus
īnfēnsus
mandāre
mandātum
merērī
miserērī
moribundus
nectere
nefās
obmūtēscere
omnīnō
ōrnāre
perfidus
poenās dare
praesentīre
querēlla
quī (sī quī...)
quotiēs
refellere
sponte
struere
subicere
suscipere
thalamus
tigris
ūber

Exercitium 5

1. Iuppiter, cum Aenēam Karthāgine morārī vidēret, "Quid ____________?" inquit, "Nāviget! Hoc est ____________ [= imperium] meum."
2. Mercurius ālās pedibus ____________ et pedibus ____________ [< āla] in Āfricam volat, ut mandātum Iovis ad Aenēam ____________.
3. Aenēās, quī ____________ [= palliō] pretiōsō indūtus erat, imperiō Iovis ____________ [= stupefactus] ____________ [= mūtus factus est].
4. Mandātō Iovis dēlātō, Mercurius ex oculīs Aenēae ____________.
5. Trōiānōs ____________ [= ad sē vocāvit] iīsque ____________ [= imperāvit] ut classem clam ____________ [= parātam facerent].
6. Rēgīna, quae id quod futūrum erat ____________, Aenēam sīc appellat:
7. "Spērāsne" inquit, "tē tantum ____________ [↔ fās] ____________ [= cēlāre] posse et ____________ tempore [= hieme] ex meā terrā clam ____________ [= excēdere]?"
8. Dīdō Aenēam ōrāvit ut suī ____________ [< miser] nēve sē hostibus ____________ [= inimīcissimīs] dēsereret.
9. Dīdō: "Sī saltem fīlium dē tē habērem, sī ______ [= aliquī] parvulus Aenēās in ____________ [= rēgiā] meā lūderet, nōn ____________ [= plānē] dēserta vidērer."
10. Aenēās nōn negāvit 'Dīdōnem bene ____________ esse [= meruisse] dē sē', sed negāvit 'sē eī ____________ [= coniugium] prōmīsisse.'
11. Aenēās: "Dēsine ____________ [< querī] tuīs mē incendere! Nōn meā ____________ [= voluntāte] Italiam petō."
12. Dīdō dicta Aenēae nōn ____________, sed dīcit 'eum ____________ datūrum esse [= pūnītum īrī]!'
13. Aenēās multa dīcere parāns ____________ [= dubiē morātur], sed Dīdō sermōnem ____________ et aufugit.
14. ____________ [= ancillae] rēgīnam collāpsam ____________ et in lectō pōnunt.
15. ____________ noctū surgunt ____________ [= sīdera], totiēs imāgō patris Aenēam ____________ [= monet].
16. Venus Aenēam ab armīs Graecōrum servāvit, ut posterī eius Rōmānī tōtum orbem sub lēgēs ____________ [< sub + iacerent].
17. Leō et ____________ sunt bēstiae ferae māximae.
18. Tigris nūtriēns ____________ ad pullōs suōs ____________, ut lac bibant.
19. Quī fidem fallit homō ____________ est.
20. *Synōnyma*: cubiculum coniugum et ____________; āmēns et ____________; moriēns et ____________; accipere et recipere et ____________.

Exercitium 6

1. Quārē Iuppiter Mercurium Karthāginem mīsit? ...
2. Quid Iuppiter Mercuriō mandāvit? ...
3. Quālem Mercurius Aenēam invēnit? ...
4. Quid Aenēās deī imperiō attonitus sē interrogābat? ...
5. Quid sociīs suīs mandāvit? ...
6. Quō annī tempore Trōiānī nāvigāre parābant? ...
7. Quōmodo Dīdō cōnsilia Aenēae cognōvit? ...
8. Quid Dīdō hospitem suum ōrāvit? ...
9. Quōs hostēs rēgīna timēbat? ...
10. Coniugēsne erant Aenēās et Dīdō? ...
11. Cūr Aenēās in Italiam proficīscī cupiēbat? ...
12. Quam grātiam Dīdō sibi referendam esse putābat? ...
13. Quid rēgīna sē spērāre dīxit? ...
14. Cūr Aenēās nihil ad haec respondit? ...
15. Quō famulae rēgīnam collāpsam ferunt? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 151–217

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 7

1. Lȳdia: "Ō, ________ beāta sum! ________ est Deī ergā mē amor!"
2. Dīdō: "________ hospes tēctīs nostrīs successit! ________ nōbilis, ________ fortis! ________ bella nārrābat!"
3. Hector in somnīs Aenēae appāruit, sed ________ erat, ________ mūtātus ab illō Hectore quī victor rediit!
4. Īcarus: "Ō, ________ parvae īnsulae in marī ingentī sunt!"
5. Anna: "________ erit potentia Poenōrum, ________ glōria tua, sī cum duce Trōiānōrum tē coniūnxeris!"
6. ________ dolōre Dīdō afficiēbātur! ________ gemitūs dabat!

quam...!
quantus...!
quantum...!
quālis...!
quot...!
quī quae quod...!

Exercitium 8

1. Aenēās amīcam suam dolentem ____________ [= cōnsōlārī] cupiēbat.
2. Trōiānī ____________ [= imperia] deōrum ____________ sunt [= perfēcērunt].
3. Dīdō supplex virum ____________ [= valdē ōrat] ut paulum morētur.
4. Aenēās nec flētū nec precibus movētur: fāta ____________ [= prohibent].
5. Tum īnfēlīx Dīdō morī cupit: ____________ eam vītae.
6. Dum sēcum rem ____________ [= dē rē cōgitat], multīs prōdigiīs et vātum ____________ [< praedīcere] terrētur.
7. Sorōrem rogat ut sub ____________ [= caelō apertō] ____________ ērigat et arma Aenēae et ____________ [= vestīmenta] lectumque ____________ [= coniugum] super impōnat.
8. "Ita" inquit "amōre virī et cūrīs ____________ [= līberārī] possum."
9. Anna īnscia iussa ____________ [= exsequitur].
10. Dīdō, cum ____________ [= imāginem] Aenēae super lectum posuisset, iūxtā ____________ [= āram] precābātur.
11. Intereā omnia ad ____________ [< discēdere] Trōiānōrum parāta erant.
12. Tum Aenēae in somnīs appāruit Mercurius ab ____________ [= summō āere] missus eumque monuit ut fugere ____________ [= properāret].
13. "Imperiō deī ____________ [= gaudentēs] pāreāmus!" inquit, et ēnse ē ____________ ēreptō fūnēs incīdit.
14. Māximō ____________ [= ārdentī studiō] Trōiānī nāvēs solvērunt et lītus dēseruērunt.
15. Rēs ____________ est quae facile mūtātur.

aethēr
altāria
ārdor
carīna
collūcēre
discessus
dīvum
effigiēs
exsequī
exsolvere
exuviae
fervēre
festīnāre
implōrāre
iugālis
iussum
mūtābilis
obstāre
ovāre
peragere
praeceps
praedictum
reputāre

rogus
sōlārī
taedēre
vāgīna

16. __________ est trabs nāvis īnfima.
17. *Synōnyma*: __________ īre et sē praecipitāre; __________ et lūcēre; __________ et ārdēre.

Exercitium 9

1. Quōmodo Trōiānī iussa deōrum exsequuntur? ...
2. Quid vīdit Dīdō ex summā arce prōspiciēns? ...
3. Num Aenēās precibus rēgīnae commōtus est? ...
4. Quid tum īnfēlīx Dīdō facere cōnstituit? ...
5. Quae prōdigia eam terrēbant? ...
6. Quid Dīdō sorōrem suam rogāvit? ...
7. Quās rēs super rogum pōnī iussit? ...
8. Num Anna cōnsilium sorōris intellēxit? ...
9. Ubi Dīdō deōs precābātur? ...
10. Noctū dum aliī dormiunt quid ēgit rēgīna? ...
11. Cūr Trōiānōs classe persequī nōluit? ...
12. Quī deus Aenēae in somnīs appāruit? ...
13. Quid Mercurius Trōiānōs facere iussit? ...
14. Quōmodo Aenēās fugam festīnāvit? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 218–299

Exercitium 10

genetīvus
1. meī nostrī
2. tuī vestrī
3. suī

miserērī, oblīvīscī, meminisse + *gen*
amor, memoria, imāgō + *gen*

Exempla:

Dīdō Aenēam ōrat ut suī misereātur: "Miserēre meī!" Aenēās: "Profectō tuī misereor, Dīdō." Aenēās Dīdōnis miserēbātur, sed tamen eam relīquit.

Hostēs: "Victī sumus. Miserēre nostrī, victor!" Victor: "Ego vestrī nōn misereor!" Victor hostium victōrum nōn miserētur.

1. Dīdō: "Nōlī me____ oblīvīscī!" Dīdō timet nē Aenēās su____ oblīvīscātur.
2. Aenēās: "Numquam tu____ oblīvīscar. Semper tu____ meminerō. Sed amor tu____ mē hīc tenēre nōn potest."
3. Nautae: "Miserēminī nostr____, pīrātae!" Pīrātae: "Nōs vestr____ nōn miserēmur." Pīrātae naut________ nōn miserentur.
4. Ariadna: "Sōla dēserta sum. Nēmō me____ miserētur!" Bacchus: "Equidem tu____ misereor, Ariadna. Ob amōrem tu____ tē hinc mēcum dūcam."
5. Dīdō: "Utinam īnfantem dē tē habērem, quī memoriam tu____ referret mihi!" Fīlius memoriam patr____ referre potest.
6. Syra: "Nōlō in speculō imāginem aspicere me____!"
7. Dīdō: *"Vīxī et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī et nunc magna me____ sub terrās ībit imāgō."*

Exercitium 11

advena
colōnus
cubīle
dēbellāre
exorīrī
fortitūdō
iaculum
illūdere
impōnere
īnsepultus
mementō!

1. Dīdō cum Aenēam abīre vidēret "________ [= ō], Iuppiter!" ait "Abībit __________ [< advenīre]?"
2. Dīdō intellegit Aenēam sibi __________ [= sē ēlūsisse].
3. Iūnōnem et Furiās __________ [*f* < ultor] invocat.
4. Precātur ut Aenēās in bellō cadat __________ [: sine fūnere] atque ut aliquī ultor __________ [= oriātur] quī Trōiānōs persequātur.
5. Oculōs __________ [< sanguis] volvēns rogum cōnscendit et nōtō __________ [= lectō, torō] incubuit.
6. __________ [= ultima] eius verba fuērunt: *"Sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!"*
7. In Siciliā, cum annus __________ ex fūnere Anchīsae, Aenēās lūdōs magnificōs apparāvit.

8. ____________ est pīlum quod procul iacitur.
9. Imperātor ____________ [< fortis] mīlitum laudat.
10. Vir quī patriam relinquit ut novam terram incolat ____________ dīcitur.
11. Hic liber ad ____________ [< ūtī] discipulōrum scrīptus est.
12. *Tū regere imperiō populōs, Rōmāne,* ____________ [< meminisse]!
Hae tibi erunt artēs: pācisque ____________ *mōrem,*
parcere subiectīs et ____________ *superbōs.*

novissimus
praeterīre
prō!
sanguineus
ultrīx
ūsus

Exercitium 12

Exemplum: Pudet eum ita fēcisse = Pudet eum factī suī.

1. Dīdō: "Taedet mē vīv______" = "Taedet mē vīt______."
2. Dīdōn______ vīv______ taedēbat = Dīdōn______ vīt______ taedēbat.
3. Mīlitēs Rōmānī fūgērunt! Mīlit______ Rōmān______ fūg______ pudet = Mīlit______ Rōmān______ fug______ su______ pudet.
4. Cōnsul iniūriam fēcit. Cōnsul______ paenitet iniūriam fēc______ = Cōnsul______ paenitet iniūri______ su______.
5. Discipulus prāvē scrīpsit (mendum fēcit). Discipul______ prāvē scrīps______ pudet; discipulus, qu______ mend______ su______ pudet, sē excūsat.
6. Fēmin______ Trōiān______ longē err______ taedēbat. Fēminae, qu______ long______ errōr______ taedēbat, nāvēs incendērunt.
7. Fēminae in Siciliā relictae sunt, etsī e______ male fēc______ paenitēbat = ... etsī e______ malefici______ su______ paenitēbat.

verba impersōnālia
pudet, taedet, paenitet
+ acc + īnf/gen

verbum im-persōnāle
= cui dēsunt persōnae praeter 3 sing, ut licet, oportet, pudet

Exercitium 13

1. Unde Dīdō prōspexit classem Trōiānōrum prōcēdentem? ...
2. Num quid fēcit ut nāvēs cursū prohibēret? ...
3. Quid rēgīna sē facere potuisse dīxit? ...
4. Quās deās Dīdō invocāvit? ...
5. Quod fātum optābat Aenēae? ...
6. Quid posterōs suōs Karthāginiēnsēs hortāta est? ...
7. Quid fēcit Dīdō postquam rogum ascendit? ...
8. Novissima verba eius quae fuērunt? ...
9. Quōmodo comitēs mortem rēgīnae lūxērunt? ...
10. Aenēās Karthāginem respiciēns quid vīdit? ...
11. Quō nāvēs Trōiānae inde vectae sunt? ...
12. Ā quō Trōiānī in Siciliā exceptī sunt? ...
13. Quid Aenēās in Siciliā apparāvit? ...
14. Cūr plēraeque fēminae Trōiānae in Siciliā relictae sunt? ...
15. Quō Aenēās inde profectus est? ...
16. Quō Sibylla vātēs eum dūxit? ...
17. Quid pater Anchīsēs fīliō suō ostendit apud Īnferōs? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 14

Dā imperātīvum et vocātīvum!

imperātīvus
vocātīvus

	Singulāris	*Plūrālis*
1.	Val___, m___ marīt___!	Val______, meī līberī!
2.	Heu fug___, nāt___ deā!	Fug______, Trōiānī!
3.	Tac___ et aud___, Sext___!	Tac______ et aud______, discipulī!
4.	Tū sequ___ mē, serv___!	Sequ______ mē, servī!
5.	Ag___! curr___, Mārc___!	Ag______, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēd___ nostrīs!
6.	Intu___ caelum, nauta!	Intu______ caelum, nautae!

7. Man___! nōl___ abīre, Iūl___!	Man_____! nōl_____ abīre, sociī!
8. Serv___ mē, Neptūn___!	Dī immortālēs, serv_____ nōs!
9. Part___ mēcum, Lūc___!	Part_____ praedam, mīlitēs!
10. Laet___, Tit___, m___ fīl___!	Laet_____, cīvēs meī!
11. *Fer* mihi vīnum, Dāv___!	Arma, virī, fer_____ arma!
12. *Dīc* quid cēnseās, Cornēl___!	Dīc_____ quid cēnseātis, amīcī!
13. Domin___! salvum mē *fac*!	Impetum fac_____, mīlitēs!
14. *Dūc* puerum hūc, Achāt___!	Subdūc_____ nāvēs, Trōiānī!
15. Aequō animō *es*, Aenē___!	Es_____ clēmentēs, victōrēs!

Exercitium 15

persōna: 1, 2, 3
numerus: sg, pl
tempus: praes, imperf, fut, perf, plūsqperf, fut perf
modus: ind, coni
genus: āct, pass, dēp

Quae persōna (1/2/3)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quod tempus (praes/imperf/fut/perf/plusqperf/fut perf)? uter modus (ind/coni)? quod genus (āct/pass/dēp)?

Exempla: dīcis *2 sg praes ind āct*; agerentur *3 pl imperf coni pass*.

1. (v. 2) flagrat ...
2. (v. 7) successit ...
3. (v. 8) nātus sit ...
4. (v. 10) nārrābat ...
5. (v. 12) potuī ...
6. (v. 14) agnōscō ...
7. (v. 15) velim ...
8. (v. 15) dēvoret ...
9. (v. 19) habeat ...
10. (v. 21) agēs ...
11. (v. 22) nōveris ...
12. (v. 24) dīmīsistī ...
13. (v. 24) repugnābis ...
14. (v. 25) cingant ...
15. (v. 27) minātur ...
16. (v. 27) reor ..
17. (v. 30) coniūnxeris ...
18. (v. 80) nāviget ...
19. (v. 91) morāris ...
20. (v. 96) agat ...
21. (v. 100) ōrnent, parent ...
22. (v. 109) ōrnās, properās ...
23. (v. 113) ōdērunt ...
24. (v. 115) exstīnxī ..
25. (v. 118) habērem ...
26. (v. 120) vidērer ...
27. (v. 125) loquar ...
28. (v. 133) vīdī ...
29. (v. 146) dabis ...
30. (v. 154) cōnferunt ...
31. (v. 156) afficiēbātur ...
32. (v. 158) vidēret ...
33. (v. 162) doceat ...
34. (v. 172) terrent ...
35. (v. 176) reddat ...
36. (v. 181) periī ...
37. (v. 182) volō ...
38. (v. 193) comitābor ...
39. (v. 197) merita es ...
40. (v. 201) potes ...
41. (v. 206) vidēbis ...
42. (v. 208) attigerit ...
43. (v. 215) pāreāmus ...
44. (v. 221) abībit ...
45. (v. 222) illūserit ...
46. (v. 223) capient ...
47. (v. 231) tulissem ...
48. (v. 238) implōret ...
49. (v. 244) exoriātur ...
50. (v. 246) dabuntur ...

Exercitium 16

ex-cipiō -iunt
sub-iciō -iunt

1. concumbere, con______isse
2. ēvānēscere, ē______isse
3. excipere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
4. fallere, ______isse, ______um esse
5. flectere, ______isse, ______um esse
6. illūdere, il______isse
7. merērī, ______um esse
8. nectere, ______isse, ______um esse
9. obmūtēscere, ob______isse
10. refellere, re______isse
11. subicere, sub______isse, sub______um esse
12. succumbere, suc______isse

CAPITVLVM VNVM ET QVADRAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1-68

Exercitium 1

1. ________ [= certum est] Trōiānōs ōlim in Latium vēnisse.
2. Rēx Aborīginum inter ________ [= prīncipēs] prōcessit et Aenēam ad colloquium ________.
3. Latīnus ________ [< nōbilis] Aenēae admīrātus amīcitiam et ________ [< socius] cum Trōiānīs fēcit.
4. Rēx Aenēae fīliam suam Lāvīniam in ________ dedit.
5. Ex eō mātrimōniō brevī ________ [: fīlius] ________ [< vir] fuit.
6. Ante ________ [< advenīre] Aenēae Lāvīnia Turnō, rēgī Rutulōrum, ________ fuerat.
7. Turnus ________ patiēbātur advenam sibi praelātum esse.
8. Itaque Latīnō Aenēaeque ________ [↔ cōnfīdēbat] iīsque bellum ________.
9. Rutulīs victīs et Latīnō interfectō, Aenēās animōs Aborīginum sibi ________ utramque gentem 'Latīnōs' appellandō.
10. Mezentius, rēx Etrūscōrum, quī Caere, in ________ [< opēs] tum oppidō, rēgnābat, ________ Latīnōrum nimium crēscere cēnsēbat.
11. Ille societātem cum Rutulīs ________ et Latīnīs bellum intulit.
12. Aenēās ________ suās in aciem ēdūxit.
13. Post proelium Latīnīs ________ [= secundum] Aenēās ________ [= nūllō locō] appāruit.
14. Cum Ascanius sīve Iūlus, fīlius Aenēae, nōndum ________ [= mātūrus aetāte] esset, Lāvīnia prō puerō rēgnāvit.
15. Nec tamen inter rēgnum ________ [< mulier] et Ascaniī ________ [< puer] ūlla gēns ________ [< fīnis] Latīnīs bellum intulit.
16. Ascaniō alterum nōmen est 'Iūlus': gēns 'Iūlia' Iūlum ________ nōminis suī esse putat.
17. Fīlius Aenēae novam urbem condidit, quae ab ________ [= locō ubi sita erat] in longō monte Albānō 'Alba Longa' appellāta est.

Exercitium 2

1. *Vīv____, mea Lesbia, atque am____!*
2. Aenēās: "Quaecumque es, s____ nōbīs fēlīx et doce____ nōs quō sub caelō et quibus in ōrīs versēmur."
3. Aenēās: "Dī tibi praemia digna fer____!"
4. Dīdō: *"Ille meōs, prīmus quī mē sibi iūnxit, amōrēs abstulit, ille habe____ sēcum serv____que sepulcrō!"*
5. Iuppiter: "Nāvig____! Hoc est mandātum nostrum!"
6. Aenēās: "Imperium deī ovantēs pare____!"
7. Dīdō: "Sī necesse est virum impium Italiam attingere, at bellō ex fīnibus suīs pulsus auxilium implōr____ vide____que indigna suōrum fūnera!"
8. "Nec in pāce rēgnō fru____, sed ipse ante diem cad____ īnsepultus!"

Exercitium 3

1. Ubi postrēmō ēgressī sunt Trōiānī profugī? ...
2. Quōmodo rēx Latīnus Trōiānōs excēpit? ...
3. Quid Latīnus Aenēam interrogāvit? ...
4. Quid fēcit Latīnus cum respōnsum Aenēae audīvisset? ...
5. Cui Lāvīnia, fīlia Latīnī, spōnsa erat? ...

Cap. XLI

Lēctiō I

adventus
auctor
conciliāre
cōnstat
cōpiae
ēvocāre
diffīdere
fīnitimus
īnferre
iungere, societātem i.
mātrimōnium
molestē patī
muliebris
nusquam
nōbilitās
opēs
opulentus
prīmōrēs
prosperus
pūbēs
pueritia
situs
societās
spōnsus
stirps
virīlis

coniūnctīvus hortātīvus

6. Num Turnus Lāvīniam uxōrem dūxit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Turnus cum Lāvīnia Aenēae in mātrimōnium data esset? ...
8. Cūr victōrēs Latīnī ex eō proeliō nōn laetī abiērunt? ...
9. Aenēās sōlus rēx factus quōmodo animōs Aborīginum sibi conciliāvit? ...
10. Turnus Rutulīque victī ad quem cōnfūgērunt? ...
11. Quōrum rēx erat Mezentius? ...
12. Num Etrūscī Latīnōs proeliō vīcērunt? ...
13. In eō proeliō quid Aenēae accidit? ...
14. Quis rēgnāvit inter pueritiam Ascaniī? ...
15. Utra māter Ascaniī erat, Creūsane an Lāvīnia? ...
16. Ubi Ascanius rēx novam urbem condidit? ...
17. Quī fīnis erat inter Latīnōs et Etrūscōs? ...

Lēctiō II

adipīscī
adolēscere
alveus
ambō
avus
cāsū
comprimere
concilium
crūdēlitās
cūstōdia
dēdere
falsō adv
grātulārī
hostīlis
īcere
īnsidiae
interimere
iussū
lambere
latrō
lēgāre
legere
lupa
mītis
necessitās
partus
praebēre
prōcreāre
puerīlis
saltūs
sēgnis
servīlis
sitīre
sōlitūdō
stabulum
suspicārī
vāgītus

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 69–137

Exercitium 4

1. Ascanius ________ [= genuit] Silvium, quī ita nōminātus est quia ________ [= forte] in silvīs nātus erat.
2. Omnibus rēgibus Albānīs 'Silvius' cognōmen erat, ut Rōmulō Silviō, quī post Agrippam Silvium rēgnum ________ est [= accēpit].
3. Rōmulus Silvius, fulmine ________ [= percussus], Aventīnō rēgnum ________ [= relīquit].
4. Amūlius frātrem Numitōrem rēgnō pepulit, fīlium eius ________ [= interfēcit] et fīliam eius Ream Silviam virginem Vestālem ________ [= ēlēgit].
5. Ita perpetuā ________ [< virgō] spem ________ [< parere] eī adēmit.
6. Vestālis, cum geminōs fīliōs peperisset, 'sē ā deō Mārte vī ________ esse' affīrmāvit.
7. Amūlius īnfantēs in fluvium mittī iussit: tanta fuit rēgis ________ [< crūdēlis]!
8. Nec vērō periērunt puerī quī ________ [< iubēre] rēgis expositī erant.
9. ________ enim, in quō puerī expositī erant, aquā recēdente in siccō relictus est.
10. Tum ________ [*f* < lupus] ________ [< sitis] ad ________ [< vāgīre] ________ [< puer] cursum flexit.
11. Lupa tam ________ [↔ ferōx] fuisse dīcitur ut īnfantibus ūbera sua ________ [= offerret] eōsque linguā ________.
12. ________ [= duo simul] puerī ā Faustulō, pāstōre rēgiō, inventī sunt.
13. Ut ________ [= adulēscentēs fuērunt] in ________ [= silvīs montium] vēnābantur, neque ________ [= pigrī] domī manēbant.
14. Etiam in ________ praedam ferentēs impetūs faciēbant et praedam iīs ēripuērunt.
15. Sed latrōnēs ex ________ [= locō occultō] Remum cēpērunt atque ________ [↔ vērē] accūsāvērunt 'eum ex agrīs Numitōris praedās agere ________ [< hostis] in modum!'
16. Itaque Remus Numitōrī ad supplicium ________ [= trāditus] est.
17. Numitor, quī Remum in ________ [< cūstōs] habēbat, cum geminōs esse frātrēs audīvisset, nepōtēs suōs servātōs esse ________ [= crēdere incipiēbat], et Remō rem aperuit.
18. Item Faustulus ________ [< necesse] coāctus Rōmulō rem aperuit.
19. Haud ________ [< servus] ingenium erat Rōmulō et Remō.

20. Amūliō occīsō, geminī Numitōrem, ____________ suum, ____________ [↔ cōnsōlantēs] appellant eumque 'rēgem' salūtant.
21. Ille ____________ advocātō scelera frātris et orīginem nepōtum ostendit.
22. Ōlim circā montem Palātīnum vāstae ____________ [< sōlus] erant.
23. Sāturnī templum ____________ [= vetus] est.
24. ____________ est casa pecoris.

vetustus
virginitās

Exercitium 5

Dē participiō perfectī

participium perfectī

1. Dīdō: "In lītus ____________ [< ēicere] tē excēpī, classem ____________ [< āmittere] restituī..." Haec ____________ [< loquī] sermōnem abrumpit.
2. Famulae eam ____________ [< collābī] suscipiunt.
3. Latīnus nōbilitātem virī ____________ [< admīrārī] amīcitiam cum Aenēā fēcit.
4. Ita sōlus rēx duārum gentium ____________ [< fierī] Aenēās utramque gentem 'Latīnōs' appellāvit.
5. Alba condita est xxx ferē annō post Lāvīnium ____________ [< condere].
6. Ascaniī fīlius, cāsū in silvīs ____________ [< nāscī], 'Silvius' vocātus est.
7. Rōmulus Silvius fulmine ____________ [< īcere] Aventīnō rēgnum lēgāvit.
8. Aventīnus ____________ [< sepelīre] in eō colle quī nunc pars urbis Rōmae est nōmen collī dedit.
9. Virgō Vestālis vī ____________ [< comprimere] geminōs fīliōs peperit.
10. Ita ____________ [< gignere] et ____________ [< ēducāre] puerī adolēvērunt.
11. Latrōnēs ob praedam ____________ [< āmittere] īrātī Remum cēpērunt.
12. Cum Remus ____________ [< capere] Numitōrī dēditus esset, Faustulus metū ____________ [< cōgere] Rōmulō rem aperuit.
13. Rōmulus Albam ____________ [< proficīscī] rēgiam oppugnat.
14. Frātrēs in medium ____________ [< prōgredī] avum suum 'rēgem' salūtāvērunt.
15. Līvius scrīpsit cxlii librōs *Ab urbe* ____________ [< condere].
16. Augustus mortuus est annō xiv post Chrīstum ____________ [< nāscī].

Exercitium 6

1. Cūr rēgibus Albānīs cognōmen fuit 'Silvius'? ...
2. Uter ē duōbus Procae fīliīs rēgnum accēpit? ...
3. Quōmodo rēx factus est Amūlius? ...
4. Quid fēcit Amūlius nē posterī Numitōris rēgnārent? ...
5. Quid Reae Silviae virginī Vestālī accidit? ...
6. Quid Amūlius geminīs Reae Silviae fierī iussit? ...
7. Ubi servī rēgis geminōs exposuērunt? ...
8. Geminīne in flūmine submersī sunt? ...
9. Cūr nōn fame periērunt geminī expositī? ...
10. Quis lupam īnfantēs alentem et lambentem invēnit? ...
11. Quid pāstor rēgius dē geminīs fēcit? ...
12. Rōmulus et Remus adulēscentēs quid agēbant? ...
13. Ā quibus Remus captus est et rēgī dēditus? ...
14. Quid latrōnēs Rōmulum et Remum accūsāvērumt? ...
15. Num Numitor Remum sibi dēditum pūnīvit? ...
16. Quamobrem Faustulus crēdēbat sē fīliōs rēgiōs ēducāre? ...
17. Cum orīginem suam cognōvissent, quid geminī fēcērunt? ...
18. Amūliō occīsō quis rēx factus est? ...

Lēctiō III

abdere
abigere
armentum
auspicārī
auspicium
clāva
conditor
cōnfūsus
cōnsulere
convenīre
discrīmen
duplex
eximius
facinus
inde
interīre
molestē ferre
mūgīre
rītus
sacrum
trānsilīre
trepidāre
vultur

-cumque:
quī-cumque = quisquis
quae-cumque
quod-cumque = quid-quid
quō-cumque = quōquō
quō-cumque tempore = quandō-cumque
quō-cumque locō = ubi-cumque

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 138–196

Exercitium 7

1. Cum geminī urbem condere vellent, necesse fuit deōs __________, uter rēgnāret; nec enim aetātis __________ inter eōs fierī poterat.
2. Inter frātrēs __________ [= statūtum est] ut Rōmulus in Palātiō, Remus in Aventīnō __________ [= avēs aspiceret].
3. Remus prior sex __________ aspexit; sed ut hoc __________ nūntiātum est, __________ [= bis tantus] numerus Rōmulō appāruit.
4. Rōmulus igitur in Palātiō urbem condidit; quod cum Remus molestē __________ [= paterētur], novōs mūrōs humilēs __________!
5. __________ [= itaque] Rōmulus frātrem interfēcit atque sōlus rēgnāvit in novā urbe, quae 'Rōma' appellāta est ā nōmine __________ [< condere].
6. Rōmulus __________ [= sacrificia] fēcit nōn sōlum __________ [= modō] Albānō, sed etiam rītū Graecō, ut ab Euandrō Herculī deō īnstitūta erant.
7. Herculēs ōlim cum __________ [= bōbus] ad Tiberim vēnerat.
8. Dum Herculēs quiēscit, latrō Cācus aliquot bovēs eius āversās in spēluncam suam trāxit ibique __________ [= cēlāvit].
9. Herculēs bovēs suās quaerēns, cum vestīgia forās versa vidēret, incertus atque __________ [= turbātus] cēterās bovēs inde __________ coepit.
10. Sed cum bovēs quae abigēbantur __________ [= 'mū' facerent], bovēs in spēluncā inclūsae vōcem reddidērunt, quā audītā Herculēs revertit.
11. Cācus, cum eī resisteret, ictus __________ Herculis __________ [= periit].
12. Euander, postquam __________ [= maleficium] Cācī audīvit, Herculem salvēre iussit eīque ut Iovis fīliō āram vōvit.
13. Bove __________ [= ēgregiā] occīsā, sacrum Herculī factum est.
14. Quī trepidus est __________ dīcitur.

Exercitium 8

1. Aliquis iānuam pulsat. Quī__________ [= quisquis] est, admitte eum!
2. Quod__________ [= quidquid] accidet, bonum animum habēte!
3. "Esne dea an aliqua Nympha? Quae__________ es, sīs nōbīs fēlīx!"
4. "Hinc tollite mē! In quās__________ terrās mē abdūcite!"
5. Quō__________ [= quōquō] modō Dīdō implōrābat, Aenēās nōn movēbātur.
6. Dīdō: "Exoriātur aliquis nostrīs ex ossibus ultor quī Dardaniōs persequātur colōnōs nunc, ōlim, quō__________ tempore dabuntur vīrēs!"
7. Ascanius, ubi__________ et quā__________ mātre nātus, fīlius Aenēae fuit.
8. Rōmulus: "Sīc deinde pereat quī__________ trānsiliet moenia mea!"

Exercitium 9

1. Ubi Rōmulus et Remus urbem condere cōnstituērunt?...
2. Quod certāmen inter frātrēs geminōs ortum est? ...
3. Quōmodo geminī deōs cōnsuluērunt? ...
4. Quod auspicium Remō vēnit? ...
5. Cūr diī Rōmulō favēre vīsī sunt? ...
6. Quō diē Rōmulus urbem condidit? ...
7. Quōmodo Remus opus frātris dērīsit? ...
8. Quid tum fēcit Rōmulus? ...
9. Cui deō Rōmulus Graecō rītū sacrificāvit? ...
10. Quōmodo Herculēs cum armentō suō Tiberim trānsiit?

11. Quid accidit dum Herculēs dormit? ...
12. Cūr Cācus aversās bovēs caudīs in spēluncam suam trāxit? ...
13. Quōmodo Herculēs bovēs abditās repperit? ...
14. Quid Herculēs fēcit Cācō? ...
15. Quis Herculem ibi salvēre iussit? ...
16. Quid Herculēs prōmīsit? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 197–231

Exercitium 10

1. Amūlius ____________ [= frāter patris] Reae Silviae fuit.
2. Illō rēgnante Silvia geminōs fīliōs partū ____________ [= peperit].
3. Iussū rēgis servī geminōs expōnunt: opus ____________ [< lacrima]!
4. Servus dīxit 'sē suspicārī ____________ [= aliquem] deum in geminīs esse, sed alterum plūs ____________ [= vīrium] habēre.'
5. Nisi Mārs fīliīs suīs ____________ [= auxilium] tulisset, Silvia eōdem diē māter et ____________ [: sine līberīs] facta esset.
6. ____________ [= geminīs parvulīs] expositīs, servī ____________ [= ūmidīs] genīs rediērunt.
7. Aquā fluviī ____________ [: recēdente] alveus in ____________ [= terrā ūmidā mollī] sēdit in silvā ____________ [: sine sōle].
8. Lupa ____________ [= quae nūper pepererat] gemellōs ____________ [= aluit].
9. ____________ est nāvicula levis.
10. Fluvius quī ____________ [= tumidus est] lātē super rīpas funditur.
11. Vultū ____________ [= dēmōnstrātur] nōbilitās generis.

Exercitium 11

Accūsātīvus cum īnfīnītīvō

1. Nōtum est veter______ Rōmān______ crūdēl______ fu______.
2. Ignis Vestae Rōm______ urb______ aetern______ es______ significat.
3. Augustus glōriātus est 'marmoream s______ relinqu______ urbem...'
4. Venus prōmīsit 's______ ips______ fīlium tūtum ad līmen domūs patriae duct______ es______.'
5. Creūsa: "Nōn fās est t______ hinc comitem port______ Creūsam."
6. Anchīsēs terr______ ill______ longinqu______ quaerend______ es______ cēnsuit.
7. Vir Graecus: "Fateor '______ Īlium bellō petīv______.'"
8. Achātēs: "Vidēsne omn______ tūta es______ et class______ soci______que servāt______, ita ut dīxit mater tua?"
9. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē______ Trōiā vēn______ et cum Dīdōne concubu______; e______ nunc rēgnī oblīt______ in luxū vīv______ turpī cupīdine capt______.'
10. Fāma rēgīnae dētulit 'arm______ class______ curs______que par______.'
11. Anna: "Crēdisne ciner______ aut Mān______ sepult______ fidem nostram cūr______? Ego reor nūmine deōrum Trōiān______ hūc vēn______."
12. Aenēās: "Numquam negābō 't______ bene merit______ es______ dē mē' ... Neque ego spērāvī h______ fug______ cēlārī pos______."
13. Anna nōn intellegit sorōr______ furent______ fūnus par______.
14. Cōnstat Aenē______ domō profug______ prīmō in Macedoniam vēn______, inde in Siciliam dēlāt______ es______, ab Siciliā ad Latium tenu______.
15. Turnus molestē ferēbat adven______ sibi praelāt______ es______.
16. Mezentius rēbātur op______ Latīnōrum nimis crēsc______.

Lēctiō IV

arguere
dēficere
ēdere, partū ē.
fētus
gemellus
lacrimōsus
līmus
linter
nescioquis
nūtrīre
opācus
opem
orbus
patruus
tumēre
ūdus
vigor

nōm + ind:
veterēs Rōmānī crūdēlēs fuērunt
Rōma urbs aeterna est
"marmoream relinquō urbem"
"ipsa fīlium... dūcam"

terra illa longinqua quaerenda est
"Īlium bellō petīvī"
omnia tūta sunt et classis sociīque servātī
"Aenēās... vēnit et ... concubuit; nunc rēgnī oblītī... vīvunt... captī"
"armātur classis cursusque parātur"
"num cinerēs aut Mānēs fidem nostram cūrant?" ...Trōiānī hūc vēnērunt
"tū bene merita es dē mē" neque haec fuga cēlārī potest
soror furēns fūnus parat
Aenēās...profugus...vēnit... dēlātus est...tenuit

17. Faustulō spēs erat rēgi_____ stirp_____ apud sē ēduc_____, nam iussū rēgis īnfant_____ exposit_____ es_____ sciēbat."
18. Silvia Vestālis, cum geminōs fīliōs peperisset, 'Mārt_____ patr_____ es_____' affirmāvit.
19. Numitor, cum audīvisset gemin_____ es_____ frātr_____, nepōt_____ _____ servāt_____ es_____ suspicābātur.
20. Herculēs, cum part_____ gregis abes_____ sēnsisset, pergit ad proximam spēluncam.
21. Herculēs '_____ fātum implēt_____ es_____' ait.
22. Euander: "Māter mea 't_____ deōrum numerum auct_____ es_____' cecinit 'tibique ār_____ hīc dicāt_____ _____'."
23. *Quis crēdat puerīs nōn nocu fer ?*
24. Paris Vener_____ de_____ pulcherrim_____ es_____ iūdicāvit.

adven*a* *mihi* praelāt*us* est
opēs ~~oppidum~~... nimis crēsc~~it~~ unt
rēgi*a* stirp*s* apud *mē* ēduc*ātur*... iussū rēgis īnfant*ēs* exposit*ī* *sunt*
"Mār*s* pater *est*"
gemin*ī* *sunt* frātr*ēs*: nepōt*ēs* *meī* servāt*ī* *sunt*
par*s* gregis abes*t*
"fātum implē*bō*
"*tū* ... augē*bis* tibique ār*a* hīc dicā*bitur*"
puerīs nōn nocu*it* fer*a*!
Ven*us* dea pulcherrim*a* *est*

Exercitium 12

1. Cūr gemellī Reae Silviae 'caelestia sēmina' appellantur? ...
2. Quid servī rēgis Amūliī facere iussī sunt? ...
3. Num servī laetī īnfantēs ferēbant? ...
4. Ā cuius nōmine fluvius Albula 'Tiberis' nōminātus est? ...
5. Quid tunc vidērēs eō locō ubi nunc forum Rōmānum est? ...
6. Cūr servī ad ipsum fluviī cursum prōcēdere nōn potuērunt? ...
7. Quid dīxit alter servus cum geminōs comparāret? ...
8. Vultūs īnfantium aspiciēns quid suspicābātur? ...
9. Tacitīne fuērunt geminī cum expōnerentur? ...
10. Cūr ūmidīs genīs rediērunt servī? ...
11. Quō appulsus est alveus cum puerīs? ...
12. Quae bēstia fera prīmum geminōs expositōs invēnit? ...
13. Num lupa puerīs nocuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 13

cāsus: nōm, acc, gen, dat, abl, voc
numerus: sg, pl
dēclīnātiō: 1,2,3,4,5
genus: m, f

Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl/voc)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quae dēclīnātiō (1/2/3/4/5)? quod genus (m/f/n)?

Exemplum: agrum *acc sg 2 m* < ager; gentium *gen pl 3 f* < gēns.

1. (v. 4) classe ...
2. (v. 5) agrum ...
3. (v. 6) arma ...
4. (v. 6) nāvēs ...
5. (v. 7) rēx ...
6. (v. 8) advenārum ...
7. (v. 10) aciēs ...
8. (v. 10) signum ...
9. (v. 11) ducem ...
10. (v. 15) Trōiānōs ...
11. (v. 16) sēdem ...
12. (v. 17) gentis ...
13. (v. 18) bellō ...
14. (v. 18) dextrā ..
15. (v. 20) societātem ...
16. (v. 21) spem ...
17. (v. 23) uxōris ...
18. (v. 24) stirps ...
19. (v. 27) adventum ...
20. (v. 30) certāmine ...
21. (v. 35) rēbus ...
22. (v. 39) opēs ...
23. (v. 45) cōpiās ...
24. (v. 60) sitū ...
25. (v. 76) flūminī ...
26. (v. 86) fīliae ...
27. (v. 88) partūs ...
28. (v. 105) frātribus ...
29. (v. 107) pecus ...
30. (v. 187) nāte ...

Exercitium 14

1. abdere, ab______isse, ab______um esse
2. abigere, ab______isse, ab______um esse
3. adipīscī, ad______um esse
4. adolēscere, ________isse
5. arcessere, ________isse, ________um esse
6. comprimere, com________isse, com________um esse
7. crēscere, ______isse
8. cōgere, co______isse, co______um esse
9. cōnfundere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
10. cōnsulere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
11. dēdere, dē______isse, dē______um esse
12. īcere, ______isse, ______um esse — īciō -iunt
13. īnferre, ______isse, ______um esse
14. īnstituere, īn______isse, īn______um esse
15. interimere, inter______isse, inter______um esse
16. manēre, ______isse
17. opprimere, op______isse, op______um esse
18. recumbere, re______isse
19. spondēre, ________isse, ________um esse
20. trānsilīre, ________isse

CAPITVLVM ALTERVM ET QVADRAGESIMVM

Cap. XLII

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–84

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: Hostēs lēgātōs mīsērunt, quī (= ut) pācem peterent. — ... quī + *coni. (fīnālis)*

1. Caesar pontem fēcit, quō Rhēnum trānsī________.
2. Rōmulus mūrōs aedificāvit, quibus nova urbs dēfend________.
3. Līctōrēs sūmpsit, quī fascēs et secūrēs ger________ rēgīque anteī________.
4. Lēgātōs ad vīcīnās gentēs mīsit, quī societātem novō populō pet________.
5. Rōmulus Sabīnōs Rōmam vocāvit, quī lūdōs spectā________.
6. Aenēās ad nāvēs praemittit Achātēn, quī Ascaniō haec nūnti____ eumque in urbem dūc____.
7. Amūlius geminōs auferrī iussit, quī in Tiberim expōn________.
8. Mēdus dominō pecūniam surripuit, quā amīcae suae dōnum em________.
9. Senex serit arborēs, quae alterī saeculō prō________.

Exercitium 2

1. Postquam rēs dīvīnās ________ [= bonō rītū] fēcit, Rōmulus ________ [= lēgēs] dedit; neque enim hominēs ____________ [< ager] sine lēgibus in ūnum populum ____________ poterant.
2. Rōmulus rēx duodecim ____________ sūmpsit, quī cum ____________ et ____________ rēgī ____________ [= ante rēgem īrent], et centum senātōrēs ____________ [= lēgit].
3. Fascēs et secūrēs sunt ____________ imperiī.
4. Sub monte Capitōlīnō Rōmulus ____________ aperuit, quō ____________ vir, sīve līber sīve servus, ____________ [= cōnfugere] poterat.
5. ________ līberī ________ servī [= et l. et s.] multī Rōmam perfūgērunt.

admodum
aegrē
agrestis
anteīre
asȳlum
blandus
cīvitās
coalēscere
concitāre
creāre
cum.. tum

decus
dēsignāre
discurrere
ēscendere
fascis
fugāre
hospitālis
indignātiō
īnsigne
iūra
lēgātiō
lentus
līctor
lūdicrum
mītigāre
occāsiō
opīma, spolia o.
perfugere
profugere
proinde
quercus
quīlibet
rīte
secūris
spectāculum
spernere
spolia
spoliāre
vānus
vīcīnus

6. Ita __________ [< cīvis] aucta est, sed cīvibus mulierēs deerant, neque iīs cōnūbium erat cum __________ [= fīnitimīs] gentibus.
7. Cum fīnitimī Rōmānōs __________ [= dēspicerent], __________ Rōmānōrum haud bene ab iīs recepta est.
8. Rōmānī id __________ passī sunt, sed Rōmulus fīnitimōs ad __________ [= lūdōs] invītāvit eōsque __________ [< hospes] recēpit.
9. Dum omnium oculī ad __________ [< spectāre] conversī sunt, iuvenēs Rōmānī ad virginēs rapiendās __________.
10. Parentēs virginum īrātī __________ [= aufūgērunt].
11. Rōmulus __________ [= īram] virginum __________ [= molliēbat] verbīs __________ [= conciliantibus]:
12. "Vōs cum virīs Rōmānīs in mātrimōniō eritis, in societāte fortūnārum omnium et līberōrum; __________ [= ergō] mollīte īram...!"
13. Cum animī raptārum __________ [= plānē] mītigātī essent, parentēs eārum cīvitātēs __________ [↔ mītigābant].
14. Dum cēterae gentēs __________ [= tardē] agunt et __________ [= tempus idōneum] exspectant, Caenīnēnsēs in agrum Rōmānum impetum faciunt.
15. At __________ [= frūstrā facta] est īra sine vīribus: Rōmulus exercitum eōrum __________ [= in fugam vertit] atque ipse ducem eōrum occīdit et __________.
16. Post proelium in Capitōlium __________ [= ascendit] __________ ducis hostium occīsī prae sē gerēns.
17. Ibi spolia ad __________ sacram dēposuit atque fīnēs templō Iovis Feretriī __________ [= statuit].
18. Spolia quae ad Iovem Feretrium feruntur 'spolia __________' appellantur; trēs tantum ducēs Rōmānī id __________ [= eum honōrem] adeptī sunt.

Exercitium 3

1. Rōmulus rēx quae īnsignia sūmpsit? ...
2. Quās rēs gerunt līctōrēs? ...
3. Quid fēcit Rōmulus ut novōs cīvēs alliceret? ...
4. Quot senātōrēs creāvit Rōmulus? ...
5. Cūr cīvibus Rōmānīs uxōrēs deerant? ...
6. Quōmodo Rōmānī societātem et cōnūbium cum fīnitimīs petīvērunt? ...
7. Cūr aliae gentēs lēgātiōnem Rōmānōrum dīmīsērunt? ...
8 Quārē magnus numerus fīnitimōrum Rōmam vēnērunt? ...
9. Quid fīnitimī Rōmae mīrābantur? ...
10. Dum hospitēs lūdōs spectant, quid fēcērunt iuvenēs Rōmānī? ...
11. Num parentēs fīliās suās dēfendere potuērunt? ...
12. Quōmodo Rōmulus animōs virginum mītigābat? ...
13. Parentēs virginum raptārum quid faciēbant? ...
14. Quī populus prīmum impetum fēcit in agrum Rōmānum? ...
15. Quid fuit exitus eius proeliī? ...
16. Quid fēcit Rōmulus cum ducem hostium occīdisset et spoliāvisset? ...
17. Cui deō Rōmulus tum templum vōvit? ...
18. Ā Rōmulō ad Augustum quotiēs spolia opīma capta sunt? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 85–173

Exercitium 4

1. Ab advenā ignōtō quaeritur '______ nātus sit, ______ veniat, ______ eat?'
2. Aenēās: "Mihi patria erat Trōia. Ill______ nātus sum, ill______ fugiō, neque ill______ redīre possum. Nunc dī mē h______ abīre iubent et Italiam petere. ______ [= illīc] mihi rēgnum parātum est et rēgia coniūnx."
3. Dīdō īrā accēnsa Aenēam intuētur h______ ill______ volvēns oculōs.
4. Rōmulus asȳlum aperuit. ______ [= illūc] quīlibet homō perfugere poterat.
5. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter!" H______ in Palātiō prīma urbī fundāmenta iēcī. Arcem iam Sabīnī habent, ______ [= illinc] h______ armātī tendunt. At tū, pater deum hominumque, h______ saltem arcē hostēs! H______ ego tibi templum voveō."

Lēctiō II

adverbia locī

ubi?	hīc	ibi = illīc
quō?	hūc	eō = illūc
unde?	hinc	inde = illinc

Exercitium 5

1. Caenīnēnsibus victīs, Antemnātēs et Crustumīnī in fīnēs Rōmānōrum ____________, sed facile victī sunt atque oppida eōrum capta.
2. Post hās ____________ [↔ victōriās] parentēs et frātrēs raptārum Rōmam ____________ [= habitātum iērunt].
3. Tarpēia virgō arcem Rōmānam Sabīnīs ____________ [= hostibus trādidit], cum Sabīnī eī aureās ____________ prōmīsissent; nec vērō id ____________ [= sine poenā] fēcit, nam ā Sabīnīs necāta est!
4. Rōmānī montem subiērunt, ut arcem ____________ [= rūrsus caperent], sed ____________ [↔ aequō] locō pugnantēs fugātī sunt.
5. Mettius, dux Sabīnōrum, ____________ [= sparsōs] ēgit Rōmānōs.
6. Rōmulus Iovem precātus est ut Rōmānīs terrōrem ____________ [= adimeret] et fugam ____________.
7. Rōmānī ____________ [= statim] pugnam ____________ [= renovāvērunt] et Rōmulus ad prīmōrēs ____________ [: properāvit quasi volāns].
8. Mettius ____________ [= clāmābat]: "Vīcimus ____________ [↔ bellicōsōs] hostēs!" sed Rōmulus cum ____________ [= turbā] mīlitum eum pepulit.
9. Mettius ____________ [= vix] ē perīculō ____________.
10. Iam Rōmānī Sabīnōs ____________ [= turbāre ac fugāre] coepērunt.
11. Tum Sabīnae, quās cōnūbiī cum Rōmānīs nōn ____________ [= taedēbat], sē inter aciēs ____________ coniēcērunt patrēs ac virōs ōrantēs 'nē sanguine ____________ [= īnfandō] sē ____________ [= aspergerent]!'
12. Mulierēs Sabīnae id quod ōrābant ____________ [= adeptae sunt].
13. Ducēs ad ____________ faciendum ____________ [= prōcēssērunt].
14. Rēgnum ____________ [= commūne fēcērunt], nec sōlum commūne, sed etiam ____________ [> concordia] fuit rēgnum duōbus rēgibus.
15. Rōmulus populum in trīgintā ____________ dīvīsit et trēs ____________ [< centum] equitum ____________.
16. Cīvēs Rōmānī '____________' appellantur ā Curibus, oppidō Sabīnōrum.

aegrē
armilla
centuria
clādēs
clāmitāre
concors
cōnfestim
cōnscrībere
cōnsociāre
cūria
dēmere
effūsus
ēvādere
foedus
fundere
globus
imbellis
impetrāre
impūne
īnfēstus
inīquus
invādere
iterāre
migrāre
nefandus
pigēre
prōdere
prōdīre
prōvolāre
Quirītēs
reciperāre
respergere
sistere

Exercitium 6

1. Oppidīs vīcīnīs captīs quō cīvēs migrāvērunt? ...
2. Num Sabīnī arcem Rōmānam vī cēpērunt? ...
3. Quod praemium Tarpēia ā Sabīnīs postulāvit, ut arcem prōderet? ...
4. Quid eī fēcērunt Sabīnī, postquam in arcem acceptī sunt? ...
5. Quā dē causā Rōmānī sub monte Capitōlīnō fugātī sunt? ...
6. Quid fēcit Rōmulus ut fugam Rōmānōrum sisteret? ...
7. Quid factum est post precēs Rōmulī? ...

8. Quis Mettium Curtium glōriantem pepulit? ...
9. Proeliō renovātō, utrī superiōrēs erant, Sabīnī an Rōmānī? ...
10. Quōmodo pāx facta est inter Sabīnōs et Rōmānōs? ...
11. Quod foedus ducēs Rōmulus et Tatius fēcērunt? ...
12. Quō nōmine cīvēs Rōmānī appellātī sunt? ...
13. Populō in trīgintā cūriās dīvīsō, quae nōmina Rōmulus cūriīs imposuit? ...
14. Quot equitum centuriās cōnscrīpsit Rōmulus? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 174–253

Exercitium 7

priusquam/antequam + *ind/coni*

Exempla:

Imperātor mīlitēs hortātur, priusquam/antequam pugna committitur (*ind.*).

Latīnus ad colloquium prōcessit, priusquam/antequam signum pugnandī darētur [: nē prius signum pugnandī darētur] (*coni.*).

1. Rōmulus auspicātus est, priusquam/antequam Rōmam condid____.
2. Fīdēnātēs, priusquam urbs Rōma validior es____, properāvērunt bellum facere.
3. Hostēs perterritī, priusquam equitēs impetum fac______, terga vertērunt.
4. Paulō antequam sōl ortus ____, Trōiānī ōram Italiae cōnspexērunt.
5. Priusquam portae claud________ [: claudī potuērunt], Rōmānī in oppidum irruērunt.

Exercitium 8

acceptus, aliquamdiū, arguere, concursus, cōntiō, convalēscere, coorīrī, dēlābī, dēnsus, dīmicāre, excīre, fānum, hodiernus, immittere, īnsidiae, īnspērātus, irrumpere, mīlitia, modicus, obvius, oppōnere, patrēs, percellere, plēbs, populārī, praesidium, sublīmis, vāstāre

1. Cum rēx Tatius Lāvīniī, ______________ [< concurrere] factō, interfectus esset, pāx ______________ [= nōn spērāta] fuit cum Lāvīniō.
2. Sed bellum ortum est cum Fīdēnātibus, quī Rōmam prope sē nimis ______________ [= validam fierī] cēnsēbant.
3. Exercitum ______________ [< in + mīsērunt], ut ______________ [< vāstus] ager inter Rōmam ac Fīdēnās.
4. Exercitus cum magnō pavōre agrestium ______________ [= vāstābat].
5. Rōmulus partem exercitūs locīs occultīs in ______________ locāvit, ipse ad portās Fīdēnārum accēdēns hostēs ad pugnam ______________ [= ēvocāvit].
6. Illī, cum numerum Rōmānōrum ______________ [= nōn magnum] contemnerent, ērūpērunt ac Rōmānōs, quī fugam simulābant, persecūtī sunt.
7. Ut Rōmanī ex īnsidiīs exortī in latus eōrum impetum fēcērunt, māximō terrōre ______________ [= percussī] terga vertērunt.
8. Rōmānī persequentēs priusquam portae ______________ [= contrā pōnerentur] in oppidum ______________ [↔ ērūpērunt].
9. Cum Vēientibus prosperē ______________ [= pugnāvērunt] Rōmānī.
10. Hīs rēbus domī ______________que gestīs, Rōmulus rēx populō et māximē mīlitibus ______________ [= grātus] fuit.
11. Dum rēx ______________ mīlitum in Campō habet, tempestās cum tonitrū ______________ [= orta] est, quae eum ______________ [↔ tenuī] nimbō operuit.
12. Post tempestātem, cum rēx nusquam appāruit, mīlitēs ______________ [= aliquantum temporis] maestī siluērunt.
13. ______________ [= senātōrēs] vērō 'rēgem ______________ [= ad caelum] raptum esse' dīxērunt omnēsque eum 'deum deō nātum' salūtāvērunt.
14. Sed aliquī ex ______________ [= plēbēiīs] 'eum ā senātōribus interēmptum esse' clam ______________ [= accūsābant].

15. Tum senātor "Quirītēs!" inquit, "Rōmulus prīmā ________ [< hodiē] lūce dē caelō repente ________ mihi ________ fuit [= obviam iit]."
16. ________ [= templum] in colle Quirīnālī Rōmulō deō dicātum est.
17. ________ dīcitur numerus mīlitum locātus ad dēfendendum locum.

Exercitium 9

Lēgātī missī sunt...

1. ut pācem pet________.
2. quī pācem pet________.
3. ad pācem pet________.
4. pācem pet________.
5. pācis pet________ causā.

cōnsilium, voluntās:
(1) ... ut + *coni*
(2) ... quī + *coni*
(3) ... ad + *ger*
(4) ... *supīnum*
(5) ... *ger* + causā

Exercitium 10

1. Num Rōmulus mortem rēgis Tatiī lūgēbat? ...
2. Cūr Fidēnātēs Rōmānīs bellum intulērunt? ...
3. Unde Rōmānī in latus Fidēnātium impetum fēcērunt? ...
4. Quōmodo Rōmānī oppidum Fidēnās cēpērunt? ...
5. Vēientibus victīs, cūr Rōmulus urbem eōrum nōn cēpit? ...
6. Quid Vēientēs post clādem fēcērunt? ...
7. Ā Rōmulī rēgnō quot annōs Rōma tūtam pācem habēbat? ...
8. Quī appellābantur equitēs quī corpus rēgis cūstōdiēbant? ...
9. Utrīs Rōmulus rēx grātior fuit, patriciīs an plēbēiīs? ...
10. Quid ēvēnit in Campō Mārtiō cum rēx cōntiōnem mīlitum habēret? ...
11. Cum sēdēs rēgia vacua esset, quid senātōrēs affirmābant? ...
12. Omnēsne hoc crēdēbant? ...
13. Quārē Proculus Iūlius fābulam nārrāvit 'Rōmulum sibi obvium fuisse'? ...
14. Quid Rōmulus Proculō imperāvit?
15. Ubi fānum Rōmulō deō dicātum est? ...
16. Quō nōmine appellātur Rōmulus deus? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 254–353

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 11

acc/gen/abl + gerundīvum adiectīvum

1. Aenēās cupidus cīvibus inclūsīs auxili____ ferend____ [= auxili*um* ferend*ī*] in rēgiam penetrāvit.
2. Dīdō puer____ intuend____ [= puer*um* intuend*ō*] incenditur.
3. Aborīginēs ad arcend____ v____ advenārum concurrunt.
4. Sabīnī convēnērunt studiō nov____ urb____ vidend____ [= nov*am* urb*em* vidend*ī*].
5. Iuvenēs Rōmānī ad rapiend____ virgin____ discurrunt.
6. Bīna tantum spolia opīma capta sunt: adeō rāra fuit fortūna e____ decor____ adipīscend____ [= id dec*us* adipīscend*ī*].
7. Tatius aur____ pollicend____ [= aur*um* pollicend*ō*] Tarpēiae persuāsit.
8. Rōmānī cupiditāte arc____ reciperand____ [= arc*em* reciperand*ī*] accēnsī montem subiērunt.
9. Patrēs populō iūs rēg____ creand____ [= rēg*em* creand*ī*] dedērunt.
10. Numa cum deā Ēgeriā sermōnēs habuisse dīcitur dē sacr____ faciend____.
11. Tum Numa ad sacerdōt____ creand____ animum advertit.
12. Multitūdō omnis ā vī et armīs ad rēs dīvīn____ cūrand____ conversa est.
13. Fīnitimī urbem positam esse ad turband____ omnium pāc____ crēdiderant.
14. Iam vērō Rōmānōs dīligentissimōs in di____ colend____ et in pāc____ cōnservand____ vīdērunt.

adorīrī
aduncus
advertere
ancīle
assiduus
auctor fierī
augur
colere
concēdere
cōnservāre
dēcernere
deinceps
dīligentia
discrībere
externus
fāstus
faustus
flāmen
gener
imperitāre
indicāre
inicere
integrō, dē i.
interrēgnum
interrēx
lituus
mandāre
mīrāculum
monitū
nefāstus
nocturnus
peregrīnus
saltāre
sānctus
temperāre
uti
ūtilis
vēlāre
violāre

Exercitium 12

1. Interim certāmen fuit dē rēgnō, quia Sabīnī rēgem Sabīnum volēbant, veterēs Rōmānī rēgem ______ [: ex aliā patriā] nōlēbant.
2. Nē cīvitātem sine rēge hostēs ______ [↔ internī] ______ [= oppugnārent], senātōrēs imperium inter sē cōnsociāvērunt.
3. Dēnī ______ [= aliī post aliōs] quīnōs diēs ______ [= imperābant], quōrum prīncipēs ______ appellābantur et rēgnum eōrum ______.
4. Cum plēbs postulāret ut novus rēx ā sē creārētur, patrēs plēbī quidem ______ [= cessērunt], sed ______ [= statuērunt] ut, cum populus rēgem creāvisset, patrēs ______ fierent.
5. Interrēx: "Quod bonum, ______ fēlīxque sit, Quirītēs, rēgem creāte!"
6. Numa, cum rēx creātus esset, in arcem dēductus est ab ______, quī ______, id est baculum ______ [= curvum], tenēbat.
7. Augur capite ______ [= veste opertō] Iovem precātus est ______ [= ut] certīs signīs Numam rēgem esse ______ [= clārē ostenderet].
8. Numa rēx urbem, quam Rōmulus vī et armīs condiderat, dē ______ [= dēnuō] iūre lēgibusque condidit.
9. Iānō clausō pācem esse ______ [= nōtum fēcit].
10. Annum in XII mēnsēs ______ [= dīvisit] et diēs ______ [< fās] et ______ [< nefās] fēcit, aliāsque rēs ______ [< ūtī] īnstituit.
11. Sacra īnstituit, ut deōrum metum cīvibus ______ [< in + iaceret], et simulābat sē id facere ______ [< monēre] deae Ēgeriae, quācum ______ [< nox] sermōnēs habēre dīcēbātur.
12. Hōc dīvīnō ______ [= rē mīrābilī] animī cīvium permovēbantur.
13. Sacerdōs Iovis ______ [= semper praesēns] '______ Diālis' appellātur.
14. Saliī, sacerdōtēs Mārtis, '______', arma caelestia, ferentēs et dīvīna carmina canentēs per urbem ______ solent.
15. Numa Vestālēs lēgit, quās virginitāte ______ fēcit.
16. Deinde ______ suum [= marītum fīliae suae] pontificem lēgit, cui omnia sacra ______ [= cūranda trādidit].
17. Per omne Numae rēgnum pāx ______ [= servāta] est, nec enim fīnitimī fās putābant ______ [< vīs] cīvitātem quae tantā ______ [< dīligēns] deōs ______ [= rēs dīvīnās cūrāret].
18. Numa cīvitātem Rōmānam cum validam, tum bellī et pācis artibus ______ [↔ turbātam] relīquit.
19. Magister: "Animum ______ ad haec vocābula, discipule!"

Exercitium 13

1. Post Rōmulum quod certāmen fuit inter patrēs? ...
2. Quid patrēs timēbant? ...
3. Quī interim Rōmae imperitābant? ...
4. Quid tum plēbs postulābat? ...
5. Cum patrēs populō concēderent, quod iūs sibi retinēbant? ...
6. Post interrēgnum quis rēx creātus est? ...
7. Cūr senātōrēs rēgem peregrīnum probāvērunt? ...
8. Quō augur Numam dēdūxit ut deōs cōnsuleret? ...
9. Quōmodo Iānus bellum et pācem indicat? ...
10. Quotiēs et quandō post Numae rēgnum Iānus clausus est? ...
11. Quōmodo Numa Rōmānīs deōrum metum iniēcit? ..

12. Quōs mēnsēs annō addidit Numa? ...
13. Quis est flāmen Diālis? ...
14. Quem Numa pontificem lēgit? ...
15. Cūr fīnitimī populī Rōmam adortī nōn sunt? ...
16. Comparā duōs rēgēs, Rōmulum et Numam! ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 354–393

Lēctiō V

Exercitium 14

agna, columba, commodum, cōnstāre, corrumpere, exsilīre, faciēs, geniālis, laniāre, nāta, notāre, novellus, pignus, plausus, prōcumbere, socer, tubicen

1. *Respiciunt oculīsque* ________ *sibi quisque puellam.*
2. In mediō ________ [< plaudere] rēx populō signum dedit.
3. Iuvenēs Rōmānī prōtinus ________ [< ex + saliunt].
4. *Ut fugiunt aquilās, timidissima turba,* ________,
utque fugit vīsōs ________ ________ [= parvula] *lupōs*
sīc illae timuēre virōs sine lēge ruentēs,
________ [= mānsit] *in nūllā quī fuit ante color.*
5. *Nam timor ūnus erat,* ________ [= fōrma] *nōn ūna timōris:*
pars ________ [= scindit] *crīnēs, pars sine mente sedet.*
6. *Dūcuntur raptae,* ________ [= iugālis] *praeda, puellae...*
7. "Nōlī tenerōs ocellōs lacrimīs ________ [= perdere]!"
8. *Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare* ________ [= bona] *sōlus!*
9. Ante proelium ________ lituō, id est tubā aduncā, canit.
10. Līberī, nātī et ________ [= fīliae], dīcuntur '________ amōris'.
11. Homō supplex humī ________ [↔ recumbit].
12. ________ est pater uxōris.

Exercitium 15

in, sub, super + *abl/acc*

1. Equō ligneō in lītor____ relictō, Graecī in īnsul____ propinqu____ abiērunt.
2. Lāocoōn hastam in lat____ equī mīsit, sed illa in fīrm____ rōbor____ stetit neque in part____ interiōr____ penetrāvit.
3. Anguēs in summ____ arc____ cōnfugiunt ibique sub clipe____ deae latent.
4. Rēgīna Cupīdinem in faci____ Ascaniī mūtātum in gremi____ su____ accipit, īnscia quantus deus in gremi____ (/super gremi____) sedeat.
5. Dīdō, quae super lect____ medi____ accubat, noctem variō sermone trahit *multa super Priam____ rogitāns, super Hector____ multa.*
6. Magnō coortō imbre Dīdō et Aenēās, cum sub tēct____ concēdere nōn possent, in spēlunc____ cōnfugiunt.
7. Tarpēia ā Sabīnīs poposcit id quod in sinistr____ man____ habēbant; ergō Sabīnī scūta in e____ coniēcērunt! Hoc nārrātur super Tarpēi____.

Exercitium 16

1. Quis poēta scrīpsit librōs quibus titulus est *Ars amātōria*?
2. In illō spectāculō quō conversī erant oculī iuvenum Rōmānōrum? ...
3. Quandō Rōmulus signum praedae dedit? ...
4. Quid tum fēcērunt Rōmānī iuvenēs? ...
5. Mentēs virginum raptārum quae fuērunt? ...
6. Quibus verbīs iuvenēs virginēs cōnsōlābantur? ...
7. Quōmodo mulierēs Sabīnae inter patrēs virōsque pācem fēcērunt? ...
8. Quid mulierēs sēcum ferēbant? ...
9. Quid agēbant parvulī līberī Sabīnārum? ...
10. Remōtīs armīs quid fēcērunt socerī et generī? ...
11. Quī tunc ūsus fuit scūtōrum? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 17

praep + acc/abl

Praepositiō + accūsātīvus (acc) an ablātīvus (abl)?

1. ā + ... : ā senāt _____
2. ab + ... : ab urb_____
3. ad + ... : ad vīll_____
4. adversus + ... : adversus ōr_____
5. ante + ... : ante templ_____
6. apud + ... : apud medic_____
7. circum + ... : circum coll_____
8. citrā/cis + ... : citrā Tiber_____
9. contrā + ... : contrā nātūr_____
10. cōram + ... cōram popul_____
11. cum + ... : cum uxōr_____
12. dē + ... : dē cael_____
13. ē + ... : ē castr_____
14. ergā + ... : ergā parent_____
15. ex + ... : ex urb_____
16. extrā + ... : extrā moen_____
17. in + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
18. īnfrā + ... : īnfrā lūn_____
19. inter + ... : inter man_____
20. intrā + ... : intrā vāll_____
21. iuxtā + ... : iuxtā vi_____
22. ob + ... : ob timōr_____
23. per + ... : per fenestr_____
24. post + ... : post terg_____
25. prae + ... : prae dolōr_____
26. praeter + ... : praeter ūn_____
27. prō + ... : prō patri_____
28. prope + ... : prope oppid_____
29. propter + ... : propter īr_____
30. secundum + ... : s. flūm_____
31. sine + ... : sine cūr_____
32. sub + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
33. super + ... /....... : *vidē ex. 15!*
34. suprā + ... : suprā terr_____
35. trāns + ... : trāns Rhēn_____
36. ultrā + ...: ultrā mar_____

Exercitium 18

~ēre (= ~ērunt)
ind perf pers 3 pl

-ēre/~ēre: *utrum īnf. praes. (īnf) an ind. perf. pers. 3 plūr. (perf)?*
Exemplum: tenēre *īnf*, vēnēre *perf* (= vēnērunt).

1. timēre: ....; timuēre: ....
2. necāvēre: ....; cavēre: ....
3. fēcēre: ....; decēre: ....
4. vīdēre: ....; rīdēre: ....
5. fūgēre: ....; augēre: ....
6. audēre: ....; dedēre: ....
7. tulēre: ....; dolēre: ....
8. movēre: ....; mōvēre: ....
9. ēgēre: ....; egēre: ....

Exercitium 19

co-oritur

1. cōnstāre, cōn_____isse
2. convalēscere, con______isse
3. coorīrī, co_____um esse
4. dēcernere, dē______isse, dē_____um esse
5. ēscendere, ē_______isse
6. fundere, _____isse, _____um esse
7. invādere, in_____isse, in_____um esse
8. percellere, per____isse, per_____um esse
9. prōcumbere, prō_____isse
10. prōdere, prō____isse, prō____um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM TERTIVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1– 76

Exercitium 1

1. Tullus Hostīlius, rēx ________ [= ingeniō] ferōx, proximō rēgī ________ [↔ similis] fuit.
2. Cum nepōs esset Hostiī Hostīliī, ducis clārissimī, ________ [< avus] glōriā ________ [= incitābātur] ad bellum faciendum.
3. Cum Albānī praedās ex agrō Rōmānō ēgissent, lēgātī Rōmānī Albam missī sunt, ut rēs ________, sed superbē dīmissī sunt.
4. Ergō Albānīs bellum indīxērunt, et haec Tullō ________.
5. Eōdem tempore lēgātī Albānī rēs repetentēs Rōmae benignē exceptī sunt atque convīviō rēgis ________.
6. Interrogātī 'quid petītum vēnissent?' sē ________ [= excūsāre] coepērunt, 'cum ________ [= nōlentēs] aliquid quod Tullō ________ [↔ placēret] dictūrī essent.'
7. "Rēs repetītum vēnimus" inquiunt; "nisi redditae erunt, bellum vōbīs ________ iussī sumus."
8. Ergō ________ [= ab utrāque parte] bellum parābātur.
9. Hoc bellum inter populōs ________ [= ab eōdem ortōs] ________ [< cīvēs] bellō simile erat.
10. Inter Rōmam et (castra) ________ [< stāre] Albāna breve ________ erat.
11. Rēge Cluiliō mortuō Albānī Mettium ________ [< dictāre] creant.
12. Cōpiīs in aciem ēductīs ducēs prōcessērunt ad colloquium dē rē quae ad utrumque populum ________.
13. Mettius Tullum monuit 'exercitūs pugnantēs spectātum īrī ab Etrūscīs, ut eōs pugnā cōnfectōs ________ [= oppugnārent].'
14. Ergō frātrēs ________, ternī Horātiī Cūriātiīque, quī forte in utrōque exercitū erant, rogātī sunt ut prō suā utrīque patriā pugnārent.
15. Horātiī et Cūriātiī nec aetāte nec vīribus ________ [= imparēs] fuērunt.
16. Ante pugnam foedus ________ est hīs verbīs: "Is populus cuius cīvēs hōc certāmine vīcerit, alterī populō cum bonā pāce imperitābit."
17. Nōmen 'fossa Cluilia' vetustāte ________ [= ē memoriā exiit].
18. Quī senex fierī incipit ________ dīcitur.
19. ________ [= quantō] altiōrēs sunt mūrī, ________ [= tantō] facilius oppidum dēfenditur.

Cap. XLIII

Lēctiō I

abolēscere
aggredī
avītus
cīvīlis
cognātus
dictātor
dispār
displicēre
dissimilis
īcere, foedus ī.
indīcere
indolēs
interesse
invītus
~~obolēscere~~
pertinēre
pūrgāre
quō ... eō
renūntiāre
repetere, rēs r.
senēscere
spatium
statīva
stimulāre
trigeminī
utrimque

Exercitium 2

ut cōnsecūtīvum

1. Domitiānus templum Iovis tantīs dīvitiīs exōrnāvit ____ nihil magnificentius fierī pos________.
2. Domus Nerōnis ita aurō splendēbat ____ 'domus aurea' nōminā________.
3. Nerō ipse domum suam perfectam ita probāvit ____ 'sē' dīc________ 'quasi hominem tandem habitāre coepisse!'
4. Rēx Sāturnus tantā iūstitiā fuisse dīcitur ____ nēmō servī________ sub illō.
5. Sōl flagrāns agrōs siccōs adeō torrēbat ____ nec herbam nec frūmentum ferre pos________.
6. Tanta opibus Etrūria erat ____ tōtam Italiam fāmā nōminis suī implēv________.
7. Tantum opēs Latīnōrum crēverant ____ nūllī fīnitimī arma movēre ausī s________.
8. Lupa adeō mītis fuisse dīcitur ____ īnfantibus ūbera praebē________.

9. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida ____ cuilibet fīnitimārum cīvitātum bellō pār es________.
10. Ā Rōmulō vīribus datīs tantum valuit urbs Roma ____ in XL deinde annōs tūtam pācem habē________.
11. Tempestās tam dēnsō nimbō rēgem operuit ____ cōnspectum eius mīlitibus abstul________.
12. Pāx ita convēnerat ____ Etrūscīs Latīnīsque fluvius Tiberis fīnis es________.
13. Inter frātrēs convēnit ____ Rōmulus in Palātiō, Remus in Aventīnō auspicā________.
14. Forte ēvēnit ____ agrestēs Rōmānī ex Albānō agrō, Albānī ex Rōmānō praedās ag________.
15. Mōs Rōmānōrum est ____ Sāturnālibus servī cum dominīs accumb________.
16. Venus nova cōnsilia in animō versat: ____ Cupīdō prō Ascaniō veni________ atque rēgīnam amōre incend________.
17. Patrēs populō concēdendum esse cēnsuērunt – ita tamen ____ nōn plūs iūris da________ quam retinē________.
18. Foedus ictum est inter Rōmānōs et Albānōs hīs lēgibus ____ cuius populī cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent, is alterī populō imperitā________.

Exercitium 3

1. Numā mortuō quem rēgem populus creāvit? ...
2. Cuius nepōs fuit Tullus Hostīlius? ...
3. Comparā rēgēs Numam et Tullum! ...
4. Quam causam bellī faciendī invēnit Tullus? ...
5. Quārē Rōmānī et Albānī inter sē lēgātōs mīsērunt? ...
6. Quōmodo lēgātī Albānī Rōmae exceptī sunt? ...
7. Uter populus prius lēgātōs rēs repetentēs dīmīsit? ...
8. Quid tum fēcērunt lēgātī Rōmānī? ...
9. Cūr bellum inter Rōmam et Albam simile fuit bellō cīvīlī? ...
10. Ubi locāta sunt castra Albāna? ...
11. Post mortem rēgis Cluiliī quis fuit dux Albānōrum? ...
12. Cōpiīs in aciem ēductīs, quid Mettius Tullō nūntiāvit? ...
13. In colloquiō ducum quid Mettius sē metuere dīxit? ...
14. Quōmodo Albānī et Rōmānī magnum proelium vītāvērunt? ...
15. Quibus condiciōnibus trigeminī dīmicāvērunt? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 77–153

Exercitium 4

uter, *pl* utrī
neuter, *pl* neutrī
alter, *pl* alterī
uterque, *pl* utrīque
utrimque *adv*

1. ________ rēx bellicōsior fuit, Rōmulusne an Tullus?
2. ________ rēx bellicōsus fuit, ________ eōrum pācem servābat.
3. Discordia fuit inter Rōmānōs et Albānōs, cum ________ [: et Rōmānī et Albānī] praedās ex ________ agrīs ēgissent.
4. ________ [= ex utrāque parte] lēgātī ad rēs repetendās missī sunt.
5. Tullus: "Deōs faciō testēs ________ prius populus ________ populī lēgātōs rēs repetentēs superbē dīmīserit!"
6. Bellum ________ omnibus vīribus parābātur.
7. Ante pugnam Mettius "Ineāmus viam" inquit, "quā sine multō sanguine ________ populī dēcernī possit ________ ________ imperent."
8. In ________ exercitū erant trigeminī frātrēs, Horātiī Cūriātiīque; eōs rogant rēgēs 'ut ________ prō suā patriā dīmicent'.
9. ________ [: nec Horātiī nec Cūriātiī] recūsāvērunt.

10. Foedus ictum est hīs lēgibus 'ut populus cuius cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent is ________ populō cum bonā pāce imperitāret."
11. Rōmānī et Albānī ________ suōs adhortābantur.
12. Cum singulī superessent, ________ incolumis fuit, ________ vulnerātus.
13. Post pugnam ________ suōs mortuōs sepeliunt.

Exercitium 5

1. Dum utrīque suōs ________ [= hortantur], ternī iuvenēs concurrunt.
2. Duo exercitūs ________ castrīs [= ante castra] stantēs illam pugnam dē pūblicō imperiō aut ________ [= servitūte] intentī spectant.
3. Arma ________ [= strepitum fēcērunt] nec tantum ________ [< movēre] corporum et ________ [< agitāre] ________ [= in utramque partem] gladiōrum, sed etiam vulnera spectābantur.
4. Tribus Albānīs vulnerātīs, duo Rōmānī ________ [= morientēs] concidērunt, ūnus verō ________ [= incolumis] fuit.
5. Horātius, cum tribus Albānīs vulnerātīs ________ [= nūllō modō] pār esset, intellēxit pugnam dīvidendam esse, ut singulōs vinceret.
6. Ergō fugere coepit, et respiciēns vīdit trēs Albānōs vulnerātōs sē magnīs ________ [= spatiīs interiectīs] persequī.
7. Citō conversus proximum Albānum cecīdit, dum exercitus Albānus alterīs ________ [= clāmōre suādet] ut frātrī auxilium ferrent.
8. Victor gladiō ________ [= nōn tāctus] alterum Albānum interfēcit, priusquam tertius eum cōnsequī posset.
9. Iam tertius Albānus, quī vulnere et cursū fessus ________ [= caedem] frātrum vīderat, sōlus victōrī hostī ________ [= oppositus] est.
10. Horātius citō pugnā ________ est [= pugnam cōnfēcit]: Cūriātiō gladium in ________ dēfīxit eumque spoliāvit.
11. Horātiō spolia Cūriātiī prae sē gerentī obviam vēnit soror, quae Cūriātiō ________ [= spōnsa] fuerat.
12. Ut super frātris umerōs ________ [= pallium] spōnsī agnōvit, ________ [= cum flētū] eum mortuum lūget.
13. Incitātus ________ [< complōrāre] sorōris Horātius eam verbīs ________ atque gladiō ________!
14. Ob hoc facinus ________ [= crūdēle] Horātius ā ________ [= duōbus virīs] in iūs (in iūdicium) vocātus est.
15. Lēgis verba haec erant: "Duumvirī ________ [: scelus māximum] iūdicent. Sī vincent, caput ________ [=vēlātō]! Īnfēlīcī arborī ________ [=fūne] ________! Verberātō vel intrā vel extrā ________!"
16. In nōmine *Iuppiter* ________ [< geminus] littera *p*.

adhortārī
agitātiō
anceps
atrōx
complōrātiō
dēfungī
dēspondēre
duumvirī
exspīrāre
flēbilis
gemināre
inclāmāre
increpāre (*bis*)
intāctus
integer
intervāllum
iugulum
mōtus
nēquāquam
obicere
obnūbere
palūdāmentum
perduelliō
pōmērium
prō
restis
servitium
strāgēs
suspendere
trānsfīgere

Exercitium 6

1. Quid trigeminīs pugnantibus ob oculōs versābātur? ...
2. Post prīmum concursum quid spectāculō fuit? ...
3. Cūr exercitus Albānus gaudiō conclāmāvit? ...
4. Incolumēsne erant trēs Albānī? ...
5. Horātiusne vulnerātus erat? ...
6. Sōlusne Hōrātius simul cum tribus Albānīs pugnāvit? ...
7. Quōmodo pugnam eōrum dīvīsit? ...
8. Cūr facillimē victus est tertius Cūriātius? ...
9. Quōmodo Horātius victor ā Rōmānīs acceptus est? ...
10. Ubi sepultī sunt duo Horātiī et trēs Cūriātiī?

11. Quid Tullus Mettiō imperāvit? ...
12. Ā quibus hostibus Tullus bellum timēbat? ...
13. Quid Horātius victor rediēns prae sē gerēbat? ...
14. Quis Horātiō obviam iit ante portam Capēnam? ...
15. Quid fēcit Horātius cum soror eius mortem Cūriātiī lūgēret? ...
16. Populusne Rōmānus hoc facinus probāvit? ...
17. Quī iūdicēs perduelliōnem iūdicant? ...
18. Quid est pōmērium? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 154–230

Exercitium 7

ōrātiō rēcta: ipsa verba loquentis ("...")
↔ ōrātiō oblīqua ('...')

oblīquus -a -um:
/ līnea oblīqua
| līnea rēcta

Mūtā ōrātiōnem oblīquam ('...') *in rēctam* ("...") aut rēctam in oblīquam!
Exemplum: Horātius dīxit 'sē ad populum prōvocāre': "Ad populum prōvocō."

1. Hōrātius pater prōclāmāvit 'sē fīliam suam iūre caesam iūdicāre!': "________ fīliam ________ iūre caesam iūdic__!"
2. Mettius Fidēnātibus 'sē ad eōs trānsitūrum esse' prōmīsit: "Ad ________ trāns______, Fidēnātēs!"
3. Eques nūntiat rēgī 'abīre Albānōs!': "Ab______ Albān______!"
4. Rēx eum 'redīre in proelium' iubet: "Red______ in proelium!"
5. Tullus dīxit 'suō iūssū circumdūcī Albānum exercitum': "______ iussū circumdūc______ Albān______ exercit______."
6. Post proelium rēx dīxit 'iniussū ______ Albān______ subi______ ad montēs': "Iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montēs"
7. Latīnus Trōiānōs interrogāvit 'unde venī______ et quid quaer______': "Unde ven______ et quid quaer______?"
8. Trōiānī respondērunt 'sē Trōiā ven______ et novam sēdem quaer______': "Trōiā ven________ et novam sēdem quaer______."
9. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter! Dēm______ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist______!" Rōmulus Iovem ōrāvit 'ut dēm______ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist______!'

Exercitium 8

absolvere
circumdūcere
citātus
colligāre
condemnāre
cōnfluere
cornū
crīmen
cruciātus
decorāre
dēficere
dēfōrmis
dīrigere
foeditās
interclūdere
iūdex
laqueus
līberātor
palam

1. Duumvirī, __________ sevērissimī, Horātium __________ [= poenam meruisse iūdicāvērunt].
2. Līctor manūs eius __________ et collō __________ inicere iussus est.
3. Horātius vērō ad populum __________, ut novum iūdicium fieret.
4. __________ [< prōvocāre] factā, in eō iūdiciō pater Horātiī senex __________ [= pūblicē clāmāvit] 'fīliam suam iūre caesam esse'!
5. Pater fīlium suum, quem modo __________ [< decus] ovantemque victōriā vīderat, inter verbera et __________ [< cruciāre] vidēre nōluit, nec populus Rōmānus tam __________ [= foedum] spectāculum ferre potuit.
6. Ergō populus tam grave __________ neglēxit ac __________ [< līberāre] urbis Rōmae __________ [↔ condemnāvit].
7. Virtūs Horātiī eum ā tantā __________ suppliciī [= ā tam foedō suppliciō] dēfendit.
8. Mettius, cum īram __________ [= populī] Albānī sentīret, prāvīs cōnsiliīs animōs __________ [= cīvium] sibi __________ temptāvit.
9. Quoniam bellum __________ [↔ clam] gerere nōn audēbat, clam __________ [< prōdere] parābat.
10. Persuāsit Fidēnātibus ut ā sociīs Rōmānīs __________ et cum Vēientibus bellum īnferrent Rōmānīs.

11. Tullus contrā hostēs dūcit et cum Mettiō et exercitū Albānō castra locat ubi Tiberis et Aniō fluviī __________.
12. In aciē Vēientēs dextrum __________ tenuērunt, sinistrum Fidēnātēs; Tullus Rōmānōs adversus Vēientēs __________, Albānōs contrā Fidēnātēs.
13. Mettius vērō exercitum suum __________ [= paulātim] ad montēs abdūxit!
14. Cum Rōmānī mīrārentur cūr Albānī abīrent, Tullus prōclāmāvit 'suō iussū __________ Albānum exercitum ut Fidēnātium terga invādat.'
15. Itaque Fidēnātēs, nē __________ ab oppidō, terga vertērunt.
16. Fidēnātibus fugātīs, Tullus in Vēientēs aliēnō pavōre ac __________ [< trepidāre] perculsōs, impetum fēcit eōsque fūdit.
17. Equus __________ est quī citō currit.

populārēs
prōclāmāre
prōditiō
prōvocāre
prōvocātiō
reconciliāre
sēnsim
trepidātiō
vulgus

Exercitium 9

1. Cūr duumvirī Horātium nōn absolvērunt? ...
2. Quid līctor iussus est? ...
3. Ā duumvirīs condemnātus quid fēcit Horātius? ...
4. Quis Horātium in eō iūdiciō dēfendit? ...
5. Quid pater Horātiī populum ōrābat? ...
6. Quid senex pater ostentāvit? ...
7. Cūr Horātius ā populō Rōmānō absolūtus est? ...
8. Quamobrem īrātum erat vulgus Albānum? ...
9. Quōmodo Mettius animōs cīvium reconciliāre cōnātus est? ...
10. Cūr Fidēnātēs ā sociīs Rōmānīs ad Vēientēs dēfēcērunt? ...
11. Ubi proelium cum Fidēnātibus Vēientibusque factum est? ...
12. In aciē contrā quōs īnstrūctī sunt Albānī? ...
13. Quid fēcit Mettius, cum palam ad hostēs trānsīre nōn audēret? ...
14. Quārē Fidēnātēs terga vertērunt? ...
15. Quid Vēientēs ab effūsā fugā arcēbat? ...
16. Inter hoc proelium quid fēcerat Mettius et exercitus Albānus? ...
17. Rōmulus: "Iuppiter! Dēm__ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque ~~foedam~~ sist____!" Rōmulus Iovem ōrāvit 'ut dēm____ terrōrem Rōmānīs fugamque foedam sist____.'

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 231–298

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 10

1. Anchīsēs: "Dī caelestēs, sī mē vītam prōdūcere volu________, hanc patriam mihi servāv________."
2. Īlioneus: "Sī rēgem et sociōs salvōs invēn________, Italiam petēmus."
3. Dīdō: "Nisi certum mihi es________ nūllī virō nūbere, amōrī Aenēae fortasse succumb________."
4. Anna: "Quanta erit glōria tua, sī cum duce Trōiānōrum tē coniūnx____!"
5. Dīdō: "Sī īnfantem dē tē habē________, sī quī parvulus Aenēās in aulā meā lūd________, nōn omnīnō dēserta vidē________."
6. Dīdō: "Etiam sī pugnae fortūna dubia fu________, quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tul________, carīnās flammīs dēlēv________, fīlium patremque cum genere exstīnx________ – et ipsa mēmet super eōs iēc________!"
7. Dīdō: *"Fēlīx, heu, nimium fēlīx* [essem] *– sī lītora tantum*
   numquam Dardaniae tetig________ nostra carīnae!"
8. Gemitū et ululātū fēminārum tēcta resonant – nōn aliter quam sī omnis Karthāgō ab hostibus capta es________ flammaeque furentēs per aedēs hominum atque deōrum volv________.

sī/nisi
\+ *fut perf*
coni imperf
coni plūsqperf

9. *"At sī quis vestrae deus es______ orīginis auctor,*
in tam praecipitī tempore fer______ opem."
10. *"Fer______ opem certē, sī nōn ope māter egē______."*
11. Haec precātus, velut sī sēns______ audītās precēs, "Hinc" inquit Rōmulus, "Rōmānī, Iuppiter resistere atque iterāre pugnam iubet."
12. Interrēx: "Sī rēgem dignum creāv______, patrēs auctōrēs fient."
13. *Rōmule, mīlitibus scīstī dare commoda sōlus:*
haec mihi sī ded______ commoda, mīles erō!
14. Horātius ā tribus Cūriātiīs victus ______, nisi fugā suā pugnam eōrum dīvīs______.
15. Tullus: "Albānī ducem secūtī sunt, ut et vōs, sī ego inde agmen abdūcere volu______, fēc______."
16. Tullus: "Sī ipse discere pos______ fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvum tē id docu______."

Exercitium 11

1. Mettius, quī proelium spectāverat, Tullō dē victōriā ______ est.
2. Ubi ______ [= lūcēre coepit], duo exercitūs ad cōntiōnem vocātī sunt.
3. Albānī proximī stābant, ut Tullum dē proeliō ______ [= herī factō] ______ [= prō cōntiōne loquentem] audīrent.
4. Mīlitēs Rōmānī Albānōs ______ [= circumdant] .
5. Ibi Tullus dīxit 'Albānōs ______ [↔ iussū] suō ad montēs abiisse!'
6. "Nec ______ omnium Albānōrum est" inquit; "ducem secūtī sunt: Mettius est ______ [< dūcere] itineris et foederis ______ [< rumpere]."
7. Tullus, quī nōn magis cum hostibus quam cum ______ [< perfidus] sociōrum dīmicāverat, hanc ______ [< dīmicāre] perīculōsiōrem esse cēnsēbat.
8. Dum ______ [< centuria] Mettium ______ [= cingunt], Tullus "Mettī Fūfētī!" inquit "Quoniam tuum ingenium ______ est [= sānārī nōn potest], ______ [= saltem] tū tuō suppliciō docē hūmānum genus ea sāncta crēdere quae ā tē ______ sunt!"
9. Cum Mettius ad duōs currūs ______ [= vīnctus] esset, ______ [= quaternī equī] in ______ [= contrāriās] partēs concitātī sunt: ita corpus eius ______ [= laniātum] est.
10. Ut Mettius animum inter Fidēnātēs Rōmānōsque ancipitem gesserat, ita corpus eius in duās partēs ______ est.
11. Tullō in animō erat populum Albānum Rōmam ______.
12. Post prōditiōnem Mettiī Alba ______ [= destrūcta] est.
13. Magna erat ______ [< maestus] Albānōrum, cum postrēmum per domōs suās ______ [= errārent].
14. Cum dīruerentur domūs, ______ velut nūbe omnia implēvit.
15. Agmen ______ [: sine intervāllō] migrantium ______ [< miserārī] urbem relīquit.
16. Rōmānī ______ [= ubīque] pūblica prīvātaque aedificia dīruērunt.
17. Templa ab armātīs ______ sunt, nec vērō dīruta, sīcut ab rēge ______ erat.
18. Numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum ______ [< duplex] est: ita Rōma crēscēbat Albae ______ [< ruere].
19. Tullus ex Albānīs decem equitum ______ lēgit.
20. Ut urbs expugnētur, necesse est portās ______ [< ex + frangere].
21. In hōc exercitiō vocābula quae dēsunt ______ sunt.

at
centuriō
circumsistere
continēns
cōntiōnārī
culpa
dīmicātiō
dīruere
distrahere
dīversus
ductor
duplicāre
ēdīcere
effringere
grātulārī
hesternus
illūcēscere
iniussū
īnsānābilis
lacerāre
ligāre
maestitia
miserābilis
occupāre
passim
perfidia
pulvis
quadrīgae
ruīna
ruptor
saepīre
supplēre
trādūcere
turma
vagārī
violāre

Exercitium 12

1. Posterō diē quō vocātī sunt exercitūs? ...
2. Quī rēgī Rōmānō proximī stābant in cōntiōne? ...
3. Quid dīxit Tullus dē dīmicātiōne hesternā?
4. Quem rēx Rōmānus prōditiōnis ac perfidiae accūsāvit? ...
5. Quid Tullō in animō erat facere populō Albānō? ...
6. Cūr iuvenēs Albānī ad haec silentium tenēbant? ...
7. Quid Tullus suppliciō Mettiī hūmanum genus docēre volēbat? ...
8. Quārē legiōnēs Rōmānae Albam missī sunt? ...
9. Num cīvēs Albānī tumultum fēcērunt? ...
10. Cūr cūnctī Albānī urbem suam relīquērunt? ...
11. Quid Tullus dē templīs Albānōrum ēdīxerat? ...
12. Quot annōs urbs Alba steterat? ...
13. Quantō māior factus est numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum? ...
14. Quī mōns urbī additus est? ...
15. Quō senātus ā Tullō Hostīliō auctus conveniēbat? ...
16. Quōmodo Tullus equitātum suum auxit? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 299–358

Lēctiō V

Exercitium 13

1. Eā ______ [= eō tempore] Sabīnī gēns opulentissima erat ______ [= post] Etrūscōs.
2. Equitātū auctō, Tullus bellum contrā Sabīnōs summā ______ [= omnibus vīribus] parābat.
3. Ad silvam Malitiōsam Sabīnōs ______ [= plānē vīcit], nam ab equitibus repente ______ turbātī sunt ōrdinēs Sabīnōrum.
4. Interim Albānī sacra Rōmāna ______ aut ______ [< colere] deōrum relīquerant.
5. Pestilentiā ortā, tamen rēx iuvenibus nūllam quiētem dabat ā ______ [= officium mīlitum], ______ [= quoad] ipse morbō affectus est.
6. Tum deōs colere coepit atque etiam populum ______ [= metū deōrum] implēvit.
7. Iam populus eum ______ rērum quī sub Numā fuerat dēsīderābat.
8. Postrēmō rēx Iovis fulmine ictus cum domō suā ______ [= flagrāvit].
9. 'Dē ______' est titulus artis ______ [< ōrātor] quam Cicerō adulēscēns scrīpsit dē inveniendīs ______ [< arguere].
10. In librō II huius operis Cicerō ______ Horātiī affert.
11. Cum Horātius, victīs Cūriātiīs, domum sē ______ [= redīret], soror eius ______ [= iterum iterumque] Cūriātium spōnsum nōmināvit cum ______ [= complōrātiōne]; is tum sorōrem suam occīdit – atque accūsātus est.
12. Verba crīminis, ut "Iniūriā sorōrem occīdistī", '______' dīcitur.
13. ______ est respōnsum quō crīmen dēpellitur, ut "Iūre occīdī."
14. Quaeritur in iūdiciō 'Iūrene occīderit?' id quod '______' dīcitur.
15. '______' dīcitur causa quā factum dēfenditur, ut "Horātia enim hostium mortem lūgēbat, frātrum neglegēbat, meam victōriam molestē ferēbat."
16. '______' est respōnsum quō ratiō īnfirmātur, ut "Nec tamen eam ā frātre ______ [= nōn condemnātam] necārī oportuit."
17. '______' [< iūdicāre] est 'cum Horātia frātrum mortem neglegeret, hostium lūgēret, frātris et populī Rōmānī victōriā nōn gaudēret, oportueritne eam ā frātre indemnātam occīdī?'

argūmentum
causa
cōnflagrāre
cultus
dēpulsiō
dēvincere
dōnec
identidem
indemnātus
īnfirmātiō
intentiō
invehere
inventiō
iūdicātiō
lāmentātiō
mīlitia
ope, summā o.
ōrātōrius
quaestiō
ratiō
recipere sē
religiō
secundum
status
suscipere
tempestās

Exercitium 14

1. Exercitū auctō cui gentī Tullus bellum indīxit? ...
2. Quae causae huius bellī afferēbantur? ...
3. Cūr victī sunt Sabīnī ad silvam Malitiōsam? ...
4. Dēvictīs Sabīnīs, quid in monte Albānō factum esse nūntiātum est? ...
5. Quid vōx caelestis Albānōs monuisse dīcitur? ...
6. Cūr ita monendī erant Albānī? ...
7. Cūr iuvenēs Rōmānī mīlitiam recūsāre coepērunt? ...
8. Ubi rēx iuvenum corpora sāniōra esse rēbātur, domīne an mīlitiae? ...
9. Quid accidit cum rēx ipse quoque morbō affectus est? ...
10. Morbōne mortuus est rēx Tullus? ...
11. Quot annōs ille rēgnāvit? ...
12. In quō librō suō Cicerō causam Horātiī affert? ...
13. In eā causā quae est intentiō sīve crīmen? ...
14. Quae est dēpulsiō huius intentiōnis? ...
15. Quae igitur quaestiō est? ...
16. Tūne sorōrem Horātiī iūre caesam esse cēnsēs? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 15

Datur persōna 1 singulāris indicātīvī praesentis.
Dā īnfīnītīvum praesentis!
Exempla: negō, negāre; legō, legere; lēgō, lēgāre.

ind praes 1 sg	*īnf praes*
1. -ō, -or	-āre, -ārī
2. -eō, -eor	-ēre, -ērī
3. -ō, -or	-ere, -ī
-iō, -ior	-ere, -ī
4. -iō, -ior	-īre, -īrī
eō	īre
-eō	-īre

1. parō, par_____; pariō, par_____; reperiō, reper_____.
2. dōnō, dōn_____; pōnō, pōn_____; pūniō, pūn_____; cōnor, cōn_____.
3. claudō, claud_____; laudō, laud_____; plaudō, plaud_____; audiō, aud_____.
4. sentiō, sent_____; nūntiō, nūnti_____; mentior, ment_____.
5. redeō, red_____; rīdeō, rīd_____; reddō, redd_____.
6. ēducō, ēduc_____; ēdūcō, ēdūc_____; doceō, doc_____.
7. pāreō, pār_____; pereō, per_____; aperiō, aper_____; prōcreō, prōcre_____.
8. conciliō, concili_____; dēsiliō, dēsil_____; spoliō, spoli_____.
9. cōnficiō, cōnfic_____; cōnsociō, cōnsoci_____; conveniō, conven_____.
10. fugō, fug_____; fugiō, fug_____; vāgiō, vāg_____.
11. servō, serv_____; serviō, serv_____; solvō, solv_____.
12. orior, or_____; morior, mor_____; glōrior, glōri_____; moror, mor_____.
13. complector, complect_____; comitor, comit_____, potior, pot_____.
14. cūstōdiō, cūstōd_____; ōrdior, ōrd_____; prōgredior, prōgred_____.
15. nesciō, nesc_____; nāscor, nāsc_____; nōscō, nōsc_____; secō, sec_____.
16. abigō, abig_____; nāvigō, nāvig_____; corrigō, corrig_____; ligō, lig_____.
17. veniō, ven_____; vēneō, vēn_____; vēndō, vēnd_____; vēnor, vēn_____.
18. vincō, vinc_____; vinciō, vinc_____; cruciō, cruci_____; efficiō, effic_____.
19. vertō, vert_____; certō, cert_____; nūdō, nūd_____; lūdō, lūd_____.
20. indicō, indic_____; indīcō, indīc_____; dēdicō, dēdic_____; necō, nec_____.
21. appellō, appell_____ /appell_____; colligō, collig_____/collig_____.
22. trucīdō, trucīd_____; occīdō, occīd_____.

Exercitium 16

ag-gredior -iuntur

1. abolēscere, _________isse
2. aggredī, ag_________um esse
3. dēfungī, dē_________um esse
4. dēspondēre, dē_________isse, dē_________um esse
5. dīrigere, dī_________isse, dī_________um esse

6. dīruere, dī________isse, dī________um esse
7. effringere, ef________isse, ef________um esse
8. illūcēscere, il________isse
9. increpāre, in________isse
10. rērī, ________um esse
11. saepīre, ________isse, ________um esse
12. senēscere, ________isse
13. supplēre, sup________isse, sup________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM QVARTVM

Cap. XLIV

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–90

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Post mortem Tullī Hostīliī interrēx ____________ [= concilium ad rēgem creandum] habuit et populus Ancum Mārcium rēgem creāvit.
2. Latīnī, cum novum rēgem ōtiōsum fore crēdēbant, ____________ [< incurrere] in agrum Rōmānum fēcērunt.
3. Ancus iūs ____________ scrīpsit quō rēs repetuntur et bellum indīcitur.
4. Lēgātus cum fīnēs hostium trānsit et cum oppidum et forum ____________ [= intrat] ____________ [< postulāre] peragit Iovem testem faciēns.
5. Sī nōn dēduntur quae ____________ [= poscit], post XXXIII diēs bellum hīs ____________ [= ferē] verbīs indīcit:
6. “Audī, Iuppiter, dīque omnēs caelestēs vōsque ____________ [< terra] vōsque ____________ [= īnferī], ego vōs ____________ [= testēs faciō] hunc populum iniūstum esse neque iūs ____________ [= solvere]!”
7. Tum ____________ [= lēgātus dē iūre bellī] Rōmam redit ut ____________ nātū [: patrēs] cōnsulat, quō ____________ [= modō] iūs adipīscantur.
8. Rēx quemque senātōrem sententiam rogat: “Quid cēnsēs?” et ille: “Pūrō piōque ____________ [= bellō] rēs quaerendās cēnseō itaque ____________ ____________que [= dēcernōque].”
9. Cum māior pars senātōrum in eandem sententiam ībat, fētiālis hastam ____________ [= ferrō mūnītam] sanguineam ēmittēbat in fīnēs eōrum quī adversus populum Rōmānum ____________ [= male fēcerant].
10. Hōc modō tum Latīnīs bellum indictum est, et id ____________ [= eum mōrem] posterī accēpērunt.
11. Cūrā sacrōrum sacerdōtibus ____________ [= mandātā], Ancus aliquot oppida Latīnōrum vī cēpit et cīvēs eōrum Rōmam trādūxit.
12. Postrēmō urbem Medulliam, quae magnīs ____________ [< mūnīre] et praesidiō validō ____________ [< fīrmus] erat, expugnāvit.
13. Latīnīs in Aventīnō et valle Murciā sēdēs datae sunt, et Iāniculum quoque urbī adiectum est, nē ____________ [= nē umquam] ea arx hostium esset.
14. Ancus aedem Iovis Feretriī ____________ [< amplus] atque Carcerem aedificāvit, ut cīvēs ā facinoribus ____________ [< clam] dēterrērentur.
15. Imperium Rōmānōrum ūsque ad mare ____________ [= extentum] est, Ōstia urbs condita et circā eam ____________ [< sāl] factae.
16. Fētiālis dīcitur is quī ____________ [= lēgātus mittitur] ad rēs repetendās et bellum indīcendum.
17. Homō āmēns suae mentis ____________ nōn est.

amplificāre
clandestīnus
comitia
compos
cōnscīscere
cōnsentīre
dēlinquere
dēmandāre
duellum
exposcere
fermē
ferrātus
fētiālis *adi*
fētiālis *m*
fīrmāre
incursiō
īnfernus
ingredī
īnstitūtum
lēgāre
māiōrēs nātū
mūnītiō
pactō, quō p.
persolvere
postulātum
prōferre
quandō
salīnae
terrestris
testārī

Exercitium 2

1. Mortuō Tullō Hostīliō quem rēgem populus Rōmānus creāvit? ...
2. Quis fuit avus Ancī Mārciī? ...
3. Ancusne mōrēs avī suī secūtus est? ...
4. Cūr Latīnī incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum facere ausī sunt? ...
5. Quod iūs scrīpsit Ancus, ut bella rītū indīcerentur? ...
6. Quārē fētiālis mittēbātur ad fīnitimōs quī praedam fēcerant? ...
7. Quid faciēbat fētiālis sī rēs quās repetīverat nōn redditae erant? ...
8. Quibus verbīs rēx quemque senātōrem sententiam rogābat? ...
9. Quōmodo fētiālis bellum indīcēbat? ...
10. Quī cultum deōrum cūrābant dum Ancus bellum gerit? ...
11. Cūr difficile erat Medulliam capere? ...
12. Quōmodo Ancus bellō Latīnō rēs Rōmānās auxit? ...
13. Cūr Ancus Mārcius Carcerem aedificandum cūrāvit? ...
14. Quae aedēs ab Ancō amplificāta est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 91–158

accīre
āles
āmigrāre
aptus
augurium
bona
carpentum
cōgitātiō
cōmis
commigrāre
compōnere
cōnsēnsus
cōnspicuus
dēcēdere
dīvīnitus
exsul
fungī
hērēs
honōrāre
indignitās
locus
māternus
novitās
nūntia
nurus
perītus
pilleus
sēditiō
strēnuus
testāmentum
tūtor
volitāre

Exercitium 3

1. Dēmarātus Corinthius ob ______ [= discordiam] cīvium Tarquiniōs ______ [= migrāvit]; ibi fīliōs Lucumōnem et Arruntem genuit.
2. Patre mortuō Lucumō omnium bonōrum ______ fuit, nam Arrūns prior quam pater ______ [= mortuus erat], neque pater sciēbat ______ [= uxōrem fīliī] gravidam esse.
3. Itaque Dēmarātus nepōtis in ______ suō oblītus erat, ac puerō egentī Egeriō (/Egerius) nōmen datum est.
4. Tanaquīl, uxor Lucumōnis summō ______ nāta, virum suum ______ [= decorātum] vidēre volēbat.
5. Cum Etrūscī Lucumōnem ut ______ [= profugō ē patriā] nātum spernerent, uxor eius Tanaquīl eam ______ [< indignus] aegrē ferēbat.
6. Ergō virō suō persuāsit ut cum omnibus ______ suīs Tarquiniīs ex patriā ______ [< māter] ______.
7. Rōma ad honōrem adipīscendum ______ [= idōnea] fuit, quia in novō populō locus est fortī ac ______ [= impigrō] virō.
8. Dum Lucumō cum uxōre ______ [= currū] Rōmam vehitur, aquila repente ______ eius rapuit superque eōs ______ [= hūc illūc volāns] rūrsus capitī aptē reposuit.
9. Tanaquīl, quae prōdigiōrum ______ [↔ ignāra] erat, 'eam ______ [< āla] ______ [*f* < nūntius] deōrum vēnisse' dīxit, et 'pilleum velut ______ [= ā diīs] virō redditum esse.'
10. Hoc ______ [= auspicium] animum Lucumōnis ______ [< cōgitāre] implēvit dē rēgnō adipīscendō.
11. Lūcium Tarquinium sē appellāvit, ac Rōmānōs, quibus ob ______ [< novus] et dīvitiās ______ [< cōnspicere] erat, ______ [= benignē] invītābat ac beneficiīs sibi conciliābat.
12. Amīcitiam iūnxit cum ipsō Ancō rēge, ac postrēmō ______ [< tuērī] rēgis līberīs īnstitūtus est.
13. Ancō mortuō L. Tarquinius magnō ______ [< cōnsentīre] populī rēx creātus est, postquam ōrātiōnem habuit ad conciliandum populum ______ [= aptē cōnfectam].
14. Numa Curibus Rōmam in rēgnum ______ [= arcessītus] est.
15. Multī Rōmānī nōbilēs cīvīlibus officiīs ______.

Exercitium 4

ōrātiō oblīqua:
acc + inf
coni post quī quae quod (*prōn rel*) *et* quia quod (*coniūnctiōnēs causālēs*)

Exempla: Pāstor "Gaudeō" inquit, "quia repperī ovem, quae aberrāvit."
Pāstor dīcit 'sē gaudēre, quia repperit ovem, quae aberrāverit.'
Horātius: "Iūre sorōrem meam necāvī, quod hostem lūgēbat."
Horātius dīxit 'iūre sē sorōrem suam necāvisse, quod hostem lūgēret.'

1. Augustus "Marmoream relinqu______ urbem" inquit, "quam latericiam accēp______." Augustus glōriātus est 'marmoream ______ relinqu______ urbem, quam latericiam accēp______.'
2. Trōiānī: "Lāocoōn poenās meritās Minervae dedit, quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laesit." Trōiānī 'Lāocoont______ poenās meritās Minervae ded______' dīcunt, 'quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laes______.'
3. Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē______ Trōiā vēn______, cum quō virō Dīdō concubu______': "Aenēās Trōiā vēnit, cum quō virō Dīdō concubuit."
4. Numa dīxit 'Ēgeriae monitū ______ sacra quae dīs acceptissima es______ īnstitu______': "Ēgeriae monitū sacra quae dīs acceptissima sunt īnstituī."
5. P. Horātius pater cīvēs ōrābat 'nē ______, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspex______, orbum līberīs fac______!': "Nōlīte mē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspexistis, orbum līberīs facere!"
6. "In novō populō" inquit Tanaquīl, "ubi omnis ex virtūte nōbilitās est, erit locus fortī ac strēnuō virō." Tanaquīl dīxit 'in novō populo, ubi omnis ex virtūte nōbilitās s______, futūr______ loc______ fortī ac strēnuō virō.'
7. Tarquinius ōrsus est: "Nōn rem novam pet______, quia duo iam peregrīnī Rōmae rēgnāv______." Tarquinius dīxit '______ nōn rem novam pet______, quia duo iam peregrīnī Rōmae rēgnāv______.'
8. "Māiōrem partem aetātis eius" inquit, "quā cīvīlibus officiīs funguntur hominēs, Rōmae quam in vetere patriā vīxī." Tarquinius dīxit 'māiōrem partem aetātis eius, quā cīvīlibus officiīs fung______ hominēs, ______ Rōmae quam in vetere patriā vīx______.'

Exercitium 5

1. Quamobrem Dēmarātus domō Tarquiniōs profūgerat? ...
2. Quot fīliī eī erat Tarquiniīs? ...
3. Uter fīlius prior mortuus est? ...
4. Cūr Dēmarātus nepōtis oblītus est in testāmentō? ...
5. Quae fuit uxor Lucumōnis? ...
6. Quārē Tanaquīl virō suō suāsit ut sēcum Rōmam migrāret? ...
7. Quid iīs accidit cum Rōmae appropinquārent? ...
8. Quid Tanaquīl id augurium significāre cēnsēbat? ...
9. Rōmae quās spēs Lucumō et Tanaquīl habēbant? ...
10. Nōmine mūtātō quem Lucumō sē appellāvit? ...
11. Quōmodo ille inter Rōmānōs fortūnam suam adiuvābat? ...
12. Quōcum L. Tarquinius in rēgiā amīcitiam iūnxit? ...
13. Quōmodo rēx Ancus L. Tarquiniō ūtēbātur? ...
14. Rēge mortuō quis līberīs eius tūtor fuit? ...
15. Quārē Tarquinius puerōs rēgiōs vēnātum dīmīsit? ...
16. Quōmodo Tarquinius plēbis animōs sibi conciliāvit? ...
17. Quem populus Rōmanus tum rēgnāre iussit? ...
18. Tarquiniusne prīmus rēx peregrīnus Rōmae rēgnāvit? ...

Lēctiō III

verba dēp + abl:
ūtī
fruī
fungī
potīrī
vescī

captīvus
coepta
cōnflīgere
convallis
dēditiō
dēlūbrum
diciō
domāre
ērudīre
ēvādere
exōrdium
expergīscī
ferre
forī
fōrmula
impedīre
incurrere
intervenīre
lapideus
praecipuus
praeterquam
revehere
sēcrētum
serva
terminus

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 159–246

Exercitium 6

1. Sabīnī nōn sōlum v____, sed etiam dol____ ūsī sunt.
2. Post bellum hominēs pāc____fruuntur
3. Rēx offici____ iūdicis fungēbātur.
4. Tarquinius Superbus rēgn____ vī potītus est.
5. Mīnōtaurus carn____ hūmān____ vescēbātur.

Exercitium 7

1. Tarquinius rēx prīmum Apiolās, oppidum Latīnōrum, vī cēpit atque inde praedam et ____________ [= mīlitēs captōs] Rōmam ____________.
2. Locum dēsignāvit Circō cum spectāculīs quae '____________' appellantur.
3. Mūrum ____________ [< lapis] aedificāre parābat, sed hīs ____________ [= operī coeptō] bellum Sabīnum ____________.
4. Equitātū auctō Rōmānī ____________ [= vī concurrērunt] cum Sabīnīs, quī Aniēnem trānsierant.
5. ____________ [< praeter] quod Sabīnōs fugāvērunt, etiam fugam iīs ____________ [= difficilem fēcērunt] ponte incēnsō.
6. Eō proeliō equitum glōria ____________ [= prae aliīs magna] fuit, quī ab lateribus ____________ [↔ excurrentēs] hostēs in fugam vertērunt.
7. Collātia dēdita est; ecce ____________ [= verba] ____________ [< dēdere]:
8. Lēgātī interrogantur: "Dēditisne vōs populumque Collātīnum, urbem, agrōs, aquam, ____________, ____________ [= templa], dīvīna hūmānaque omnia in populī Rōmānī ____________?" Respondent: "Dēdimus."
9. Sabīnīs victīs Tarquinius nōnnūlla oppida Latīnōrum occupandō omne nōmen Latīnum ____________ [= sibi pārēns fēcit].
10. Deinde pācis opera incohāvit, quōrum ____________ [= initium] bellō Sabīnō turbātum erat: forum et ____________ [= vallēs] inter collēs cloācīs siccāvit et aedis Iovis Capitōlīnī fundāmenta iēcit
11. 'Eō tempore puerō Serviō Tulliō caput ārsisse' ____________ [= nārrant] 'nec prius flammam abiisse quam puer suā sponte ____________ esset.'
12. Tanaquīl virō in (locum) ____________ abductō dīxit 'illum puerum quondam Rōmānīs lūmen futūrum esse.'
13. Ergō puerum velut fīlium suum artibus ____________ [= ēducāre] coepērunt, atque iuvenis ____________ [= sē ostendit] vērē indolis rēgiae.
14. Incertum est num Servius Tullius ____________ [= ancillā] nātus esset.

Exercitium 8

1. Quārē Tarquinius rēx centum novōs senātōrēs lēgit? ...
2. Quibuscum prīmum bellum gessit? ...
3. Quid fēcit praedā quam Apiolīs revēxerat? ...
4. Quid prohibuit nē rēx mūrō lapideō urbem circumdaret? ...
5. Quot equitibus adiectīs Tarquinius equitātum suum auxit? ...
6. Quōmodo Rōmānī Sabīnīs fūsīs fugam impedīvērunt? ...
7. Quārē Sabīnī lēgātōs ad Rōmānōs mīsērunt? ...
8. Quod oppidum Sabīnōrum Rōmānīs dēditum est? ...
9. Quid interrogātī sunt lēgātī quī Collātium dēditum vēnerant? ...
10. Quōmodo Tarquinius omne nōmen Latīnum domuit? ...
11. Quōmodo ille rēx īnfima urbis loca siccāvit? ...
12. Cuius templī fundāmenta iēcit Tarquinius Prīscus? ...
13. Quod prōdigium noctū in rēgiā vīsum est? ...
14. Cūr rēx et rēgīna Servium Tullium fīliī locō habuērunt? ...

15. Cui Tarquinius fīliam suam dēspondit? ...
16. Tūne putās Servium Tullium servā nātum esse? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 247–333

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 9

1. Alter secūr____ in caput rēgis dēiēcit!
2. Post triumphum dux hostium secūr____ percussus est.
3. Arīōn in pupp____ ascendit ut caneret, tum dē pupp____ dēsiluit.
4. Dīdō ex summā turr____ classem Trōiānam proficīscentem prōspexit.
5. Hostēs oppidum oppugnantēs altam turr____ dēstrūxērunt.
6. Quī aquā caret sit____ patitur, atque postrēmō sit____ perībit.
7. Febris est nimius calor corporis. Quī aegrōtat febr____ habet; homō sānus febr____ caret.
8. Iāniculum ultrā Tiber____ situm est.
9. In mediō Tiber____ flūmine parva īnsula est.
10. Multae nāvēs in Charybd____ merguntur.

dēcl III: -is, *gen* -is, *acc* -im, *abl* -ī: febris, puppis, secūris, sitis, turris, Tiberis, Charybdis

Exercitium 10

1. Ancī fīliī, quī aegrē ferēbant sē __________ [= dolō] tūtōris rēgnō prohibitōs esse, Tarquiniō īnsidiās parābant.
2. Duōs pāstōrēs dēlēgērunt, quī in rēgiā __________ [= pugnam] simulant.
3. Ad rēgem vocātī clāmitābant, sed ā līctōre __________ [= prohibitī] sunt.
4. Alter rem ex __________ [= ut convēnerat] ōrdītur, et dum rēx in eum intentus sē āvertit, alter secūrim in caput rēgis __________!
5. Tanaquīl, cum rēgem paene __________ [= mortuum] vidēret, rēgiam claudī iussit, __________ [= testēs] ēiēcit, Servium __________ [= celeriter] accīvit.
6. "Tuum est" inquit, "Servī, sī vir es, rēgnum... Ērige tē deōsque ducēs sequere, quī clārum hoc fore caput dīvīnō igne __________."
7. Tum populum alloquitur: "__________ est rēx subitō __________ [< īcere]; iam ad sē rediit; brevī ipsum vidēbitis."
8. Iubet populum Serviō Tulliō __________ __________ esse [=oboedīre].
9. "Is" inquit "iūra dabit aliīsque rēgis __________ [= officiīs] fungētur."
10. Morte rēgis patefactā, Ancī fīliī __________ [< exsul] iērunt.
11. Servius, ingentī hostium exercitū fūsō, rēx omnibus __________ erat.
12. __________ [< cēnsēre] īnstituit, ut mūnera bellī nōn __________ [< vir], sed prō __________ [= statū] pecūniae __________ [= discrīberentur].
13. Postquam omnēs cīvēs __________, populum ex cēnsū in v __________ et in cxciii __________ distribuit.
14. Singulae classēs in __________ [< senex] et __________ dīvīsae sunt.
15. Ita exercitus __________ [< pēs] distribūtus est.
16. Adiectae sunt xviii centuriae equitum, atque ūna centuria pauperum quī mīlitiā __________ erant (__________ [< prōles] appellātī).
17. Servius urbem in iv regiōnēs dīvīsit quae __________ appellātae sunt.
18. Quī cornū canit __________ dīcitur.

arbiter, cēnsēre, cēnsus, centuria, classis, coercēre, compositō, ex c., cornicen, dēicere, dictō audiēns esse, distribuere, exsanguis, exsulāre, fraus, habitus, ictus, immūnis, iūnior, mūnus, pedester, portendere, probātus, prōlētāriī, properē, rīxa, senior, sōpīre, tribus, virītim

Exercitium 11

1. Cūr Ancī Mārciī fīliī Serviō Tulliō īnsidiās parāvērunt? ...
2. Num ipsī rēgem aggressī sunt? ...
3. Quōs ad necandum rēgem dēlēgērunt? ...
4. Cūr pāstōrēs ad rēgem vocātī sunt? ...
5. Quōmodo Servius occīsus est? ...

6. Cūr Tanaquīl rēgiam claudī iussit? ...
7. Quid rēgīna populō dīxit? ...
8. Quōmodo Servius potestātem suam fīrmāvit? ...
9. Quōmodo mors Tarquiniī populō patefacta est? ...
10. Quō Ancī fīliī ierant? ...
11. Quibus Servius Tullius fīliās suās in mātrimōnium dedit? ...
12. Quod pācis opus māximum perfēcit Servius? ...
13. In quot classēs et in quot centuriās distribūtus est populus Rōmānus? ...
14. Quot equitum centuriae factae sunt? ...
15. Quae appellantur regiōnēs quattuor in quās Servius urbem dīvīsit? ...

Lēctiō V

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 334–406

accingere
affectāre
agger
ārdēns
condere, lūstrum c.
cōnfessiō
conquiēscere
continuus
contumēlia
dignitās
facessere
frūstrārī
furor
grātuītus
hospitium
inclutus
īnstīgāre
īnstīnctus
lūstrāre
lūstrum
nūptiae
parricīdium
perpellere
prīvātim
rēgālis
scrīptor
senectūs
suovetaurīlia
temeritās

Exercitium 12

1. Cēnsū perfectō Servius lūstrum ____________: exercitum in campō Mārtiō īnstrūctum ____________ [< sūs, ovis, taurus] ____________.
2. Eō ____________ cēnsa sunt LXXX mīlia cīvium (eōrum quī arma ferre possent, ut adicit ____________ [< scrībere] antīquissimus Fabius Pictor).
3. Servius collēs Quirīnālem et Vīminālem urbī addidit, itemque Ēsquiliās, ubi ipse habitābat, ut locō ____________ [< dignus] fieret.
4. Urbem ____________ [= vāllō], fossīs, mūrō circumdedit.
5. Cum prīmōribus Latīnīs pūblicē et ____________ [↔ pūblicē] ____________ [< hospes] amīcitiāsque iūnxit, iīsque memorābat 'fānum ____________ [= illūstre] Diānae Ephesī ā cīvitātibus Asiae commūniter factum esse.'
6. Haec saepe iterandō Latīnōs ____________, ut cum Rōmānīs fānum Diānae in Aventīnō aedificārent.
7. Ea erat ____________ [= cōnfitērī] Latīnōrum 'Rōmam caput rērum esse.'
8. Gener Serviī, L. Tarquinius, dīcēbat 'eum iniussū populī rēgnāre' atque ipse rēgnum ____________ [= petēbat].
9. Iuvenis animī ____________ [< ārdēre] erat, et Tullia, uxor ferōx, virum ____________ [= incitābat] ac suā ____________ [= audāciā] implēbat.
10. L. Tarquinius Tulliam, rēgis fīliam māiōrem, uxōrem dūxerat, postquam duōbus ____________ [< parricīda] domum novīs ____________ [< nūbere] vacuam fēcit.
11. Cum Tanaquīl duo rēgna ____________ [= sine intervāllō] virō ac generō dedisset, Tullia ____________ [= quiēscere] nōn poterat priusquam suō virō rēgnum daret.
12. Ergō virum admonēbat ut ____________ [= sē armāret] ad solium ____________ [= rēgium] occupandum.
13. "Sī ad haec parum est animī, ____________ hinc Tarquiniōs aut Corinthum!" inquit Tullia virō suō.
14. Hōc muliebrī ____________ [< furere] ____________ [= īnstigātus] Tarquinius rēgem ____________ [= dictīs indignīs] crīminibusque increpuit.
15. Ita Serviī Tulliī ____________ [< senex] in diēs īnfēstior fīēbat.
16. Rēs ____________ est quae sine pretiō vel mercēde datur.
17. Quī uxōrī falsa prōmittit eam ____________ [< frūstrā].

Exercitium 13

infīnītīvus prō indicātīvō

Exempla: Hostēs ex omnibus partibus dēcurrere [= dēcurrunt], tēla in vāllum conicere [= coniciunt]; nostrī fortiter repugnāre [= repugnant] neque ūllum frūstrā tēlum mittere [= mittunt].

1. Ferōx Tullia alterum Tarquinium admīr_____ [= admīrātur], 'eum virum esse' dīc_____ [= dīcit]; spern_____ [= spernit] sorōrem.
2. Nūllīs verbōrum contumēliīs parc_____ [= parcit] dē virō ad frātrem.
3. Iam ab scelere ad aliud scelus spect_____ [= spectat] mulier.
4. Nec nocte nec interdiū virum conquiēscere p at_____ [= patitur].
5. Hōc muliebrī furōre īnstīnctus Tarquinius circum_____ [= circumit] et concili_____ [= conciliat] sibi patrēs.
6. Admon_____ [= admonet] Tarquiniī Prīscī beneficiī ac prō eō grātiam repet_____ [= repetit]; allic_____ [= allicit] dōnīs iuvenēs.

Exercitium 14

datīvus
mihi nōmen est Titō (/Titus)

Exemplum: Fīliō Aenēae nōmen est Ascaniō (/Ascanius).

1. Puer____ egent____ post avī mortem nāt____ 'Egeri____' (/'Egerius') nōmen datum est.
2. Rōmae Lucumō dīxit 'sibi nōmen esse Tarquini____ (/Tarquinium).'
3. Puerō dormientī, c____ Servi____ Tulli____ (/Servius Tullius) fuit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt.
4. Ultim____ rēg____ Rōmān____ 'Superb____' (/'Superbus') cognōmen datum est.
5. Mercurius: "Iovis iussū veniō. Nōmen Mercuri____ (/Mercurius) est mihi."

Exercitium 15

1. Suovetaurīlibus quae hostiae immolantur? ...
2. Quot mīlia cīvium illō prīmō lūstrō cēnsa sunt? ...
3. Quis fuit Fabius Pictor? ...
4. Quōs collēs Servius Tullius urbī addidit? ...
5. Ubi rēx ipse habitābat? ...
6. Quōmodo rēx Latīnōs perpulit ut Rōmae fānum cum Rōmānīs facerent? ...
7. Cui deae in monte Aventīnō fānum aedificātum est? ...
8. Ubi situm est inclutum fānum Diānae? ...
9. Cūr Servius ad populum rettulit 'iubērentne sē rēgnāre'? ...
10. Quam uxōrem L. Tarquinius dūxit priōre uxōre interfectā? ...
11. Quālis fēmina erat Tullia māior? ...
12. Num Tullia māior virum suum priōrem amābat? ...
13. Quid Tullia ferōx virum suum novum hortāta est? ...
14. Quibus virīs Tanaquīl rēgnum dederat? ...
15. Quōmodo L. Tarquinius patrēs sibi conciliāvit? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 407–473 *Lēctiō VI*

Exercitium 16

ablātīvus līmitātiōnis

1. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida ut cuilibet fīnitimārum cīvitātum bell____ pār esset.
2. Tullus cum indol____ tum sp____ victōriae Mettiō ferōcior erat
3. Forte in duōbus tum exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs, Horātiī Cūriātiīque, nec aetāt____ nec vīr____ disparēs.
4. Iamque singulī supererant, sed nec sp____ nec vīr____ parēs.
5. Rēgnāvit Ancus annōs XXIV, cuilibet superiōrum rēgum glōri____ pār.
6. Nec quisquam iuventūtis Rōmānae ūll____ art____ cum Serviō cōnferrī potuit.

7. Duae Tulliae, rēgis fīliae, longē disparēs mōr____ erant.
8. Tarquinius, multō et aetāt____ et vīr____ validior, medium arripit Servium eumque per gradūs dēiēcit!

Exercitium 17

abhorrēre
admonitū
amārus
arripere
comitātus
corripere
fautor
fertur
gradus
intervenīre
iūmentum
lēgitimus
licentia
maledīcere
paternus
pietās
potior
praecō
praeparāre
profundere
rota
sanguinulentus
sīdere
suffrāgium
tingere
vehiculum

1. L. Tarquinius armātīs cīnctus in rēgiā sēde ____________ [= cōnsēdit] et per ____________ patrēs, quī ad hoc ____________ [= ante parātī] erant, in Cūriam convenīre iussit 'ad rēgem Tarquinium!'
2. Ibi Tarquinius Serviō ____________ [= contumēliās dīcere] ōrsus est: 'Servum servā nātum nōn comitiīs habitīs, nōn per ____________ populī, nōn auctōribus patribus, rēgnum occupāvisse!'
3. Servius huic ōrātiōnī ____________ [= inter hanc ōrātiōnem vēnit] et generum ____________ [= reprehendere] coepit, at ille respondit 'sē fīlium rēgis multō ____________ rēgnī hērēdem esse quam servum!'
4. Tumultū factō utrīusque ____________ [< favēre] clāmābant, cum Tarquinius Servium ____________ [< ad + rapuit] et per ____________ dēiēcit!
5. Rēx prope exsanguis, cum domum sē reciperet sine rēgiō ____________ [< comitārī], necātus est, id quod ____________ [< admonēre] Tulliae factum esse crēditur; nec enim hoc ā cēterō eius scelere ____________.
6. Cum Tullia carpentō domum veherētur, aurīga lacrimās ____________ [= effundēns] restitit ante corpus rēgis trucīdātī in viā iacēns.
7. Tum Tullia carpentum per patris corpus ____________ [= sanguineum] ēgisse ____________ [= nārrātur]!
8. Illa fīlia sine ____________ [< pius] ____________ [= patriō] sanguine manūs suās ____________ [= ūmidās fēcit].
9. Cum Serviō Tulliō, quī XLIV annōs rēgnāvit, iūsta ac ____________ [< lēx] rēgna occidērunt ac rēgia ____________ [< licēre] orta est.
10. Serviī senectūs nōn dulcis, sed ____________ [= acerba] fuit.
11. Carpentum est ____________ [< vehere] duārum ____________, quod duōbus ____________ [: equīs] vehitur.

Exercitium 18

1. Quid iussit L. Tarquinius in sēde rēgiā sedēns? ...
2. Cūr senātōrēs extemplō ad Tarquinium convēnērunt? ...
3. Quibus verbīs Tarquinius Serviō maledīxit? ...
4. Quōmodo Servium rēgnum occupāvisse dīxit? ...
5. Quis huic ōrātiōnī intervēnit? ...
6. Quid Tarquinius Serviō mīrantī respondit? ...
7. Inter tumultum in Cūriā factum quid fēcit Tarquinius? ...
8. Num rēx Servius salvus domum rediit? ...
9. Cūr admonitū Tulliae rēx necātus esse crēditur? ...
10. Cum Tullia domum redīret, cūr aurīga pavidus restitit? ...
11. Quod scelus foedum impiumque tum Tullia fēcisse nārrātur? ...
12. Quot annōs rēgnāvit Servius Tullius? ...
13. Cūr Ovidius coniugium Tulliae 'sceleris mercēdem' appellat? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 19

Adiectīva.

Quī cāsus (nōm/acc/gen/dat/abl)? uter numerus (sg/pl)? quod genus? (m/f/n)? quae dēclīnātiō? (1/2/3)?

Exemplum: bonam *acc sg f 1 < bonus.*

1. (v. 7) avītae ...
2. (v. 8) proximus ...
3. (v. 9) pūblica ...
4. (v. 11) cupidīs...
5. (v. 16) ōtiōsum ...
6. (v. 18) medium ...
7. (v. 19) necessāriam ...
8. (v. 20) ferōcī ...
9. (v. 31) compotem ...
10. (v. 33) paucīs ...
11. (v. 36) caelestēs ...
12. (v. 37) īnfernī ...
13. (v. 38) iniūstum ...
14. (v. 40) nostrum ...
15. (v. 47) pūrō, piō ...
16. (v. 49) māior ...
17. (v. 53) praesentibus ...
18. (v. 67) priōrum ...
19. (v. 68) omnem ...
20. (v. 69) veterum ...
21. (v. 71) novae ...
22. (v. 73) variā ...
23. (v. 76) ingentī ...
24. (v. 76) potēns ...
25. (v. 92) impiger ...
26. (v. 93) omnibus ...
27. (v. 95) magnī ...
28. (v. 107) humiliōrem ...
29. (v. 112) aptissima ...
30. (v. 114) fortī ...
31. (v. 115) cupidō ...
32. (v. 137) prīvātīs ...

Exercitium 20

1. arripere, ar________isse, ar________um esse — ar-ripiō -iunt
2. colere, ________isse, ________um esse
3. cōnflīgere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
4. cōnscīscere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
5. cōnsulere, cōn________isse, cōn________um esse
6. dēicere, dē________isse, dē________um esse — dē-icere -iunt
7. dēligere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
8. dēlinquere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
9. distribuere, dis________isse, dis________um esse
10. domāre, ________isse, ________um esse
11. expergīscī, ex________um esse
12. fungī, ________um esse
13. incurrere, in________isse
14. ingredī, in________um esse — in-gredī -iuntur
15. īnstīgāre, īn________isse, īn________um/īn________um esse
16. nūbere, ________isse, ________um esse
17. perpellere, per________isse, per________um esse
18. portendere, ________isse, ________um esse
19. retinēre, re________isse, re________um esse
20. sīdere, ________isse
21. sinere, ________isse, ________um esse
22. solēre, ________um esse
23. tingere, ________isse, ________um esse

Cap. XLV

Lēctiō I

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM QVINTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–89

Exercitium 1

datīvus fīnālis
+datīvus commodī

Exempla: Ariadna Thēseō auxiliō vēnit: fīlum eī dōnō dedit [= dōnāvit], quod eī salūtī fuit ('eī', *datīvus commodī, indicat cui aliquid bonō sit*).

1. Castor et Pollūx saepe Rōmān____ in proeliīs auxili____ vēnērunt.
2. Cum victōria Horāti____ honōr____ atque glōri____ esset, nex sorōris e____ crīmin____ fuit.
3. Rapīna virginum Sabīnārum iuven____ Rōmān____ magnō fuit gaudi____, at magnō dolōr____ fuit parent____, quibus fortūna fīliārum cord____ erat.
4. Iūnō est dea c____ coniugia cūr____ sunt [= quae coniugia cūrat].
5. Mettius: "Memor estō hās duās aciēs spectācul____ fore Etrūsc____."
6. Lucumō ob dīvitiīs cīv____ invidi____ erat [= cīvēs Lucumōnī invidēbant].
7. Tarquinius postulābat ut quam prīmum comitia rēg____ creand____ fierent.
8. Servius cēnsum īnstituit, id quod r____ pūblic____ magn____ ūs____ [= ūtilissimum] erat et rēg____ magn____ honōr____.
9. Tarquinius Superbus Latīnīs dīxit 'moram suam hesternam salūt____ s____ atque ill____ fuisse.'
10. Turnus minās in rēgem iactāre ausus erat, ea rēs e____ crīmin____ fuit.
11. Mīnōtaurus odi____ erat Athēniēns____ [= Athēniēnsēs Mīnōtaurum ōderant], Daedalus i____ admīrātiōn____ erat [= Daedalum admīrābantur].
12. Dīdō Aenēae ēnsem mūner____ (= dōn____) dederat.

Exercitium 2

administrāre
auctōritās
collaudāre
contēmptus
crātis
dictitāre
difficulter
enimvērō
eōdem
exsilium
hospitium
iactāre
imminuere
īnsolēns
īnsōns
invehere in
invidia
invīsus
māchinārī
manifēstus
manipulus
minae
nūptum dare
paucitās
prōtrahere
quicquam

1. L. Tarquinius rēx Serviī fautōrēs aliōsque ________ [= quōs ōderat] interfēcit aut in ________ [< exsul] ēgit.
2. Servium sepelīrī vetuit, cum 'Rōmulum quoque īnsepultum periisse' ________ [= dīceret].
3. Patrum numerum ________ [= minuit], ut senātōrum ________ [< paucī] senātus ________ [= contemnendus] esset.
4. Senātum dē rē pūblicā nōn cōnsulēbat, sed suīs cōnsiliīs rem pūblicam ________ [= regēbat].
5. Cum Tarquinius Octāviō Mamiliō, prīncipī Latīnōrum, fīliam ________ dedisset, ________ [= potentia] eius magna erat inter Latīnōs.
6. Latīnī, cum iussū rēgis prīmā lūce ad concilium convēnissent nec rēx ipse adesset, īrātī in rēgem ________ sunt [= rēgī maledīxērunt].
7. Turnus Herdōnius, vir ________ [= audāx et superbus], "Haud mīrum est" inquit "eī 'Superbō' datum cognōmen: an ________ [= quidquam] superbius est quam ēlūdere sīc omne nōmen Latīnum!"
8. Postrēmō paulō ante sōlis occāsum Tarquinius intervēnit – atque Latīnōs posterō diē ________ [= in eundem locum] convenīre iussit!
9. Turnus vērō, ________ [= īrā et odiō] commōtus, ________ [< minārī] in rēgem ________ [< iacere].
10. Itaque Tarquinius Turnō necem ________ est [= clam excōgitāvit].
11. Gladiīs multīs in ________ [< hospes] Turnī clam illātīs, rēx eum falsō accūsāvit 'necem sibi parāre.'
12. Cum gladiī abditī ________ [= prōferrentur], ________ [= profectō] rēs ________ [↔ dubia] vīsa est.
13. Itaque Turnus ________ [= quī nōn dēlīquerat] sine iūdiciō suppliciō novō affectus est: in aquam mersus ________ super iniectā.

14. ____________ [= laudātīs] Latīnīs, Tarquinius haud ____________ [↔ facile] iīs persuāsit ut foedus cum Rōmānīs renovārent.
15. Legiō cōnstat ex decem cohortibus, cohors ex tribus ____________.

Exercitium 3

1. Quod cognōmen L. Tarquiniō datum est? ...
2. Quid L. Tarquinius dictitābat quārē socerum sepelīrī vetāret? ...
3. Omnēsne rēgēs Rōmānī post mortem sepultī sunt? ...
4. Cūr L. Tarquinius Superbus sē cūstōdibus armātīs cīnxit? ...
5. Quōmodo cīvibus Rōmānīs terrōrem iniciēbat? ...
6. Quārē ille rēx senātōrum numerum minuit? ...
7. Num Tarquinius senātum dē rē pūblicā cōnsulēbat? ...
8. Quōmodo Latīnōs sibi conciliābat? ...
9. Cūr īrātī erant Latīnī ad concilium convocātī? ...
10. Quis ferōcissimē in absentem rēgem invectus est? ...
11. Quid Turnus Herdōnius Latīnōs hortātus est? ...
12. Quōmodo Tarquinius sē pūrgāvit quod tardē venīret? ...
13. Cūr Tarquinius Turnō necem māchinātus est? ...
14. Quid rēx Turnum falsō accūsāvit? ...
15. Quōmodo culpam Turnī dēmōnstrāre cōnātus est? ...
16. Quō suppliciō Turnus affectus est? ...
17. Foedere inter Rōmānōs et Latīnōs renovātō, uter populus superior erat? ...

Lēctiō secunda. versūs 90–167

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

genetīvus quālitātis

1. C. Octāviānus adulēscēns ūn______ et vīgintī ann______ Brūtum et Cassium vīcit.
2. Frātrēs geminī e______dem aetāt______ sunt.
3. Aqua Appia habet longitūdinem passuum ūndecim mīl______ centum nōnāgintā (ex eō suprā terram est opus arcuātum pass______ sexāgintā).
4. Trōiānī profugī classem vīgintī nāv______ aedificāvērunt.
5. In asȳlum Rōmulī cōnfūgērunt virī omn______ gener______.
6. Sabīnī aureās armillās magn______ ponder______ bracchiō laevō gerēbant.
7. Ecce ānulus aureus gemmātus; eius mod______ [= eius generis, tālis] ānulus magn______ preti______ est.
8. Magister: "Foedae sunt litterae tuae. H______ mod______ [= huius generis] litterae legere nōn possum." Discipulus: "Ars scrībend______ difficilis est!"
9. Tullus Hostīlius fuit rēx ingeni______ bellicōs______.
10. Ūnā hōrā quadringent______ ann______ opus, quibus Alba steterat, funditus dēlētum est.
11. Servius Tullius iuvenis ēvāsit vērē indol______ rēgi______.
12. Cīvēs prīm______ class______ sunt quī cēnsum centum mīl______ habent.
13. Cīvēs īnfim______ ōrdin______ 'prōlētāriī' appellantur.
14. Serviō Tulliō erant duae fīliae, quārum altera ferōc______ anim______ erat, altera mīt______ ingeni______.
15. Tarquinius Superbus mōrem senātum dē rē publicā cōnsulend______ solvit.
16. Nūntius Sextī dubi______ fid______ vidēbātur.
17. Plēbs indignābātur quod ad opera labōr______ māiōr______ trādūcēbantur.
18. *Tant______ mōl______ erat Rōmānam condere gentem.*

modus : genus; rēs eius modī = rēs eius generis, tālis rēs

aequāre
assentīre
assūmere
dēcutere
dēlīberāre
imperfectus
inambulāre
indignārī
obīre
operārius
papāver
pererrāre
praecipere
praedārī
prōmptus
prōtegere
prūdentia
rebellāre
saevitia
scīscitārī
talentum
tolerāre
trānsfugere
ultimum, ad u.
usquam

Exercitium 5

1. Arte bellandī L. Tarquinius superiōrēs rēgēs ______ [< aequus].
2. Oppidō Volscōrum captō vēndendā praedā XL ______ argentī fēcit.
3. Cum Gabiōs vī capere nōn posset, Sextum fīlium Gabiōs ______ [= ad hostem fugere] iussit patris in sē ______ [= saevus] querentem.
4. "Rēx" inquit Sextus Tarquinius "iam etiam līberīs suīs īnsidiās parat; ego quidem inter tēla patris ēlāpsus nihil ______ [= ūllō locō] mihi tūtum crēdidī nisi apud hostēs L. Tarquiniī!"
5. Gabīnōs ōrāvit ut sē ā patris crūdēlitāte ______ [= tuērentur].
6. Ā Gabīnīs bene exceptus, Sextus dīxit 'dē aliīs rēbus sē iīs ______ [= cum iīs cōnsentīre]', sed eōs ad ______ [= bellum renovandum] incitābat.
7. In eō bellō sibi ______ māximam ______ [= sē prūdentissimum esse affirmāvit].
8. Prīmō Sextus cum ______ [= parātissimīs] iuvenum ______ [< praeda] ībat.
9. Ad ______ [= postrēmō] dux bellī lēctus, pariter cum mīlitibus perīcula ______ [= adībat] ac labōrēs ______ [= patiēbātur].
10. Cum Sextus Gabiīs tam potēns esset quam pater eius Rōmae, nūntium ad patrem mīsit ______ [= quaesītum] 'quid sibi faciendum esset?'
11. Rēx nūntiō nihil respondit, sed ______ [= cōgitāre] vidēbātur.
12. In hortō ______ [= hūc illūc ambulāns] summa ______ capita ______.
13. Nūntius rē ______ sē redīre putābat, sed Sextus intellēxit quid pater tacitus ______: 'prīmōrēs Gabīnōrum interficiendōs esse!'
14. Rōmae ______ [< opus] ______ [= indignum putābant] quod opera māximī labōris iīs facienda erant.
15. Aenēās omnia maria ______ [= per omnia maria errābat].

Exercitium 6

1. Quālis dux bellī fuit Tarquinius Superbus? ...
2. Quod oppidum ex Volscīs cēpit? ...
3. Quantam pecūniam fēcit praedā vēndendā? ...
4. Num Tarquinius Gabiōs vī cēpit? ...
5. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius ad Gabīnōs trānsfūgit? ...
6. Quās fābulās Sextus Gabīnīs nārrāvit? ..
7. Quōmodo Sextus ā Gabīnīs exceptus est? ...
8. Quōmodo effēcit ut Gabīnīs dux bellī fieret? ...
9. Quid fēcit ut mīlitibus cārus esset? ...
10. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius nūntium Rōmam mīsit? ...
11. Cūr rēx huic nūntiō nihil respondit? ...
12. Quid fēcit rēx Tarquinius prō respōnsō? ...
13. Hōc audītō quid Sextus Tarquinius intellēxit? ...
14. Omnēsne prīmōrēs Gabīnī interēmptī sunt? ...
15. Cūr Gabiī sine dīmicātiōne Rōmānīs dēditī sunt? ...
16. Quod monumentum Tarquinius tum exstruere coepit? ...
17. Quid plēbs Rōmāna indignābātur? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 168–228

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 7

ablātīvus quālitātis

Exemplum: Sōlō vir summā sapientiā [= summae sapientiae, sapientissimus] fuit.

1. Praedōnēs tant____ audāci____ [= tam audācēs] erant ut portūs Italiae oppugnārent.
2. Rēx Sāturnus tant____ iūstiti____ fuisse dīcitur ut nēmō sub illō servīret.
3. Herculēs bovēs mīr____ speci____ sēcum in Latium ēgisse nārrātur.
4. Apud mīlitēs Sextus māxim____ cāritāt____ [= cārissimus] erat.
5. Tanaquīl populum iubet bon____ anim____ esse.
6. Graecī equum ligneum ingent____ magnitūdin____ fēcērunt.
7. Tullia, fīlia impia atque inhūmān____ crūdēlitāt____, carpentum per patris corpus ēgit!
8. Venus est dea mīrābil____ pulchritūdin____.

Exercitium 8

1. Cum anguis ex columnā ligneā ēlāpsus esset, id ____________ [< portendere] rēgis animum cūrīs ____________ [= timidīs] implēvit.
2. Itaque duōs fīliōs cum Brūtō Delphōs ad inclutum ____________ mīsit.
3. In eō ōrāculō fātum dīvīnitus praedīcitur ex īnfimō ____________.
4. Brūtus ____________ [< stultus] simulābat, nē rēgī timendus esset.
5. Eum comitem vel potius ____________ [< lūdere] Tarquiniī sēcum dūxērunt.
6. Respōnsō ōrāculī dē mātre ōsculandā audītō, Tarquiniī ____________ permīsērunt uter prior mātrī ōsculum daret.
7. Brūtus vērō respōnsum nōn ad mātrem hūmānam, sed ____________ [= ad aliam rem] spectāre ratus, terram ōsculō tetigit.
8. Tarquinius Rutulīs, gentī ____________ [= valdē potentī], bellum indīxit.
9. Ita rēx ____________ [= dīves fierī] cupiēbat, nam aerārium ____________ [< magnificus] pūblicōrum operum exhaustum erat.
10. Simul praedā animōs cīvium ____________ [= mītigāre] volēbat.
11. Cum Ardeam nēquīquam vī adortus esset, urbem ____________ [< ob + sedēre] coepit.
12. In statīvīs rēgiī iuvenēs convīviīs et lūdīs ____________ [< iuvenis] ōtium ____________ [= cōnsūmēbant].
13. Dum cēnant apud Sextum et vīnō ____________ [= calidī factī erant], dē uxōribus ____________ facta est [= uxōrēs memorātae sunt].
14. 'Suam' quisque '____________ [= pudīcissimam] esse' dīxit.
15. Certāmine ortō Tarquinius Collātīnus, quī aderat, 'suam Lucrētiam cēterīs ____________ [= meliōrem esse]' dīxit.
16. "Quīn, sī vigor ____________ [= iuventūtī] inest, cōnscendimus equōs ____________que [= īnspicimusque] praesentēs nostrārum ingenia?"
17. Iuvenēs citātīs equīs Rōmam ____________ [= āvehuntur quasi volantēs].
18. Ibi nurūs rēgis in convīviō luxūque cum ____________ [< aequus] vīdērunt.
19. Nocte ____________ [= tardā] Collātiam vēnērunt, ubi Lucrētiam dēditam lānae inter ancillās sedentem invēnērunt.
20. Ergō praemium certāminis dē ____________ [< castus] uxōrum ____________ [= apud] Lucrētiam fuit.
21. Ibi Sextum Tarquinium cēpit mala ____________ [= cupīdō] Lucrētiae ____________ [= violandae].
22. In rēgnō Tarquiniī Superbī senātus populusque Rōmānus ____________ imperiī [= sine imperiō] erat.

aequālis
aliō *adv*
ānxius
āvolāre
castitās
castus
dītāre
expers
incalēscere
invīsere
iuvenālis
iuventa
lēnīre
libīdō
lūdibrium
magnificentia
mentiō
obsidēre
ōrāculum
penes
portentum
praepotēns
praestāre
sērus
sors
specus
stultitia
stuprāre
terere

Exercitium 9

1. Quod portentum in rēgiā vīsum est? ...
2. Hōc portentō territus quid rēx fēcit? ...
3. Quis fīliīs rēgis comes datus est? ...
4. Nōmen 'Brūtus' quid significat? ...
5. Quid ēgit Brūtus cum frātrem suum ā rēge interfectum cognōvisset? ...
6. Quid iuvenēs rēgiī ex ōrāculō scīscitātī sunt? ...
7. Quod respōnsum iīs redditum est? ...
8. Quid Brūtus fēcit cum respōnsum ōrāculī audīvisset? ...
9. Quārē Tarquinius Rutulīs bellum fēcit? ...
10. Quamobrem exhaustum erat aerārium? ...
11. Cūr necesse fuit Ardeam obsidēre? ...
12. Quōmodo iuvenēs rēgiī in statīvīs tempus terēbant? ...
13. Quod certāmen inter iuvenēs pōtantēs ortum est? ...
14. Quōmodo iuvenēs uxōrēs suās experīrī cōnstituērunt? ...
15. Rōmae quid agentēs nurūs rēgiās invēnērunt? ...
16. Num Lucrētia in convīviō inventa est? ...
17. Quae libīdō ibi Sextum Tarquinium cēpit? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 229–287

Exercitium 10

abl abs cum nōmine (subst/adi)

1. Multī Trōiānī duc____ Aenē____ ē patriā profectī sunt.
2. Ascani____ puer____ Lāvīnia rēgnāvit.
3. Rōmul____ rēg____ numerus cīvium Rōmānōrum duplicātus est.
4. Tarquinius Superbus nōn auctōr______ patr______ rēgnāvit.
5. Brūtus d______ test______ iūrāvit 'sē rēgem exāctūrum esse.'
6. T. Mānli____ cōnsul____ post prīmum bellum Pūnicum Iānus clausus est.
7. Geminīs expositīs, servī rēgis ūd____ gen____ rediērunt.
8. Cum Sabīnīs prīmō dubi____ victōri____, magn____ utrimque caed____ pugnātum est.
9. Servius: "Quā tū audāciā, m____ vīv____, ausus es in sēde cōnsīdere meā?"
10. Sextus dict____ fact____que omn____ ad fallendum apt____ Gabīnōs sibi conciliāvit, īnsci____ multitūdin____ quid agerētur.
11. Nūntius Sextī, ut r____ imperfect____, Gabiōs rediit.
12. Sextus Tarquinius, īnsci____ Collātīn____, Collātiam vēnit.
13. Patr____ et vir____ praesent____ Lucrētia cultrum in corde dēfīxit.

Exercitium 11

adulter
adulterium
dēdecus
dēlictum
dextera
exsequī
extrahere
fidēlis
hospitālis
impudīcus
incidere
inclīnāre
iugulāre

1. Posteā, cum Sex. Tarquinius Collātiae benignē exceptus esset, noctū ex ____________ [< hospes] cubiculō ad dormientem Lucrētiam penetrāvit.
2. Strictō gladiō mulierī ____________ [= castae] mortem minātus est, sed illa nec minīs nec precibus ā castitāte ____________ [= vertī] potuit.
3. Tum Sex. Tarquinius ad metum addit ____________ [↔ decus]:
4. "Tēcum mortuā" inquit "____________ [= trucīdātum] servum nūdum pōnam, ut in sordidō ____________ [↔ coniugiō] necāta dīcāris!"
5. Tantō terrōre perterrita mulier ____________ [= fīrma, cōnstāns] postrēmō vī victa est.
6. Tarquiniō profectō, Lucrētia maesta nūntium ad patrem et ad virum mīsit 'ut cum singulīs ____________ [= fīdīs] amīcīs venīrent: opus esse ____________ [= properātō], rem atrōcem ____________ [= accidisse].'
7. Adventū virī et patris lacrimae ____________ [= ortae] sunt.

8. Virō quaerentī "______ [= satisne] salvē?" respondit "Minimē! Quid enim salvī est mulierī āmissā ______ [= castitāte]?"
9. Virōs hortāta est ut ______ [= dextrās] fidemque darent 'haud impūne fore ______ [> adulterium]!'
10. Virī mulierem miseram cōnsōlātī sunt, cum ______ [= culpam] ā coāctā in auctōrem ______ [< dēlinquere] āverterent.
11. "Mēns ______ [= dēlinquit]" inquiunt, "nōn corpus, et unde cōnsilium āfuit, inde culpa abest."
12. Lucrētia: "Ego mē etsī ______ [< peccāre] absolvō, suppliciō nōn līberō; nec ūlla deinde ______ [↔ pudīca] Lucrētiae exemplō vīvet!"
13. Cultrum in corde dēfīxit ______que in vulnus moribunda cecidit.
14. Cēterīs conclāmantibus, Brūtus cultrum cruōre ______ [= cruentum] ē vulnere ______ prae sē tenuit.
15. Brūtus per sanguinem Lucrētiae ______ [= dīs testibus affīrmāvit] 'sē L. Tarquinium cum coniuge et līberīs vī ______ [= persecūtūrum] esse nec quemquam rēgnāre Rōmae passūrum!'
16. Mala libīdō quae pudīcitiam mulieris vī et terrōre vincit vix ______ [*f* < victor] dīcī potest.
17. Morbus ______ est quī ______ [= mortem] fert.

iūrāre
mānāre
mātūrāre
noxa
oborīrī
obstinātus
peccāre
peccātum
pestifer
pestis
prōlābī
pudīcitia
pudīcus
satin'
victrīx

Exercitium 12

1. Quārē Sextus Tarquinius Collātiam revertit? ...
2. Quō ille post cēnam dēductus est? ...
3. Cēterīs dormientibus quid ēgit Sex. Tarquinius? ...
4. Quō terrōre Lucrētiae minātus est? ...
5. Sex. Tarquiniō profectō quōs Lucrētia advocāvit? ...
6. Quem Collātīnus sēcum dūxit? ...
7. Quōmodo virī Lucrētiam cōnsōlābantur? ...
8. Quid Lucrētia sub veste abditum habēbat? ...
9. Quid tum fēcit mulier violāta? ...
10. Quid iūrāvit Brūtus cultrum Lucrētiae prae sē tenēns? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 288–343 — *Lēctiō V*

Exercitium 13

passīvum impersōnāle

Exemplum: Ā nostrīs fortissimē pugnātum est [= nostrī f. pugnāvērunt].
1. Apud aedēs Priamī ācerrimē pugnā______ [= ācerrima pugna erat].
2. Cum Sabīnīs prīmō dubiā victōriā pugnāt______ ______.
3. Bellō Latīnō nusquam dē ūniversā rē dīmicāt______ ______, sed Tarquinius singula oppida occupandō omne nōmen Latīnum domuit.
4. Latīnī cum Rōmānīs fānum Diānae fēcērunt; ea erat cōnfessiō caput rērum Rōmam esse, dē quō totiēs armīs certāt______ ______ [= certāmen fuerat].
5. Iuvenēs Delphōs profectī sunt. Quō postquam vent______ ______ [= vēnērunt], ōrāculum petīvērunt.
6. Redit______ ______ [= rediērunt] inde Rōmam.
7. Ex omnibus locīs urbis in forum curr______ [= hominēs currunt]; quō simul ac vent______ ______ [= vēnērunt], praecō populum ad Brūtum advocāvit
8. Rēgnāt______ ______ [= rēgnāvērunt rēgēs] Rōmae annōs CCXLIV.
9. Nunc ______ bibend______! Dormiend______ nōn ______!

abrogāre
bellātor
castīgāre
centuriātus
comprimere
conciēre
exigere
exsecrārī
iners
magistrātus
miseria
mōtus
opifex
orbitās
praefectus
quācumque
rapīna
simultās
stuprum
tribūnus Celerum
ultrō
voluntārius

Exercitium 14

1. Corpore Lucrētiae in forum dēlātō hominēs ad lacrimās et querēllās ____________ [= concitantur].
2. Brūtus lacrimās atque ____________ [= sēgnēs] querēllās ____________ [= reprehendit] suāsitque ut iuvenēs cum armīs ____________ [↔ coāctī] adessent.
3. Armāta multitūdō pavōrem fēcit ____________ [= ubicumque] prōcēdēbat.
4. Rōmae praecō populum advocāvit ad ____________ Celerum (nam in eō ____________ [= officiō pūblicō] Brūtus erat).
5. In forō Rōmānō Brūtus ōrātiōnem habuit dē ____________ [> stuprāre] Lucrētiae īnfandō, dē ____________ [< orbus] Sp. Lucrētiī itemque dē ____________ [< miser] et labōribus plēbis.
6. "Rōmānī hominēs" inquit "____________ [= operāriī] prō ____________ [< bellāre] factī sunt!"
7. Hāc ōrātiōne Brūtus populum perpulit ut imperium rēgī ____________ [= adimeret].
8. Cum iuvenibus armātīs quī ____________ [= suā sponte] nōmina dabant Brūtus Ardeam profectus est, Lucrētiō ____________ [< praeficere] Rōmae relictō.
9. Intereā Tullia domō profūgit dum omnēs eam ____________ [= eī poenās deōrum optant].
10. Rēx Rōmam perrēxit, ut ____________ [< movēre] ____________ [< con- + premere], sed ille cum līberīs suīs Rōmā ____________ est.
11. Sex. Tarquinius ā Gabīnīs interfectus est ob ____________ [↔ amīcitiam] quam sibi caedibus et ____________ [< rapere] concīverat.
12. Deinde duo cōnsulēs comitiīs ____________ [< centuria] creātī sunt.

Exercitium 15

1. Quō corpus Lucrētiae dēlātum est? ...
2. Hāc rē atrōcī concitātī quid hominēs querēbantur? ...
3. Brūtōne placēbant lacrimae et querēllae hominum ? ...
4. Quid Brūtus castīgātor lacrimārum effēcit? ...
5. Quō Brūtus cum armātā multitūdine profectus est? ...
6. Quālem ōrātiōnem Brūtus habuit in forō Rōmānō? ...
7. Quae facinora nefanda memorāvit? ...
8. Quid dīxit dē miseriīs et labōribus plēbis? ...
9. Quōs deōs invocāvit? ...
10. Quid fēcit populus Rōmānus hāc ōrātiōne incēnsus? ...
11. Tulliane Rōmae mānsit inter hunc tumultum? ...
12. Quārē Brūtus Rōmā Ardeam in castra profectus est? ...
13. Quis eōdem ferē tempore Ardeā Rōmam vēnit? ...
14. Quōmodo Brūtus cāvit nē rēgī obvius fieret? ...
15. Quōmodo Tarquinius Rōmae acceptus est? ...
16. Quid līberīs rēgis factum est? ...
17. Cūr Sex. Tarquinius ā Gabīnīs interfectus est? ...
18. Quot annōs Rōmae rēgnātum est? ...
19. Quī prīmī cōnsulēs creātī sunt? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 344–413

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 16

1. Sōle occidente Sextus Tarquinius portā ____________ [= aere opertā] Collātiam ingressus est et domum Lucrētiae petīvit.
2. Lucrētia īnscia ____________ parābat hostī suō: tantum animō ____________ [< errāre] erat!
3. Noctū Sextus Tarquinius surgit et in thalamum Lucrētiae, ____________ [< nūbere] ____________ [= castae], venit.
4. Lucrētia ____________ [= pavida est] ut parva agna ____________ [= prehēnsa] cum iacet sub lupō ____________ [= ad necem parātō].
5. Effugere nōn potest, nam pectora ____________ [= manibus] ____________ [= premuntur].
6. Lucrētia violāta coniugem et patrem ____________ [= senem] advocat.
7. Ut eam lūgentem vident, "Quae causa est lūctūs?" inquiunt, "cui ____________ [= fūnus] parās?"
8. *Illa diū* ____________ [= tacet] ____________ *que* [< pudēre] *cēlat amictū ōra, fluunt lacrimae mōre* ____________ *aquae* [= ut aqua semper fluēns].
9. Lucrētia, ter frūstrā loquī cōnāta, tandem dēdecus suum ____________ ausa est, dum ____________ [< mātrōna] genae ērubēscunt.
10. Pater et coniūnx eī coāctae ____________ dant [=ignōscunt], sed illa pectus suum cultrō trānsfīgit!
11. Dum vir paterque commūne ____________ [= iactūram] gemunt, Brūtus cultrum ____________ [< genus] sanguine ____________ tenēns iūrāvit 'sē Tarquinium cum scelerātā coniuge et ____________ [= stirpe] Rōmā exāctūrum esse!'
12. Lucrētia ____________ [= nec vīva nec mortua] comā ____________ haec verba ____________ [↔ pavida] probāre vīsa est.
13. In forō Brūtus vulnus Lucrētiae ____________ [= vacuum] patefēcit et rēgis facta nefanda referēns populum concitāvit.
14. Brūtus et Collātīnus, virī ____________ [< honōs], cōnsulēs creātī sunt iīsque ____________ [< annus] imperium datum est.

aerātus
annuus
concutere
damnum
dēprehendere
ēloquī
epulae
error
exsequiae
generōsus
grandaevus
honestus
impavidus
inānis
īnfēstus
mātrōnālis
nūpta
palma
pavēre
perennis
prōlēs
pudibundus
pudīcus
reticēre
sēmianimis
stīllāre
urgēre
veniam dare

Exercitium 17

1. Quō Sextus Tarquinius sōle occidente vēnit? ...
2. Quōmodo ille domī Collātīnī exceptus est? ...
3. Cūr hospes Collātīnī 'hostis' vocātur? ...
4. Num Sextus Tarquinius suspectus fuit Lucrētiae? ...
5. Quārē noctū ē lectō surrēxit Tarquinius atque ēnsem strīnxit? ...
6. Quō fīlius rēgis penetrāvit? ...
7. Quid lectō Lucrētiae incumbēns dīxit? ...
8. Cūr Lucrētia neque clāmāvit neque repugnāvit neque effūgit? ...
9. Num Sextus Tarquinius eam precibus aut praemiīs movēre potuit? ...
10. Quid tum Tarquinius sē factūrum esse dīxit? ...
11. Quō metū perterrita tandem succubuit mulier? ...
12. Quālem pater et marītus fīliam et uxōrem suam invēnērunt? ...
13. Quid interrogāvērunt cum eam ita lūgentem vidērent? ...
14. Cūr Lucrētia prīmō nihil respondit? ...
15. Num vir et pater mulierem violātam accūsāvērunt? ...
16. Num Lucrētia ipsa sibi veniam dedit? ...
17. Cum Lucrētia sē interfēcisset, quid fēcit Brūtus? ...
18. Quōmodo Brūtus populum Rōmānum concitāvit? ...
19. Cūr ille diēs rēgnō suprēmus fuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

adi -us (-r)-a -um
adv -ē (-ō, -im)
adi -is -e (-r -ris -re, -x, -ns)
adv -iter (-nter, -e)
adi (comp) -ior -ius
adv -ius
numerus quīnque...
adv -iēs (×)

con-cutiō -iunt
dē-cutiō -iunt

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 18

Datur adiectīvum (m.). Dā adverbium: -ē/-ō/-iter/-ter/-e/-im/-ius/-iēs.

1. superbus, *adv* superb_____.
2. iūstus, *adv* iūst_____.
3. levis, *adv* lev_____.
4. celer, *adv* celer_____.
5. pulcher, *adv* pulchr_____.
6. ācer, *adv* ācr_____.
7. subitus, *adv* subit_____.
8. benignus, *adv* benign_____.
9. cōmis, *adv* cōm_____.
10. falsus, *adv* fals_____.
11. pār, *adv* par_____.
12. sapiēns, *adv* sapien_____.
13. pūblicus, *adv* pūblic_____.
14. prīvātus, *adv* prīvāt_____.
15. postrēmus, *adv* postrēm_____.
16. ferōx, *adv* ferōc_____.
17. libēns, *adv* liben_____.
18. facilis, *adv* facil_____.
19. difficilis, *adv* difficul_____.
20. gravior, *adv* grav_____.
21. fortissimus, *adv* fortissim_____.
22. melior, *adv* mel_____.
23. prior, *adv* pr_____.
24. malus, *adv* mal_____.
25. bonus, *adv* _____.
26. quīnque, *adv* quīnqu_____ (5×).
27. sex, *adv* sex_____ (6×).
28. decem, *adv* dec_____ (10×).

Exercitium 19

1. conciēre, con_____isse, con_____um esse
2. concutere, con_____isse, con_____um esse
3. dēcutere, dē_____isse, dē_____um esse
4. dēprēndere, dē_____isse, dē_____um esse
5. ērubēscere, ē_____isse
6. exigere, ex_____isse, ex_____um esse
7. favēre, _____isse
8. incalēscere, in_____isse
9. obsidēre, ob_____isse, ob_____um esse
10. opprimere, op_____isse, op_____um esse
11. praestāre, prae_____isse
12. prōlābī, prō_____um esse

Cap. XLVI

Lēctiō I

coercēre
collēga
commovēre
cōnsenēscere
cōnsulāris
cōnsulātus
contendere
damnāre
decemvirī
dēprecātiō
dictātor
dictātūra
dītissimus

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM SEXTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–123

Exercitium 1

1. Annō __________ quadrāgēsimō quīntō [CCXLV] ab urbe conditā prō ūnō rēge duo cōnsulēs creātī sunt, ut alter alterum __________.
2. Senātuī __________ ut annuum imperium habērent, nē __________ [< diūturnus] imperiī eōs īnsolentēs __________ [= faceret].
3. Cōnsulēs sciēbant sē post annum __________ [= sine magistrātū] fore.
4. Prīmī cōnsulēs fuērunt Brūtus et Collātīnus, sed Collātīnus coāctus est ex urbe migrāre cum omnī __________ suō [= bonīs patris].
5. Brūtus P. Valerium Pūblicolam __________ sibi fēcit.
6. Tarquinius bellum Rōmānīs __________ [= mōvit], ut in rēgnum __________ [= rūrsus īnstituerētur].
7. In prīmō proeliō Brūtus cōnsul et Arrūns, Tarquiniī fīlius, __________ sē [= alter alterum] occīdērunt.
8. Tarquinius victus Tūsculum sē contulit ibique __________ [< senex].

9. Cum gener Tarquiniī bellum parāret, ut clādem socerī ______ [= ulcīscerētur], ______ Rōmae factus est T. Lārcius.
10. ______ [< dictātor] dignitās māior est quam ______ [< cōnsul].
11. ______ equitum dictātōrī ______ [= oboedit].
12. XVI annō post rēgēs exāctōs plēbs Rōmāna, sēditiōne factā, ______ plēbis sibi creāvit, quī plēbēiōs ā patriciīs dēfenderent.
13. Cn. Mārcius, Rōmā expulsus, ad Volscōs ______ [= properāvit] et exercitum adversus Rōmam dūxit ūsque ad quīntum ______.
14. Lēgātōs pācem petentēs ______ [= dīmīsit], sed mātris et uxōris flētū et ______ [< dēprecārī] superātus exercitum remōvit.
15. Ex magnā familiā Fabiā ūnus ______ [< omnis] ex proeliō superfuit.
16. L. Cincinnātus, quī agrum VI ______ possidēbat, arāns dictātor factus est; ______ dētersō togam ______ accēpit.
17. Annō ______ alterō [CCCII] ab urbe conditā prō cōnsulibus ______ creātī sunt, quī lēgēs scrīberent.
18. Annō post decemvir, quī virginem nōbilem violāre voluit, ______ [= condemnātus] est, et imperium ______ [< cōnsul] restitūtum.
19. Annō CCCXV ab urbe conditā Fidēnae et Vēiī rebellāvērunt, sed ambae cīvitātēs victae sunt atque Fidēnae captae et ______ [= dēlētae].
20. Camillus Vēiōs cēpit, urbem Italiae ______ [= dīvitissimam].
21. Gallī, cum Capitōlium obsidērent et Rōmānī fame ______, aurō acceptō ______ [↔ prōgressī] sunt.
22. Posteā Camillus Gallīs ______ eōsque bis vīcit.

diūturnitās
ducentēsimus
excīdere
invicem
iūgerum
labōrāre
magister equitum
mīliārium
obsequī
occupāre
omninō
patrimōnium
placēre
praetextus
prīvātus
reddere
regredī
repudiāre
restituere
sūdor
supervenīre
trecentēsimus
tribūnus plēbis
vindicāre

Exercitium 2

1. Rōmulus asȳlum aperuit, ______ vāna urbis magnitūdō es______.
2. Sabīnī Tarpēiam necāvērunt, ______ quis impūne patriam suam prōd______.
3. Numa, ______ rēge absente sacra negleg______, sacerdōtēs fēcit.
4. Iāniculum urbī adiectum est, ______ quandō ea arx hostium es______.
5. Rēx, ______ ipse rem tam trīstem iūdicā____, duumvirōs creāvit.
6. Cum rēx pergeret Rōmam, flexit viam Brūtus, ______ obvius fi______.
7. Pater Verginiam occīdit, ______ stuprum ā decemvirō sustinē______.
8. Gallī aurum accēpērunt, ______ Capitōlium obsidē______.
9. Placuit ______ cōnsulēs longius quam annuum imperium habē______, ______ per diūturnitātem potestātis īnsolentiōrēs redd______.
10. Horātius pater cīvēs ōrābat '______ sē orbum līberīs fac______!'
11. Tanaquīl Servium ōrat '______ inultam mortem socerī esse sin______!'

nē (= ut nē) + *coni*

Exercitium 3

1. Quārē prō ūnō rēge perpetuō duo cōnsulēs annuī creātī sunt? ...
2. Cūr L. Tarquiniō Collātīnō cōnsulātus abrogātus est? ...
3. Quis prīmum novīs cōnsulibus bellum intulit? ...
4. Uter cōnsul in eō bellō occīsus est? ...
5. Cūr prīmus annus quīnque cōnsulēs habuit? ..
6. Quō Tarquinius Superbus victus sē contulit? ...
7. Quae dignitās māior est quam cōnsulātus? ...
8. Quōs plēbs, sēditiōne factā, dēfēnsōrēs sibi creāvit? ...
9. Quis Rōmānus exercitum adversus patriam suam dūxit? ...
10. Quōmodo L. Quīnctius Cincinnātus dictātor factus est? ...
11. Annō CCCII quī prō cōnsulibus creātī sunt ad lēgēs scrībendās? ...
12. Cūr decemvirīs potestās sublāta est? ...

13. Cūr Camillō, cum Vēiōs et Faleriōs cēpisset, commōta est invidia? ...
14. Quī hostēs urbem Rōmam praeter Capitōlium occupāvērunt? ...
15. Cūr Camillus tertium triumphāvit et 'alter Rōmulus' vocātus est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 124–214

amplius
cēnsor
corvus
honor
iugum
lēgātus
meritum
perdomāre
persevērāre
praesūmere
prōvocāre
quadriennium
sexāgēsimus
singulāris
sternere
subigere
tīrō
torquis
tribūnus mīlitāris
tribūnus mīlitum
triennium
unguis

Exercitium 4

1. Annō trecentēsimō ______ quīntō [CCCLXV] ab urbe conditā prō duōbus cōnsulibus creātī sunt ______ mīlitārēs cōnsulārī potestāte.
2. Nec diū ______ [= mānsērunt] tribūnī mīlitārēs, et ______ [= IV annōs] nūlla potestās in urbe fuit.
3. Tribūnī mīlitārēs iterum potestātem ______ [= prae aliīs sūmpsērunt] et ______ [= trēs annōs] persevērāvērunt.
4. Camillō mortuō māximus ______ [= honōs] dēlātus est.
5. T. Mānlius 'Torquātus' vocātus est quod in ______ [< singulī] certāmine Gallum occīdit et ______ eius aureum collō suō imposuit.
6. ______ [= novīs mīlitibus] lēctīs X legiōnēs factae sunt, id est ______ [= plūs (quam)] sexāgintā mīlia mīlitum.
7. L. Fūrius 'Corvīnus' dictus est quod ______ eum in pugnā adversus Gallum adiūvit ālīs et ______ acūtīs Gallī oculōs verberāns.
8. Itaque Fūrius Gallum, quī eum ad pugnam ______, occīdit et ob hoc ______ [< merēre] adulēscēns cōnsul factus est.
9. Latīnī, quī ā Rōmānīs ______ [= sub imperium coāctī] erant, rebellāvērunt, sed superātī sunt et ______ [= funditus domitī].
10. T. Veturiō Sp. Postumiō cōnsulibus Samnītēs Rōmānōs vīcērunt et sub ______ mīsērunt, sed ipsī posteā ā L. Papīriō cōnsule victī sunt.
11. Eō tempore Ap. Claudius ______ [< cēnsēre] aquam Appiam indūxit et viam Appiam ______.
12. Singulīs legiōnibus sēnī ______ mīlitum praefectī sunt.
13. ______ est praefectus mīlitum quī imperātōrem adiuvat.

Exercitium 5

1. Quōmodo dignitātēs mūtātae sunt annō CCCLXV a. u. c.? ...
2. Quot cīvitātēs Camillus eō annō occupāvit et quot triumphōs ēgit? ...
3. Cūr T. Mānlius sibi et posterīs suīs cognōmen Torquātī accēpit? ...
4. Tīrōnibus lēctīs quot legiōnēs Rōmānae factae sunt? ...
5. Quōmodo M. Valerius Gallum prōvocantem vīcit? ...
6. Quod cognōmen eī datum est? ...
7. Quam urbem Alexander condidit eō annō quō Latīnī dēvictī sunt? ...
8. Cūr Q. Fabius Māximus ā dictātōre capitis damnātus est? ...
9. Quō dēdecore Samnītēs excercitum Rōmānum victum affēcērunt? ...
10. Ā quō via Appia strāta est? ...
11. Quis Q. Fabiō Māximō lēgātus datus est? ...
12. Quī cōnsulēs Samnītēs dēvīcērunt? ...
13. Quot annōs bellum cum Samnītibus gestum est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 215–305

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 6

1. Urbs Rōma condita est ante di____ ūndecim______ kalend____ Māi____ (a. d. XI kal. Māi.) annō septingent__________ quīnquāg__________ terti____ (DCCLIII) ante Chrīstum nātum (a. C. n.).
2. Annō ducent__________ quadrāg__________ quīnt____ (CCXLV) ab urbe conditā (a. u. c.) sīve annō quīngent________ nōn____ (DIX) ante Chrīstum nātum (a. C. n.) rēgēs Rōmā exāctī sunt.
3. __________ __________ (XVI) annō post rēgēs exāctōs tribūnī plēbis creātī sunt.
4. Annō a. u. c. trecent__________ sexāg__________ quārt____ (CCCLXIV) Rōma ā Gallīs capta est.
5. L. Genūci____ Q. Servīli____ cōnsul________ mortuus est Camillus.
6. T. Veturi____ Sp. Postumi____ cōnsul________, annō quadringent________ __________ __________ (CCCCXXXIII) a. u. c., exercitus Rōmānus apud Caudium victus sub iugum missus est.
7. Ap. Claudi____ M. Fulvi____ cōnsul________, annō a. u. c. ______________ ______________ (CCCCXC), bellum prīmum contrā Poenōs susceptum est.
8. Poenī classe dēvictī sunt ante di____ quārt____ īd____ Mārti____ (a. d. IV īd. Mārt.) annō ____________ __________ __________ (DXIII) a. u. c., Q. Lutāti____ A. Mānli____ cōnsul________.
9. C. Iūlius Caesar interfectus est īd________ Mārti____ annō ____________ __________ (XLIV) a. C. n., id est annō a. u. c. septingent__________ decim____ (DCCX).
10. M. Tullius Cicerō nātus est ante __________ __________ nōn____ Iānuāri____ (a. d. III nōn. Iān.) annō sescent__________ duodēquīnquāg__________ (DCXLVIII) a. u. c. sīve cent________ sext____ (CVI) a. C. n.

quō annō?
annō -(ēsim)ō
ab urbe conditā: a. u. c.
(post rēgēs exāctōs)
ante Chrīstum nātum: a. C. n.
post Chrīstum nātum: p. C. n.
-ō -ō cōnsulibus (*abl abs*)

quō diē?
kal./nōn./īd. Iān.–Dec. = kalendīs/nōnīs/īdibus Iānuāriīs–Decembribus
a. d. III–XIX/prīdiē kal./nōn./īd. Iān.–Dec. = ante diem III–XIX/prīdiē kalendās/nōnās/īdūs Iānuāriās–Decembrēs

Exercitium 7

1. Pyrrhus fuit prīmus hostis Rōmānōrum ______________ [< trāns mare].
2. Prīmō proeliō Pyrrhus vīcit auxiliō ______________, nam eās bēstiās ______________ [= ignōtās] Rōmānī expāvērunt.
3. Quam ob causam Pyrrhō victōria ______________ [= data est].
4. Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs ______________ [< honōs] ______________ atque eōs sine pretiō Rōmam remīsit.
5. Senātus captīvōs Rōmānōs quī redditī erant ______________ [= indignōs] habērī iussit.
6. Pyrrhus, cum Fabricium pauperem esse ______________ [= cognōvisset], magnīs prōmissīs eum ______________ [= incitāvit], ut ad sē trānsīret.
7. Pyrrhus lēgātum mīsit quī pācem ______________ condiciōnibus peteret, sed rēgī ______________ [= renūntiātum] est, ut ex Italiā recēderet.
8. Medicus Pyrrhī Fabriciō prōmīsit 'sē rēgem ______________ necātūrum esse, sī Fabricius sibi praemium dedisset', sed Fabricius eum vīnctum remīsit.
9. Hoc admīrātus Pyrrhus dīxit 'illum Fabricium difficilius ab ______________ [< honestus] quam sōl ā cursū suō āvertī posse!'
10. Lēgātīs Rōmam missīs Ptolomaeus amīcitiam quam petīverat ______________ [= adeptus est].
11. Annō ______________ ______________ septimō [CCCCLXXVII] a. u. c. cēnsus habitus est.
12. Mīlitēs Rōmānī elephantōs ______________ [= elephantīs territī sunt].

adversus
aequus
comperīre
contingere
elephantus
expavēscere
explōrātor
honestās
honōrificus
incognitus
īnfāmis
obtinēre
quadringentēsimus
remandāre
septuāgēsimus
sollicitāre
tractāre
trānsmarīnus
trux
venēnum

13. Mīles Rōmānus ____________ [= ferōcī] vultū adversus hostem prōcēdit.
14. Mīles fortis occīsus ____________ vulnere iacet.
15. ____________ est mīles quī hostium mōtūs explōrat.

Exercitium 8

1. Cūr Rōmānī Tarentīnīs bellum indīxērunt? ...
2. Ā quō Tarentīnī auxilium petīvērunt contrā Rōmānōs? ...
3. Quibus bēstiīs Pyrrhus ūsus est in proeliō? ...
4. Quōmodo Pyrrhus captīvōs Rōmānōs tractāvit? ...
5. Quam prope Rōmam perrēxit Pyrrhus? ...
6. Quārē lēgātī ad Pyrrhum missī sunt? ...
7. Quid rēx Fabriciō lēgātō prōmīsit, sī ad sē trānsiisset? ...
8. Quārē Pyrrhus Cineam lēgātum Rōmam mīsit? ...
9. Quid Cineās reversus Pyrrhō nārrāvit dē Rōmānīs? ...
10. Quid medicus Pyrrhī Fabriciō prōmīsit? ...
11. Quid Fabricius illī medicō fēcit? ...
12. Num Pyrrhus Rōmānōs contemnēbat? ...
13. Quis Pyrrhum dēvīcit et dē eō triumphāvit? ...
14. Quō fugātus est Pyrrhus? ...
15. Unde lēgātī annō a. u. c. CCCCLXXXI Rōmam vēnērunt? ...
16. P. Semprōniō Ap. Claudiō cōnsulibus quās cīvitātēs Rōmānī condidērunt? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 306–477

Exercitium 9

praenōmina

Praenōmina Rōmāna

Exemplum: C. Iūlius Caesar = Gāius Iūlius Caesar.

1. A. = ...	9. M'. = ...
2. Ap. = ...	10. P. = ...
3. C. = ...	11. Q. = ...
4. Cn. = ...	12. Sex. = ...
5. D. = ...	13. Ser. = ...
6. K. = ...	14. Sp. = ...
7. L. = ...	15. T. = ...
8. M. = ...	16. Ti(b). = ...

Exercitium 10

calamitās
castellum
complexus
conicere
contingere
dēcipere
dēmergere
fidēs, in fidem accipere
fiscus
grandis
historicus
īnfīnītum
īnfringere
ingredī
īnsignis
modius

1. Quīntō annō bellī Pūnicī, parātīs nāvibus ____________ [= cum rōstrīs], cōnsul C. Duīlius proeliō ____________ [< nāvis] Carthāginiēnsēs vīcit.
2. Alter cōnsul ā Carthāginiēnsibus fraude ____________ est et captus.
3. Classis Carthāginiēnsium ā M. Atīliō Rēgulō victa ____________ [= eō unde vēnerat] sē recēpit.
4. In Āfricā Rēgulus multās cīvitātēs in ____________ [= dēditiōnem] accēpit et multa ____________ [= loca mūnīta] vāstāvit.
5. Postrēmō victus est ultimā ____________ [= strāge], nam MM tantum ex exercitū Rōmānō ____________ [= retrō fūgērunt], Rēgulus captus in catēnās ____________ est.
6. M. Aemilius Paulus CIV nāvēs hostium ____________ [= submersit], XXX cum ____________ [< pugnāre] cēpit.
7. Classis rediēns māximā tempestāte ____________ passa est, nec animus Rōmānōrum hāc ____________ [= clāde] ____________ [= frāctus] est.
8. Metellus in Siciliā Poenōs superāvit et multōs elephantōs cēpit, quōs ingentī ____________ [= agmine] in triumphō dūxit.

9. Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum, quem cēperant, Rōmam remīsit, ut pācem et ________ [< permūtāre] captīvōrum obtinēret.
10. Rōmae ille ________ 'sē Rōmānum esse [= dīxit 'sē R. nōn esse...'] ex illō diē quō in potestātem Āfrōrum vēnisset.'
11. Itaque uxōrem ā ________ [< complectī] remōvit et senātuī suāsit nē pāx cum Poenīs fieret.
12. Victōriā nāvālī ad Aegātēs īnsulās ________ [= immēnsa cōpia] aurī et argentī in potestātem Rōmānōrum ________ est.
13. Bellum Pūnicum prīmum XXIII annōs ________ [= prōductum] est.
14. Bellō ________ [= perāctō] pāx Carthāginiēnsibus ________ [= data] est.
15. Permūtātī sunt captīvī ita ut captīvī quōs Rōmānī tenēbant pretiō ex ________ [= aerāriō] solūtō redimerentur.
16. Rēx Hierō CC mīlia ________ frūmentī populō Rōmānō praebuit.
17. ________ est frūmentum ex quō pānis albus fit.
18. Sardīs victīs Rōmānī ubīque pācem habuērunt, quod iīs semel tantum ________ [= acciderat]; ergō Iānus iterum clausus est.
19. Fabius Pictor ________ [= scrīptor rērum] bellō Gallicō interfuit.
20. Gallīs victīs Mārcellus ________ [= magnam] praedam Rōmam vēxit.
21. Cum rēgem Gallōrum manū suā ________ [= interēmisset], spolia opīma ________ [= baculō crassō] imposita in Capitōlium tulit.
22. "*Aspice ut* ________ *spoliīs Mārcellus opīmīs* ________ [= graditur] *victorque virōs* ________ *omnēs!*"

naufragium
nāvālis
negāre
perimere
permūtātiō
perniciēs
pompa
pugnātor
redigere
refugere
retrō
rōstrātus
stīpes
superēminēre
trahere
trānsigere
tribuere
trīticum

Exercitium 11

1. Quibus cōnsulibus prīmum bellum Pūnicum coeptum est? ...
2. Ubi Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsēs cōpiīs terrestribus vīcērunt? ...
3. Quī dux Rōmānus Poenōs prīmō proeliō nāvālī vīcit? ...
4. Post illam victōriam quō trānslātum est bellum? ...
5. Quōmodo M. Atīlius Rēgulus in Āfricā rem gessit? ...
6. Carthāginiēnsēs in Āfricā victī ā quibus auxilium petīvērunt? ...
7. Quō duce exercitus Rēgulī victus est? ...
8. Quot nāvēs hostium Aemilius cōnsul nāvālī proeliō dēmersit? ...
9. Quid classī victrīcī redeuntī ēvēnit? ...
10. Num animus Rōmānōrum hāc calamitāte īnfrāctus est? ...
11. Ubi L. Caecilius Metellus ducem Poenōrum superāvit? ...
12. Quot elephantōs dux Poenōrum sēcum dūxit et quot Metellus cēpit? ...
13. Quārē Carthāginiēnsēs Rēgulum Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
14. Num Rēgulus Rōmānīs suāsit ut pācem cum Poenīs facerent? ...
15. Cūr ille, uxōre ā complexū remōtā, Carthāginem rediit? ...
16. Quid P. Claudiō Pulchrō contigit cum contrā auspicia pugnāret? ...
17. Annō bellī Pūnicī vīcēsimō tertiō cui bellum commissum est? ...
18. Quot nāvibus in marī contrā Lilybaeum pugnātum est? ...
19. Utra classis eō proeliō nāvālī victrīx fuit? ...
20. Carthāginiēnsibus dēvictīs quid captīvīs factum est? ...
21. Quārē Rōmānī lēgātōs ad Ptolomaeum mīsērunt? ...
22. Quid rēx Siciliae Hierō populō Rōmānō dōnō dedit? ...
23. Quōmodo Carthāginiēnsēs bellum renovāre temptābant? ...
24. Cūr annō a.u.c. quīngentēsimō ūndēvīcēsimō Iānus iterum clausus est? ...
25. Cui bellō historicus Fabius Pictor interfuit? ...
26. Quis spolia opīma tertia tulit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

nōm -us
gen -ī m
-oris n
-eris n
-eris n
-ūs m/f

dē-cipiō -iunt

re-gredior -iuntur

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 12

Datur nōminātīvus singulāris: -us.
Dā genetīvum singulāris: -ī/-oris/-eris/-ūs *et genus: m/f/n!*
Exemplum: annus -ī *m*, fūnus -eris *n*, sinus -ūs *m*.

1. pectus ______ ____; lectus ______ ____; flūctus ______ ____.
2. sonus ______ ____; onus ______ ____; genus ______ ____.
3. pontus ______ ____; pondus ______ ____; mundus ______ ____.
4. nīdus ______ ____; sīdus ______ ____; gradus ______ ____.
5. rītus ______ ____; lītus ______ ____; frīgus ______ ____.
6. latus ______ ____; status ______ ____; metus ______ ____.
7. lupus ______ ____; opus ______ ____; foedus ______ ____.
8. corpus ______ ____; hortus ______ ____; portus ______ ____.
9. tempus ______ ____; campus ______ ____; pignus ______ ____.
10. vultus ______ ____; vulnus ______ ____; mūnus ______ ____.
11. dolus ______ ____; holus ______ ____; scelus ______ ____.
12. facinus ______ ____; asinus ______ ____; manus ______ ____.
13. porticus ______ ____; dēdecus ______ ____; pecus ______ ____.
14. domus ______ ____; humus ______ ____; vulgus ______ ____.

Exercitium 13

1. cēdere, ________isse
2. comperīre, com________isse, com________um esse
3. cōnsenēscere, cōn________isse
4. contemnere, con________isse, con________um esse
5. contendere, con________isse
6. dēcipere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
7. excīdere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
8. expavēscere, ex________isse
9. fluere, ________isse
10. īnfringere, īn________isse, īn________um esse
11. lūgēre, ________isse
12. pergere, per________isse
13. perimere, per________isse, per________um esse
14. redigere, red________isse, red________um esse
15. referre, ________isse, re________um esse
16. regredī, re________um esse
17. subigere, sub________isse, sub________um esse
18. trānsigere, trāns________isse, trāns________um esse
19. tribuere, ________isse, ________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVADRAGESIMVM SEPTIMVM

Cap. XLVII

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–103

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Hōc capitulō continētur __________ quō A. Gellius tempora comparat quibus Graecī Rōmānīque illūstrēs __________ [< flōs].
2. Quod dīcit dē vītā clārōrum hominum __________ [< ex + carpsit] ē librīs quī __________ sīve __________ [< annus] appellantur.
3. Ita nōbīs __________ [< cōnspicere] aetātum antīquissimārum dedit, nē quid __________ ac prāvum super vītā hominum clārōrum __________ [> temerārius] dīcerēmus.
4. A. Gellius ā Solōne incipit, quī Athēniēnsibus lēgēs scrīpsit Tarquiniō Rōmae rēgnante, cui __________ [= cognōmen] Prīscus fuit.
5. Archilochus, poēta Graecus clārus, Tullō Hostīliō rēgnante __________ [= carmina] scrīpsit.
6. Miltiadēs, quī annō CCLX a.u.c. Persās vīcit apud Marathōnem, damnātus ab Athēniēnsibus in vinculīs mortem __________ [= mortuus est].
7. Aeschylus Athēnīs __________ [↔ cōmoediās] scrīpsit paulō antequam Coriolānus, ā tribūnīs plēbis __________ [= incitātus] ac __________ [= male tractātus], ā populō Rōmānō __________ [= dēfēcit].
8. Rōmae decemvirī lēgēs XII tabulārum __________ [= scrīpsērunt] eōdem tempore quō Empedoclēs in Siciliā __________ [< philosophus] __________ [< nātūra] studuit.
9. Sophoclēs et Euripidēs, poētae __________ [= quī tragoediās scrīpsērunt], ab Aheniēnsibus __________ [< nōbilis] sunt.
10. Sōcratēs, __________ Graecus nōbilissimus, __________ [= damnātus] 'iuventūtem corrūpisse' in carcere venēnō necātus est.
11. In __________ [< obsidēre] Capitōliī M. Mānlius Gallōs per ardua __________ [= clam ascendentēs] __________.
12. Ex temporibus paucōrum hominum quī hīc memorantur haud difficile est __________ facere dē plūribus quī nōminatī nōn sunt.

annālis
chronicus
cognōmentum
commentārius
coniectūra
cōnscrībere
cōnspectus
convincere
dēpellere
dēscīscere
exagitāre
excerpere
flōrēre
incōnspectus
nātūrālis
nōbilitāre
obīre, mortem o.
obrēpere
obsidiō
philosophia
philosophus
poēma
temere
tragicus
tragoedia
vexāre

Exercitium 2

1. Unde A. Gellius facta excerpsit dē vītā clārōrum hominum? ...
2. Cūr A. Gellius nōn ab Homērō, sed ā Solōne incipit? ...
3. Quō rēge Rōmānō rēgnante Solō lēgēs Athēniēnsium scrīpsit? ...
4. Ā quibus occīsus est Hipparchus tyrannus? ...
5. Ubi Persae ab Athēniēnsibus victī sunt Miltiade duce? ...
6. Cūr Cn. Mārcius Coriolānus ad Volscōs dēscīvit? ...
7. Quō duce classis Xerxis ab Athēniēnsibus victa est ad Salamīna? ...
8. Quī lēgēs duodecim tabulārum Rōmae scrīpsērunt? ...
9. Quis historicus bellum Peloponnēsiacum memoriae trādidit? ...
10. Aeschylus, Sophoclēs, Euripidēs quid scrīpsērunt? ...
11. Quōmodo mortuus est Sōcratēs philosophus? ...
12. Cūr M. Mānlius capitis damnātus est? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 104–206

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

dēcl II
gen pl -um = -ōrum

1. Decem mīlia sēsterti____ /numm____ [= sēstertiōrum/nummōrum].
2. "Ō Iuppiter! Pater de____ hominumque!"
3. Cincinnātus agrum quattuor iūger____ colēbat.
4. Sp. Carvīlius Rūga iūrāvit 'uxōrem sē habēre līber____ quaerundōrum causā'.

celebrāre
circumvāllāre
cōmicus
condere
cōnfīdentia
cōnflīctāre
cōnstantia
dēiūrāre
dēlīrāre
dēsipere
deūrere
dīvortium
diūtinus
ecquid
edepol
exūrere
foculus
historia
hospita
iūs iūrandum
lībra
mecastor
mehercle
mercārī
nota
obtrectāre
orientālis
percontārī
pondō
prōdere
prōpōnere
quīndecimvirī
quīngentēsimus
sacrārium
scrīptum
sterilis
subinde
subscrībere
trānsgredī
vēnundare

Exercitium 4

1. Alexander ______ est [= trānsiit] in Asiam et in partēs ______ [< oriēns].
2. Paulō post Rōmānī in bellō Samnīticō ______ [= diūturnō] ab hostibus ______ [< circum + vāllum] sunt ac sub iugum missī.
3. Cēnsōrēs ad nōmen P. Cornēliī Rūfīnī ______ apposuērunt et haec ______: "quod comperimus tē argentī factī cēnae grātiā decem ______ ______ habēre."
4. Quō tempore bellum Pūnicum prīmum coeptum est, Callimachus poēta Alexandrīae ______ [< celeber] est.
5. Annō a.u.c. ______ ūndēvīcēsimō [DXIX] Sp. Carvilius Rūga ______ cum uxōre fēcit 'quod ______ esset.'
6. Terentius, poēta ______ [↔ tragicus], vīxit post bellum Pūnicum secundum, quod A. Gellius fīnem ______ adnotātiunculīs suīs.
7. Lūcīlius aliōs poētās versibus ______ [= male tractāvit].
8. In librō suō prīmō A. Gellius ______ [= fābulam] ______ [= trādit] super librīs Sibyllīnīs.
9. Anus ______ [*f* < hospes] novem librōs ōrāculōrum rēgī Tarquiniō Superbō ______ [= vēndere] voluit.
10. Cum rēx pretium ______ esset [= quaesīvisset], anus tantum poposcit ut rēx eam aetāte ______ [↔ sapere] putāret.
11. ______ cum igne appositō anus trēs librōs ______ [= ussit] et ______ [= continuō post] idem pretium petīvit prō sex reliquīs.
12. Iam rēx rīdēns 'anum ______ [= dēmentem esse]' dīxit.
13. Mulier aliōs trēs librōs ______ [= deussit] et rēgem interrogāvit '______ [= num] reliquōs trēs eōdem pretiō emere vellet?'
14. Tarquinius ______ [< cōnstāns] et ______ [< cōnfīdere] mulieris admīrātus trēs librōs ______ est [= ēmit] eōdem pretiō quod petītum erat prō novem.
15. Librī illī 'Sibyllīnī' in ______ [= locum sacrum] ______ [= dēpositī] sunt.
16. ______ [XV virī] librōs Sibyllīnōs quasi dīvīnum ōrāculum cōnsulunt cum rēs pūblica perīculīs ______ [= vexātur].
17. Virī et fēminae nōn per eōsdam deōs ______ [= iūrant], ut ex veteribus ______ [< scrībere] appāret.
18. ______ [= per Castorem!] est ______ ______ fēminārum, ______ [= per Herculem!] virōrum.
19. ______ [= per Pollūcem!] est iūs iūrandum virīs et fēminīs commūne.

Exercitium 5

1. Quis fuit pater Alexandrī Magnī? ...
2. Rēgnum adeptus quō Alexander trānsgressus est? ...
3. Quot annōs Alexander rēgnāvit? ...
4. Quī fuērunt Platō et Aristotelēs? ...
5. Quod bellum Rōmānī gerēbant cum Aristotelēs mortem obiit? ...
6. Quā dē causā cēnsōrēs P. Cornēlium Rūfīnum senātū mōvērunt? ...
7. Quibus cōnsulibus bellum Pūnicum prīmum coeptum est? ...
8. Cūr Sp. Carvilius Rūga dīvortium fēcit cum uxōre? ...
9. Quid Plautus et Terentius scrīpsērunt? ...
10. Quem fīnem commentāriī suī prōposuit A. Gellius? ...

11. Quid anus hospita rēgī Tarquiniō Superbō obtulit? ...
12. Cūr rēx nōn omnēs librōs novem ēmit? ...
13. Quid fēcit mulier cum rēx librōs emere recūsāvit? ...
14. Num rēx trēs librōs minōre pretiō mercātus est? ...
15. Ubi conditī sunt librī Sibyllīnī? ...
16. Cūr fēminae nōn iūrant per Herculem? ...
17. Quod iūs iūrandum fēminārum proprium est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 6

Verba dēpōnentia

verba dēpōnentia

1. exīre = ēgred____; exit = ēgred______; exeunt = ēgred__________;
exiit = ē__________ ______; exī! = ēgred____!
2. timēre = verē____; timeō = vere____; timēmus = verē______;
timēbāmus = verē________.
3. exspectāre = opperī____; exspectāte! = opperī______!
4. occidere ↔ orī____; occidēns ↔ ori____.
5. temptāre = cōnā____; temptābat = cōnā______;
temptāvit = cōnā________ ______; temptātūrus = cōnā________.
6. cēnsēre = arbitrā____ = rē____ ; cēnseō = arbitr____ = re____;
cēnsēbat = arbitrā______ = rē______.
7. ambulāre = grad____; ambulat = gradi______; ambulābat = gradi________.
8. āmittere ↔ adipīsc____; āmittit ↔ adipīsc______;
āmīsit ↔ ad__________ ______.
9. errāre = vagā____; errāns = vagā______; errābam = vagā______;
errābō = vagā______.
10. interrogāre = percontā____; interrogant = perconta______;
interrogāvērunt = percontā______ ______.
11. ōrāre = precā____; ōrābit = precā______; ōrēmus! = prec______!
12. emere = mercā____; emō = merc____; ēmī = mercā______ ______.
13. prōmittere = pollicē____; prōmittō = pollice____; prōmittit = pollicē______;
prōmīsī = pollic__________ ______; prōmīsit = pollic__________ ______.
14. redīre = revert____; redeō = revert____; redeunt = revert______;
redībō = revert____; redībunt = revert______; redīte! = revert______!
15. dīvidere = partī____; dīvidit = partī______; dīvide! = partī______!
16. gaudēre = laetā____; gaudeō = laet____; gaudeāmus! = laet______!
17. spectāre = intuē____; spectābat = intuē______; spectā! = intuē____!
18. tolerāre = pat____; tolerō = pat____; tolerābam = pat______;
tolerāvī = __________ ______.

Exercitium 7

1. convincere, con________isse, con________um esse
2. dēpellere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
3. dēscīscere, dē________isse
4. excerpere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
5. exūrere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
6. flōrēre, ________isse
7. trānsgredī, trāns________um esse

trāns-gredior -iuntur

Cap. XLVIII

Lēctiō I

adigere
alveus
assēnsus
assentīrī
assuēscere/adsuēscere
blandīrī
cōnferre (arma)
differre
dīripere
dispōnere
exsuscitāre
habilis
haudquāquam
hīberna
impedītus
magistrātus
memorābilis
merēre (stipendia)
nītī
oppidānus
praetōrium
prōmovēre
succēdere
trāicere (*bis*)
ultrō
vixdum

CAPITVLVM DVODEQVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–90

Exercitium 1

1. Bellum __________ [< memorāre] est bellum Pūnicum secundum, quō duae māximae gentēs inter sē arma __________.
2. Indignābantur Rōmānī quod Poenī victī victōribus __________ [= sine causā] arma īnferrent, Poenī quod Rōmānī victīs superbē imperitāvissent.
3. Hannibal puer patrī Hamilcarī __________ [< blandē rogābat] ut cum exercitū in Hispāniam dūcerētur.
4. Tum Hamilcar, antequam excercitum in Hispāniam __________ [= trādūceret], fīlium iūre iūrandō __________ [= ad iūs iūrandum coēgit] 'sē, cum prīmum posset, hostem fore populō Rōmānō!'
5. Mortuō Hamilcare gener eius Hasdrubal eī __________ [= in locum eius secūtus est]; is foedus cum Rōmānīs renovāvit, id quod bellum __________ [= bellō moram attulit].
6. Hasdrubal Hannibalem __________ [= vix adhūc] pūberem ad sē arcessīvit, ut puer mīlitiae __________ [: mōrem nōsceret mīlitiae].
7. In senātū Carthāginiēnsī Hannō dīxit 'Hannibalem domī tenendum esse sub lēgibus, sub __________ [< magister], nē quandō parvus ille ignis incendium ingēns __________ [= excitāret/suscitāret]!
8. Paucī Hannōnī __________ [= assentiēbant], et Hannibal in Hispāniam missus est, ubi triennium sub Hasdrubale __________.
9. Ingenium Hannibalis __________ [= aptum] fuit ad omnēs rēs quae magnō futūrō ducī agendae erant.
10. Iuvenis Hannibal __________ [= labōrābat] ut exercituī cārus esset.
11. Ergō, Hasdrubale obtruncātō, Hannibal in __________ castrōrum dēlātus omnium __________ [< assentīre] 'imperātor' nōminātus est.
12. In Hispāniā Hannibal, postquam Cartalam, urbem Olcadum, expugnāvit et __________ [< dis- + rapuit], exercitum in __________ dēdūxit.
13. Vēre in Vaccaeōs bellum __________ [↔ remōvit] et Arbocalam oppidum cēpit, etsī ab __________ [= cīvibus oppidī] diū dēfēnsum est.
14. Carpētānōs Tagum flūmen __________ [= trānseuntēs] adortus est, elephantīs in rīpā __________ [= variīs locīs positīs].
15. Cum hostēs aquam ingressī essent, equitēs impetum fēcērunt in agmen __________ [= quod mōtū impediēbātur]; ita __________ [= nēquāquam] parī certāmine in mediō flūminis __________ concurrērunt.

Exercitium 2

1. Quod bellum memorābile T. Līvius librīs XXI–XXX nārrat? ...
2. Ad quod iūs iūrandum Hamilcar Hannibalem puerum adēgit? ...
3. Quamobrem bellum cum Rōmānīs dīlātum est? ...
4. Quis in locum Hamilcaris successit? ...
5. Hasdrubalne nova bella gessit in Hispāniā? ...
6. Quod foedus populus Rōmānus fēcit cum Hasdrubale? ...
7. Quārē Hasdrubal Hannibalem vix pūberem ad sē arcessī voluit? ...
8. Quid Hannō dē ēa rē cēnsuit in senātū Carthāginiēnsī? ...
9. Quōmodo Hannibal in Hispāniam missus ab exercitū exceptus est? ...
10. Hasdrubale occīsō quis imperātor nōminātus est? ...
11. Quibus Hannibal dux prīmum bellum intulit et quam urbem cēpit? ...
12. Cartalā captā et dīreptā, quō exercitus dēductus est? ...

13. Ubi Hannibal posterō annō proelium commīsit cum Carpētānīs? ...
14. Carpētānīs superātīs, omnisne Hispānia Carthāginiēnsium erat? ...
15. Cūr Saguntīnīs lībertās servābātur? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 91–179

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

1. Lēgātīs Saguntīnīs ________ [= inductīs], senātuī placuit 'lēgātōs Saguntum mittī, quī Hannibalī ________ [= imperārent] ut ā Saguntīnīs, sociīs Rōmānōrum, abstinēret!'
2. Lēgātiōne dēcrētā ________ [= nec adhūc] missā, Hannibal Saguntum aggressus est, agrīs circā ________ [= funditus vāstātīs].
3. Ubi duo mūrī iungēbantur ________ erat quī in ________ [= aequam] vallem ________ [= spectābat, versus erat].
4. Adversus eum Carthāginiēnsēs ________ [tēcta quibus prōteguntur mīlitēs] ēgērunt, sub quibus ________ [māchinās quibus mūrī feriuntur]. moenibus admōvērunt, nec vērō mūrum ________ [< quatere] potuērunt, nam hōc locō mūrus ________ [= fīrmē mūnītus] erat.
5. Saguntīnī fortiter ________ [= resistēbant] ac ________ [= tēlīs (missīs)] hostēs ________ [= remōvērunt].
6. In hōc certāmine ________ [< tumultus] ipse Hannibal, dum mūrum ________ [= temere] subit, ________ [= iaculō] ictus est.
7. Tum nōn multum aberat ________ dēsererētur ________ [< oppugnāre].
8. Nec vērō Poenī, quī urbem ________ [= circum obsidēbant], ab ________ [< apparāre] operum ac mūnītiōnum cessāvērunt.
9. Renovātā pugnā pars mūrī ita quassāta est ut ________ [< prō + caderet], sed oppidānī hostēs prōcurrentēs ________ [= retrō ēgērunt].
10. Lēgātī Rōmānī ab Hannibale dīmissī sunt, cum iīs responderet 'nōn ________ [*adv* < tūtūs] eōs Saguntum aditūrōs esse.'
11. Hōc respōnsō ________ [= ad īram incitātī] lēgātī Carthāginem profectī sunt, ut Hannibalem ________ [= dēdī exposcerent].
12. Hannō ūnus in senātū Carthāginiēnsī Rōmānīs ________ [= grātum facere] temptāvit, cum 'Hannibalem Rōmānīs dēdendum esse!' cēnsēret.
13. Cum is ________ [= ōrātiōnis fīnem fēcisset], nēmō eī assēnsit.
14. Interim māior in ________ [= māior cotīdiē] fit ________ [↔ spēs] Saguntīnōrum ac minor ________ [< exspectāre] auxiliī, cum tam procul Rōma, ________ [= ūna et sōla] spēs, esset.
15. Hannibal ________ [= cīnctus] armīs et legiōnibus vīvēbat.
16. Dum Rōmānī ________ [= consulunt inter sē], Saguntum ________ [= dēlētum] est.

angulus
apparātus
ariēs
circumsedēre
cōnsultāre
dēnūntiāre
dēposcere
dēspērātiō
(in) diēs
ēmūnīre
exscindere
exspectātiō
grātificārī
incautus
intrōdūcere
irrītāre
missile
necdum
obsistere
oppugnātiō
perōrāre
pervāstāre
plānus
prōcidere
quassāre
(nōn multum abest) quīn
redigere
submovēre
succingere
trāgula
tumultuārius
tūtō *adv*
ūnicus
vergere
vīnea

Exercitium 4

1. Quārē Saguntīnī lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
2. Lēgātīs audītīs quid senātuī placuit? ...
3. Quī nūntius Saguntō allātus est lēgātiōne dēcrētā necdum missā? ...
4. Rē iterum ad senātum relātā, omnēsne lēgātōs mittendōs cēnsēbant? ...
5. Cūr haec sententia vīcit? ...
6. Quōmodo Hannibal Saguntum aggressus est? ...
7. Quibus māchinīs mūrī quassārī possunt? ...
8. Prīmōne impetū Carthāginiēnsēs intrā mūrōs Saguntī penetrāvērunt? ...
9. Quid Hannibalī accidit in tumultuāriīs certāminibus? ...

10. Quid Hannibal lēgātīs quī Rōmā vēnērunt respondit? ...
11. Quō lēgātī dīmissī profectī sunt? ...
12. Quid Hannō in senātū Carthāginiēnsī cēnsuit? ...
13. Num senātus Carthāginiēnsis sententiam Hannōnis secūtus est? ...
14. Quid lēgātīs Rōmānīs respōnsum est? ...
15. Inopiā omnium crēscente quae Saguntīnīs erat ūnica spēs? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 180–271

assignāre
auctōritās
comparāre
equester
ēvenīre
excidium
īnsuper
inviolātus
labōriōsus
maeror
mentiōnem (facere)
mōmentum
obligāre
omittere
parturīre
Periochae
pervādere
praetor
prīvātum
quīnquerēmis
sēmet
sortīrī
statiō
succlāmāre
summa
trānsitus

Exercitium 5

1. Alorcus ad ______ [= praefectum urbis] Saguntīnum dēductus pācis condiciōnēs dūrissimās Saguntīnīs attulit:
2. 'Hannibalem urbem iīs adēmptūrum esse et locum ______ in quō novam urbem aedificārent.'
3. Omnī aurō et argentō ad Hannibalem dēlātō, oppidānī inermēs ex urbe exīre iubēbantur; ita ______ [= incolumēs] servārī poterant.
4. Ut haec audīvērunt, prīmōrēs, aurō et argentō ex pūblicō ______que in ignem coniectō, plērīque ______ [= sē] ipsī eōdem praecipitāvērunt.
5. Ex hōc pavor et trepidātiō tōtam urbem ______.
6. Mox, cum turris prōcidisset et urbs ______ [< stāre] cūstōdiīsque solitīs nūdāta esset, exercitus Poenōrum omnibus vīribus impetum fēcit et urbem ______ [= brevissimō tempore] cēpit.
7. Saguntī ______ [< exscindere] nūntiātō, ______ [< maerēre] et īra metusque dē ______ rērum [= ūniversīs rēbus] senātōrēs cēpit.
8. Cōnsulēs prōvinciās ______ [< sors] sunt: Hispānia Cornēliō, Āfrica Semprōniō ______ [= sortibus mandāta est].
9. Utrīque magnae cōpiae pedestrēs et ______ [< equus] datae sunt, atque ______ [= praetereā] alterī nāvēs longae CLX, alterī LX ______ [< v + rēmus].
10. Hīs ______ [= parātīs] lēgātī Carthāginem missī sunt, quī bellum indīcerent 'sī pūblicō cōnsiliō Hannibal Saguntum oppugnāvisset.'
11. Senātus Carthāginiēnsis lēgātīs respondit 'foedus quod Hasdrubal sine ______ [< auctor] suā īcisset cum Rōmānīs, sē ______ [= officiō tenēre] nōn potuisse; ergō iūre oppugnātum esse Saguntum.'
12. "Proinde" inquit Poenus "______ [= nōlīte] Saguntī ______ facere [= Saguntum memorāre], et quod diū ______ animus vester, aliquandō pariat!"
13. Postrēmō Rōmānus "Bellum vōbīs dō!" inquit, et omnēs Carthāginiēnsēs ______ [< sub + clāmāvērunt]: "Accipimus!"
14. Posterō annō Hannibal post ______ [< labor] ______ [< trānsīre] Alpium in Italiam dēscendit.
15. Breviārium librōrum Līviī '______' appellantur.

Exercitium 6

1. Quem nūntium Alorcus Hispānus Saguntīnīs attulit? ...
2. Quid victor Hannibal Saguntīnīs imperāvit? ...
3. Quōmodo Saguntīnī corpora sua inviolāta servāre poterant? ...
4. Num Saguntīnī omne aurum et argentum suum Hannibalī dedērunt? ...
5. Saguntī excidiō nūntiātō quid Rōmānī sentiēbant? ...
6. Utrī cōnsulī Hispānia prōvincia et utrī Āfrica sortibus ēvēnit? ...
7. Quot legiōnēs in eum annum dēcrētae sunt? ...
8. Iuvenēsne lēgātī in Āfricam missī sunt? ...

9. Quid lēgātī Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsēs percontātī sunt? ...
10. Utrum iūre an iniūriā oppugnātum est Saguntum? ...
11. Utrum Carthāginiēnsēs voluērunt, pācemne an bellum? ...
12. Quō Hannibal, Saguntō captō, exercitum in hīberna dēdūxit? ...
13. Posterō annō quod flūmen Hispāniae Hannibal exercitum trādūxit? ...
14. Quōs montēs trānsgressus est ut in Italiam venīret? ...
15. Ubi Hannibal prīmum cum Rōmānīs cōnflīxit? ...
16. Quis dux Rōmānus in eō proeliō vulnerātus est? ...
17. Quid Cn. Cornēlius Scīpiō in Hispāniā ēgit? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 272–388

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. In Etrūriae palūdibus Hannibal ob continuās ________ oculum āmīsit.
2. C. Flāminius cōnsul auspiciīs neglēctīs neque ________ [= hostiīs] immolātīs adversus Hannibalem profectus est.
3. Ad lacum Trasumennum Hannibal equitēs in īnsidiīs locāvit ad ________ [< angustus] inter montem et lacum.
4. Via interest ______angusta [= valdē angusta], deinde lātior ________ [= patēns fit] campus, suprā quem montēs ________ [= surgunt].
5. Hannibal levem ________ [< armātus] post montēs circumdūxit, ipse in campō patentī castra locāvit.
6. Flāminius ________ [= locō nōn explōrātō] exercitum per ________ [= angustiās] dūxit in campum, quī dēnsā ________ operiēbātur.
7. Ex ________ [= ā fronte] tantum hostēs cōnspexit, sed clāmōre undique ortō sē ________ [= inexspectātīs] īnsidiīs circumventum sēnsit.
8. Tam ________ [= repentīna] rēs fuit ut vix arma ________ [= parāta fierī] possent.
9. Cum cōnsul prae strepitū audīrī nōn posset, sibi quisque dux ________ que [< adhortārī] factus est, ac tantō ārdōre pugnābant ut nēmō eōrum sēnserit eum mōtum terrae quī multās domōs ________ [= dēlēvit].
10. Eques Īnsuber cōnsulem ________ [= agnōscēns] "Ēn" inquit "hic est quī agrōs et urbem nostram est ________ [= populātus]..."
11. Equō ________ ________ [< sub + datīs] per ________ [= dēnsōs] hostēs impetum fēcit cōnsulemque ________ [= hastā] trānsfīxit!
12. Rōmānī fugientēs ________ [= vagantēs] dīversīs itineribus Rōmam petīvērunt.
13. Cum populus magistrātūs ē Cūriā ēvocāret, M. Pompōnius ________ [= magistrātus iūdiciīs praefectus] "Pugnā" inquit "magnā victī sumus."
14. Ad portās stetit multitūdō hominum quī aliquōs ________ [= cognātōs] suōs aut nūntiōs dē iīs opperiēbantur.
15. Obviīs ________ [= obviōs circumsistēbant] nec ________ [= abripī] poterant priusquam omnia ________ [= in + quaesīvissent]
16. Duae mātrēs, cum fīliōs suōs ________ [= salvōs] redeuntēs vidērent, nimiō gaudiō ________ sunt [= exspīrāvērunt].
17. Alia īnsuper clādēs nūntiāta est: 'C. Centēnium ________ [: quī priōre annō praetor fuit] cum IV mīlibus equitum circumventum!'
18. Itaque populus dictātōrem et magistrum equitum creāvit iīsque mandātum est ut mūrī fīrmārent et pontēs flūminum ________ [= dēstruerent].
19. Iam Rōmānīs prō urbe dīmicandum erat, ________ [= quoniam] Italiam tuērī ________ [= nōn potuerant].

adhortātor
(ex) adversō
angustiae
armātūra
assurgere
āvellere
calcar
circumfundī
cōnfertus
dēpopulārī
exanimāre
expedīre
faucēs
imprōvīsus
inexplōrātō
inquīrere
lancea
nebula
nequīre
nōscitāre
patēscere
per-(angustus)
praetor
propinquus
prōpraetor
prōsternere
quandō
repēns
rescindere
sōspes
subdere
vagus
victima
vigiliae

Exercitium 8

1. Quōs montēs lacus Trasumennus subit? ...
2. Ubi Hannibal equitēs in īnsidiīs locāvit? ...
3. Quid C. Flāminius cōnspexit postquam angustiās superāvit? ...
4. Cūr impetus Poenōrum Rōmānīs imprōvīsus fuit? ...
5. Quae spēs salūtis mīlitibus Rōmānīs erat? ...
6. Quamdiū ad lacum Trasumennum pugnātum est? ...
7. Cūr eques Īnsuber cōnsulem Rōmānum petīvit? ...
8. Num C. Flāminius incolumis ex eō proeliō rediit? ...
9. Quid fugam Rōmānōrum impedīvit? ...
10. Quot Rōmānī in aciē caesī sunt et quot effūgērunt? ...
11. Quī magistrātus eam clādem Rōmānīs nūntiāvit? ...
12. Quōmodo Rōmānī nūntiōs dē suōrum fortūnā petēbant? ...
13. Senātū cōnsultante quae alia clādēs ex Umbriā nūntiāta est? ...
14. Quem populus Rōmānus dictātōrem creāvit? ...

Lēctiō V

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 389–508

Exercitium 9

aditus
aequāre
affluere
alligāre
aquārī
aquātor
callidus
cavē (nē)
commūnīre
contrādīcere
crīminārī
cūnctātor
cuneus
dēficere
ēvehere
funda
fūnestus
impatientia
inīquus
īnsidēre
interpōnere
irruere
macte (virtūte estō)
obruere
opplēre
praetervehere
prōminēre
recēns
sarmentum
vīcus

1. Ecce Enniī versus dē Q. Fabiō Māximō ______________ [< cūnctārī]: *Ūnus homō nōbīs cūnctandō restituit rem.*
2. Cum magister equitum dictātōrem ______________ [= accūsāret] ut 'timidum' et 'sēgnem', imperium eōrum ______________ [< aequus] est.
3. Hannibal sub Calliculam montem clausus erat ā Rōmānīs quī montem ______________ [= occupātum tenēbant].
4. At dux ille ______________ dēcēpit Rōmānōs, nam ______________ [= virgīs] ad cornua boum ______________ et incēnsīs eōs territōs fugāvit.
5. Cōnsulēs Paulus et Varrō ad Cannās ______________ [= parvum oppidum] bīna castra ______________ [= mūnīvērunt], quibus Aufidus flūmen ______________ [< ad + fluēbat].
6. ______________ quī ex minōribus castrīs ______________ [= aquam petēbant] līberiōrem ______________ [<adīre] ad flūmen habēbant; quibus fugātīs Numidae equitēs ad ipsās prope portās castrōrum ______________ sunt.
7. Posterō diē ob ______________ [< impatiēns] Varrōnis aciēs īnstrūcta est, etsī Paulus collēgae ______________ [= verbīs resistēbat].
8. Varrō laevum, Paulus dextrum cornū tēnēbat, quibus ______________ [= inter quōs positus] erat Cn. Servīlius Geminus.
9. Poenīs nōn aequa erat frōns, sed ______________ ā mediā aciē ______________ [= ēminēbat].
10. Eum cuneum Rōmānī impulērunt, sed Āfrī eōs in medium ______________ [< in + ruentēs] circumdedērunt et inclūsērunt.
11. Pugna ______________ [= impār] fuit quod inclūsī cum circumfūsīs atque fessī cum ______________ [= novīs et integrīs] pugnābant.
12. Paulus cōnsul, etsī ______________ graviter ictus erat, proelium restituit, sed postrēmō necesse fuit equum omittere, quia vīrēs etiam ad equum regendum eum ______________ [= eī deerant].
13. Dum cōnsul cruōre ______________ [= complētus/opertus] in saxō sedet, Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus tribūnus mīlitum equō ______________ [= praeter eum vectus] "L. Aemilī..." inquit, "cape hunc equum! ... Nē ______________ [< fūnus] hanc pugnam morte cōnsulis fēceris!"

14. Ad ea cōnsul "Tū Cornēlī" inquit, "__________ virtūte estō! Sed __________ (nē) absūmās [= nōlī absūmere] tempus ē manibus hostium ēvādendī!"
15. Hīc hostēs cōnsulem tēlīs __________ [= operuērunt tēlīs suprā iniectīs].

Exercitium 10

1. Cūr dictātōrī Q. Fabiō Māximō cognōmen 'Cūnctātōrī' datum est? ...
2. Quid M. Minucius magister equitum dictātōrem crīminābātur? ...
3. Quid ēgit Fabius Māximus cum legiōnēs Minuciī in discrīmine essent? ...
4. Quōmodo Hannibal in monte Calliculā Rōmānōs dēcēpit? ...
5. Quid Q. Fabius Māximus abiēns novōs cōnsulēs monuit? ...
6. Castrīs apud Cannās locātīs, unde Rōmānī aquābantur? ...
7. Quid aquātōribus ē castrīs ēgressīs ēvēnit? ...
8. Quid fēcit Varrō posterō diē? ...
9. In aciē ubi locātī sunt equitēs? ...
10. Pulsīs equitibus Rōmānīs peditēsne cōnstābant? ...
11. Cūr inīqua Rōmānīs erat pugna cum Āfrīs? ...
12. Cūr Paulum cōnsulem vīrēs dēficiēbant? ...
13. Quid Cn. Lentulus cōnsulī sauciō obtulit? ...
14. Num Paulus equō Lentulī servātus est? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 509–614

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 11

1. Mīlitēs quī Cannās perfūgerant extemplō captī sunt, cum vīcus nūllō __________ [= nūllā mūnītiōne] prōtegerētur.
2. Proeliō Cannēnsī caesa sunt XLVIII mīlia hominum, in hīs ambō cōnsulum __________, XXIX tribūnī mīlitum, aliquot __________ et __________ [: quī cōnsulēs et praetōrēs fuerant], LXXX senātōrēs.
3. Hannibal tantō bellō __________ [= dēfūnctus] quiētem sibi et fessīs mīlitibus dedit.
4. Maharbal verō "Immō" inquit "diē quīntō victor in Capitōliō __________ [= cēnābis]! Sequere! Cum equite __________ [↔ sequar]!"
5. Ut Hannibal dīxit 'tempore opus esse ad cōnsilium __________ [= reputandum]', ille "Vincere scīs, Hannibal" inquit, "victōriā ūtī nescīs!"
6. Intereā, cum Hannibal castra Rōmāna minōra ā flūmine __________ [< ex + clausisset], dēditiō __________ [↔ sēra] facta est.
7. Ex castrīs māiōribus ________ IV [circiter IV] mīlia peditum et CC equitēs Canusium perfūgērunt; quibus mulier Āpula dīves frūmentum, vestem, __________ [< via] dedit.
8. Eōdem tempore totidem mīlitēs Rōmānī, nōn agmine sed __________ [= vagī] per agrōs, Venusiam ad cōnsulem Varrōnem pervēnērunt.
9. Hīs __________ [< reliquus] collēctīs, iam aliqua __________ exercitūs cōnsulāris erat.
10. Hannibal per Campāniam Neāpolim petīvit, sed moenia fīrmissima eum ab urbe oppugnandā __________ [= dēterruērunt].
11. Inde Capuam profectus ā Campānīs receptus laetus ac __________ [< libet] ūnum diem __________ [= fēstum habuit], dum urbem vīsit.
12. Posterō diē in senātū ōrātiōne __________ [= valdē blandā] Campānīs grātiās ēgit 'quod suam amīcitiam societātī Rōmānae __________ [= praetulissent]' et iīs prōmīsit 'brevī caput Italiae omnī Capuam fore!'
13. __________ est magistrātus quī aedificia pūblica, viās ac lūdōs cūrat.

absterrēre
ad
aedīlis
celebrāre
cōnsulāris
epulārī
exclūdere
libēns
mātūrus
mūnīmentum
pālārī
pēnsāre
perblandus
perfungī
praecēdere
praepōnere
praetōrius
quaestor
reliquiae
speciēs
viāticum

Exercitium 12

1. Quō cōnsul C. Terentius Varrō cum quīnquāgintā equitibus perfūgit? ...
2. Quot Rōmānī proeliō Cannēnsī caesī esse dīcuntur? ...
3. Cūr clādēs Cannēnsis gravior foediorque fuit quam Alliēnsis? ...
4. Quid Maharbal Hannibalī suāsit post proelium Cannēnse? ...
5. Cūr Hannibal nōn statim adversus Rōmam prōgressus est? ...
6. Quis Rōmānōs quī Canusium perfūgerant adiūvit? ...
7. Cūr castra minōra dēditiōnem mātūram fēcērunt? ...
8. Omnēsne quī in māiōra castra perfūgerant Poenīs sē dēdidērunt? ...
9. Quot mīlitēs Rōmānī Venusiam ad cōnsulem pervēnērunt? ...
10. Quid cōnsul Varrō senātuī litterīs nūntiāvit? ...
11. Quō Hannibal post Cannēnsem pugnam profectus est? ...
12. Cūr urbem Neāpolim nōn oppugnāvit? ...
13. Quōmodo Hannibal ā Campānīs receptus est? ...
14. Quid Hannibal Campānīs prōmīsit? ...

Lēctiō VII

Lēctiō septima: versūs 615–745

acervus
commeātus
cōnscīscere
cōnsultum
dēscrībere
dīmidium
ductus
ecquōs
ēnervāre
explēre
expōnere
exuere
grātēs
īnsigne
luxuriārī
obequitāre
pālus
prōcōnsul
profitērī
speculārī
supplēmentum
suprā
tolerābilis
trānscendere
vidēlicet

Exercitium 13

1. In senātū Carthāginiēnsī Māgō rēs ab Hannibale gestās ______ [= nārrāvit] et 'deīs ______ [= grātiās] agendās esse' dīxit.
2. "______ [= plūs quam] CC mīlia hostium occīdit" inquit, "Rōmānōs bīnīs castrīs ______ [= Rōmānīs bīna castra adēmit] ..."
3. In vestibulō cūriae effūdit tot ānulōs aureōs ut ______ [= dīmidia pars] trēs modiōs ______ [= complēret].
4. Adiēcit 'nēminem nisi equitem Rōmānum id ______ gerere.'
5. Māgō '______ [< supplēre], pecūniam, ______ [= frūmentum, cibum...] Hannibalī mittendum esse' dīxit, atque Himilcō Hannōnem increpāre coepit.
6. Hannō respondit 'bellum aliquā ______ [< tolerāre] condiciōne fīniendum esse, nec Hannibalī supplēmentō et commeātū opus esse, cum exercitūs hostium occīdisset et bīna castra cēpisset praedae ______ [= scīlicet] plēna.'
7. "______ [= num quōs] lēgātōs Rōmānī ad Hannibalem mīsērunt dē pāce?" interrogāvit Hannō.
8. Paucī Hannōnī assentiēbant: ingentī cōnsēnsū senātūs ______ factum est ut magnum supplēmentum Hannibalī mitterētur.
9. In hībernīs exercitus Hannibalis ita ______ est [= in luxū vīxit] ut ______ [= invalida fierent] corpora.
10. Tib. Semprōnius Gracchus ______ [: quī priōre annō cōnsul fuit] Poenōs ad Beneventum vīcit.
11. Syrācūsīs Archimēdēs interfectus est, cum intentus esset fōrmīs quās in pulvere ______.
12. Hannibal ______ [= explōrandī] causā ad ipsam portam Capēnam ______ [= equō vectus est].
13. Capuā captā Campānī prīncipēs venēnō mortem sibi ______ [= sē interfēcērunt].
14. Q. Fulvius senātōrēs Campānōs ad ______ alligātōs secūrī ferīrī iussit.
15. Cum nēmō imperium Hispāniae suscipere vellet, P. Scīpiō adulēscēns ______ est [< prō- + fassus est] 'sē itūrum esse.'

16. Hasdrubal cum novō exercitū Alpēs ______________ [< trāns + scandit], sed cum LVI mīlibus mīlitum caesus est M. Līviī cōs. ______________ [< dūcere].
17. Multīs rēbus aliīs super aliās positīs magnus ______________ fit.

Exersitium 14

1. Quis nūntius victōriae Cannēnsis Carthāginem vēnit? ...
2. Prō quibus rēbus diīs grātiās agendās esse dīxit Māgō? ...
3. Quōmodo Māgō dēmōnstrāvit quot equitēs Rōmānī caesī essent? ...
4. Quae fuit summa ōrātiōnis eius? ...
5. Quid Himilcō Hannōnem interrogāvit? ...
6. Quid Hannō Himilcōnī respondit? ...
7. Quid senātus Carthāginiēnsis dēcrēvit? ...
8. Quī dux Rōmānus prīmus exercitum Hannibalis vīcit? ...
9. Quōmodo exercitus Hannibalis in hībernīs ēnervātus est? ...
10. Quam urbem Siciliae M. Claudius Mārcellus obsēdit et expugnāvit? ...
11. In Hispāniā quem exitum tulērunt P. et Cn. Scīpiōnēs? ...
12. Capuā captā quid Campānī prīncipēs fēcērunt? ...
13. Quid ēvēnit M. Claudiō Mārcellō ē castrīs prōgressō? ...
14. Quārē Hasdrubal cum exercitū Alpēs trānsgressus est? ...
15. Num Hasdrubal sē Hannibalī iūnxit? ...

Lēctiō octāva: versūs 746–865

Lēctiō VIII

Exercitium 15

1. P. Scīpiō in Hispāniā cum Poenīs ______________ [= fīnem fēcit bellandī], et in Āfricam nāve ______________ foedus cum rēgibus Syphāce et Masinissā iūnxit.
2. Syphāx, cum Sophonisbam, fīliam Hasdrubalis Gisgōnis, uxōrem dūxisset, foedus quod cum Scīpiōne iūnxerat ______________ [= revocāvit].
3. Scīpiō Poenōs vīcit et Syphācem cēpit, adiuvante Masinissā, quī Sophonisbam, uxōrem Masinissae, ______________ [= amāre coepit].
4. Quā dē causā cum ā Scīpiōne ______________ [= reprehenderētur], Masinissa Sophonisbae venēnum mīsit, quod illa ______________ [= bibit], nē capta Rōmam dūcerētur.
5. Annō bellī XVI Hannibal ex diūtinā ______________ [< possidēre] Italiae revocātus est.
6. ______________ [= īrātus dentēs movēns] gemēnsque ac vix lacrimīs ______________ [= abstinēns] dīcitur lēgātōrum verba audīvisse.
7. Dīxit 'sē nōn ā populō Rōmānō victum esse, sed ______________ [< obtrectāre] atque invidiā senātūs Carthāginiēnsis'.
8. "Neque hāc ______________ [< dēfōrmis] ______________ [< redīre] meī" inquit "tam P. Scīpiō ______________ [= ovābit] quam Hannō...!"
9. In Āfricā Hannibal, cum nēquīquam pācem cum Scīpiōne ______________ temptāvisset, aciē victus est.
10. Carthāginem accītus in senātū fassus est 'sē bellō victum esse, nec spem salūtis ______________ [= aliō locō] quam in pāce impetrandā esse'
11. Condiciōnibus pācis ēditīs, senātus Carthāginiēnsis multīs verbīs dē pāce ______________ [= variās sententiās dīxit].
12. Antequam pāx facta est ______________ Carthāginiēnsibus datae sunt in trēs mēnsēs, quibus iīs nōn licuit ______________ [= in alium locum] quam Rōmam lēgātōs mittere.

adamāre
alibī
aliō (*adv*)
castīgāre
compōnere
dēbellāre
dēfōrmitās
disserere
exsultāre
frendere
haurīre
indūtiae
lūgubris
obses
obtrectātiō
pēnsiō
perfuga
possessiō
reditus
renūntiāre
temperāre
thema
trānsvehere
trirēmis

13. Pāx Carthāginiēnsibus data est hīs condiciōnibus: ______ [<perfugere] et captīvōs omnēs redderent Rōmānīs, nāvēs praeter X ______ [<III+rēmī] trāderent elephantōsque...; X mīlia talentum argentī discrīpta ______ aequīs in annōs L solverent; ______ C darent.
14. Nāvēs Poenōrum D in altum prōvectae incēnsae sunt, quārum incendium Poenīs tam ______ [= fūnestum] fuit quam sī ipsa Carthāgō ārdēret.

Exercitium 16

1. Quis cum Poenīs dēbellāvit in Hispāniā? ...
2. Cum quibus rēgibus P. Scīpiō foedus fēcit? ...
3. Cūr rēx Syphāx amīcitiam quam cum Scīpiōne fēcerat revocāvit? ...
4. Syphāce captō, quis uxōrem eius Sophonisbam adamāvit? ...
5. Cūr Masinissa Sophonisbae venēnum mīsit? ...
6. Victōriīs in Āfricā Scīpiōnis quid effectum est? ...
7. Quō animō Hannibal lēgātōs sē revocantēs audīvit? ...
8. Lēgātīs audītīs, ā quō sē victum esse dīxit Hannibal? ...
9. Num Hannibal Rōmānōs in Āfricā vīcit? ...
10. Quō Hannibal victus perfūgit? ...
11. Carthāgine quid fassus est in senātū? ...
12. Poenīs dēvictīs, cūr Rōmānī Carthāginem nōn dēlēvērunt? ...
13. Quid Carthāginiēnsēs Rōmānīs trādidērunt? ...
14. Quid nāvibus Carthāginiēnsium factum est? ...
15. Quō cognōmine imperātor P. Cornēlius Scīpiō nōbilitātus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 866–873

terminātiō -ōnis *f*
futūrum
futūrum perfectum
gerundium
gerundīvum
imperfectum coniūnctīvī
imperfectum indicātīvī
imperātīvus praesentis
imperātīvus futūrī
īnfīnītīvus perfectī
īnfīnītīvus praesentis
participium futūrī
participium perfectī
participium praesentis
perfectum coniūnctīvī
perfectum indicātīvī
plūsquamperfectum coniūnctīvī
plūsquamperfectum indicātīvī
praesēns coniūnctīvī
praesēns indicātīvī
supīnum I
supīnum II

Exercitium 17

Dē verbī thematīs et terminātiōnibus

1. *Terminātiōnēs sunt litterae vel syllabae, ut* -re, -ō, -isse, -us, -a, -um, *quae adduntur ad vocābulī partem priōrem quae dīcitur* ______.
2. *Verbīs Latīnīs sunt terna themata:* (1) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrā-, dēbē-, leg-, pūnī-; (2) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrāv-, dēbu-, lēg-, pūnīv-; (3) *thema* ______, *ut* ōrāt-, dēbit-, lēct-, pūnīt-.
3. *Ex thémate praesentis* [–] *quae fōrmae fīunt additīs terminātiōnibus?*
   (1) *additō* -(e)re: ______ *praesentis;*
   (2) *additō* -(ē)ns -(e)ntis: ______ *praesentis;*
   (3) *additō* -ō, -(i)s, -(i)t...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (4) *additō* -(ē)bam, -(ē)bās, -(ē)bat...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (5) *additō* -bō, -bis, -bit... *aut* -am, -ēs, -et...: ______;
   (6) *additō* -em, -ēs, -et... aut -am, -ās, -at...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (7) *additō* -(e)rem, -(e)rēs, -(e)ret...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (8) additō -(e)nd|um -ī -ō: ______;
   (9) *additō* -(e)nd|us -a -um: ______;
   (10) *additō* – (*nūllō*), -te: ______ *praesentis;*
   (11) *additō* -(i)tō, -(i)tōte: ______ *futūrī.*
4. *Ex themate perfectī* [~] *quae fōrmae fīunt?*
   (1) *additō* ~isse: ______ *perfectī;*
   (2) *additō* ~ī, ~istī, ~it...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (3) *additō* ~eram, ~erās, ~erat...: ______ *indicātīvī;*
   (4) *additō* ~erō, ~eris, ~erit...: ______ ______;
   (5) *additō* ~erim, ~eris, ~erit...: ______ *coniūnctīvī;*
   (6) *additō* ~issem, ~issēs, ~isset...: ______ *coniūnctīvī.*

5. *Ex themate supīnī* [≈] *quae fōrmae fiunt?*
   (1) *additō* ≈um: ____________ I;
   (2) *additō* ≈ū: ____________ II;
   (3) *additō* ≈us -a -um: ____________ *perfectī* (*passīvī*);
   (4) *additō* ≈ūr|us -a -um: ____________ *futūrī.*

thema
thema praesentis |–]
thema perfectī |~]
thema supīnī [≈]

Exercitium 18

1. adigere, ad________isse, ad________um esse
2. currere, ________isse
3. dēficere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
4. differre, dis________isse, dī________um esse
5. dīripere, dī________isse dī________um esse
6. disserere, dis________isse, dis________um esse
7. explēre, ex________isse, ex________um esse
8. exscindere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
9. exuere, ex________isse, ex________um esse
10. haurīre, ________isse, ________um esse
11. inquīrere, in________isse, in________um esse
12. nequīre, ne________isse
13. obicere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
14. obruere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
15. opplēre op________isse, op________um esse
16. permiscēre, per________isse, per________um esse
17. prōcidere, prō________isse
18. profitērī, pro________um esse
19. trāicere, trā________isse, trā________um esse
20. trānscendere, trān________isse

dē-ficiō -iunt
dī-ripiō -iunt
ne-queō -eunt
ob-iciō -iunt
trā-iciō -iunt

CAPITVLVM VNDEQVINQVAGESIMVM

Cap. XLIX

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–101

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Nēmō ____________ [= negat] Hannibalem cēterōs imperātōrēs prūdentiā ____________ [= praestāre].
2. Etsī populus Rōmānus aliās ____________ [= gentēs] virtūte ____________ [= antecēdit], tamen Hannibal semper victor discessit ____________ cumque cum Rōmānīs ____________ est [= cōnflīxit] in Italiā.
3. At ille invidiā et obtrectātiōne cīvium ____________ [< dēbilis] est.
4. Odium Hannibalis ergā Rōmānōs velut ____________ [< hērēs] eī relictum erat ā patre Hamilcare, quī eum ____________ [= parvum puerum] iūrāre iussit 'numquam sē in amīcitiā cum Rōmānīs fore!'
5. Post ____________ [< obīre] Hamilcaris, Hasdrubal, ____________ [= scīlicet] gener eius, imperātor ____________ [= locō eius factus] est.
6. Hasdrubale occīsō, exercitus Hannibalem imperātōrem nōmināvit, id quod ā senātū Carthāginiēnsī ____________ [= probātum] est.
7. Hannibal, ____________ [= postquam] gentēs Hispāniae subēgit, Saguntum, cīvitātem ____________ [< foedus], vī expugnāvit.
8. Exercitum Pȳrēnaeum et Alpēs trādūxit, cum incolīs cōnflīxit eōsque ____________ [= cecīdit].
9. Nēmō umquam ________ [= eā viā] Alpēs transierat cum exercitū.

antecēdere
comprobāre
concīdere
congredī
(manum) cōnserere
dēbilitāre
dēligāre
dētrīmentum
dispālārī
eā
expedīre
foederātus
hērēditās
indigēre
īnfitiārī
nātiō
obductā (ndcte)
obitus

operam dare
posteāquam
praestāre
prōflīgāre
puerulus
quotiēscumque
rēpere
sēiungere
sufficere
suspīciō
utpote
verba dare
vīsus

10. Apud Padum Hannibal bis manum ______ [= proelium commīsit] cum Rōmānīs eōsque ______ [= dēvīcit].
11. In Etrūriae palūdibus, cum trēs noctēs somnī ______ [= eguisset], alterum oculum āmīsit.
12. Exercitū cōnsulārī ad lacum Trasumennum victō, Hannibal dictātōrī Fabiō Māximō, quī eum intrā montēs clauserat, ______ dedit [= illūsit] et sine ______ [= damnō] sē ______ [= līberāvit]:
13. ______ [: obscūrā] nocte bovēs cum sarmentīs ārdentibus in cornibus ______ [= alligātīs] ______ [= passim pālātōs] immīsit, quō ______ [< vīdēre] Rōmānōs terruit.
14. Lēgātī Rōmānī ______ dedērunt [= labōrāvērunt] ut Hannibalem in ______ [↔ fidem] rēgī Antiochō addūcerent.
15. Mōns Pȳrēnaeus Hispāniam ā Galliā ______ [= disiungit].
16. Īnfāns quī nōndum ambulāre potest, manibus et genibus ______.

Exercitium 2

1. Quid Cornēlius Nepōs dīcit dē fortitūdine Rōmānōrum? ...
2. Quid cēnset dē prūdentiā Hannibalis imperātōris? ...
3. Quōmodo imperātor ille fortissimus dēbilitātus est? ....
4. Quis animum Hannibalis odiō ergā Rōmānōs incendit? ...
5. Post obitum Hamilcaris et Hasdrubalis quis imperātor factus est? ...
6. Quid Hannibal imperātor ēgit in Hispāniā? ...
7. Saguntō captō quō exercitum sēcum dūxit? ...
8. Cum quō apud flūmen Rhodanum cōnflīxit? ...
9. Quī montēs Italiam ab Galliā sēiungunt? ...
10. Alpēs trānsgressus ubi Hannibal equestribus proeliīs Rōmānōs fūdit? ...
11. Quō morbō Hannibal in Etrūriā affectus est? ...
12. Quid factum est apud lacum Trasumennum? ...
13. Quōmodo Hannibal Fabiō Māximō dictātōrī verba dedit? ...
14. Quis cōnsul Rōmānus apud Cannās occīsus est? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 102–178

adversārius
aēneus
avāritia
bīduum
compōnere (bellum)
cōnsīderāre
corōna
dīlēctus
disicere
ēnumerāre
facultās
grātiā
impraesentiārum
īnsciēns
palam (facere)
pendere
plumbum
praebēre, sē

Exercitium 3

1. ______ [= tam diū quam] Hannibal in Italiā fuit, nēmō eum vīcit.
2. Longum est omnia eius proelia ______.
3. Cum exhaustae essent Carthāginiēnsium ______ [= opēs], Hannibal revocātus est, ut ______ [= in praesēns tempus] bellum ______ [= bellō fīnem pōneret] cum Rōmānīs.
4. Apud Zamam victus Hannibal ______ [= duōbus diēbus] Hadrūmētum pervēnit.
5. Tum pāx facta est, sed nihilō ______ [= nihilō minus, tamen] Hannibal exercituī praefuit.
6. Posterō annō Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt, quī Rōmānīs grātiās agerent eōsque ______ aureā dōnārent.
7. Hannibal 'rēx' creātus effēcit ex novīs ______ ut pecūnia quae ex condiciōnibus pācis Rōmānīs dēbēbātur ______ [= solvī] posset.
8. Ubi cognōvit lēgātōs Rōmā vēnisse suī exposcendī ______ [= causā], Hannibal in Syriam profūgit ad rēgem Antiochum, quī ______ [< adversus] Rōmānōrum fuit.
9. Fugā ______ factā [= patefactā], Poenī bona eius ______ [< pūblicus] et domum ______ [= dīruērunt].

10. Antiochō victō Hannibal Crētam vēnit, ut ibi ______ [= reputāret] quō proficīscerētur.
11. Vir callidē ______ [= praeparāvit, cūrāvit] nē pecūniam suam āmitteret propter ______ [< avārus] Crētēnsium.
12. Amphorās ______ complēvit summīs aurō opertīs eāsque palam in templō dēposuit.
13. Tum, ______ [= īnsciīs] Crētēnsibus, statuās ______ [= aereās] aurō et argentō complēvit, eāsque in ______ ante domum suam abiēcit.
14. Hannibal cum optimum imperātōrem tum bonum magistrātum sē ______ [= sē esse ostendit].
15. Novī mīlitēs ______ [< dīligere] cōnscrībuntur.

prōpatulum
prōvidēre
pūblicāre
quamdiū
(nihilō) sētius
vectīgal

Exercitium 4

1. Cūr Hannibal ex Italiā revocātus est? ...
2. Quis fuit Hannibalis adversārius in Āfricā? ...
3. Num Hannibal Rōmānōs in Āfricā vīcit? ...
4. Quārē bellum compōnere cōnātus est? ...
5. Ubi Hannibal cum P. Scīpiōne cōnflīxit? ...
6. Quō Hannibal victus profūgit? ...
7. Pāce cum Rōmānīs factā quid ēgit Hannibal? ...
8. Quārē Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs Rōmam mīsērunt? ...
9. Cūr Rōmānī captīvōs Carthāginiēnsēs remittere recūsāvērunt? ...
10. Quid Hannibal Karthāgine effēcit? ...
11. Cūr Hannibal in Syriam ad rēgem Antiochum fūgit? ...
12. Fugā eius patefactā quid Poenī fēcērunt? ...
13. Num Antiochus prosperē cum Rōmānīs pugnāvit? ...
14. Quō Hannibal ex Syriā sē contulit? ...
15. Quid Hannibal in Crētā cōnsīderābat? ...
16. Cūr amphorās plumbō complētās in templō dēposuit? ...
17. Quōmodo pecūniam suam abdidit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 179–275

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. Ex Cretā Hannibal ad Prūsiam in Bīthȳniam vēnit; quem cum vidēret nōn satis ______ [= fīrmum, validum] esse, conciliābat eī aliōs rēgēs; sed Eumenēs, rēx Pergamēnus, ab eō ______ [= dissentiēbat].
2. Cum eō bellum erat et marī et terrā, sed ______ [= utrōque locō] Eumenēs superior erat.
3. Hannibal vērō classem Pergamēnam ______ [= prūdentiā] sīc vīcit:
4. Plūrimās ______ [= anguēs] ______ [< venēnum] in vāsa ______ [= ē terrā coctā facta] coniēcit.
5. Ante proelium ______ [< cohortārī] ______ [= mīlitum nāvālium] fēcit iīsque praecēpit ut omnēs nāvem rēgis peterent.
6. In proeliō, cum Bīthȳniī ex ______ [< praecipere] Hannibalis nāvem Eumenis pepulissent, vāsa fictilia in reliquās nāvēs coniēcērunt.
7. Pergamēnī, cum nāvēs suās serpentibus opplētās vidērent, ad castra sua ______ [< nauta] fūgērunt.
8. Nec tum modo, sed saepe ______ [= aliō tempore] Hannibal hostēs vīcit.
9. Rōmae ______ vēnit [= accidit] ut ūnus ē lēgātīs Prūsiae inter cēnam dīceret 'Hannibalem in rēgnō Prūsiae esse'.

acquiēscere
aliās (*adv*)
arbitrium
classiārius
cohortātiō
concipere
(patrēs) cōnscrīptī
cōnsilium
cōnsuēscere
cōnsuētūdō
dissidēre
districtus
doctor
dūcere
ēlegāns
eximere
fictilis

fortuītō
innumerābilis
mētārī
nauticus
nōnnihil
peragrāre
praeceptum
prīstinus
rōbustus
serpēns
ūsū (venīre)
utrobīque
venēnātus

10. Quod cum patrēs ______________ [: senātōrēs] comperissent, lēgātōs eō mīsērunt, quī eum exposcerent.
11. Hannibal, cum plūrēs praeter ______________ [< cōnsuēscere] armātī appārērent, intellēxit id nōn ______________ [= forte] fierī, sed sē petī.
12. Ergō, nē vītam aliēnō ______________ [< arbiter] āmitteret, venēnum sūmpsit, quod semper sēcum habēre ______________ [= solēbat]..
13. Sīc vir fortissimus, memor ______________ [= antīquārum] virtūtum, ______________ [ad + quiēvit] annō LXX.
14. Vir tantīs bellīs ______________ [= occupātus] etiam ______________ [= haud paulum] temporis litterīs tribuit atque aliquot librōs Graecē cōnscrīpsit, cum Sōsilō litterārum Graecārum ______________ [= magistrō] ūterētur.
15. Nēmō Hannibalī metum quem ex populō Rōmānō ______________ [= in animum accēperat] ______________ [= adimere] poterat.
16. Hannibal Alexandrum māximum imperātōrem fuisse ______________ [= exīstimābat], quod parvā manū exercitūs ______________ [< in- + numerāre] fūdisset atque ultimās ōrās ______________ [= pererrāvisset].
17. Pyrrhus castra ______________ [= rēctē locāre] prīmus docuit.
18. Dīdō rēgīna in epulārum apparātū ______________ [= decēns] fuit.

Exercitium 6

1. Quō Hannibal ex Crētā vēnit? ...
2. Quid apud rēgem Prūsiam ēgit? ...
3. Quī rēx, Rōmānīs amīcus, bellum cum Prūsiā gerēbat? ...
4. Ante proelium nāvāle quid classiāriīs praecēpit? ...
5. Nāve rēgis pulsā, quōmodo Bīthȳniī reliquās nāvēs adortī sunt? ...
6. Quō Pergamēnī sē rettulērunt? ...
7. Quōmodo Rōmānī cognōvērunt Hannibalem apud Prūsiam esse? ...
8. Cūr Prūsiās Hannibalem Rōmānīs dēdere recūsāvit? ...
9. Ubi Hannibal latēbat? ...
10. Quid puer quī forēs castellī circumiisset Hannibalī nūntiāvit? ...
11. Quid fēcit Hannibal nē ā Rōmānīs vīvus caperētur? ...
12. Quā linguā Hannibal librōs cōnscrīpsit? ...
13. Quō magistrō litterārum Graecārum ūsus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 276–295

contractiō -ōnis *f* < contrahere

-āvis- > -ās
-ēvis- > -ēs-
-ōvis- > -ōs
-īvis- > -iis- >-īs-

-āver/-āvēr- > -ār-
-ēver/-ēvēr- > -ēr-
-ōver/-ōvēr- > -ōr-
-īver- > -ier-
-īvēr- > -iēr-

Exercitium 7

Dē contractiōne verbōrum

Exempla

Excidit -v-: rogāvisse > rogāsse; rogāverat > rogārat; rogāvērunt >rogārunt; cupīvisse > cupiisse/cupīsse; cupīverat > cupierat; cupīvērunt > cupiērunt

1. vocāvisse > voc______; vocāvistī > voc______; vocāvisset > voc______.
2. vocāverat > voc______; vocāverit > voc______; vocāvērunt > voc______.
3. cōnsuēvisse > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvistī > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvisset > cōnsu______.
4. cōnsuēverat > cōnsu______; cōnsuēverit > cōnsu______; cōnsuēvērunt > cōnsu______.
5. nōvisse > nō______; nōvistī > nō______; nōvisset > nō______.
6. nōverat > nō______; nōverit > nō______; nōvērunt > nō______.
7. petīvisse > pet______/pet______; petīvistī > pet______/pet______; petīvisset > pet______/pet______.
8. petīverat > pet______; petīverit > pet______; petīvērunt > pet______.

Exercitium 8

1. acquiēscere, ac______isse
2. concīdere, con______isse, con______um esse
3. congredī, con______um esse
4. cōnserere, cōn______isse, cōn______um esse
5. cōnsuēscere, cōn______isse
6. eximere, ex______isse, ex______um esse
7. rēpere, ______isse
8. sufficere, suf______isse, suf______um esse

con-gredior -iuntur

suf-ficiō -iunt

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM

Cap. L

Lēctiō prīma: versūs1–128

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Bellum cum rēge Philippō ______ [= coeptum] est annō quīngentēsimō ______ prīmō [DLI] ab urbe conditā.
2. T. Flāminīnus cōs. Philippum ex Ēpīrō fugāvit et, postquam Thessaliam ______ [= vāstāvit], ibi signīs ______ cum rēge dēbellāvit.
3. Ob rēs prosperē gestās in v diēs ______ dēcrētae sunt.
4. Flāminīnus Elatēae ______ [= in hībernīs erat]; inde, pāce factā captīvīsque et ______ [= perfugīs] redditīs Rōmānīs, Corinthum ad Isthmiōrum lūdicrum profectus est.
5. Is Graeciae ______ [< mercārī] erat, quō multī conveniēbant.
6. Praecō in mediam ______ prōcessit et magnā vōce ______ ‘senātum Rōmānum, Philippo dēvictō, līberōs, ______ [= sine vectīgālibus], suīs lēgibus esse iubēre omnēs gentēs Graeciae...’
7. Gentēs quae sub diciōne rēgis fuerant ______ [= ēnumerāvit].
8. Hōc audītō Graecī, quī lībertātem ______ [= valdē cupiēbant], prīmō ______ [= mīrantēs] siluērunt, sed cum praecō iterum prōnīuntiāvisset eadem, clāmor et plausus ortus est
9. Lūdicrum ______ [= celeriter] perāctum est, cum nēmō spectāculō intentus esset: ūnum gaudium ______ spectātōrum animōs.
10. Magnō cum ______ [< sentīre] ______ [↔ dolōris] Graecī comperērunt ‘populum Rōmānum suā ______ [= pecūniā pēnsā], suō labōre ac perīculō bella gerere prō lībertāte aliōrum!’
11. Nec ______ [= tantum/modo] prō fīnitimīs et gentibus propinquae ______ [< vīcīnus] pugnant Rōmānī, sed maria trāiciunt, nē ______ [= ūllum] iniūstum imperium sit!
12. Catō bellō ______ [< citrā] Hispāniam ______ [< pāx].
13. Vere prīmō Corinthī ______ [< convenīre] fuit, ubi Flāminīnus Graecīs suās rēs gestās ______ [= exposuit] et ______ [= adiēcit] ‘sibi in animō esse exercitum ē Graeciā ______.’
14. Prōtinus agmen ab arce dēscendit, quod cūnctī ______ [= secūtī] sunt, dum Flāminīnum ‘______’ [< servāre] ‘līberātōrem’que ______ [< ad + clāmant].
15. Flāminīnus omnēs cōpiās Brundisium ______ [= trāiēcit].
16. Rōmae ______ [= trēs diēs] triumphāvit: aurum argentumque factum et ______ [↔ factum] trānstulit ac multōs captīvōs obsidēsque.
17. Sicilia īnsula est, nōn terrā ______ iūncta cum Italiā.
18. ______ nostrī sunt patrēs, avī, cēt., posterī sunt fīliī, nepōtēs, cēt.

acclāmāre
ārea
avēre
citerior
cōnferre (signa)
continēns
conventus
dēportāre
ēdisserere
hībernāre
immūnis
impēnsa
īnfectus
inīre
māiōrēs
mercātus
mīrābundus
pācāre
percēnsēre
praeoccupāre
prōnūntiāre
prōsequī
(nē) quod
quīnquāgēsimus
raptim
sēnsus
servātor
subicere
supplicātiō
tantummodo
trīduum
trānsfuga
trānsportāre
vexāre
vīcīnitās
voluptās

Exercitium 2

1. Cui rēgī bellum illātum est post bellum Pūnicum secundum? ...
2. Quis cum rēge Philippō in Thessaliā dēbellāvit? ...
3. Hāc victōriā nūntiātā quid dēcrēvit senātus? ...
4. Ubi lēgātīs Philippī senātus datus est? ...
5. Quibus condiciōnibus pāx Philippō data est? ...
6. Cūr magnus numerus Graecōrum Corinthum convēnerant? ...
7. Quid praecō spectātōribus lūdōrum prōnūntiāvit? ...
8. Quōmodo Graecī nūntium lībertātis accēpērunt? ...
9. Lūdīs dīmissīs quō spectātōrēs ruērunt? ...
10. Cum quō tyrannō Flāminīnus posterō annō bellum gessit? ...
11. Exercitusne Rōmānus in Graeciā remānsit? ...
12. Quid senātus Flāminīnō dēcrēvit postquam rēs gestās ēdisseruit? ...
13. Quot diēs T. Quīnctius Flāminīnus triumphāvit? ...
14. Quās rēs in triumphō trānstulit? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 129–275

artus
callis
circuīre
circumvehī
contemplārī
continuāre
dīlūcēscere
dirimere
diurnus
dūcere (uxōrem)
exaequāre
incautus
īnsīdere
intercēdere
intermittere
iugum
nī
peculātus
permūnīre
porrō
rādīx
scālae
sēmiermis
subsidium
trānsmittere
vertex

Exercitium 3

1. Dum rēx Antiochus Chalcide morātur, M.' Acīlius cōs. exercitum Larīsā Crannōnem et inde ______ [↔ retrō] ad faucēs Thermopylārum dūxit.
2. ______ [= mōns longus] Thermopylārum mediam Graeciam ______ [= disiungit].
3. Acīlius in faucibus Thermopylārum castra posuit adversus Antiochum, quī castra sua duplicī vāllō ______ [= bene mūnīverat].
4. Antiochus Aetōlīs imperāvit ut ______ [= culmina] montium ______ [= occupārent], nē Rōmānī ______ [= parvīs viīs] trānsīrent et castra sua ______ [= circumīrent].
5. Acīlius, aciē ______ [= cōnfertā] fronte īnstrūctā, cōpiās rēgis intrā mūnīmenta pepulit, sed recēdere coāctus esset, ______ [= nisi] Catō ______ [= auxiliō] vēnisset.
6. Catō enim in iugō Callidromī Aetōlōs ______ [↔ cautōs] atque sōpītōs oppresserat.
7. Macedonēs abiectīs armīs fūgērunt, et rēx cum paucīs ______ [= nec armātīs nec inermibus] mīlitibus Chalcidem sē recēpit atque inde Ephesum ______ [= trāiēcit].
8. Acīlius, castrīs ad Hēraclēam mōtīs, equō urbem ______ [= circum urbem vectus] est, ut moenia ______ [= intuērētur].
9. Dum urbs quattuor ē partibus oppugnātur, XXIV diēs nocturnus labor ______ [↔ nocturnō] ______ [< continuus] est.
10. Mediā nocte oppugnātiōne ______ [↔ continuātā], IV vigiliā ā tribus partibus urbem aggressus est, ab ūnā mīlitēs signum exspectābant.
11. Cum iam ______ [= illūcēsceret], signō datō mīlitēs ab eā parte quae dēfēnsōribus carēbat mūrōs integrōs ______ trānscendērunt!
12. L. Cornēlius Scīpiō, Antiochō in Asiā dēvictō, 'Asiāticus' appellātus frātrī cognōmine ______ [= aequātus] est.
13. Cum L. Scīpiō Asiāticus ______ [= fūrtī pecūniae pūblicae] damnātus esset, Tib. Semprōnius Gracchus tribūnus plēbis ______ [= vetuit].
14. Ob id beneficium ille Cornēliam, fīliam P. Scīpiōnis Āfricānī, ______.
15. ______ est pars arboris subterrānea sīve pars īnfima montis.

Exercitium 4

1. Cum quibus Antiochus societātem iūnxit, ut bellum Graeciae īnferret? ...
2. Quōmodo rēx Antiochus Chalcide hiemem cōnsūmpsit? ...
3. Quō M'. Acīlius cōnsul prīmō vēre exercitum dūxit? ...
4. Quō Antiochus sē recēpit? ...
5. Quā pugnā memorābilis est locus quī appellātur Thermopylae? ...
6. Quōmodo Antiochus ad Thermopylās castra sua permūnīvit? ...
7. Quid fēcit Antiochus nē Rōmānī iuga imminentia trānsīrent? ...
8. Quis in mediō proeliō suprā castra appāruit? ...
9. Quōmodo M. Porcius Catō Aetōlōs ab iugō Callidromī dēiēcerat? ...
10. Cūr Macedonēs repente armīs abiectīs fūgērunt? ...
11. Quō rēx Antiochus proeliō victus sē recēpit? ...
12. Num Acīlius Chalcidem veniēns rēgem invēnit? ...
13. Quem cōnsul Rōmam mīsit quī senātuī victōriam nūntiāret? ...
14. Quō Acīlius castra ab Thermopylīs mōvit? ...
15. Ubi sita est Hērāclēa et quōmodo mūnīta est? ...
16. Quot diēs oppugnātiō Hērāclēae continuāta est? ...
17. Aetōlīs fatīgātīs, ab quot partibus Rōmānī urbem aggressī sunt? ...
18. Cūr ūna pars mūrōrum nōn dēfendēbātur? ...
19. Quōmodo Rōmānī ibi mūrōs trānscendērunt? ...
20. Num Aetōlī arcem Hērāclēae dēfendere potuērunt? ...
21. Quis prīmus Rōmānōrum ducum in Asiam trāiēcit? ...
22. Quā condiciōne Antiochō in Asiā victō pāx data est? ...
23. Quō cognōmine L. Cornēlius Scīpiō appellātus est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 276–383 — *Lēctiō III*

Exercitium 5

1. In Thessaliā P. Licinius Crassus levibus ________ [< expedīre] cum Perseō, rēge Macedoniae, haud prosperō ________ [< ēvenīre] pugnāvit.
2. In Āfricā dē agrō ________ [= certāmen] fuit inter Poenōs et Masinissam.
3. Annō DLXXXVI a. u. c. Perseus ā L. Aemiliō Paulō dēvictus est, et ________ [= deinde] omnis Macedonia dēdita.
4. Illō proeliō magna hostium strāgēs facta est paucōrum Rōmānōrum ________ [= paucīs Rōmānīs āmissīs].
5. Rōmae laetitia eius victōriae ________ [= ante capta] est, nam quārtō post diē ________ [= IV diē postquam] pugnātum est, in circō ________ [↔ clāmor] spectācula pervāsit 'in Macedoniā dēvictum rēgem esse.'
6. ________ [= crēvit] ________ [< fremere] et populus spectāculī ________ [= oblītus] clāmāre et plaudere coepit propter nūntium illum ________ similem [= quī vērus esse vidēbātur].
7. Cum auctor nūntiī nūllus reperīrētur, laetitia ________ [= cessāvit] quidem, sed ________ [= signum reī fūtūrae] laetum animīs ________ [= in animīs sedēbat/remanēbat].
8. Hoc ________ [< augur] animōrum XIII diē fīrmātum est adventū tabellāriī quī litterās ________ [= laurō ōrnātās] cōnsulī trādidit in circō.
9. Cōnsul litterīs lēctīs populō ________ [= prōnūntiāvit] 'L. Aemilium cum Perseō pugnāsse; Macedonum exercitum caesum fūsumque...'
10. Postquam lēgātī ab Aemiliō Paulō advēnērunt, senātus supplicātiōnēs in quīnque diēs circā omnia ________ [= torōs deōrum] dēcrēvit.

augurium
coniūrātus
deinceps
dēnūntiāre
ēvānēscere
ēventus
expedītiō
fremitus
iactūra
immemor
incrēscere
īnsidēre
invius
laureātus
līs
murmur
nāvālia
ōmen
praecipere
pulvīnar
(post...) quam
vērī similis

11. Placuit ut nāvēs in ______________ collocārentur atque ut dīmitterentur sociī nāvālēs et mīlitēs ______________ [= quī in verba cōnsulis iūrāverant].
12. Difficile est per saltūs ______________ [= sine viā] penetrāre.

Exercitium 6

1. Quis rēgī Philippō V successit? ...
2. Cūr Rōmānī rēgī Perseō bellum indīxērunt? ...
3. Ubi P. Licinius Crassus cum Perseō pugnāvit et quō ēventū? ...
4. Ā quō dēvictus est rēx Perseus? ...
5. Quōs victōriae nūntiōs L. Aemilius Paulus Rōmam mīsit? ...
6. Quae oppida deinceps Rōmānīs sē dēdidērunt? ...
7. Quō rēx Perseus victus trāiēcit? ...
8. Quōmodo victōriae laetitia Rōmae praecepta est? ...
9. Quid factum est cum C. Licinius cōnsul quadrīgās mitteret? ...
10. Cūr populus lūdōs circēnsēs relīquit? ...
11. Quid lēgātī Paulī in senātū et in cōntiōne exposuērunt? ...
12. Lēgātīs audītīs quid cōnsul ēdīxit? ...
13. In quot diēs supplicātiōnēs dēcrētae sunt? ...
14. Quid ex Illyricō nūntiātum est? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 384–506

abaliēnāre
abscēdere
accessiō
clēmentia
cōnscius
cōnspectus
cōnsurgere
contentus
dēlitēscere
dēvehere
effulgēre
extorris
fīdūcia
flātus
ignōbilis
illacrimāre
incolumitās
introīre
lembus
mercātūra
ministerium
miserātiō
māceria
mūtātiō
percontātiō
porrigere
postīcum
praetōrius
pullus
sors

Exercitium 7

1. Perseus, quī nōn ______________ rēgnō Macedoniae fīnitimōs oppugnāverat, iam āmissō exercitū, ______________ [= exsul] rēgnō, in parvam īnsulam compulsus est.
2. Etiam victor Paulus ______________ [< miserārī] permōtus ______________ [= fortūnae] hūmānae ______________ [< in + lacrimāvisse] dīcitur.
3. Perseus trēs ______________ [↔ nōbilēs] ad Paulum mīsit cum litterīs quārum titulus erat: "*Rēx* Perseus cōnsulī Paulō salūtem."
4. Perseō victō necesse fuit nōmen 'rēgis' oblīvīscī et sē suaque omnia in fidem et ______________ [< clēmēns] populī Rōmānī permittere.
5. Sōlus relictus, cum omnium animōs ā sē ______________ [↔ sibi conciliāvisset], fugae cōnsilium cēpit.
6. Quendam Crētēnsem, quī ______________ [< mercārī] in eā regiōne faciēbat, rogāvit ut ______________ [= nāviculā] sē in Thrāciam ______________.
7. Mediā nocte cum tribus ______________ [↔ īnsciīs] cōnsiliī per ______________ [= ōstium posterius] in hortum exiit ac ______________ aegrē trānscendit.
8. Cum vērō nāvis in portū nōn esset, in templō ______________ [= latuit].
9. Nē tum quidem 'puerī rēgiī', quī ______________ [< minister] rēgis fungēbantur, ab eō ______________ [= abībant].
10. At cum Cn. Octāvius rēgiīs puerīs ______________ [< incolumis] prōmīsisset, ______________ [< trānsīre] omnium facta est.
11. Tum Perseus sē Octāviō trādidit, et in nāvem ______________ [= praefectī] impositus ad cōnsulem missus est.
12. Amictū ______________ [= ātrō] praetōrium (______________ imperātōris) ______________ [= intrāvit].
13. Cōnsul ______________ [= surrēxit] et rēgī dextram ______________ [= extendit] nec eum sē ad pedēs ______________ [= dēmittere] passus est.
14. "Quā ______________ [= coāctus] iniūriā" inquit "contrā populum Rōmānum tam ______________ [= tantā vī] bellum suscēpistī...?" nec rēx ad hanc ______________ [< percontārī] respondit.

15. Cōnsul eum hortātus est ut ______ [= cōnfīdentiam] salūtis habēret, ______ [= quōcumque modō] haec incidissent.
16. Perseum ______ [= cōnspicuum] faciēbant nōn modo patris et avī fāma, sed ______ [< ex + fulgēbant] Philippus et Alexander.
17. Fortūna eius est exemplum ______ [< mūtāre] rērum hūmānārum.
18. Animus virī sapientis ______ [< flāre] prosperārum rērum nōn effertur.
19. Bellum Illyricum tantum ______ [< accēdere] bellī Macedonicī fuit.

subigere
submittere
tabernāculum
trānsitiō
utcumque
violenter

Exercitium 8

1. Quī lēgātī Aemiliō Paulō cōnsulī litterās Perseī attulērunt? ...
2. Quōmodo cōnsul lēgātōs vidēns affectus est? ...
3. Cūr Paulus lēgātōs sine respōnsō ac sine litterīs dīmīsit? ...
4. Quid Perseus alterīs litterīs petīvit et impetrāvit? ...
5. Quid lēgātī Rōmānī ā Perseō postulāvērunt? ...
6. Cūr Perseus fugae cōnsilium capere coāctus est? ...
7. Perseus ubi erat et quō īre cupiēbat? ...
8. Cūr in Thrāciam īre nōn potuit? ...
9. Ubi rēx Samothrācae dēlituit? ...
10. Cui rēx sōlus cum fīliō relictus sē trādidit? ...
11. Quō Octāvius rēgem captum mīsit? ...
12. Quōmodo Paulus Perseum in praetōriō recēpit? ...
13. Quid cōnsul Perseum percontātus est? ...
14. Cum rēx nihil respondēret, quid consul eum hortātus est? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: 507–601 *Lēctiī V*

Exercitium 9

1. Rēgnum Macedoniae sub rēge Alexandrō in Asiam sē ______ [= super rīpās effūdit].
2. Euboea īnsula ponte (terrae) ______ iūncta est.
3. Minerva dea est ______ [= cūstōs] arcis Athēnārum.
4. In templō Aesculapiī, quod v mīlibus passuum ab Epidaurō ______, aegrī dōna deō sacrābant prō remediīs ______ [< salūs].
5. Lacedaemoniī ______ [< discipulus] sevērissimā ēducābantur.
6. Olympiae Paulus Iovī sacrificium māius ______ [= quam fierī solēbat] fēcit haud ______ [= aliter] quam sī Rōmae in Capitōliō immolāvisset.
7. Amphipolim reversus Paulus in ______ sedēns 'līberōs esse Macedonas' prōnūntiāvit, eōsque ______ pendere Rōmānīs iussit.
8. Paulus, accītīs ______ quī ______ artem faciēbant, magnificum lūdicrum apparāvit, ubi ______ validissimī inter sē certāvērunt.
9. Epulae quoque māximā ______ [< opulentus] parātae sunt.
10. ______ [< vulgus] opulentia epulārum laudābātur.
11. ______ est rēs quā aegrī sānantur.
12. Fīlius P. Scīpiōnis Āfricānī fīlium L. Aemiliī Paulī ______.

adoptāre
āthlēta
artifex
continēns
disciplīna
distāre
(ars) lūdicra
opulentia
praeses
remedium
salūtāris
secus
solitō (māior)
superfundere (sē)
tribūn~~āle~~al
tribūtum
vulgō

Exercitium 10

1. Quis fuit prīmus nōbilis rēx Macedoniae? ...
2. Quot annōs rēgnāvit Alexander? ...
3. Num Alexander sē Eurōpae fīnibus continuit? ...
4. Quid morte Alexandrī rēgnō eius factum est? ...

5. Quot lēgātī Rōmānī in Macedoniam missī sunt? ...
6. Quid fēcit Aemilius Paulus prīmō autumnō? ...
7. Quem locum prīmum petīvit? ...
8. Quārē inclutus est portus Aulidis? ...
9. Cūr Agamemnōn fīliam suam victimam ārīs admōvit? ...
10. Cui deae Paulus Athēnīs sacrificium fēcit? ...
11. In Peloponnēsō quās urbēs vīsit Paulus? ...
12. Olympiae quid animum Paulī mōvit? ...
13. Quid Paulus ex tribūnālī Macedonibus prōnūntiāvit? ...
14. Postquam Macedoniae lēgēs dedit, quid apparāvit?
15. Quid magnīs lūdīs in Graeciā fierī solet? ...

Lēctiō VI

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 602–680

adoptiō
cōnfundere
dēflēre
dēstināre
documentum
gaza
impedīmentum
inexpugnābilis
praetestātus
prōgeniēs
prōventus
quaesō
successor
turmātim

Exercitium 11

1. Perseus ______ [< succēdere] Philippī V fuit.
2. Perseus in catēnīs in triumphō ductus ______ [< docēre] fuit sortis hūmānae.
3. Paulum triumphantem secūtī sunt duo fīliī quōs in ______ [< adoptāre] dederat, deinde equitēs ______ [= in turmīs] et peditēs.
4. Cōnsul vērō duōs fīliōs minōrēs ______ [< praetextus] sēcum vehere nōn potuit, nam alter ante triumphum, alter paulō post dēcessit.
5. Ex tantā ______ [= stirpe] līberōrum nēmō domī Paulī supererat.
6. Paulus ōrātiōne quā prīvātam suam calamitātem cum secundā fortūnā pūblicā comparāvit, audientium animōs magis ______ [= permōvit] quam sī sortem suam ______ [= sortī suae illacrimāvisset].
7. Paulus: "______ [= ōrō] sinātis mē cum pūblicā fēlīcitāte comparāre prīvātam meam fortūnam."
8. Cum castra hostium ______ essent [= expugnārī nōn possent], Paulus aciē Perseum dēvīcit ad Pydnam.
9. Victōriam Paulī rēs secundae velut ______ [= magnae frūgēs] secūtae sunt: cīvitātēs sē dēdidērunt, ______ [= thēsaurus] rēgia in potestātem Rōmānōrum vēnit, ac rēx ipse cum līberīs captus est.
10. Nōnnumquam tempestās ______ [< impedīre] victoriae fuit.
11. Fīlius imperātōris triumphantis sibi ipse similem triumphum ______.

Exercitium 12

1. Quōs Paulus in triumphō ante currum dūxit? ...
2. Cūr duo Paulī fīliī māiōrēs patris nōmen nōn ferēbant? ...
3. Cūr duo fīliī eius minōrēs in triumphō cum patre currū vectī nōn sunt? ...
4. Dē quibus rēbus Paulus post triumphum in cōntiōne ēdisseruit? ...
5. Quot diēbus Paulus sē bellum Macedonicum perfēcisse dīxit? ...
6. Quae rēs secundae victōriam Paulī secūtae sunt? ...
7. Quid Paulus in exercitū in Italiam trāiciendō timēbat? ...
8. Num Paulus tantum dē pūblicā fēlīcitāte locūtus est? ...
9. Quid populō nārrāvit dē prīvātā suā fortūnā? ...
10. Num pater miserābiliter orbitātem suam dēflēvit? ...
11. Quōmodo sē cōnsōlātus est in tantā clāde domūs suae? ...
12. Cūr Horātius Latium 'agreste' vocat? ...

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 681–694

Exercitium 13

	Ōrātiō rēcta ("...")	*Ōrātiō oblīqua* ('...')
	Exemplum Sabīnī: "Quid ā nōbīs postulās?" Tarpēia: "Postulō id quod in sinistrīs manibus habētis."	Sabīnī ā Tarpēiā quaesīvērunt 'quid ā sē postulāret?' Tarpēia respondit 'sē postulāre id quod in sinistrīs manibus habērent.'
1.	Aemilia: "Cūr Iūlia plōrat?"	Aemilia quaerit 'cūr Iūlia plōr____?'
2.	Quīntus: "Iūlia plōrat, quia Marcus eam pulsāvit."	Quīntus respondet 'Iūli____ plōr____, quia Mārcus eam pulsāv____."
3.	Iūlius: "Puer quī puellam pulsat improbus est."	Iūlius dīcit 'puer____ quī puellam puls____ improb____ es____.'
4.	Trōiānī: "Lāocoōn poenam meruit quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laesit."	Trōiānī 'Lāocoont____ poenam meru____' dīcēbant, 'quod hastā scelerātā sacrum rōbur laes____.'
5.	Poenī "Aenēās Trōiā vēnit" inquiunt, "cum quō virō pulchra Dīdō concubuit!"	Fāma nārrābat 'Aenē____ Trōiā vēn______, cum quō virō pulchra Dīdō concubu______.'
6.	Tullus: "Quid petentēs vēnistis?" Albānī "Invītī" inquiunt "aliquid quod tibi displicet dīcēmus: rēs repetītum vēnimus."	Tullus ab Albānīs quaerit 'quid petentēs vēn____?' Iī dīcunt '____ invīt____ aliquid quod Tullō displice____ dict____ ____: rēs repetītum ____ vēn____.'
7.	Horātius pater: "Fīlia mea iūre caesa est. Nē mē, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspexistis, orbum līberīs fēceritis!"	H. prōclāmāvit 'fīli____ ____ iūre caes____ ____!' Ōrābat 'nē ____, quem paulō ante cum ēgregiā stirpe cōnspex______, orbum līberīs fac______!'
8.	Cn. Octāvius: "Rēgiī puerī Macedonēsque aliī quī Samothrācae sunt, sī trānsierint ad Rōmānōs, incolumitātem lībertātemque et sua omnia servābunt quae aut sēcum habent aut in Macedoniā relīquērunt."	Prōnūntiātum est 'rēgi____ puer____ Macedonasque ali____ quī Samothrācae ________, sī trāns________ ad Rōmānōs, incolumitātem lībertātemque et sua omnia servāt______ quae aut sēcum hab________ aut in Macedoniā relīqu________.'
9.	Hannibal: "Omnēs in ūnam Eumenis rēgis concurrite nāvem! quem sī cēperitis aut interfēceritis, magnō vōbīs praemiō erit."	H. iīs praecēpit 'omnēs ut in Eumenis rēgis concurr______ nāvem; quem sī cēp______ aut interfēc______, magnō ______ praemiō ______.'
10.	Prūsiās: "Nōlīte id ā mē fierī postulāre quod adversus iūs hospitiī est!"	Prūsiās recūsāvit 'nē id ā ______ fierī postul______ quod adversus iūs hospitiī ______.'
11.	Paulus: "Et convīvium īnstruere et lūdōs parāre eiusdem est quī vincere bellō scit."	Vulgō dictum ipsīus ferēbant 'et convīvium īnstruere et lūdōs parāre eiusdem ______ quī vincere bellō sc______.'
12.	Paulus: "Quod bellum per quadriennium quattuor ante mē cōnsulēs gessērunt, id ego quīndecim diēbus perfēcī!"	Paulus dīxit 'quod bellum per quadriennium quattuor ante ______ cōnsulēs gess______, id ______ quīndecim diēbus perfēc______!'

Lēctiō grammatica

Ōrātiō rēcta ("...")
nōm + ind
quī quae quod, quia, sī, etsī +*ind*

Ōrātiō oblīqua ('...')
acc + inf
quī quae quod, quia, sī, etsī + coni.

Exercitium 14

1. dēlitēscere, dē____isse
2. dirimere, dir____isse, dir____um esse
3. īnsīdere, īn____isse, īn____um esse
4. pendere, ____isse, ____um esse
5. pergere, ____isse
6. porrigere, por____isse, por____um esse
7. querī, ____um esse
8. subigere, sub____isse, sub____um esse
9. trānsferre, trāns____isse, trāns____/____ esse
10. vīsere, ____isse

Cap. LI

Lēctiō I

aedīlitās
arbiter
circuitus
coīre
compellere
dēcrētum
dēprehendere
dētegere
dīlēctus
ērudītus
ēvincere
explicāre
fingere
irritus
nervus
obstruere
paelex
perrogāre
perstāre
prōsequī
Pseudo-
remōtus
revincere
senecta
sors
struere
suffrāgārī
vigēre
vituperāre

CAPITVLVM VNVM ET QVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–118

Exercitium 1

1. Rōmam nūntiātum est 'Carthāgine bellum ____ [= parārī], cum ____ agerentur [= mīlitēs cōnscrīberentur] et classis comparārētur.'
2. Lēgātī Carthāginem missī renūntiāvērunt 'sē exercitum et classem Carthāgine ____ [= invēnisse].'
3. In senātū cum sententiae ____, Catō Carthāginem dēlendam esse cēnsuit, Nāsīca dissuāsit; tamen senātus dēcrēvit ut Carthāginiēnsibus bellum indīcerētur.
4. Etsī Carthāginiēnsēs lēgātōs mīsit ut sē dēderent, Catōnis sententia ____ [= persuāsit] ut senātus in ____ [< dēcerenere] ____ [= persevērāret].
5. Obsidibus et armīs acceptīs, cōnsulēs imperāvērunt ut novum oppidum x mīlia passuum ā marī ____ [= distāns] conderent.
6. Ita Carthāginiēnsēs ad bellandum ____ [= coēgērunt].
7. Prīmō ____ [= vāna] fuit oppugnātiō Carthāginis, sed Rōmānī repulsī ac fugātī ā P. Scīpiōne Aemiliānō ē perīculō ____ [= līberātī] sunt.
8. Catō, aliter prōmptus ad ____ [↔laudandum], Scīpiōnem laudibus ____ est dīcēns 'reliquōs quī in Āfricā mīlitārent umbrās volitāre, Scīpiōnem ____ [= valēre].'
9. Andriscus sīve ____-Philippus fābulam ____ 'sē rēge Perseō et ____ [= alterā uxōre] nātum esse.'
10. Multī ad eum ____ [= conveniēbant], sed fraus ____ [= patefacta] est et Macedonia ____ [= rūrsus victa].
11. Rēgnum Masinissae ____ Scīpiōne dīvīsum est inter trēs fīliōs, quōrum minimus Graecīs litterīs ____ [= doctus] erat.
12. Plēbs Scīpiōnī ita ____ [= suffrāgiō favēbat] ut, cum ____ [< aedīlis] peteret, ante annum suum cōnsul creātus sit.
13. Scīpiō, cui extrā ____ Āfrica prōvincia data erat, portum Carthāginis ____ [= clausit], ac tandem Carthāginem expugnāvit DCC annō postquam condita est.
14. Carthāgō in ____ [< circuīre] XXIII mīlia passuum patēbat.
15. ____ [= senectūs] est aetās īnfīrma neque senī tam validī sunt ____ quam iuvenī.

Exercitium 2

1. Quid Gulussa Rōmam nūntiāvit? ...
2. Quid tum senātuī placuit? ...
3. Quid decem lēgātī ex Āfricā reversī renūntiāvērunt? ...
4. Catō quid senātuī suādēbat?
5. Quis in senātū bellum dissuādēbat? ...
6. Cūr senātuī placuit ut Carthāginiēnsibus bellum indīcerētur? ...
7. Quid Rōmānī Carthāginiēnsibus dēditīs imperāvērunt? ...
8. Num Carthāginiēnsēs imperiō Rōmānōrum oboedīvērunt? ...
9. In obsidiōne Carthāginis quis praecipuam glōriam tulit? ...
10. In senātū Rōmānō quis virtūtem Scīpiōnis laudāvit? ...
11. Quam fābulam fīnxit Andriscus? ...
12. Quōmodo Andriscus orīginem suam sibi dētēctam esse dīxit? ...
13. Masinissā mortuō quī rēgnum Numidiae inter sē dīvīsērunt? ...
14. Cūr necesse fuit Scīpiōnem lēgibus solvere ut cōnsul fieret? ...
15. Quis tandem Carthāginem expugnāvit? ...
16. Num uxor Hasdrubalis Scīpiōnī sē dēdidit?...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 119–215 — *Lēctiō II*

Exercitium 3

1. Achaeīs victīs L. Mummius cōs. Corinthon, urbem ________dīvitem, dīruit.
2. Ille ____________ [↔ cupidum] virum ēgit, neque enim ūllum opus Corinthium sibi sūmpsit.
3. In Hispāniā Viriāthus, ____________ [< vēnārī] quīdam et latrō, dux exercitūs factus Lūsītāniam occupāvit.
4. Senātus pācem quam Q. Pompēius cum Numantīnīs fēcit ____________ [= rem turpem] cēnsuit eamque ____________ [< īnfirmus].
5. Viriāthus, cum ā ____________ [< prōdere] perfidīs interfectus esset, ab exercitū suō multum ____________ [= dēflētus] est.
6. Mīles quīdam quī exercitum in Hispāniā dēseruerat sub ____________ virgīs caesus est, id quod tīrōnibus exemplum fuit ____________ [= salūtāre].
7. C. Mancīnus contrā auspicia ad bellum profectus est, nam cum sacrificāret, pullī ex ____________ ēvolāvērunt, et cum nāvem cōnscenderet, vōx ____________ [= audīta est]: "Manē, Mancīne!"
8. Victus ā Numantīnīs pācem ____________ [= turpissimam] cum iīs fēcit, quam senātus ____________ [↔ irritam] esse vetuit.
9. Hōc ēventū illa auspicia trīstia fuisse ____________ est.
10. Scīpiō, cui iterum cōnsulātus ____________ dēlātus est, exercitum ____________ [= luxū] corruptum ad sevērissimam ____________ revocāvit.
11. ____________ [= fēminās impudīcās] ā mīlitibus ____________ [= sēiungī] iussit et omnia dēliciārum īnstrūmenta ____________ [= remōvit caedendō].
12. Mīlitēs māxima onera, sīcut ____________ [VII...] ____________ [= pālōs], ferre cōgēbat; mīlitī onere labōrantī dīcēbat: "Cum gladiō tē ____________ [< vāllus] scieris, vāllum ferre dēsinitō!"
13. Nē mīlitēs ____________ [= onere līberārentur], iūmenta vēndidit.
14. Scīpiō cum Numantiam obsidēret, saepe contrā ____________ [< ērumpere] hostium fēlīciter pugnāvit.
15. Numantīnī, cum frūstrā ____________ [= pābulum petītum] exiissent, dēnique fame coāctī ipsī sē per ____________ [= invicem] gladiīs trāiēcērunt.
16. Scīpiō prīmum Carthāginem, deinde, XIV annīs post, Numantiam cēpit et ____________ [= funditus dīruit].

abstinēns
accidere
cavea
complōrāre
dēlēre
disciplīna~~m~~
ēruptiō
exonerāre
furca
ignōminiōsus
īnfirmāre
lābēs
luxuria
pābulārī
per vicem
prae(dīves)
probāre
prōditor
ratus
recīdere
salūber
scortum
sēcernere
septēnī
ultrō
vāllāre
vāllus
vēnātor

Exercitium 4

1. Cūr Rōmānī Achaeīs bellum intulērunt? ...
2. Quam urbem praeclāram L. Mummius cōnsul dīruit? ...
3. Quis fuit Viriāthus et quid fēcit? ...
4. Num Viriāthus ā Rōmānīs interfectus est? ...
5. Quārē C. Matiēnius damnātus est et virgīs caesus? ...
6. Quae auspicia C. Mancīnus neglēxit? ...
7. Cūr Mancīnus pācem ignōminiōsam fēcit cum Numantīnīs? ...
8. Num senātus illam pācem ratam esse iussit? ...
9. Cūr bellum Numantīnum Scīpiōnī Aemiliānō dēlātum est?...
10. Quōmodo Scīpiō exercitum ad mīlitiae disciplīnam revocāvit? ...
11. Quid Scīpiō quaestōrem dōnīs rēgis Antiochī facere iussit? ...
12. Cūr Scīpiō hostēs quī pābulātum exierant occīdī vetuit? ...
13. Quid ēgit Scīpiō XIV annō post Carthāginem dēlētam? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 216–279

admiscēre
adversārī
agrārius
colōnia
ēloquēns
exārdēscere
fragmentum
frūmentārius
modus
offēnsa
optimātēs
ōrdō (equester)
pars
perniciōsus
prōmulgāre
quaestiō
rogātiō
sēditiōsus
sublegere
subsellium
tribūnātus
triēns
triumvirī
triumvirālis

Exercitium 5

1. Tib. Gracchus lēgēs __________ [< ager] tulit et __________ [III virōs] creāvit ad agrum pūblicum dīvidendum.
2. Hās lēgēs __________ [= tulit] adversus voluntātem senātūs et equestris __________ neque sine __________ [= indignātiōne] plēbis, quae amplum __________ agrī cupiēbat.
3. In tantum furōrem __________ ut collēgae M. Octāviō, quī causam dīversae __________ [= factiōnis] dēfenderet, potestātem abrogāret.
4. Tumultū in Capitōliō factō, Tib. Gracchus ab __________ [< optimus] occīsus est, ictus prīmum __________ [< frangere] __________ [= sellae humilis].
5. P. Scīpiō Āfricānus, cum novam __________ [= lēgem lātam] dissuādēret, dīxit 'Tib. Gracchum iūre caesum esse sibi vidērī.'
6. Cum Scīpiō sēditiōnibus __________ [< triumvirī] __________ [< adversus] esset, māne mortuus in lectō inventus est.
7. Fāma erat Semprōniam uxōrem, sorōrem Gracchōrum, eī venēnum dedisse, nec verō ūlla __________ dē morte eius ācta est.
8. C. Gracchus, frāter Tiberiī, ōrātor __________ erat quam frāter.
9. Is lēgem __________ [< frūmentum] tulit 'ut frūmentum plēbī darētur sēnīs assibus et __________ [= $^1/_3$].'
10. Aliam lēgem tulit 'ut DC equitēs CCC senātōribus __________ [= adderentur miscendō], cum tot equitēs in Cūriam __________ [= legerentur supplendī causā].
11. Senātōribus hae lēgēs __________ [< perniciēs] vidēbantur.
12. C. Gracchus __________ [< tribūnus] suum in alterum annum continuāvit et complūrēs __________ [< colōnus] dēdūxit.
13. Post tribūnātum __________ [< sēditiō] C. Gracchus cum Fulviō Flaccō ā L. Opīmiō cōnsule occīsus est.

Exercitium 6

1. Quās lēgēs Tib. Gracchus tribūnus plēbis prōmulgāvit? ...
2. Quid fēcit M. Octāviō collēgae cum lēgī adversārētur? ...
3. Quī triumvirī ad dīvidendum agrum pūblicum creātī sunt? ...
4. Quem rēx Attalus hērēdem relīquerat? ...
5. Quid factum est cum Ti. Gracchus iterum tribūnus creārī vellet? ...
6. Quid dīxit P. Scīpiō Āfricānus dē caede Ti. Gracchī? ...

7. Ā quibus novae sēditiōnēs excitātae sunt? ...
8. Quis triumvirīs sēditiōsīs adversātus est? ...
9. Quōmodo mortuus est P. Scīpiō Āfricānus? ...
10. Cūr suspecta fuit uxor eius Semprōnia? ...
11. Quās lēgēs tulit C. Gracchus? ...
12. Illō tempore quot senātōrēs erant? ...
13. Alterō tribūnātūs annō quid C. Gracchus effēcit? ...
14. Quid C. Gracchō factum est cum Aventīnum occupāsset? ...
15. Quid Līvius cēnset dē cōnsiliīs Gracchōrum? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 280–326

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. Ante Carthāginem dēlētam populus Rōmanus vītam placidam ac ____________ [< modus] ____________ [= agēbat].
2. ____________ [= terror] hostium cīvēs in bonīs ____________ [= mōribus] retinēbat.
3. Victīs hostibus, ob ____________ [= nimiam cōpiam] omnium rērum ____________ [= licentia] atque superbia incessērunt.
4. Glōriae et ____________ [< dominārī] certāmen inter cīvēs erat, omnia in duās partēs ____________ [= distracta] sunt, rēs pūblica ____________ [= lacerandō distracta].
5. ____________ [= cīvēs nōbilēs] factiōne magis ____________ [= valēbat], penes eōsdem magistrātūs, glōriae triumphīque erant.
6. Plēbs, quae in multitūdine ____________ [= passim sparsa] minus poterat, ____________ [= molestā] mīlitiā atque inopiā urgēbātur.
7. Praedās ____________ [< bellum] imperātōrēs cum paucīs ____________ [= rapiēbant].
8. Parentēs et līberī mīlitum, sī ____________ [= fīnitimī] erant cīvī potentiōrī, sēdibus pellēbantur.
9. Avāritia sine ____________ [< modestus] omnia invādere et ____________ [= sordida facere] coepit.
10. At paucī nōbilēs repertī sunt quī vēram glōriam iniūstae potentiae ____________ [= praeferrent].
11. Postquam Ti. et C. Gracchus plēbem in lībertātem ____________ [= līberāre] et optimātium scelera patefacere coepērunt, nōbilitās ____________ [↔ īnsōns] ac pavida eōrum ____________ [< agere] obviam iērunt.
12. Ita ____________ [= discordia] cīvīlis quasi ____________ [< permiscēre] terrae orta est, et prīmum necātus est Tiberius, deinde Gāius cum M. Fulviō Flaccō.
13. Nōbilitās victōriā suā ūsa haud ____________ [< modus] fuit.
14. In bellō cīvīlī alterī alterōs ____________ [= quōlibet] modō vincere vult, id quod saepe magnās cīvitātēs ____________ dedit [= perdidit].

abstrahere
abundantia
āctiō
agitāre
antepōnere
artēs
asper
bellicus
cōnfīnis
dīlacerāre
dīripere
dispergere
dissēnsiō
dominātiō
formīdō
lascīvia
moderātus
modestia
modestus
nōbilitās
noxius
permixtiō
pessum (dare)
pollēre
polluere
quīvīs
vindicāre

Exercitium 8

1. Quamobrem mōs factiōnum ac dissēnsiō cīvīlis Rōmae orta est? ...
2. Quōmodo populus Rōmānus ante Carthāginem dēlētam vīvēbat? ...
3. Cūr tunc dominātiōnis certāmen inter cīvēs nōn erat? ...
4. Hostibus victīs, quōmodo cīvēs sē gerēbant? ...
5. Utra pars cīvitātis magis pollēbat? ...
6. Quibus rēbus plēbs urgēbātur? ...
7. Cūr praedae bellicae populum nōn dītābant? ...
8. Quid factum est iīs quī potentiōribus cōnfīnēs erant? ...

9. Cum potentiā quid animōs nōbilium invāsit? ...
10. Quī nōbilēs plēbem in lībertātem vindicāre cōnātī sunt? ...
11. Quī Gracchōrum āctiōnibus obviam iērunt? ...
12. Quid nōbilitās victōriā suā effēcit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 327–383

Exercitium 9

Facienda sunt verba composita ex verbīs simplicibus praepositīs praeverbiīs ad-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, prō-, re-, sub-.

1. ad- + currere > ____________
2. ad- + iacere > ____________
3. ad- + ligāre > ____________
4. ad- + quaerere > ____________
5. ad- + spargere > ____________
6. ad- + tangere > ____________
7. con- + agere > ____________
8. con- + lābī > ____________
9. con- + premere > ____________
10. con- + rapere > ____________
11. con- + regere > ____________
12. dē- + legere > ____________
13. dē- + scandere > ____________
14. dis- + fīdere > ____________
15. dis- + gradī > ____________
16. dis- + placēre > ____________
17. ex- + carpere > ____________
18. ex- + fundere > ____________
19. in- + lūdere > ____________
20. in- + pellere > ____________
21. in- + statuere > ____________
22. ob- + cadere > ____________
23. ob- + ferre > ____________
24. ob- + premere > ____________
25. per- + facere > ____________
26. per- + regere > ____________
27. prō- + salīre > ____________
28. prō- + emere > ____________
29. re- + agere > ____________
30. sub- + capere > ____________
31. sub- + cēdere > ____________
32. trāns- + dare > ____________

Exercitium 10

1. dispergere, di________isse, di________um esse
2. exārdēscere, ex________isse
3. explicāre, ex________isse, ex________um esse
4. fingere, ________isse, ________um esse
5. obstruere, ob________isse, ob________um esse
6. polluere, ________isse, ________um esse
7. recīdere, re________isse, re________um esse

CAPITV~~LV~~LVM ALTERVM ET QVINQVAGESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–123

Exercitium 1

1. Sallustius bellum Iugurthīnum ____________ [= explānāre] voluit prīmum quia magnum fuit bellum, ____________ [= deinde] quia tunc prīmum superbiae nōbilitātis obviam itum est.
2. Bellō Pūnicō secundō Hannibal imperium Rōmānum māximē ____________ [= dēbilitāverat].
3. In Āfricā Masinissa, rēx Numidārum, Rōmānōs adiūverat; itaque amīcitia eī cum Rōmānīs ____________ [= diū mānsit].
4. Micipsa, fīlius Masinissae, duōs fīliōs genuit, et Iugurtham, frātris fīlium ex ____________ [= paelice] nātum, domī habuit.
5. Iugurtha, quem avus prīvātum ____________ [= relīquerat], adulēscēns ____________ [= pulchrā] fōrmā atque ācrī ingeniō erat.
6. Ille, vīribus ____________ [= potēns], ____________ [= vītam ōtiōsam] spernēns plūrimum agēbat: currēbat, ____________ [< eques], ____________ [< iaculum], vēnābātur.
7. Propter rēs huius ____________ [= generis] omnēs glōriā ____________ [= antecēdēbat], sed tamen omnibus cārus erat.
8. Micipsa, ____________ [= etsī] prīmō virtūte et glōriā Iugurthae laetus fuerat, tamen cum eum prae līberīs suīs crēscere vidēret, eō ____________ [= eā rē] ____________ [= ācriter] permōtus est.
9. Timēbat nātūram Iugurthae ____________ [= cupidissimam] imperiī, sed difficile erat hominem tam acceptum populō dolō opprimere.
10. Ob hanc ____________ [< difficilis] statuit eum māximīs perīculīs ____________ [= obicere].
11. Ergō, quoniam Iugurtha glōriam mīlitārem ____________ [= cupidē petēbat], Micipsa eum ad bellum Numantīnum mīsit.
12. Ibi Iugurtha ēgregiā virtūte in māximam ____________ [< clārus] et ____________ [< grātus] pervēnit.
13. In exercitū Rōmānō complūrēs nōbilēs fuērunt, domī ____________ [< factiō] atque clārī magis quam honestī.
14. Quī Iugurthae ____________ [= pollicēbantur] 'eum imperiō Numidiae potītūrum esse, quoniam Rōmae omnia ____________ essent [= vēnīrent].'
15. Numantiā dēlētā, Scīpiō Iugurtham abdūxit ac ____________ [= sine testibus] monuit 'ut pūblicē amīcitiam populī Rōmānī coleret nēve quibus largīrī ____________ [= adsuēsceret].'
16. Litterīs ā Scīpiōne acceptīs, quibus virtūs Iugurthae laudābātur, rēx beneficiīs eum sibi conciliāre ____________ est [= coepit] eumque adoptāvit et ____________ cum fīliīs hērēdem īnstituit.
17. Rēx senex, ____________ [= perāctā] suā aetāte, Iugurtham, quī ____________ [= nūper] Numantiā redierat, ____________ est [= dīs testibus ōrāvit] ut frātrēs ____________ habēret [= dīligeret].
18. "____________ ego" inquit "vōbīs rēgnum trādō fīrmum, sī bonī eritis, sīn malī, ____________ [= īnfīrmum]; nam concordiā parvae rēs crēscunt, discordiā māximae ____________ [= in dīversās partēs lābuntur]."
19. Postrēmō fīliōs monuit 'ut Iugurtham colerent et ____________, virtūtem imitārentur et ____________ [= valdē nīterentur] nē pater suus meliōrēs līberōs adoptāvisse vidērētur quam genuisse!'

Cap. LII

Lēctiō I

aggredī
agitāre (animō)
anteīre
appetere
atterere
avidus
cārum (habēre)
clāritūdō
concubīna
decōrus
dehinc
dērelinquere
difficultās
dīlābī
ēnītī
equidem
equitāre
exigere
expedīre
factiōsus
ficta
grātia
iaculārī
imbēcillus
inertia
īnsuēscere
mediocris
(huius) modī
negōtium
novissimē
obiectāre
observāre
obtestārī
pariter
permanēre
pollēns
pollicitārī
-que ... -que
quīre
sapientia
sēcrētō
tametsī
vehementer
vēnālis

20. Iugurtha, quī ________ [< sapiēns] superior erat, rēgem ________ [< fingere] locūtum esse intellegēbat, sed tum benignē respondit, tametsī longē aliter animō ________ [= cōgitābat].
21. Quī litterās nescit, legere nequit; quī litterās scit, legere ________ [= potest], sī haud ________ [= modicō] ingeniō est.

in-cubāre lectō (*dat*) = cubāre in lectō

22. Dīdō sōla in domō vacuā maeret lectōque Aenēae relictō *incubat, illum absēns absentem audit*________ *videt*________.

Exercitium 2

1. Cūr Masinissa in amīcitiā populī Rōmānī erat? ...
2. Quot fīliī Masinissae erant? ...
3. Cūr Micipsa sōlus ex tribus frātribus rēgnum accēpit? ...
4. Quōs fīliōs Micipsa genuit? ...
5. Cuius fīlius erat Iugurtha? ...
6. Quōmodo Iugurtha adulēscēns vītam agēbat? ...
7. Quid Micipsa timēbat, cum Iugurtha omnēs glōriā anteīret? ...
8. Cūr rēx Iugurtham in Hispāniam ad bellum Numantīnum mīsit? ...
9. Quid Iugurtha in Hispāniā effēcit? ...
10. Quid Rōmānī nōbilēs factiōsī Iugurthae pollicitābantur? ...
11. Quid P. Scīpiō Iugurtham monuit? ...
12. Quālēs litterās Scīpiō Micipsae scrīpsit? ...
13. Litterīs dē virtūte Iugurthae lēctīs, quid fēcit Micipsa? ...
14. Quid rēx moritūrus Iugurtham obtestātus est? ...
15. Quid Adherbalem et Hiempsalem admonuit? ...
16. Quōmodo Iugurtha ad haec respondit? ...

Lēctiō II

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 124–241

Exercitium 3

abditus
accūrātē
acquīrere
adoptātiō
adulterīnus
anteferre
commodum
commūtātiō
contendere (*bis*)
dēprāvāre
disceptāre
distribuere
dīvulgāre
extollere
flāgitium
frētus
iūsta
largītiō
mōlīrī
occursāre
patrāre
quīnquennium
quīs (*dat pl*)

1. ________ [= rēgis fīliī] rēgī mortuō ________ [= fūnus] magnificē fēcērunt.
2. Posteā convēnērunt ut dē administrandō rēgnō ________ [= dissererent].
3. Ibi Iugurtha "Oportet" inquit "________ [= quīnque annōrum] dēcrēta omnia ________ [= irrita fierī]."
4. Ad hoc Hiempsal "Idem" inquit "mihi vidētur, "nam tū ipse tribus proximīs annīs ________ [< adoptāre] in rēgnum vēnistī!"
5. Ex eō tempore Iugurtha ________ [= labōrābat] ut Hiempsalem opprimeret.
6. Cum rēgulī ad pecūniam inter sē ________ [= dīvidendam] convēnissent, mīlitēs Iugurthae, parātīs clāvibus ________ [= falsīs], in Hiempsalis hospitium irrūpērunt.
7. Interfectīs iīs quī ________ [= occurrunt], loca ________ [= occulta] ________ [= explōrant], atque Hiempsalem in ________ [= casā] ancillae repertum occīdunt.
8. Fāma tantī sceleris lātē ________ [dis- < vulgus].
9. Adherbal, quī timēbat nē Iugurtha sē oppugnāret, ________ [= fīdēns] cōpiīs suīs parābat armīs ________ [= certāre].
10. Adherbal victus in Prōvinciam profūgit atque inde Rōmam ________ [= properāvit].
11. Iugurtha lēgātōs Rōmam mittit, ________ [=quibus] praecipit ut veteribus amīcīs mūnera largiantur et novōs amīcōs ________.

12. Hāc ____________ [= largīrī] Iugurtha tantam ____________ [= mūtātiōnem] in senātū ____________ [= perfēcit], ut ex māximā invidiā in grātiam nōbilitātis venīret.
13. Adherbal senātōrēs ōrāvit ut sibi ____________ [= opem ferrent] neu paterentur rēgnum Numidiae ____________ [↔ convalēscere]
14. Lēgātī Iugurthae paucīs respondent: 'Hiempsalem ob saevitiam et ____________ [= facta indigna] sua interfectum, Iugurtham petere nē verba inimīcī factīs suīs ____________ [= praeferrent].'
15. Hīs audītīs, senātūs magna pars, largītiōne ____________ [= corrupta], Iugurtham laudibus ____________ [= valdē laudābat].
16. Decem lēgātī in Āfricam missī sunt, quōrum prīnceps L. Opīmius ā Iugurthā ____________ [= māximā cum cūrā] receptus est.
17. Iugurtha dandō et pollicendō multa perfēcit, ut plērīque lēgātī ____________ rēgis [= quod rēgī prōderat] sequerentur.

rēgulus
rescindere
scrūtārī
subvenīre
tābēscere
tugurium

Exercitium 4

1. Postquam rēgī mortuō iūsta fēcērunt, quid rēgulī ēgērunt? ...
2. Dē quibus negōtiīs disceptātum est in prīmō conventū? ...
3. Quid Iugurtha dīxit dē quīnquenniī dēcrētīs? ...
4. Quārē Hiempsal dē hāc rē cum Iugurthā cōnsēnsit? ...
5. Quid secundō conventū cōnstituendum erat? ...
6. In oppidō Thirmidā cuius domō ūtēbātur Hiempsal? ...
7. Quōmodo mīlitēs Iugurthae in eam domum penetrāre potuērunt? ...
8. Ubi Hiempsalem repperērunt et quid eī fēcērunt? ...
9. Num Adherbal mortem frātris ultus est? ...
10. Quō Adherbal proeliō victus profūgit? ...
11. Quōmodo Iugurtha īram senātūs Rōmānī in grātiam convertit? ...
12. Dē quibus rēbus Adherbal senātōrēs Rōmānōs admonuit? ...
13. Quid Adherbal Rōmānōs ōrāvit? ...
14. Quid lēgātī Iugurthae respondērunt? ...
15. Omnēsne senātōrēs Adherbalī subveniendum esse cēnsēbant? ...
16. Quid tum senātus dēcrēvit? ...
17. Quōmodo Iugurtha lēgātōs recēpit? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 242–354 *Lēctiō III*

Exercitium 5

1. ____________ [< dīvidere] Numidiae ita facta est ut pars proxima Maurētāniae Iugurthae trāderētur, Adherbalī pars altera, quae ____________ [= portibus magis ōrnāta] erat.
2. Rēgnō dīvīsō, Iugurtha incitātus ____________ [< pollicitārī] Rōmānōrum quōs mūneribus explēverat, in rēgnum Adherbalis animum ____________.
3. Ergō ex ____________ [= subitō] fīnēs eius cum ____________ [< praedārī] manū invāsit, multōs cēpit, aedificia incendit...
4. Adherbal lēgātōs ad Iugurtham mīsit, quī ____________ [< contumēlia] dicta rettulērunt.
5. Iugurtha, ____________ quī [= quoniam] rēgnum Adherbalis animō iam invāserat, magnō exercitū bellum intulit.
6. Adherbal ____________ [*adv* < necessārius] Iugurthae obvius prōcessit, sed hostēs nocte sērā castra eius invāsērunt et mīlitēs ____________ [= nec vigilantēs nec dormientēs] fugāvit.

adulēscentia
adulēscentia
cōnfīrmāre
contumēliōsus
cōpia
dēfēnsāre
dīvīsiō
honōrēs
(ex) imprōvīsō
inceptum
īnsequī
intendere
malitia
mātūrāre

necessāriō
negōtiātor
ōcissimē
pacīscī
pēnūria
pollicitātiō
portuōsus
praedātōrius
quippe (quī)
sēmisomnus

7. Numidae Adherbalem cum paucīs equitibus fugientem Cirtam ______________ [= persecūtī] sunt, sed Rōmānī armātī hostēs ā moenibus prohibuērunt.
8. Dum Cirta oppugnātur, lēgātī Rōmā ______________ [= properantēs] vēnērunt quī dē ______________ [< malus] Iugurthae quererentur.
9. Iugurtha lēgātīs superbē respondit 'ab ______________ [< adulēscēns] ita sē ēnīsum esse ut ab optimō quōque probārētur...'
10. Lēgātīs Adherbalem appellandī ______________ [= occāsiō] nōn fuit.
11. Adherbal intellēxit nūllam esse spem auxiliī neque bellum trahī posse ob ______________ [= inopiam] rērum necessāriārum.
12. Itaque duōs fortissimōs dēlēgit eōrumque animōs ______________ [= fīrmāvit] ut per hostium mūnītiōnēs cum litterīs Rōmam īrent.
13. Litterīs Adherbalis in senātū recitātīs, dēcrētum est ut lēgātī nōbilēs summīs ______________ [= magistrātibus] fūnctī mitterentur, quī Iugurthae imperārent 'ut quam ______________ [= celerrimē] ad prōvinciam accēderet.'
14. Ille vērō, etsī senātūs verbīs gravēs minae eī nūntiābantur, tamen ab ______________ [< incipere] suō nōn dēstitit.
15. Tum Italicī, quī moenia Cirtae ______________ [= dēfendēbant], Adherbalī suāsērunt 'ut sē et oppidum Iugurthae dēderet, tantum ab eō vītam ______________ [= condiciōnem ferret].'
16. Dēditiōne factā, in prīmīs Adherbal, tum omnēs pūberēs Numidae et ______________ [= mercātōrēs] Italicī armātī interfectī sunt.

Exercitium 6

1. Quōmodo Numidia inter Adherbalem et Iugurtham dīvīsa est? ...
2. Dīvīsō rēgnō, quid Iugurtha parābat? ...
3. Statimne rēgnum Adherbalis magnō exercitū invāsit? ...
4. Cūr Adherbal incursiōnem Iugurthae nōn vindicāvit? ...
5. Quōmodo Iugurtha Adherbalem ad bellum coēgit? ...
6. Quid accidit cum castra Adherbalis ante lūcem oppugnāta sunt? ...
7. Quō Adherbal profūgit? ...
8. Cūr mīlitēs persequentēs Cirtam intrāre nōn potuērunt? ...
9. Quid Iugurtha lēgātīs Rōmānīs adulēscentibus respondit? ...
10. Quid fēcit cum Cirtam armīs expugnāre nōn posset? ...
11. Quibus Adherbal persuāsit ut litterās Rōmam ferrent? ...
12. Litterīs Aderbalis recitātīs quid senātus dēcrēvit? ...
13. Quid lēgātī māiōrēs nātū nōbilēs Iugurthae imperāvērunt? ...
14. Lēgātīs audītīs num Iugurtha ab oppugnātiōne Cirtae dēstitit? ...
15. Quid Italicī quī moenia dēfēnsābant Adherbalī suāsērunt? ...
16. Quam ob rem sē inviolātōs fore cōnfīdēbant? ...
17. Dēditiōne factā, quid fēcit Iugurtha? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 355–483

administer
adventāre
arrogāre
artifex
asper
assūmere
augēscere

Exercitium 7

1. Numidia prōvincia futūrō cōnsulī L. Calpurniō Bēstiae sortibus ______________ [= ēvēnit], quī exercitum in Āfricam ductūrus erat.
2. Iugurtha fīlium et duōs ______________ [= amīcōs] Rōmam mīsit; quī cum Rōmam ______________ [< advenīre], ā senātū ex Italiā dēcēdere iussī ______________ [= nōn perfectīs] rēbus revertērunt.
3. Calpurnius initiō ācriter bellum gessit, sed pecūniā Iugurthae corruptus bellum trahere coepit et pācem cum eō fēcit ______________ [= turpem].

4. Pecūniā dandā Iugurtha Scaurum, quī anteā eum __________ [= oppugnāverat], sibi __________ [= ministrum] __________ [= sūmpsit].
5. L. Cassius praetor Iugurtham, datā __________ pūblicā, Rōmam dūxit, ut __________ faceret [= indicāret] dē Rōmānīs noxiīs.
6. Sed Iugurtha C. Baebiō tribūnō plēbis __________ [= māximā] mercēde persuāsit, ut sē tacēre iubēret, nē dēlicta Rōmānōrum nōbilium __________ [= aperīrentur].
7. Ita ob __________ [< impudēns] Baebiī populus __________ habitus est, Bēstiae et Scaurō animī __________ [= crēscēbant].
8. Cum Massīva rēgnum Numidiae peteret, Iugurtha per Bomilcarem __________ [< īnsidiārī] parāvit, quī eum interficerent.
9. Iī, tālis negōtiī __________ [< ars], itinera et __________ [< ēgredī] eius, loca ac tempora, explōrāvērunt, sed ūnus ex iīs __________ [= temere] eum aggressus est.
10. Massīvam necāvit, sed ipse dēprehēnsus cum indicium fēcisset, Bomilcar __________ factus est [= accūsātus est].
11. Iugurtha vērō Bomilcarem clam in Numidiam dīmittit, ipse Rōmā ēgressus "Ō, urbem vēnālem" inquit "et __________ [= mox] peritūram, sī __________ [< emere] invēnerit!"
12. Q. Caecilius Metellus duōbus proeliīs Iugurtham fūdit; tum rēx dēditiōnem __________ [= cōgitābat], sed animum mūtāvit.
13. Rūrsus ā Metellō fugātus, Iugurtha per loca __________ [= difficilia] pervēnit ad Gaetūlōs, quōs contrā Rōmānōs armāvit.
14. Rōmae cōnsul creātus est C. Marius, quī homō __________ erat, id est homō quī prīmus ē gente ignōbilī summum magistrātum obtinet.
15. Is ōrātiōnem ad populum habuit dē __________ [↔ fortitūdine] et __________ [= inertiā] eōrum quī fortia facta māiōrum memorandō clāriōrēs sē putant.
16. "__________ [= mea ipsīus] facta" inquit "mihi dīcere licet. Nunc vidēte quam __________ [= iniūstī] sint: quod ex aliēnā virtūte sibi __________ [= postulant], id mihi ex meā nōn concēdunt, scīlicet quia __________ nōn habeō."

ēgressus
ēmptor
familiāris (*bis*)
fidēs (pūblica)
flāgitiōsus
ignāvia
imāginēs
impudentia
impugnāre
incōnsultus
indicium
īnfectus
inīquus
īnsidiātor
lūdibriō (habēre)
meamet
mātūrē
meditārī
novus (homō)
obvenīre
patefierī
permagnus
reus
socordia

Exercitium 8

1. Quōs Iugurtha lēgātōs Rōmam mīsit cum bellum parārī audīret? ...
2. Num iī legātī ā senātū receptī sunt? ...
3. Quis tum Numidiam cum exercitū ingressus est? ...
4. Cūr Calpurnius pācem flāgitiōsam fēcit cum Iugurthā? ...
5. Quārē Cassius praetor Iugurtham Rōmam arcessīvit? ...
6. Quid C. Memmius, prōductō Iugurthā, in cōntiōne memorāvit? ...
7. Cūr Iugurtha ad haec nōn respondit? ...
8. Quis fuit Massīva et quid petīvit? ...
9. Quōmodo Iugurtha Massīvam occīdendum cūrāvit? ...
10. Quid Iugurtha dēcēdēns dīxisse fertur dē urbe Rōmā? ...
11. Quid Q. Caecilius Metellus in Numidiā ēgit? ...
12. Quem rēgem Iugurtha socium suum fēcit? ...
13. Cūr nōbilitās aegrē tulit C. Mariō bellum mandātum esse? ...
14. Cūr C. Marius 'novus homō' appellābātur? ...
15. Cōntiōne advocātā, quōs Marius obtrectāvit? ...
16. Quōmodo Marius sē bellī artem didicisse dīxit? ...

Lēctiō V

abundē
ācta
adnītī
artificium
asperitās
capite cēnsī
cicātrīx
compositus
cōnsultor
decima pars
dōna (mīlitāria)
egēns
(parvī) facere
facilis (amīcitiā)
fācundus
gēns
illicere
imperītia
imprōvīsus
incultus
iūxtā
largītor
latrōcinium
phalerae
praeceptum
sarcinae
sciēns
strepere
sustentāre
tumulōsus
tūtārī
vexillum

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 484–617

Exercitium 9

1. Marius nōn triumphōs māiōrum ostentāre poterat, at mīlitāria ____________, ut hastās, ____________, ____________ [= ōrnāmenta bellica], atque ____________ [= vetera vulnera] adversō corpore.
2. Ille ____________ [= artem] et verba ____________ parvī ____________ [= aestimābat] nec ____________ [< agere] māiōrum aut Graecōrum mīlitaria ____________ [< praecipere] legēbat.
3. Marius: "Dē Numidiā bonum habēte animum, Quirītēs! Nam quae ad hoc tempus Iugurtham ____________ sunt [< tuērī] omnia remōvistis: avāritiam, ____________ [< im-perītus] atque superbiam."
4. "Deinde exercitus ibi est locōrum ____________ [= quī loca scit]. Quam ob rem ____________ [= ēnītiminī] mēcum! Egomet in proeliō ____________ [< cōnsulere] īdem et socius perīculī vōbīscum aderō, mēque vōsque in omnibus rēbus ____________ [= aequē] geram."
5. "Plūra dīcerem, Quirītēs, sī timidīs virtūtem verba adderent – nam strēnuīs ____________ [= plūs quam satis] dictum putō."
6. Marius mīlitēs cōnscrīpsit nōn ex classibus, sed ____________ ____________ [= prōlētāriōs] plērōsque.
7. Capsa oppidum et moenibus et locōrum ____________ [< asper] mūnītum erat, nam circā erant loca vāsta, ____________ [= quae nōn colēbantur] atque ____________ aquae [= quae aquā egēbant].
8. Marius tribus noctibus in locum ____________ [< tumulus] prope Capsam clam pervēnit, unde repente equitātum ad portās oppidī obsidendās mīsit; quod malum ____________ [= inexspectātum] oppidānōs, quōrum pars extrā moenia ierat, ad dēditiōnem coēgit.
9. Eō tempore Sulla quaestor in castra vēnit, vir ____________ patriciae nōbilis, litterīs ērudītus, ____________ [= ēloquēns], amīcitiā ____________ [= benignus], pecūniae ____________ [< largīrī].
10. Iugurtha vērō Bocchum, rēgem Maurētāniae, magnīs prōmissīs ____________ [= allēxit] ut cum exercitū Iugurtham accēderet.
11. Rēgēs exercitum Mariī, vix ____________ ____________ [= $^{1}/_{10}$] diēī reliquā, invāsērunt, priusquam mīlitēs ____________ colligere quīvērunt, ita ut pugna ____________ [< latrō] similis fieret.
12. Dēnique Rōmānī, orbe factō, vim hostium ____________ [= sustinēbant] ac Marius suōs subdūxit in collem, quī ā barbarīs exsultantibus et ____________ [> strepitus] circumdatus est.

Exercitium 10

1. Quid nōbilēs Rōmānī ostentāre solent? ...
2. Quibus rēbus virtūs Mariī dēclārābātur? ...
3. Cūr Marius litterās Graecās nōn didicerat? ...
4. Quid adhūc Iugurtham tūtātum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quid Marius mīlitibus suīs prōmīsit? ...
6. Quōs mīlitēs cōnscrīpsit Marius? ...
7. Post adventum Mariī quō Iugurtha et Bocchus abiērunt? ...
8. Quōmodo Metellus Rōmam reversus acceptus est? ...
9. Ubi Marius Iugurtham armīs exuit? ...
10. Cūr Marius oppidum Capsam expugnāre cupiēbat? ...
11. Quot noctēs adversus Capsam iter fēcit? ...
12. Num necesse fuit Capsam obsidēre? ...

13. Quālis homō fuit Sulla, Mariī quaestor? ...
14. Quōmodo Iugurtha Bocchum persuāsit ut cōpiās addūceret? ...
15. Quōmodo Rōmānī circumfūsī vim hostium sustinuērunt? ...
16. Quō Marius cōpiās suās ex proeliō dūxit? ...

Lēctiō sexta: versūs: 618–724

Lēctiō VI

Exercitium 11

1. __________ [= fatīgātīs] hostibus, Rōmānī dē __________ tubīs canere atque clāmāre coepērunt ac portīs ērūpērunt.
2. Hostēs, repentīnō __________ [= sonō] excitātī, fūsī et fugātī sunt.
3. Exercitū Mariī in __________ [= hībernīs] positō, Bocchus lēgātōs mīsit, quī ā Mariō indūtiās impetrāvērunt, sed frūstrā ā senātū Rōmānō amīcitiam et foedus petīvērunt.
4. __________ [= quibus] rēbus cognitīs, Bocchus ā Mariō petīvit ut Sullam ad sē mitteret; quī cum __________ [↔ impedītīs] equitibus et __________ [< funda] Baleāribus missus est.
5. Bocchus fīlium suum cum equitātū Sullae __________ [= ad praesidium] mīsit; is dīxit 'sē ā __________ [< speculārī] cognōvisse Iugurtham prope esse.'
6. Sulla vērō negat 'sē Iugurtham __________ [= expavēscere]' et cōpiās suās incolumēs trādūxit, cum Iugurtha __________ [= incertus cūnctārētur].
7. Bocchus __________ [< in locō] Sullae prōmīsit 'sē factūrum quae populus Rōmānus vellet, nec flūmen Muluccham ēgressūrum.'
8. Sulla respondit: "Faciendum tibi est aliquid quod Rōmānōrum magis quam tuā __________ vidētur: id in __________ [= facile] est, quia __________ Iugurthae [= Iugurtham in tuā potestāte] habēs; quem sī Rōmānīs trādideris, amīcitia et foedus tibi dabitur."
9. Rēx prīmō __________ [= negābat], tum vērō 'omnia sē ex voluntāte Sullae factūrum' prōmīsit.
10. Dum Bocchus Iugurthae sententiam dē pāce __________ [= quaerit], Iugurtha eum rogāvit ut sibi Sullam trāderet!
11. Bocchus diū haesitābat, sed postrēmō Sullam __________ [= arcessī] iussit et ex illīus sententiā Iugurthae īnsidiās tendit.
12. Dum Iugurtha cum __________ [= propinquīs] suīs inermis Sullae obvius prōcēdit, ex īnsidiīs oppressus est ac Sullae trāditus.
13. Victō Iugurthā, spēs populī Rōmānī in Mariō __________ erat.

accersere
cōpiam (habēre)
dēfessus
expedītus
exquīrere
funditor
haesitāre
hībernācula
īlicō
(dē) imprōvīsō
necessārius
negitāre
pertimēscere
praesidiō (mittere)
(in) prōmptū
quīs (*abl pl*)
rēferre
situs
sonitus
speculātor

Exercitium 12

1. Quō sonitū Maurī et Gaetūlī ante lūcem excitātī sunt? ...
2. Rōmānīsne portīs ērumpentibus restitērunt? ...
3. Ubi cōnsul victor exercitum in hībernīs composuit? ...
4. Quōs lēgātōs rēx Bocchus ad Marium ac deinde Rōmam mīsit? ...
5. Quid lēgātī Bocchī ā Rōmānīs petīvērunt? ...
6. Quem Marius cum praesidiō equitum ad Bocchum mīsit? ...
7. Quis Sullae in itinere obviam vēnit?...
8. Quid Bocchus Sullae prōmīsit? ...
9. Quid Sulla Bocchō faciendum esse respondit? ...
10. Quid Iugurtha ā Bocchō postulāvit? ...
11. Utrum Sullam Iugurthae an Sullae Iugurtham trādidit Bocchus? ...
12. Cūr Iugurtha ab īnsidiantibus sē dēfendere nōn potuit? ...
13. Quō diē Marius dē Iugurthā triumphāvit? ...
14. Eō tempore quō metū omnis Italia contremuit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 725–740

Exercitium 13

Addenda sunt verba ex nōminibus facta suffixīs -āre, -ārī, -īre, -īrī.

1. eques > ____________
2. iaculum > ____________
3. sitis > ____________
4. blandus > ____________
5. īnsidiae > ____________
6. cūstōs > ____________
7. ōrdō > ____________
8. sors > ____________
9. epulae > ____________
10. pars > ____________
11. sacer > ____________
12. largus > ____________
13. hīberna > ____________
14. laetus > ____________
15. pāx > ____________
16. fīnis > ____________
17. iūdex > ____________
18. mollis > ____________
19. laus > ____________
20. nōmen > ____________
21. ōsculum > ____________
22. precēs > ____________
23. servus > ____________
24. comes > ____________

Exercitium 14

1. accersere, ac__________isse, ac__________um esse
2. adipīscī, ad__________um esse
3. atterere, at__________isse, at__________um esse
4. cōnfīdere, cōn__________um esse
5. disserere, dis__________isse
6. docēre, __________isse, __________um esse
7. illicere, il__________isse, il__________um esse (illiciō -iunt)
8. intendere, in__________isse, in__________um esse
9. occidere, oc__________isse, oc__________ūrum esse
10. pacīscī, __________um esse
11. patefierī, pate__________um esse (pate-fit -fīunt)
12. pertimēscere, per__________isse
13. possidēre, __________isse
14. praestāre, prae__________isse
15. quīre, __________isse (queō queunt)
16. repellere, __________isse, __________um esse
17. strepere, __________isse, __________um

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM TERTIVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–152

Exercitium 1

1. Rōmānī ā Cimbrīs et Teutonibus ad flūmen Rhodanum victī sunt ingentī __________ [= perniciē].
2. Iugurthā victō, Marius __________ [= iterum] cōnsul factus est.
3. Cum bellum Cimbricum __________ [= traherētur] tertiō et ~~et~~ quārtō eī dēlātus est cōnsulātus.
4. Cimbrī et Teutonēs, quōrum cōpia __________ [= sine fīne] erat, in Italiā victī sunt ā Q. Catulō et C. Mariō.
5. Catulī exercitus ūnum et trīgintā signa Cimbrōrum __________ [= rettulit], Mariī duo.
6. Annō __________ ūndēsexāgēsimō [DCLIX] ab urbe conditā bellum __________ [= socius] in Italiā coeptum est, quod sociī Rōmānōrum lībertātem sibi aequam __________ [=arrogāre] coepērunt.
7. Mithridātēs, quī Asiam occupāverat, in Achāiā ā Sullā victus est, sed rēx LXX mīlia mīlitum __________ [< legere] auxiliō mīsit, quī omnēs duōbus proeliīs exstīnctī sunt.
8. Dum Sulla cum Mithridāte bellum gerit, Marius et Cinna Rōmam ingressī __________ [< numerus] Rōmānōs nōbilēs interfēcērunt, multōs __________ [= exsulēs nōmināvērunt] atque ipsīus Sullae domum __________ [= dīruērunt].
9. Mox vērō Sulla urbem ingressus ducēs Mariānōs vīcit ad portam __________ [< collis]; quī sē nōn dēdidērunt in aciē et in fugā occīsī sunt īrā victōrum __________ [= quae satiārī nōn potuit].
10. Sulla dē Mithridāte triumphāvit atque Cn. Pompēius dē Āfricā quārtum et vīcēsimum annum __________ [= XXIV annōs nātus].
11. In bellō cīvīlī __________ [= suprā] CL mīlia hominum periērunt, in iīs XXIV cōnsulārēs, VII praetōriī, LX __________ [< aedīlis], CC ferē senātōrēs.

Exercitium 2

1. Cimbrī et Teutonēs quī fuērunt? ...
2. Quid Rōmānī timuērunt cum cōnsulēs ā Cimbrīs et Teutonibus victī essent? ...
3. Quī cōnsulēs Cimbrōs et Teutonēs vīcērunt? ...
4. Cūr Pīcentēs, Mārsī Paelignīque bellum in Italiā mōvērunt? ...
5. Quot annōs hoc bellum tractum est et quis eī fīnem fēcit? ...
6. Quid fēcit Sulla antequam adversus Mithridātem profectus est? ...
7. Quid Mithridātēs Ephesī litterārum nūntiō effēcit? ...
8. Ubi Sulla Archelāum, ducem Mithridātis, vīcit? ...
9. Cōpiīs Mithridātis in Achāiā exstīnctīs, quid rēx fēcit? ...
10. Cūr Sulla ex colloquiō in Italiam festīnāvit? ...
11. Quid Rōmae factum est, dum Sulla in Graeciā bellum gerit? ...
12. Contrā quōs Sulla in Italiā pugnāvit? ...
13. Quis Carbōnem cōnsulem in Siciliā interfēcit? ...
13. Carbōne cōnsule interfectō, quō Pompēius trānsgressus est? ...
14. Sulla et Pompēius quōs triumphōs ēgērunt? ...

Cap. LIII

Lēctiō I

aedīlicius
agere (annum)
asserere
collīnus
ēvertere
īnfīnītus
īnsatiābilis
interniciō
lēctus
numerōsus
prōscrībere
prōtrahere
reportāre
secundō (*adv*)
sescentēsimus
sociālis
ultrā

satiāre = satis dare; *pass* satis habēre

Lēctiō II

abundāns
causam (agere)
celeritās
commorārī
compōnere
congregāre
disertus
doctrīna
ēloquentia
excellere
exercitāre
fervēns
īnfēstāre
īnstituere
iuvenīlis
locuplēs
lūdus (gladiātōrius)
moderārī
nervus
patrōcinium
patrōnus
pīrāticus
praesertim
remittere
rhētor
sagittārius
successus
toga virīlis

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 153–303

Exercitium 3

1. Cum Sulla rem pūblicam ______ [= ōrdināvisset], Sertōrius in Hispāniā variō ______ [= fortūnā] contrā Rōmānōs pugnāvit.
2. Interim in Asiā, dum Mithridātēs apud Cyzicum ______ [= morātur], Lūcullus eum vīcit et Bȳzantium fugāvit.
3. Eōdem tempore LXXIV gladiātōrēs ē Capuae ______ gladiātōriō effūgērunt ac magnō servōrum exercitū ______ [con- < grex] bellum servīle mōvērunt.
4. L. Lūcullus, fugātō Mithridāte, etiam Tigrānem, rēgem Armeniae, vīcit, quī cum septem mīlibus quīngentīs equitibus et centum mīlibus ______ [< sagitta] vēnerat.
5. Pīrātae, quī omnia maria ______ [< īnfēstus], ā Cn. Pompēiō māximā ______ [< celer] victī sunt.
6. Bellō ______ [< pīrāta] cōnfectō, lēx lāta est, ut eīdem Pompēiō mandārētur bellum Mithridāticum, ______ [= praecipuē] cum is in Ciliciā adesset cum exercitū.
7. Cicerō, ōrātor ______ [= ēloquentissimus] quī hanc lēgem suāsit, erat fīlius equitis ______ [= dīvitis].
8. Postquam ______ ______ [< vir] sūmpsit, Cicerō in forō ā Q. Mūciō Scaevolā ______ [= docēbātur] itemque ā Molōne, ______ [= magistrō dīcendī] Graecō.
9. Simul ōrātōrēs quī tum ______ [= praestābant] assiduē audiēbat.
10. Hīs magistrīs in ______ [< ēloquēns] ______ [< ex ercēbātur], ut ______ agere [= reōs dēfendere] disceret.
11. Sex. Rōsciō, parricīdiī reō, ______ [= dēfēnsor] fuit, eōque ______ [< patrōnus] māximam laudem meruit.
12. Sed ōrātor ______ [= ārdēns] ita in dīcendō omnēs ______ contendēbat ut vōx et vīrēs eum dēficerent.
13. Ergō in Graeciam et Asiam profectus est, ut vōcem ______ [↔ contenderet] et ōrātiōnī ______ [= superfundentī] ______ [= temperāret].
14. Cicerō ipse dē ______ [< doctor] suā ______ [< iuvenis] nārrat in librō cui titulus est 'Brūtus' sīve 'Dē clārīs ōrātōribus'.

Exercitium 4

1. Bellō cīvīlī in Italiā compositō, quis bellum in Hispāniā mōvit? ...
2. Quō successū Metellus et Pompēius cum Sertōriō pugnāvērunt? ...
3. Num Sertōrius ā Rōmānīs occīsus est? ...
4. Dardanīs victīs quō ūsque C. Scrībōnius Curiō penetrāvit? ...
5. Cūr P. Servīliō cognōmen 'Isauricō' datum est? ...
6. Quī triumphī tum simul āctī sunt? ...
7. Quem Nīcomēdēs, rēx Bīthȳniae, hērēdem fēcit? ...
8. Quī in Bīthȳniam adversus Mithridātem missī sunt? ...
9. Quod bellum in Italiā ā Spartacō mōtum est? ...
10. Quid fēcit L. Lūcullus postquam Mithridātem ad Cyzicum vīcit? ...
11. Ā quō receptus est Mithridātēs ē rēgnō suō fugātus? ...
12. Victīs Mithridāte et Tigrāne, cūr bellum renovātum est? ...
13. Quod bellum Cn. Pompēius paucīs mēnsibus cōnfēcit? ...
14. Quam lēgem tulit C. Mānīlius et quis eam lēgem suāsit? ...
15. Quārē pater Cicerōnis Rōmam migrāvit? ...

16. Quōs ōrātōrēs excellentēs Cicerō in forō audiēbat? ...
17. Quem parricīdiī reum Cicerō dēfendit? ...
18. Quārē Cicerō in Graeciam Asiamque profectus est? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 304–412

Lēctiō III

Exercitium 5

1. Cicerō adulēscēns noctēs et diēs in omnium doctīnārum ____________ [< meditārī] versābātur, neque ūllus diēs ab ____________ [< exercitāre] ōrātōriīs vacuus erat.
2. Ōrātiōnēs ____________ [= mente praeparābat] atque ____________ [= dēclāmābat] cum Latīnē tum Graecē, quia lingua Graeca plūra ōrnāmenta ____________ [= offert].
3. Post ōrātiōnem prō S. Rōsciō, quae māximam ____________ [< commendāre (= laudāre)] habuit, aliās multās ōrātiōnēs dīligenter ____________ [= labōre perfectās] atque ____________ [= nocte ēlabōrātās] habuit.
4. Cum ____________ [= duōs annōs] in causīs agendīs versātus esset, iam nōmen Cicerōnis in forō ____________ [= celeber] erat.
5. Eō tempore Cicerōnī erat summa ____________ [< gracilis] et ____________ [< īnfīrmus] corporis atque collum ____________ [= altum et longum] et tenue.
6. Ea ____________ [= fōrma] vītae perīculum afferre putātur, nisi quiēs labōrum datur.
7. Cicerō vērō omnia sine ____________ [< remittere] et sine ____________ [< varius] dīcēbat vī summā vōcis et laterum magnā ____________ [< contendere].
8. Sed suādentibus amīcīs et medicīs, cum intellegeret remissiōne et ____________ [< moderārī] vōcis opus esse, in Asiam profectus est, ut disceret ____________ [= moderātius] dīcere.
9. Rhodī Cicerō sē ____________ [= sē adiūnxit] ad Molōnem, cum ____________ [< agere] causārum, tum scrīptōrem ____________ [= excellentem].
10. Is Cicerōnem nimis ____________ [= abundantem] iuvenīlī dīcendī ____________ [< impūne] ____________ [< re- + premere] et quasi extrā rīpās ____________ [< dis + fluere] coercuit.
11. Bienniō post Cicerō Rōmam revertit ____________ [= mūtātus], cum nimia contentiō vōcis ____________ [= sēdātus esset] et ōrātiō quasi ____________ [= fervēre dēsiisset].
12. Ōrātōrēs duo tum excellēbant, alter ____________ [< remittere] et ____________ [↔ ācer], alter ____________ [< ōrnāre] et ācer.
13. Postquam Cicerō ūnum annum in Siciliā ____________ [= officiō quaestōris] fūnctus est, ēloquentia eius ____________ [< mātūrus] quandam habēre vidēbātur.
14. Cicerō, ____________ [: futūrus] aedīlis, in patrōciniō Siciliēnsī certāvit cum Hortēnsiō, dēsignātō cōnsule.
15. Cicerō autem nōn dēsistēbat omnī genere exercitātiōnis ac māximē ____________ [= arte scrībendī] ingenium illud suum augēre, ____________ [= quidquid] et ____________ erat, ut ipse ait.
16. Animōs hominum ad sē convertit propter ____________ [< assiduus] et industriam in causīs agendīs et propter ____________ [= accūrātum] et minimē ____________ [< vulgus] ōrātiōnis genus.

āctor
applicāre
assiduitās
biennium
celebrātus
commendātiō
commentārī
commūtāre
contentiō
dēclāmitāre
dēfervēscere
dēsignātus
diffluere
ēlabōrāre
ēlūcubrāre
exercitātiō
exquīsītus
figūra
gracilitās
impūnitās
īnfīrmitās
lēnis
mātūritās
meditātiō
moderātiō
ōrnātus
perspicere
praestāns
praetūra
prōcērus
prōpositum
quaestūra
quantuscumque
quicquid
redundāre
remissiō
remissus
reprimere
resīdere
stilus
suppeditāre
temperātus
varietās
vulgāris

17. Post aedīlitātem Cicerō magnā populī voluntāte ____________ [< praetor] atque cōnsulātum adeptus est.
18. Huic sermōnī Cicerōnis ____________ est [= cōnsilium est] ut labōrem et industriam eius ____________ [= plānē videāmus].

Exercitium 6

1. Quibus doctōribus Cicerō adulēscēns sē dēdidit? ...
2. Cūr Cicerō nōn modo Latīnē, sed etiam Graecē dēclāmābat? ...
3. Quam causam pūblicam Cicerō prīmam ēgit? ...
4. Eō tempore quī habitus corporis et quae figūra Cicerōnī erat? ...
5. Cūr amīcī et medicī eum hortābantur ut causās agere dēsisteret? ...
6. Quid fēcit Cicerō ut cōnsuētūdinem dīcendī mūtāret? ...
7. Quod studium Cicerō Athēnīs renovāvit? ...
8. In Asiā quibus rhētoribus Cicerō studuit? ...
9. Quis Cicerōnem Rhodī artem ōrātōriam docuit? ...
10. Quālis Cicerō Rōmam sē recēpit? ...
11. Quī duo ōrātōrēs tum Rōmae excellēbant? ...
12. Quem honōrem Cicerō petīvit, cum ex Asiā rediisset? ...
13. Cūr Cicerō patrōnus Siculōrum factus est? ...
14. Cūr Cicerō tantā populī voluntāte cōnsul creātus est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 413–435

Exercitium 7

Nōmina adiectīva facienda sunt additīs suffīxīs -ālis, -ānus, -āris, -ārius, -ātus, -(i)ēnsis, -eus, -icus, -īlis, -īnus, -ius, -ōsus.

1. aetās puer________
2. animus host________
3. ānulus aur________
4. ars poēt________
5. ars ōrātōr________
6. bellum cīv________
7. bellum pīrāt________
8. campus Mārt________
9. castra naut________
10. cīvitātēs foeder________
11. columna marmor________
12. cubiculum hospit________
13. currus triumph________
14. diī immort________
15. discipulus studi________
16. fēmina fōrm________
17. fōrma dīv________
18. homō pecūni________
19. lēgēs agr________
20. lūdī circ________
21. lūdī scaen________
22. mīles glōri________
23. mōns Alb________
24. mōrēs urb________
25. mūrus lapid________
26. nāvis mercātōr________
27. nāvigātiō perīcul________
28. ōstium Tiber________
29. patr________ potestās
30. praeda bell________
31. proelium nāv________
32. pāx flāgiti________
33. sermō vulg________
34. tempestās repent________
35. toga vir________
36. vāsa argent________
37. verba contumēli________
38. vestis preti________
39. vir tog________
40. virginēs Vest________
41. vīta ōti________
42. vocābulum fēmin________

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM QVARTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–93

Exercitium 1

1. Mithridātēs sociīs et __________ Rōmānōrum [= iīs quī vectīgālia pendent Rōmānīs] bellum intulit.
2. Tigrānēs ā Rōmānīs ad bellum __________ [= prōvocātus] est.
3. Ex Asiā afferuntur litterae 'ūnum Pompēium ab omnibus cīvibus et sociīs ad id bellum imperātōrem dēposcī atque __________ [= petī]'.
4. In eō bellō __________ [= in perīculō est] glōria populī Rōmānī.
5. Etenim rēx quī tōtā in Asiā omnēs cīvēs Rōmānōs necandōs cūrāvit ēmergere nōndum poenam tantī sceleris __________ [= accēpit]!
6. Illa __________ [= lābēs] iam __________ [= haerēns factus est] ac nimis __________ [in- < vetus] in populī Rōmānī nōmine.
7. Rēx ille scelerātus sē nōn Pontī __________ [< latēre] occultat, sed __________ [= exit] ē rēgnō suō et in sociīs Rōmānōrum versātur!
8. Lēgātīs Rōmānīs __________ [< iniūria] tractātīs, Corinthus dēlēta est – at Mithridātēs impūne tot cīvēs Rōmānōs necāvit!
9. Populus Rōmānus sociīs __________ [= dē sociīs cūram habēre] dēbet itemque cīvibus multīs quī bona sua āmīsērunt.
10. Vectīgālibus Asiae āmissīs, Rōmānī et pācis ōrnāmenta et subsidia bellī __________ [= dēsīderābunt].
11. Mithridātēs, postquam ā Sullā victus est, omne reliquum tempus ad __________ [< comparāre] novī bellī contulit.
12. In Hispāniam lēgātōs mīsit, ut duōbus locīs __________ [= dīversīs] ancipitī __________ [< contendere] bellum gererētur.
13. In Hispāniā exercitus Sertōriānus, quī māximum __________ [< fīrmāre] habēbat, Cn. Pompēiī __________ [< singulī] virtūte dēvictus est.
14. In Asiā L. Lūcullus initiō praeclārās rēs gessit, quās nūlla umquam __________ [< oblīvīscī] dēlēbit, etsī adversa fortūna secūta est.
15. Mīlitēs enim prōgredī recūsāvērunt, id quod Cicerō 'nōn culpae imperātōris, sed fortūnae __________ esse' dīcit.
16. Ōrātiōne Cicerōnis neque vēra laus Lūcullō dētracta, neque falsa __________ [= fingendō adiecta] esse vidētur.
17. __________ [= exōrdium] ōrātiōnis est dē dignitāte atque glōriā imperiī Rōmānī.
18. __________ est vir quī nāvem mercātōriam possidet.

Exercitium 2

1. Ā quibus rēgibus bellum sociīs Rōmānōrum illātum est? ...
2. Quid litterīs ex Asiā dē bellō nūntiābātur? ...
3. Quem sociī et cīvēs ad id bellum imperātōrem dēposcēbant? ...
4. Quae rēs agēbantur in bellō Mithridāticō? ...
5. Quod scelus Mithridātis atrōcissimum inultum relinquēbātur? ...
6. Quī imperātōrēs dē Mithridāte triumphāvērunt? ...
7. Quid rēx fēcit ut in duōbus locīs dīversīs bellum gererētur? ...
8. Quis bellō Hispāniēnsī fīnem dedit? ...
9. Cūr L. Lūcullus Mithridātem nōn dēvīcit? ...
10. Quae causa fuit bellī Achāicī et Corinthī dēlendae? ...

Cap. LIV

Lēctiō I

affingere
agī
comparātiō
cōnsulere (+*dat*)
contentiō
disiūnctus
ēmergere
exōrsus
expetere
fīrmāmentum
iniūriōsus
īnsīdere
inveterāscere
lacessere
latebra
macula
nāviculārius
oblīviō
requīrere
singulāris
suscipere (poenam)
tribuere
vectīgālis

Lēctiō II

antecellere
commendāre
cultūra
cūstōdia
decuma
differre
diūtissimē
excursiō
exercēre
exigere
exportāre
frūctus
gnāvus
hūmānitās
irruptiō
mānsuētūdō
negōtiārī
opīmus
pāstiō
pecua
pēnsitāre
perbrevis
propter (*adv*)
pūblicānus
ratiōnem habēre
retardāre
scrīptūra
sēiungere
temperantia
ūbertās
ūtilitās

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 94–178

Exercitium 3

1. Sociī Rōmānōrum Pompēium, quī ______ [= prope] erat, imperātōrem contrā Mithridātēn dēposcēbant, cuius adventū in Asiam impetūs hostium ______ [re- < tardus] esse intellegēbant.
2. Quoniam iīs nōn licēbat līberē loquī, tacitī Rōmānōs rogābant ut salūtem suam Cn. Pompēiō ______ [= committerent].
3. Hoc eō magis cupiēbant quod sciēbant Pompēium esse māximā ______ [< temperāns], ______ [= clēmentiā], ______ [< hūmānus].
4. Ita ille ā cēterīs imperātōribus ______ [= dissimilis erat].
5. Asia tam ______ [< opēs] ac fertilis est ut omnibus terrīs ______ [= praestet] ______ [< ūber] agrōrum et varietāte ______ [= frūgum] et magnitūdine ______ [< pāscere].
6. Multae mercēs ex Asiā ______.
7. Sed cum hostēs appropinquant, etiam sī nōndum ______ [< irrumpere] facta est, ______ [= pecudēs] relinquuntur, agrī ______ [< colere] dēseritur, nāvigātiō cessat.
8. Ergō vectīgālia ex ______ [$^{1}/_{10}$ frūgum] et ex ______ [< scrībere: mercēde prō pāstiōne] āmittuntur.
9. Necesse est vectīgālēs, quī vectīgālia ______ [= pendent], et ______ [< pūblicus], quī vectīgālia ______ [= administrant] atque ______ [= exposcunt], nōn modo calamitāte, sed etiam formīdine calamitātis līberāre.
10. Ūnā ______ [< excurrere] equitātūs hostium ______ [= brevissimō] tempore tōtīus annī vectīgal auferrī potest.
11. Pūblicānī, quī magnās familiās habent in agrīs et in portibus et in ______ [< cūstōs], Rōmānīs frūctuī et ______ [< ūtilis] sunt.
12. Multī cīvēs Rōmānī ______ [= impigrī] et industriī in Asiā ______ [< negōtium] aut illīc pecūniās magnās collocātās habent, quōrum ______ habenda est [= quibus cōnsulendum est].
13. Nōn semper beātissimus est quī ______ [*sup* < diū] vīvit.

Exercitium 4

1. Quis fuit Ariobarzānēs et quid eī accidit? ...
2. Quī duo rēgēs tōtī Asiae imminēbant? ...
3. Cūr sociī certum imperātōrem dēposcere nōn audēbant? ...
4. Quā dē causā Pompēius in Asiam advēnerat? ...
5. Quālem imperātōrem sociī Pompēium esse audīverant? ...
6. Quae bella Rōmānī propter sociōs suōs gessērunt? ...
7. Cūr hōc bellō salūs sociōrum studiōsius dēfendenda erat? ...
8. Cūr vectīgālia Asiae māiōra sunt quam cēterārum prōvinciārum? ...
9. Quid fierī solet cum hostēs appropinquant? ...
10. Quid est negōtium pūblicānōrum? ...
11. Quī cīvēs Rōmānī timēbant nē rem ac fortūnās āmitterent~~ur~~? ...
12. In bellō Mithridāticō quae rēs dēfendēbantur? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 179–272

Lēctiō III

adventīcius
afflīgere
collēctiō
congerere
coniectūra
cōnsultō
dēprimere
dēsīderium
dissipāre
domicilium
impertīre
incommodum
longinquitās
medērī
misericordia
offēnsiō
opīnārī
opīniō
permultī
praedicāre
praeterīre
prōgressiō
recreāre
religiōsus
tardāre

Exercitium 5

1. Cicerō dīcit 'ā L. Lūcullō urbem Cyzicum obsidiōne līberātam esse, classem hostium ______ [= dēmersam], magnās hostium cōpiās dēlētās, urbēs in quibus erant ______ [= domūs] rēgis et ______ [= plūrimās] aliās urbēs captās, atque ipsum rēgem spoliātum ē rēgnō patriō expulsum esse.'
2. Hīs verbīs Cicerō ______ [= arbitrātur] sē L. Lūcullō satis laudis ______ [= tribuisse].
3. Rēx fugiēns aurum et argentum ac rēs pretiōsissimās, quās in rēgnum suum ______ [= contulerat], relīquit.
4. ______ [< colligere] hārum rērum mīlitēs Rōmānōs in persequendī studiō ______ [< tardus].
5. Tigrānēs, ______ [< miser + cor] commōtus, Mithridātēn fugientem excēpit eumque ______ [= perculsum] ērēxit perditumque ______ [= rūrsus vigentem fēcit].
6. ______ [< opīnārī] erat Armeniōrum 'exercitum vēnisse fānī dīvitissimī et ______ [= sacerrimī] dīripiendī causā.'
7. Mīlitēs Rōmānī, commōtī nimiā ______ [< longinquus] locōrum ac ______ [< dēsīderāre] suōrum, reditum magis quam ______ [< prōgredī] quaerēbant!
8. Mithridātēs autem, quī magnīs ______ [< adventus] auxiliīs iuvābātur, rūrsus in exercitum Rōmānum impetum fēcit.
9. Hīc Cicerō gravissimam bellī ______ [= calamitātem] ______ [= praetermittit].
10. Fortasse Lūcullus iīs ______ [↔ commodīs] aliquā ex parte ______ [= remedium dare] potuisset, sed tum eī successor missus est M'. Glabriō.
11. Certē Rōmānī ea quae Cicerō ______ [= cōnsiliō] praeterit ______ perspicere [: intellegere] poterant.
12. Medēam ______ [= nārrant] in fugā frātrem suum necāvisse et membra eius ______ [= dispersisse], ut patrem persequentem retardāret.

Exercitium 6

1. Postquam dē genere bellī dīxit, dē quā rē dīcit Cicerō? ...
2. Cui imperātōrī Cicerō magnam laudem dēbērī dīcit? ...
3. Quam urbem ā Mithridāte obsessam L. Lūcullus līberāvit? ...
4. Quid Lūcullus in Pontō effēcit? ...
5. Ex rēgnō suō expulsus quō Mithridātēs profūgit? ...
6. Quid Rōmānōs in rēge persequendō tardāvit? ...
7. Quōmodo Mithridātēs ā rēge Tigrāne receptus est? ...
8. Quid effēcit exercitus Rōmānus in Armeniā? ...
9. Quae opīniō per animōs gentium barbarārum pervāserat? ...
10. Cūr mīlitēs Rōmānī ē Pontō prōgredī nōluērunt?
11. Quid tum fēcit Mithridātēs? ...
12. Cūr Lūcullus huic calamitātī medērī nōn potuit? ...
13. Cui imperātōrī exercitus Rōmānus trāditus est? ...
14. Cūr Cicerō hōc locō multa praeterit? ...

Lēctiō IV

adōrnāre
antīquitās
attenuāre
concertāre
concupīscere
dēlīberātiō
extrēmus
imperātōrius
inaudītus
ineunte
pār
prō!
prōsternere
quaestus
restat
scientia
taeter
tempestīvus
ūndēquīnquāgēsimus

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 273–373

Exercitium 7

1. Postquam Cicerō dē magnitūdine bellī dīxit, ________ [= reliquum est] ut dīcat dē imperātōre ad bellum dēligendō.
2. Cicerō dīcit 'nōn difficilem esse hanc ________ [< dēlīberāre], quia ūnus sit Cn. Pompēius quī omnēs hominēs cum nostrae aetātis tum ________ [< antīquus] virtūte superet.'
3. Quattuor hās rēs in summō imperātōre inesse oportet: ________ reī mīlitāris, virtūtem, auctōritātem, fēlīcitātem.
4. Pompēius iam puer mīlitiam discere ________ [= cupīvit], adulēscens imperātor fuit, saepius cum hoste cōnflīxit quam quisquam cum inimīcō ________ [= certāvit].
5. Pompēiī virtūs ________ [< imperātor] tanta est ut nūlla ōrātiō eī ________ esse [= eam aequāre] possit; dē quā nihil cuiquam novum aut ________ [= nōn iam audītum] afferrī potest.
6. Plūrimī hostēs ab hōc superātī ac ________ [= dēlētī] sunt.
7. Bellum servīle ________ [= horribile] et perīculōsum iam exspectātiōne eius ________ [ad- < tenuis] est, adventū sublātum.
8. Bellō pīrāticō, nōndum ________ [= opportūnō] ad nāvigandum marī, Pompēius Siciliam adiit, Āfricam explōrāvit, inde in Sardiniam et in Italiam vēnit: nēmō cōnsequendī ________ [= lucrī] causā tam brevī tempore tot loca adiit.
9. Postquam Italiae duo maria fīrmissimīs praesidiīs ________ [= ōrnāvit], Brundisiō profectus ________ [XLIX] diē Ciliciam ad imperium Rōmānum adiūnxit.
10. "________ [= Ō], dī immortālēs!" exclāmat Cicerō, "Tantum bellum, tam longē lātēque dispersum, Cn. Pompēius ________ hieme apparāvit, ________ [= prīmō] vēre suscēpit, mediā aestāte cōnfēcit!"

Exercitum 8

1. Dē quā rē est ōrātiōnis pars quae sequitur? ...
2. Cūr haud difficilis est dēlīberātiō dē imperātōre dēligendō? ...
3. Quās rēs Cicerō exīstimat in summō imperātōre inesse oportēre? ...
4. Quōmodo Pompēius ad scientiam reī mīlitāris ērudītus est? ...
5. Quā aetāte Pompēius prīmus imperātor factus est? ...
6. Quae bella ā Pompēiō gesta sunt? ...
7. Quae vulgō virtūtēs imperātōriae exīstimantur? ...
8. Quōs testēs virtūtis Pompēiī affert Cicerō? ...
9. Cūr ante bellum pīrāticum perīculōsa erat nāvigātiō? ...
10. Cūr multae īnsulae tum dēsertae erant? ...
11. Omnēsne praedōnēs procul ā Rōmā nāvigābant? ....
12. Quid Pompēius bellō pīrāticō effēcit? ...
13. In hōc bellō quid māximē Cicerō admīrātur? ...
14. Quō annī tempore Pompēius bellum pīrāticum suscēpit et quō tempore cōnfēcit? ...

Lēctiō quīnta: versūs 374–492

Exercitium 9

1. Nōn sōlum bellandī virtūs in summō imperātōre quaerenda est, sed aliae multae artēs ______ [= ministrae] sunt huius virtūtis, ut ______ [< innocēns], temperantia, fidēs, ______ [< facilis], hūmānitās.
2. Quīdam imperātōrēs ______ [= dignitātēs centuriōnum] vēndunt aut pecūniam ex aerāriō ______ [= prōmptam] propter avāritiam Rōmae in ______ relinquunt.
3. Ex ______ [= murmure assentium] cīvium Cicerō intellegit eōs agnōscere quī haec fēcerint, etsī nēminem nōminat; quārē sī quis eī ______ [= īrātus fit], ipse dē sē cōnfitētur!
4. Propter avāritiam imperātōrum exercitūs Rōmānī, ______ [= in quemcumque locum] vēnērunt, magnās calamitātēs afferunt, id quod etiam cīvēs Rōmānī ______ [= reminīscuntur].
5. Neque enim exercitum ______ [= coercēre] potest imperātor quī ipse sē nōn continet.
6. Pompēius vērō tantā ______ [< continēns] est ut nēminī pācātō noceat neque cuiquam vim afferat ut ______ [= impēnsam] faciat in mīlitēs.
7. Hīberna sunt hiemis, nōn avāritiae ______ [< perfugere]!
8. Pompēium ad ultimās terrās properantem nihil ______ est [= retardāvit]: nōn avāritia eum ad praedam ______, nōn ______ [< amoenus] ad ______ [< dēlectāre], nōn nōbilitās urbis ad ______ [< cognōscere].
9. Ita facilēs aditūs ad eum prīvātōrum, ita līberae ______ [= querēllae] dē iniūriīs sunt, ut facilitāte īnfimīs pār esse videātur.
10. Pompēius, quī etiam dīcendī ______ [< gravis] et cōpiā valet, auctōritāte plūrimum potest.
11. Nam quō diē pīrāticō bellō praefectus est, nōmine Pompēiī māxima ______ [< vīlis] ex summā ______ [< cārus] cōnsecuta est.
12. Huius adventus in Asiam Mithridātem ______ [↔ solitā] victōriā ______ [= superbum factum] continuit et Tigrānem Asiae magnīs cōpiīs ______ [= minantem] retardāvit.
13. Cicerō dīcit 'imperiī Rōmānī ______ [< splendēre] lūcem afferre nātiōnibus exterīs.'
14. ______ dīcuntur quī rēmigant.

Exercitium 10

1. Quae virtūtēs praeter bellandī in imperātōre quaerenda sunt? ...
2. Num innocentēs et temperantēs fuērunt imperātōrēs Rōmānī? ...
3. Cūr nēmō Cicerōnī imperātōrum vitia memorantī īrāscitur? ...
4. Num exercitūs Rōmānī hostium tantum urbēs dēlēvērunt? ...
5. Quem ad modum Pompēiī mīlitēs in Asiā hībernant? ...
6. Quae rēs cēterōs imperātōrēs remorārī solent? ...
7. Cūr Pompēius celerius quam cēterī imperātōrēs prōgredī potuit? ...
8. Prīvātīsne dē iniūriīs querentibus difficile est Pompēium adīre? ...
9. Pompēiō bellō pīrāticō praepositō, quid Rōmae effectum est? ...
10. Quid in Asiā effectum est adventū Pompēiī? ...
11. Quid Cicerō Pompēium auctōritāte suā perfectūrum esse spērat? ...

Lēctiō V

administra
admurmurātiō
amoenitās
centuriātus
cognitiō
continentia
continēre
cāritās
dēlectātiō
dēprōmere
dēvocāre
facilitās
gravitās
īnflāre
innocentia
īnsolitus
īrāscī
minitārī
perfugium
(in) quaestū
querimōnia
quōcumque
recordārī
rēmex
remorārī
splendor
sūmptus
vīlitās

Lēctiō VI

amplitūdō
coniūrāre
coniūrātī
coniūrātiō
cōnsalūtāre
cōnspīrātiō
dēferre (ad)
ēruere
impudēns
ingrātus
lacrimābilis
moderātiō
obsecundāre
obtemperāre
opportūnitās
petītiō
prōficere
repulsa
succēdere

Lēctiō sexta: versūs 493–617

Exercitium 11

1. Dē fēlīcitāte Pompēiī Cicerō ________ [< moderārī] dīcendī ūtitur, nē dīs ________ [↔ grātus] esse videātur.
2. Nōn dīcit 'fortūnā dīvīnā eum tantās rēs gessisse ut eius voluntātī nōn modo sociī et hostēs ________ [= oboedīverint], sed etiam ventī tempestātēsque ________ [= obsecūtae sint]!'
3. Hoc tantum dīcit: 'nēminem umquam tam ________ [= sine pudōre] fuisse quī tantās rēs tacitus audēret optāre quantās dī ad Pompēium ________ [= Pompēiō dedērunt].'
4. Ad cēterās ūtilitātēs haec quoque ________ [< opportūnus] accēdēbat ut Pompēius in Ciliciā esset cum exercitū.
5. Mithridātēs victus, cum venēnō sūmptō parum ________ ad mortem, ā mīlite petīvit ut sē interficeret.
6. L. Catilīna in ________ [< petere] cōnsulātūs bis ________ [< repellere] passus est.
7. Tum cum Lentulō, Cethēgō aliīsque ________ [= iūre iūrandō sē cōnsociāvit] dē caede cōnsulum et senātūs et incendiō urbis.
8. Ea ________ [< coniūrāre] ā M. Tulliō Cicerōne cōnsule ________ [= dētēcta] est.
9. Catilīnā ex urbe pulsō, reliquī ________ [= quī coniūrāvērunt] capitis damnātī sunt.
10. Pompēius, Crassus, Caesar inter sē ________ [= societātem] fēcērunt.
11. Pompēius dē Mithridāte triumphāns ab omnibus cīvibus 'Magnus' ________ [= simul salūtātus] est propter ________ [< amplus] rērum gestārum.
12. Postquam Caesar Galliam subēgit, bellum cīvīle ________ [= secūtum est] exsecrandum et ________ [< lacrimāre].

Exercitium 12

1. Cūr Cicerō timidē et pauca dīcit dē fēlīcitāte? ...
2. Sōlāne virtūte summī imperātōrēs rēs magnās gessērunt? ...
3. Quid dīcit Cicerō dē fēlīcitāte Pompēiī? ....
4. Cūr dubitandum nōn erat, quīn id bellum Pompēiō mandārētur? ...
5. Quid Pompēius in Oriente ēgit? ...
6. Quās terrās rēgī Tigrānī adēmit? ...
7. Mithridātem persecūtus quō ūsque Pompēius penetrāvit? ...
8. Quam prōvinciam Pompēius imperiō Rōmānō addidit? ...
9. Quid fēcit Mithridātēs ā Pharnāce fīliō obsessus? ...
10. Quae cōnsilia nefāria cēpit Catilīna? ...
11. Quis coniūrātiōnem Catilīnae dētēxit atque ēruit? ...
12. Quī fuērunt prīncipēs cīvitātis trēs quī cōnspīrātiōnem fēcērunt? ...
13. Quod cognōmen Pompēiō triumphantī datum est? ...
14. Quid ēgit C. Iūlius Caesar in Galliā Trānsalpīnā? ...
15. Num M. Licinius Crassus Parthōs vīcit? ...
16. Cūr Caesar victor bellum cīvīle mōvit? ...
17. Ubi Pompēius victus est ā Caesare? ...
18. Quō Pompēius fūgit et quid eī accidit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 618–642

Exercitium 13

Ex hīs verbīs facienda sunt nōmina āctiōnis:

1. adīre > ____________
2. admīrārī > ____________
3. aedificāre > ____________
4. arguere > ____________
5. ārdēre > ____________
6. cadere > ____________
7. calēre > ____________
8. clāmāre > ____________
9. cognōscere > ____________
10. colligere > ____________
11. colloquī > ____________
12. convenīre > ____________
13. cōgitāre > ____________
14. cōnfitērī > ____________
15. cōnspicere > ____________
16. decēre > ____________
17. dēdere > ____________
18. dēsiderāre > ____________
19. discēdere > ____________
20. dīvidere > ____________
21. docēre > ____________
22. dolēre > ____________
23. dūcere > ____________
24. errāre > ____________
25. exīre > ____________
26. exspectāre > ____________
27. favēre > ____________
28. fīrmāre > ____________
29. flēre > ____________
30. furere > ____________
31. gemere > ____________
32. horrēre > ____________
33. impedīre > ____________
34. imperāre > ____________
35. largīrī > ____________
36. lūgēre > ____________
37. maerēre > ____________
38. meditārī > ____________
39. movēre > ____________
40. nāvigāre > ____________
41. oppugnāre > ____________
42. parere > ____________
43. pavēre > ____________
44. plaudere > ____________
45. pudēre > ____________
46. rīdēre > ____________
47. sacrificāre > ____________
48. sentīre > ____________
49. splendēre > ____________
50. studēre > ____________
51. supplēre > ____________
52. terrēre > ____________
53. ūtī > ____________
54. vestīre > ____________
55. vigēre > ____________
56. vāgīre > ____________

Exercitium 14

1. affingere, af________isse, af________um esse
2. afflīgere, af________isse, af________um esse
3. concupīscere, con________isse
4. dēfervēscere, dē________isse.
5. dēprimere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
6. dēprōmere, dē________isse, dē________um esse
7. ēruere, ē________isse, ē________um esse
8. inveterāscere, in________isse
9. lacessere, ________isse, ________um esse
10. resīdere, re________isse

Cap. LV

Lēctiō I

abūtī
aprīcus
assīdere
atquī
attinēre
commodum
conquīrere
cōnsīderātiō
disputāre
fēriae
fēriātī
interventus
investīgāre
nancīscī
pariēs
paululum
pergrātus
prātulum
propter
puer
relaxāre
sērō
sīquidem
vel (+ *sup*)
ventitāre
vicissim

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM QVINTVM

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–106

Exercitium 1

1. ____________ Latīnīs P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus in hortīs esse cōnstituit ut corpus et animum ____________ [= ōtiō remitteret].
2. Familiārēs eius 'sē ad eum frequenter ____________ [= saepe ventūrōs] esse' dīxerant.
3. Prīmus vēnit Q. Tūberō. "Permagnum est" inquit, "tē ____________ [= invenīre, adipīscī] ōtiōsum. Sumus multī parātī, sī tuō ____________ fierī potest, ____________ [= plānē ūtī] tēcum hōc ōtiō."
4. Scīpiō et Tūberō ____________ [= disserere] coepērunt dē duōbus sōlibus quōs multī sē vīdisse dīcēbant, nam Tūberō eius modī rēs caelestēs ____________ [in- < vestīgium] studēbat.
5. Scīpiō dīxit 'sē nōn nimis assentīrī Panaetiō, quī haec caelestia ____________ studiōsissimē ____________ [= quaerere] solēret, sed potius Sōcratī, quī eius modī rēs nihil omnīnō ad vītam hominum ____________ [= pertinēre] cēnsēret.'
6. Hunc sermōnem dirēmit ____________ [< intervenīre] L. Philī et P. Rutiliī, quōrum alterum Scīpiō in lectō suō collocāvit, alterum ____________ [= prope] Tūberōnem iussit ____________ [= cōnsīdere].
7. Vix repetītus erat sermō, cum ____________ [= servus] nūntiāvit 'venīre Laelium'; cuius adventus Scīpiōnī ____________ [= valdē grātus] fuit.
8. Cum ____________ [= paulum] collocūtī essent in porticū, amīcī ____________ [< fēriae] in ____________ [= āreā herbā opertā] cōnsēdērunt in locō ____________ [↔ opācō], ibique dē istō alterō sōle disputāre perrēxērunt.
9. Laelius ā Philō quaesīvit 'num satis explōrāta essent quae in rē pūblicā agerentur, ____________ [= quoniam] quaererent quid agerētur in caelō?'
10. ____________ [= at tamen] Laelium ipsum, ut omnēs avidōs sapientiae, ipsa rērum cognitiō et ____________ [< cōnsīderāre] dēlectābat.
11. Mīlitiae Scīpiōnem ut deum colēbat Laelius, domī ____________ [= contrā] Laelium observābat in parentis locō Scīpiō.
12. Domus nostra est quam ____________ nostrī cingunt.
13. Potius ____________ [↔ mātūrē] quam numquam auxilium ferendum est.

Exercitium 2

1. Ubi P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus fuit fēriīs Latīnīs annō DCXXV a. u. c.? ...
2. Sōlusne Scīpiō tunc in hortīs fuit? ...
3. Quārē familiārēs eius iīs diēbus ad eum ventitāvērunt? ...
4. Dē quā rē Tūberō prīmum cum Scīpiōne disserere voluit? ...
5. Quī sermōnī eōrum intervēnērunt? ...
6. Quem deinde puer venīre nūntiāvit? ...
7. Quālis amīcitia fuit inter Scīpiōnem et Laelium? ...
8. Cūr in aprīcō locō cōnsēdērunt disputantēs? ...
9. Quid Laelius cēterōs interrogāvit? ...
10. Dē quibus rēbus Laelius disputāre māluit?
11. Laeliusne sermōnem cēterōrum impedīvit? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 107–214

Exericitium 3

1. Archimēdēs in ________ sīve ________ aēneā certōs et ________ [= ratiōne cōnstitūtōs] astrōrum mōtūs dēclārāvit.
2. Laelius ________ [< disputāre] dē rēbus caelestibus inūtilēs esse cēnsēbat nec Tūberō ________ [↔ cōnsentiēbat].
3. Laelius dīxit 'id esse praeclārissimum sapientiae ________ [= officium] ut discāmus eās artēs quae efficiant ut ________ [*dat* < ūsus] cīvitātī sīmus.'
4. Ergō Scīpiōnem rogāvit ut ________ [= explānāret] quem exīstimāret esse optimum ________ [< stāre] cīvitātis.
5. Cēterī id admodum ________ [= probāvērunt].
6. Scīpiō ________ [= saepissimē] dīxerat 'optimum statum cīvitātis esse quem māiōrēs nostrī nōbīs relīquissent.'
7. Antequam ________ est in disputātiōnem [= coepit disputāre] dē rē pūblicā, Scīpiō explicāvit quid esset 'rēs pūblica'.
8. "Rēs pūblica" inquit "est 'rēs populī', populus autem ________ [< coīre] multitūdinis iūris cōnsēnsū et ūtilitātis ________ [< commūnis] sociātus."
9. ________ [< coniungere] tēctōrum domiciliōrum causā cōnstitūta 'oppidum' vel 'urbs' appellātur dēlūbrīs ________ [: īnsignis] spatiīsque commūnibus.
10. Cīvitās, quae est '________ [< cōnstituere] populī', regenda est aut ab ūnō, quī 'rēx' vocātur, aut ā dēlēctīs, quī 'optimātēs' dīcuntur, aut ā populō, quae cīvitās appellātur '________'.
11. Ex hīs tribus generibus Scīpiō nūllum perfectum esse cēnset, sed tolerābile esse ________ [= quodlibet], sī teneat illud vinculum quod hominēs reī pūblicae societāte ________ [= vincit].
12. In rēgnō nimis expers est populus commūnis iūris et cōnsiliī, et in optimātium ________ [< dominārī] vix ________ [↔ expers] lībertātis est multitūdō.
13. Cum omnia geruntur per populum, ________ iūstum [= etiam sī iūstissimus est], tamen ipsa ________ [< aequābilis] affert ________ [< inīquus], cum nūllōs gradūs dignitātis habeat.
14. Ex librō antīquō aliquot pāginae ________ [< ex + cadere].
15. Sī valēs, gaudeō, sīn ________ [= aliter], ad tē properābō.

Exercitium 4

1. Dē quibus rēbus amīcī disputāre coepērunt? ...
2. Quōmodo Archimēdēs mōtūs astrōrum dēclārāvit?
3. Quid Laelius dē eius modī disputātiōnibus cēnsēbat? ...
4. Quae Laelius māiōra esse intellegēbat? ...
5. In quās partēs populus Rōmānus eō tempore dīvīsus erat? ...
6. Quid efficiendum erat ut Rōmānī melius et beātius vīverent? ...
7. Quid Laelius Scīpiōnem rogārī voluit? ...
8. Quid Scīpiōnem dē rē pūblicā Rōmānā dīxisse meminerat? ...
9. Quid fēcit Scīpiō antequam dē rē pūblicā disputāre coepit? ...
10. Quae sunt tria genera cīvitātis? ...
11. Quārum rērum expers est populus in rēgnō et in optimātium dominātū? ...

Lēctiō II

aequābilitās
approbāre
coetus
commūniō
coniūnctiō
cōnstitūtiō
dēvincīre
disputātiō
dissentīre
distinguere
dominātus
excidere
explicāre
globus
ingredī (in)
inīquitās
mūnus
particeps
persaepe
populāris
quamvīs
quī- quae- quodvīs
ratus
secus
sphaera
status
ūsuī esse

Lēctiō III

accommodāre
adultus
ascīscere
assequī
bēlua
commūnicāre
compārēre
cōnfūsiō
cooptāre
cūnābula
discrīptiō
exsistere
ferōcitās
fertur
fīrmitūdō
fulcīre
impulsus
interitus
labefactāre
locuplētāre
nūncupāre
obscūrāre
ōrātrīx
perceleriter
perhibēre
recidere
silvestris
subagrestis
temperāre

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 215–344

Exercitium 5

1. Scīpiōnis sententiā praestat genus reī pūblicae quod est aequātum et ____________ [= ratiōne mixtum] ex tribus prīmīs generibus.
2. Haec rēs pūblica cum aequābilitātem, tum ____________ [< fīrmus] habet, nam ē rēge tyrannus ____________ [= orīrī] potest, ex optimātibus factiō, ē populō turba et ____________ [= tumultus].
3. Scīpiō rem pūblicam Rōmānam cōnstitūtiōne et ____________ [< discrībere] potestātis cēterīs omnibus praestāre cēnset.
4. Ergō ad exemplum rem pūblicam Rōmānam expōnet, atque ad eam ____________ [< ad + commodus] omnem suam ōrātiōnem dē optimō statū cīvitātis.
5. Rōmulus et Remus ____________ [< silva] ____________ [= ferae] ūberibus sustentātī esse ____________ [= exīstimantur].
6. Novā urbe conditā, Rōmulus ____________ [= celerrimē] rem pūblicam fīrmāvit, nam, raptīs virginibus Sabīnīs, cum rēge T. Tatiō foedus īcit, quō Sabīnōs in cīvitātem ____________ [= assūmpsit] sacrīs ____________ [< commūnis].
7. Ipsae Sabīnae fuerant ____________ [< ōrāre] pācis.
8. Post ____________ [< interīre] Tatiī dominātus ad Rōmulum ____________ [< re- + cadere].
9. Is in rēgium cōnsilium dēlēgit prīncipēs, quō cōnsiliō ____________ [= sustentātus] bella prospera gessit atque ex praedā cīvēs suōs ____________ [< locuplēs].
10. Rōmulus, quī ipse auspiciīs ūsus est, trēs augurēs sibi ____________ [= sociōs ascīvit].
11. Rōmulus rēx tantum ____________ [= cōnsecūtus] est ut, cum subitō sōle ____________ [< obscūrus] nōn ____________ [= appāruisset], deus factus esse putārētur.
12. Proculus Iūlius, vir ____________ [= satis agrestis], ____________ patrum [= ā patribus impulsus] dīxisse ____________ [= nārrātur] 'sibi in colle Quirīnālī obvium fuisse Rōmulum deum.'
13. Rōmulus deus 'Quirīnus' ____________ [= nōminātus] est.
14. Rōmulus novum populum nōn ut in ____________ [= cūnīs] vāgientem, sed iam ____________ [< adolēscere] relīquit.
15. Scīpiō ob Gracchōrum ____________ [< ferōx] rem pūblicam ____________ [= quassātam] esse cēnsēbat.

Exercitium 6

1. Quod reī pūblicae genus Scīpiō cēterīs praestāre dīcit? ...
2. Quid reī pūblicae fīrmitūdine prohibendum est? ...
3. Quis rem pūblicam Lacedaemoniōrum cōnstituit? ...
4. Num rēs pūblica Rōmāna ūnīus ingeniō cōnstitūta est? ...
5. Unde incipit ōrātiō Scīpiōnis dē rē pūblicā Rōmānā? ...
6. Cūr Rōmulus et Remus ā rēge Amūliō expōnī iussī sunt? ...
7. Amūliō occīsō, quid fēcit Rōmulus? ...
8. Virginibus raptīs, quōmodo pāx cum Sabīnīs facta est? ...
9. Quōmodo Rōmulus cīvēs locuplētāvit? ...
10. Quae duo fīrmāmenta reī pūblicae Rōmulus peperit? ...
11. Cūr Rōmulus mortuus in deōrum numerō collocātus putābātur? ...

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 345–471

Lēctiō IV

Exercitium 7

1. Platō __________ [= spatium] sibi sūmpsit in quā cīvitātem exstrueret __________ [= arbitriō] suō.
2. Scīpiō disserit nōn vagantī ōrātiōne, sed dēfīxā in certō __________ [= exemplō] reī pūblicae.
3. Post __________ [< excēdere] Rōmulī, cum populus novum rēgem __________ [= valdē posceret], senātus 'interrēgnum' īnstituit, quoad certus rēx dēclārātus esset.
4. Lycūrgus rēgem habendum __________ [= putāvit] quī esset nōbilissimā stirpe __________ [= genitus], __________ [: seu bonus seu malus] vir esset.
5. Sed populus Rōmānus intellēxit nōn __________ [= orīginem], sed virtūtem et sapientiam rēgālem quaerendam esse.
6. Itaque Numam Pompilium rēgem sibi ascīvit, etsī __________ [= peregrīnus] erat.
7. Ille agrōs bellō captōs cīvibus __________ [= singulīs virīs] dīvīsit, ut in pāce sine __________ [< dēpopulārī] colendīs agrīs omnibus commodīs __________ [< abundē], nam bellō impedītur cultus agrōrum et __________ [= collēctiō] frūgum.
8. Īdem Numa cīvēs studiō bellandī __________ [= saevōs] ac ferōs religiōnis __________ [= rītibus] mītigāvit.
9. Simul omnēs conveniendī causās et __________ [< celeber], ut mercātūs et lūdōs, invēnit.
10. Scīpiō rēgēs quattuor quī Numam secūtī sunt haud iniūstōs fuisse putat, __________ [= quamquam] tum populus lībertāte carēret.
11. At Tarquinius Superbus, rēgis Serviī caede __________ [< macula], exsultābat crūdēlitāte atque īnsolentiā.
12. Itaque cum Lucrētia, mulier __________ [= pudīca], ā fīliō rēgis stuprāta esset, L. Brūtus rēgem et līberōs eius exsulēs esse iussit, cum populus et hōc scelere concitātus esset et __________ [< recordārī] iniūriārum Tarquiniī.
13. Hōc exemplō vidētur ut ūnīus vitiō rēs pūblica ex bonā in __________ [= pessimam] convertī possit.
14. Rēgnum sānē bonum est reī pūblicae genus, sed tamen __________ [= inclīnātum] ad perniciōsissimum statum.
15. Sī rēx sē __________ [= flectendō vertit] in dominātum iniūstum, fit tyrannus, quō nec taetrius nec dīs hominibusque __________ [< invidēre] animal ūllum est.
16. Nēmō hunc 'hominem' __________ [= iūre] dīcet quī __________ [< immānis] vāstissimās vincit bēluās.
17. Huic oppōnitur bonus et sapiēns tūtor et __________ [< prō-cūrāre] reī pūblicae, quī cōnsiliō et operā cīvitātem tuētur.
18. __________ [= posterō diē] Scīpiō dē iūstitiā disseruit.
19. Tertiō diē disputātum est dē bonīs __________ [< regere] rērum pūblicārum et dē praemiīs quae iīs dēbentur, ut statuae et triumphī.
20. Scīpiō dīxit 'alia __________ [< stāre] genera praemiōrum in caelō iīs servāta esse in vītā animōrum __________ [= aeternā], dē quibus rēbus avus suus sibi in somniō locūtus esset.'

ārea
abundāre
aliēnigena
arbitrātus
caerimōnia
celebritās
dēpopulātiō
dēterrimus
dūcere
excessus
exemplar
flāgitāre
generāre
immānis
immānitās
īnflectere
invīsus
maculā~~tus~~re
perceptiō
postrīdiē
prōcūrātor
prōgeniēs
prōnus
pudēns
quāliscumque
quamvīs
recordātiō
rēctor
rīte
sempiternus
stabilis
virītim

Exercitium 8

1. Quis est "prīnceps ille quō nēmō in scrībendō praestantior fuit"? ...
2. Quālis est rēs pūblica quam Platō dēscrīpsit? ...
3. Quam rem pūblicam dēscrībit Scīpiō? ...
4. Num Lycūrgus rēgem dēligendum esse dūxit? ...
5. Post interrēgnum unde Rōmānī novum rēgem accīvērunt? ...
6. Quid rēx Numa Rōmānōs docuit? ...
7. Quōmodo Numa animōs cīvium bellicōsōs mītigāvit? ...
8. Quālis fuit ultimus rēx Rōmānōrum? ...
9. Quid fēcit fīlius rēgis cum suam libīdinem regere nōn posset? ...
10. Quōmodo L. Brūtus mortem Lucrētiae ultus est? ...
11. Quid Scīpiō dīcit dē tyrannō iniūstō? ...
12. Dē quibus rēbus tertiō diē disputātum est? ...

Lēctiō grammatica

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 472–481

Exercitium 9

Ex hīs adiectīvīs facienda sunt nōmina fēminīna quālitātis additīs suffīxīs -ia, -itia, -itās, -itūdō:

1. altus > alt______
2. amīcus > amīc______
3. amplus > ampl______
4. audāx > audāc______
5. avārus > avār______
6. celeber > celebr______
7. concors > concord______
8. cōnstāns > cōnstant______
9. crūdēlis > crūdēl______
10. dignus > dign______
11. dīligēns > dīligent______
12. fēlīx > fēlīc______
13. fīrmus > fīrm_____/fīrm_____
14. foedus > foed______
15. fortis > fort______
16. grātus > grāt______
17. gravis > grav______
18. hūmānus > hūmān______
19. īnsānus > īnsān______
20. iūstus > iūst______
21. laetus > laet______
22. longus > long______
23. maestus > maest______
24. magnus > magn______
25. malus > mal______
26. miser > miser______
27. multī > mult______
28. nōbilis > nōbil______
29. patiēns > patient______
30. paucī > pauc______
31. perfidus > perfid______
32. potēns > potent______
33. pudīcus > pudīc______
34. pulcher > pulchr______
35. saevus > saev______
36. sōlus > sōl______
37. stultus > stult______
38. trīstis > trīst______
39. superbus > superb______
40. ūtilis > ūtil______

Exercitium 10

1. ascīscere, a________isse
2. distinguere, di________isse, di________um esse
3. excidere, ex________isse
4. exsistere, ex________isse
5. fulcīre, ________isse, ________um esse
6. nancīscī, ________um esse
7. placēre, ________isse / ________um esse
8. recidere, ________isse
9. solēre, ________um esse

CAPITVLVM QVINQVAGESIMVM SEXTVM

Cap. LVI

Lēctiō prīma: versūs 1–60

Lēctiō I

Exercitium 1

1. Bellō Pūnicō tertiō Masinissa senex Scīpiōnem iuvenem complexus __________ [= lacrimāvit] ac suspiciēns ad caelum grātiās ēgit Sōlī et reliquīs __________ [= caelestibus] 'quod in suō rēgnō cōnspiceret P. Cornēlium Scīpiōnem...'
2. Deinde multīs verbīs ultrō __________que habitīs sermōnem dē Scīpiōne Āfricānō in __________ [: sēram] noctem prōdūxērunt.
3. Ut __________ [< cubāre] discessit, Scīpiō in somnīs vīdit avum suum Scīpiōnem Āfricānum stantem inter stēllās in __________ [= celsissimō] et __________ [= clārissimō] locō.
4. Avum agnōscēns __________ [= co- < horrēre] Scīpiō; ille vērō Karthāginem ostendēns "Hanc urbem" inquit "hōc bienniō cōnsul __________ [= exscindēs], eritque cognōmen id tibi per tē partum quod habēs adhūc __________ [< hērēs] ā nōbīs."
5. Postrēmō praedīxit 'cum __________ [8×] septēnōs aetātis annōs cōnfēcisset, quae esset summa __________ [< fātum], Scīpiōnem dictātōrem fore, sī impiās propinquōrum manūs effūgisset.'
6. Haec Scīpiōnem nārrantem audiēns __________ [= gemere coepit] Laelius, sed Scīpiō __________ [= ad eum rīdēns] eum rogāvit 'nē sē ē somnō excitāret!' et somnium nārrāre perrēxit.
7. Nihil exsulī ________ est [= nihil exsul māvult] quam ut patriam suam videat.
8. Numantiā reversus Scīpiō rem pūblicam cōnsiliīs Gracchōrum perturbātam __________ [= invēnit].
9. Sōlis __________ [= cursū annuō] cōnficitur annus.
10. In discrīmine salūs cīvitātis __________ [= sita est] in dictātōre.

ānfrāctus
arrīdēre
caelitēs
citrō
cohorrēscere
collacrimāre
cubitum (supīnum)
ēvertere
excelsus
fātālis
hērēditārius
illūstris
ingemēscere
(in) multam (noctem)
nītī (in)
octiēs
offendere -disse
potius (est)

Exercitium 2

1. Cūr P. Scīpiō Aemiliānus rēgem Masinissam convenīre cupīvit? ...
2. Quōmodo Masinissa senex Scīpiōnem iuvenem accēpit? ...
3. Dē quō Masinissa in multam noctem locūtus est? ...
4. Cum cubitum discessit, quid Scīpiō in somnīs vīdit? ...
5. Quōmodo Scīpiō avum suum agnōvit? ...
6. Quam urbem Scīpiō Āfricānus nepōtī suō ostendit? ...
7. Quās rēs eum in Āfricā et in Hispāniā gestūrum esse praedīxit? ...
8. Quid dīxit de fortūnā nepōtis cum dē Numantiā triumphāvisset? ...
9. Num Scīpiō Aemiliānus dictātor creātus est? ...
10. Quibus Scīpiō somnium suum nārrāvit? ...

Lēctiō secunda: versūs 61–139

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 3

1. In somnīs Scīpiō avum dīcere audīvit 'bonīs __________ [< cōnservāre] cīvitātum certum esse in caelō __________ [dē- < fīnis] locum, ubi beātī __________ [= aetāte] sempiternō fruantur.'
2. Interrogātus 'viveretne ipse et aliī quōs nōs __________ [: mortuōs] arbitrārēmur' respondit 'hōs vīvere quī ē corporum __________ [= vinculīs] tamquam ē carcere ēvolāvissent.'
3. Hīc Paulus pater appāruit et fīlium, quī __________ [= prōmptus] erat ad migrandum in caelum, monuit 'nē iniussū deī ex hominum vītā migrāret, nē mūnus hūmānum assignātum ā deō __________.'

aevum
alacer
animāre
cadūcus
candor
circus
citimus
cōnectere
cōnservātor

dēfīnīre
dēfugere
ēlūcēre
exstīnctus
extimus
fulgor
globōsus
īnfīgere
lacteus
laxāre
lūstrāre
moderātor
nūtus
pietās
pūnctum
quī (+ *coni*)
quoūsque
radius
rutilus
subicere
subter
tellūs
temperātiō
templum
vinclum
volvī

4. "Hominēs enim" inquit "sunt hāc lēge generātī, ________ [: ut] tuērentur illum globum quem in hōc ________ [= spatiō sacrō] vidēs, quae 'terra' dīcitur, iīsque animus datus est ex illīs sempiternīs stēllīs quae ________ [< globus] et rotundae, dīvīnīs ________ [< anima] mentibus, ________ [= orbēs] suōs cōnficiunt celeritāte mīrābilī."
5. Ergō Paulus fīlium suum hortātus est ut iūstitiam et ________ [< pius] coleret, eam enim vītam viam esse in caelum et in coetum eōrum quī corpore ________ [= solūtī] illum incolerent locum quī 'orbis ________ [< lac]' nūncupātur.'
6. Orbis lacteus est circus splendidissimō ________ [= colōre candidō] inter stēllās ________.
7. Ūniversus mundus cōnstat ex novem orbibus vel globīs, quī ________ [= circum aguntur] cursū sempiternō, quōrum ________ [= extrēmus] est 'caelestis', in quō plūrimae stēllae ________ [= fīxae] sunt.
8. Eī ________ sunt [= sub eō positī sunt] septem, ex quibus medium Sōl obtinet, dux et ________ [< moderārī] lūminum reliquōrum, mēns mundī et ________ [= vīs temperāns], quī cūncta ________ suīs ________ [= illūstrat].
9. In īnfimō orbe vertitur lūna, ultima ā caelō, ________ [↔ ultima] ā terrā, quae sōlis ________ [< fulgēre] illūstrātur.
10. Suprā lūnam sunt aeterna omnia, ________ [= īnfrā] nihil est nisi mortāle et ________ [< cadere].
11. ________ [= terra], quae in mediō mundō posita est, nōn movētur et in eam feruntur omnia pondera ________ suō.
12. Ita philosophī affīrmant novem orbibus ________ [= coniūncta] esse omnia.
13. Scīpiō: "________ [= quamdiū] in duās partēs dīvīsus populus Rōmānus erit?"
14. Color sōlis occidentis ________ [= ruber] est.
15. ________ [·] est nota minima.

Exercitium 4

1. Quid Scīpiō Āfricānus māior nārrāvit dē fortūnā mortuōrum? ...
2. Quem tum Scīpiō Aemiliānus vīdit ad sē venientem? ...
3. Num Paulus pater Scīpiōnī permīsit ut ē vītā hominum migrāret?...
4. Quid fīliō colendum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quem locum eōs quī iam vīxissent incolere dīxit? ...
6. Quae stēlla minima est et terrae proxima? ...
7. Ex orbe lacteō quantum vidētur imperium Rōmānum? ...
8. Ex quot orbibus ūniversum mundum cōnstāre dīxit Scīpiō? ...
9. Quī orbis extrēmus esse dīcitur reliquōs omnēs complectēns? ...
10. Quae stēlla omnium māxima esse vidētur? ...
11. Quōmodo lūna et stēllae errantēs illūstrantur? ...
12. Quem globum Scīpiō dīxit medium esse? ...

Lēctiō tertia: versūs 140–231

Exercitium 5

1. Mōtū orbium efficitur ________ [< con- + cantus], cum sonōs acūtōs cum ________ temperantur ________ [< aequē].
2. Orbēs caelī enim coniunguntur intervāllīs imparibus, sed tamen prō ________ parte ratiōne ________ [= dīvīsīs inter sē].
3. Ita summus orbis ________ [= stēllās ferēns], cuius ________ [< convertere] est ________ [= citior], ________ movētur sonō, gravissimō autem orbis ________ [< lūna] atque īnfimus.
4. Terra autem silentiō ________ [= quae nōn movētur] ūnō locō manet in mediō mundō.
5. Illī octō orbēs sīve ________ [= globī] septem sonōs distīnctōs efficiunt, quia eadem vīs est duōrum, primī et octāvī; septem enim quasi ________ est omnium numerōrum.
6. Itaque fidēs quoque septem ________ habent.
7. Sonitū caelestī opplētae aurēs hominum ________ [= surdae factae sunt], sīcut surdī sunt iī quī Catadūpa ________ [= ad C. incolunt] ubi Nīlus māximō sonitū ex altissimīs montibus ________ [= praecipitātur].
8. Nam nōbīs ________ [< sentīre] audiendī ________ [= obtūnsus] est, ut tantum sonitum capere nōn possīmus; sīcut sōlem adversum intuērī nequīmus eiusque radiīs ________ [= vīs videndī] nostra sēnsusque videndī vincitur.
9. Ipsa terra quasi quibusdam ________ sīve zōnīs ________ [= circumdata vinculīs] esse vidētur, ē quibus duae extrēmae caelī verticibus ________ [< sub + nītī] frīgore ________ [= rigidī factae sunt], media autem sōlis ārdōre torrētur.
10. Duae zōnae temperātae ________ [< habitāre] sunt, sed quī zōnam ________ [↔ septentriōnālem] incolunt nōn tantum ________ [trāns + < vertere], sed etiam ________ ________ [= stant] nōbīs.
11. Ita hominēs quī terram incolunt ________ [= inter sē abruptī] sunt, neque cuiusquam nōmen atque glōria in omnibus terrīs ________ [= lātē extendī] potest.
12. Quid autem meā ________ [= rēfert] ā posterīs sermōnem fore dē mē?
13. Necesse est tempore certō ________ et ________ [< exūrere] terrārum accidere.
14. Hominēs ________ [= vulgō] annum ūnō sōlis ānfrāctū ________, sed tum dēmum cum cūncta astra eōdem reversī eandem tōtīus caelī ________ [< discrībere] rettulerint, 'magnus annus' explētus est; cuius adhūc vix ________ pars [1/20] conversa est.
15. Interdum necesse est membrum vulnerātum ā medicō ________ [= secandō removērī].
16. Hieme noctibus frīgidīs terra ________ quasi nive operītur.
17. Horātius Cocles ponte ruptō Tiberim ________ [= trāns Tiberim nāvit].

Exercitium 6

1. Quem sonum Scīpiō in somnīs audiēbat? ...
2. Quōmodo cantus sphaerārum efficitur? ...
3. Omnēsne orbēs eundem sonum ēdunt? ...
4. Cūr aurēs hūmānae hunc sonitum nōn audiunt? ...
5. Quot sunt nervī fidium? ...
6. Cūr sōlem adversum intuērī nequīmus? ...

Lēctiō III

accolere
aciēs
acūtus (sonus)
adversus
aequābilis
amputāre
austrālis
cingulus
concentus
concitātus
conversiō
dīlātāre
discrīptiō
distinguere
ēluviō
exustiō
gravis (sonus)
habitābilis
hebes
immōbilis
īnsistere
interest
interrumpere
lūnāris
mētīrī
nervus
nōdus
obrigēscere
obsurdēscere
populāriter
praecipitāre
pruīna
ratus (prō ratā parte)
redimīre
sēnsus
sphaera
stēllifer
subnīxus
trānatāre
trānsversus
vīcēsima (pars)

7. Cūr hominēs quī terram incolunt interruptī sunt? ...
8. Quibus quasi cingulīs vel zōnīs circumdatur terra? ...
9. Quae zōnae habitābilēs sunt? ...
10. Cūr nec zōna media nec zōnae extrēmae habitārī possunt? ...
11. Quō marī terra habitābilis circumfunditur? ...
12. Ubi situm est flūmen Gangēs et mōns Caucasus? ...
13. Cūr hominēs nōn modo nōn aeternam, sed nē diūturnam quidem glōriam assequī possunt? ...

Lēctiō IV

Lēctiō quārta: versūs 232–325

Exercitium 7

aestīvus
aestuōsus
aliunde
āridus
ciēre
contuērī
exagitāre
fābulōsus
fragilis
illecebra
inanimus
inhospitālis
integer
obruere
ōcius
perennis
pervolāre
pharetra
posteritās
pulsus
quōcircā
renāscī
torridus
volūtāre

1. In somnīs Scīpiō Āfricānus māior nepōtem suum monuit 'ut aeternam domum caelestem ________ [= intuērētur] nēve in glōriā aut praemiīs hūmānīs spem pōneret, sed ipsīus virtūtis ________ [< illicere] ad vērum decus traherētur.'
2. "Neque" inquit "tē sermōnibus vulgī dederis! Sermō omnis ille et angustiīs cingitur nec umquam dē ūllō ________ [= perpetuus] fuit et ________ hominum interitū et oblīviōne ________ [< posterī] exstinguitur."
3. Aeternum est quod ā sē ipsō ________ [= movētur], nec quisquam negābit hanc esse nātūram animī; ________ [= sine animā] est enim omne quod agitātur ________ [= ex aliā rē] vel ________ [< pellere, = impulsū] externō.
4. Ut mundum mortālem ipse deus aeternus, sīc ________ [< frangere] corpus animus sempiternus movet.
5. Animus ________ [= innocēns] quī, dum inclūsus est in corpore, optimīs in rēbus sē exercuit, ________ [= celerius] in domum suam caelestem ________ [= perveniet volandō].
6. "Namque" inquit Āfricānus "eōrum animī quī sē voluptātibus dēdidērunt, corporibus ēlāpsī circum terram ipsam ________ [= volvuntur] nec hunc in locum, nisi multīs ________ [= vexātī] saeculīs, revertuntur."
7. Corpus mortuum ________ [= rūrsus nāscī] nōn potest.
8. Perīculōsum est iter facere per Syrtēs ________ [= turbidās] aut per ________ [↔ hospitālem] Caucasum aut per ea loca quae Hydaspēs, flūmen ________ [< fābula], lambit.
9. In zōnā frīgidā nūlla arbor aurā ________ [< aestās] recreātur.
10. In zōnā ________ [< torrēre] terra est ________ [= sicca] et nūda; ________ [= itaque] ea terra ab Horātiō dīcitur 'domibus negāta.'
11. Ut gladius vāgīnā, ita sagittae ________ continentur.

Exercitium 8

1. Cūr Āfricānus nepōtem suāsit nē hominum glōriam quaereret? ...
2. Quid Scīpiō avō suō prōmīsit? ...
3. Quid Āfricānus eī dīxit dē nātūrā animī? ...
4. In quibus rēbus animum exercendum esse dīxit? ...
5. Quem dīcit Horātius armīs nōn egēre in locīs perīculōsīs? ...
6. Quōmodo poēta id ita esse probat? ...
7. Ubi Horātius lupō occurrit et quid ibi faciēbat? ...
8. Quae est Lalagē? ...
9. Quae terra ab Horātiō 'Iubae tellūs' dīcitur? ...
10. Quae est regiō ubi 'nūlla arbor aestīvā recreātur aurā'? ...
11. Quae est 'terra domibus negāta' sub sōle nimium propinquō? ...
12. Quid poēta pollicētur sē factūrum ubicumque positum erit? ...

Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 326–359

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 9

Ex hīs verbīs incohātīva facienda sunt additō suffīxō -(ē)scere *ad thema praesentis:*

1. ārdēre > ex________, ex______isse
2. fervēre > dē________, dē______isse
3. gemere > in________, in______isse
4. horrēre > co________, co______isse
5. latēre > dē________, dē______isse
6. lūcēre > il________, il______isse
7. pallēre > ________, ______isse
8. pavēre > ex________, ex______isse
9. rigēre > ob________, ob______isse
10. rubēre > ē________, ē______isse
11. stupēre > ob________, ob______isse
12. tacēre > con________, con______isse
13. timēre > per________, per______isse
14. tremere > con________, con______isse
15. valēre > con________, con______isse

Exercitium 10

Ecce strophē Sapphica cuius singulī versūs notīs in pedēs (trochaeōs, spondēōs, dactylōs) dīvīsī sunt:

Pōne | mē pig|rīs ubi | nūlla | campīs
arbo|r⁀aestī|vā recre|ātu|r⁀aurā,
quod la|tus mun|dī nebu|lae ma|lusque
Iuppite|r⁀urget;

Eōdem modō notandī sunt hī versūs:

1. pōne sub currū nimium propinquī
2. sōlis⁀in terrā domibus negātā:
3. dulce rīdentem Lalagēn⁀amābō,
4. dulce loquentem!

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