

CAPVT V

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Grammatica

1. -re, second 2. -bi-, -bā-

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

4. present stem, tense sign, personal endings

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

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

7. d 8. b

9.	līberī	līberae	līberī	nostrī	nostrae	nostrī
	līberō	līberae	līberō	nostrō	nostrae	nostrō
	līberum	līberam	līberum	nostrum	nostram	nostrum
	līberō	līberā	līberō	nostrō	nostrā	nostrō
	līberī	līberae	lībera	nostrī	nostrae	nostra
	līberōrum	līberārum	līberōrum	nostrōrum	nostrārum	nostrōrum
	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs
	līberōs	līberās	lībera	nostrōs	nostrās	nostra
	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs	nostrīs	nostrīs	nostrīs

10. cael- pulchr-

caelī	pulchrī	of the beautiful sky
caelō	pulchrō	for the beautiful sky
caelum	pulchrum	the beautiful sky
caelō	pulchrō	from the beautiful sky
caelum	pulchrum	the beautiful sky
caela	pulchra	the beautiful skies
caelōrum	pulchrōrum	of the beautiful skies
caelīs	pulchrīs	for the beautiful skies
caela	pulchra	the beautiful skies
caelīs	pulchrīs	from the beautiful skies
caela	pulchra	the beautiful skies

11. a. sānam a healthy youth b. līberum a free spirit c. nostrārum of our faults

Exercitātiōnēs

A. 1. we shall blame 2. she was remaining 3. they will see 4. we shall overcome 5. I was dining 6. iuvābō 7. Habēbitis
8. errābat 9. dabimus 10. satiābant

B. 1. Superābāmus We always used to overcome the risks.

2. valēbit Wisdom will be strong enough.

3. dabātis You were often giving the glory to (your) friend.

4. remanēbit Then our blame will not remain.

5. errābunt The girl and the boy will make a mistake tomorrow.

6. Vidēbam I kept seeing the teachers yesterday.

7. cōgitābis When will you think about philosophy?

8. superābam Therefore, on account of the war I kept defeating you.

C. 1. amīcus noster our friend

2. agrum pulchrum the beautiful field

3. agricolās monent they warn the farmers

4. mē laudābat he was praising me

5. verbīs malīs with bad words

D. 1. fut. she will preserve 2. impf. you were frightening 3. pres. they owe

4. impf. you were calling 5. pres. we are

E. 1. Populus Rōmānus, igitur, cōnsilia bona nostra laudābat. 2. Paucōs virōs liberōs in patriā nostrā tum servābunt. 3. Rosae agricolae saepe sunt parvae sed semper pulchrae. 4. Nauta fēminae multa dōna et bāsia dabat.

Vīs Verbōrum

A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. d

B. 1. spirit 2. blame 3. cannot be overcome 4. tomorrow

Lēctiōnēs

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

B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b

CAPVT V

INTELLEGENDA

Upon completion of this CAPVT, students should be able to:

1. Identify the future and imperfect tense signs for first and second conjugation verbs.
2. Recognize, form, and translate the future and imperfect active indicative of a first or second conjugation verb.
3. Recognize and form first/second declension adjectives with masculine nominatives ending in **-er**.

N.B.: macrons are used below only in the English-to-Latin EXERCITATIONES Sentences; macrons for all other Latin sentences and passages appear in the textbook itself. Parentheses () are used within the English translations for words that are supplied (other than articles and possessives) as well as for alternate, usually more idiomatic renderings; square brackets [] indicate words that can be omitted for more natural English idiom. Parentheses in the Latin translations from English indicate some alternate options.

EXERCITATIONES

1. Officium liberos viros semper vocabat.

Duty was always calling (always used to call) free men. (The impf. here is appropriately used for an action that was customary or habitual.)

2. Habebimusne multos viros et feminas magnorum animorum?

Will we have many men and (many) women of great courage? (The adj. modifies both nouns but agrees with the m. and the nearer of the two; remember the special meanings of **animus** in the pl.)

3. Pericula belli non sunt parva, sed patria tua te vocabit et agricolae adiuwabunt.

The dangers of war are not small, but your nation will call you and the farmers will assist (give aid).

4. **Propter culpas malorum patria nostra non valebit.**

Because of the crimes of the wicked (men), our nation will not thrive.

5. **Mora animos nostros superabat et remedium non habebamus.**

Delay kept overcoming our courage and we did not have a solution. (The simple past tense should be used in translating the second vb., since the continuing nature of the action is implied by the Eng. in the first cl. and because *we were not having a solution* is not idiomatic.)

6. **Multi in agris heri manebant et Romanos iuvabant.**

Many (men) were remaining (stayed) in the fields yesterday and were helping the Romans. (Again, the impf. can sometimes be translated as a simple past tense, like **manebant** here, when continuous action is clearly implied by the context.)

7. **Pauci viri de cura animi cogitabant.**

Few men were thinking about the care (about taking care/the well-being) of the soul (spirit).

8. **Propter iram in culpa estis et cras poenas dabit.**

You are at fault because of your anger and tomorrow you will pay the penalty. (For an idiomatic translation, use “at fault” for **in culpa**.)

9. **Verum otium non habes, vir stulte!**

You do not have true leisure, foolish man! (The adj. **verum** is positioned before its noun for emphasis.)

10. **Nihil est sine culpa; sumus boni, si paucas habemus.**

Nothing is without fault; we are good men if we have few (faults). (Lat. idiom, like Eng., is often elliptical; **culpas/faults** is easily understood here from the context.)

11. **Poeta amicae multas rosas, dona pulchra, et basia dabat.**

The poet was giving (used to give) many roses, beautiful gifts, and kisses to his girlfriend.

12. Will war and destruction always remain in our land?

Semperne (re)manēbunt bellum et exitium in patriā nostrā? (The enclitic **-ne** could be attached to the vb., but is here suffixed to **semper**, for emphasis—*will war ALWAYS remain . . .*? In any case, it must be attached to the sent.’s first word.)

13. Does money satisfy the greedy man?

Satiatne pecūnia (virum) avārum? (**Virum** may be omitted and **avarum** used as a substantive.)

14. Therefore, you (sg.) will save the reputation of our foolish boys.

Fāmam, igitur, puerōrum stultōrum nostrōrum servābis.

15. Money and glory were conquering the soul of a good man.

Pecūnia et glōria animum (virī) bonī superābant.

SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

1. **Invidiam populi Romani cras non sustinebis.**

You will not endure the hatred of the Roman people tomorrow.

2. **Periculumne igitur heri remanebat?**

Was the danger, therefore, continuing yesterday?

3. **Angustus animus pecuniam amat.**

The shallow mind loves money.

4. **Supera animos et iram tuam.**

Conquer (your) pride and your anger. (The context here defines **animōs** as a negative trait, vs. *high spirits* or *courage*; the adj. clearly governs both nouns but agrees in gender and number with the nearer of the two.)

5. **Culpa est mea, O amici.**

(O my) friends, the fault is mine (it is my fault).

6. **Da veniam filio et filiabus nostris.**

Give pardon to our son (pardon our son) and our daughters.

7. **Propter adulescentiam, filii mei, mala vitae non videbatis.**

On account of (your) youth (inexperience), my sons, you were not seeing (were not aware of) the (evil things) evils of life.

8. **Amabo te, cura filiam meam.**

Take care of my daughter, please.

9. **Vita humana est supplicium.**

Human life (the life of man) is punishment.

10. **Satisne sanus es?**

Are you well enough? (Again, **-ne** should be suffixed to the sent.'s key word, i.e., the word on which the question hinges.)

11. **Si quando satis pecuniae habebo, tum me consilio et philosophiae dabo.**

If I ever have enough (of) money, then I will give (dedicate/devote) myself to wisdom and philosophy. (Eng. idiom ordinarily employs a pres. tense form in the protasis of this sort of conditional sent., even though the fut. is implied. Students should have no trouble translating **pecuniae** here, even though the partitive gen. has not yet been formally introduced; just let your students go with the flow, and resist the temptation to give them the terminology and definition here, simply pointing out that it sometimes makes for better idiom to omit the word *of* in translating the gen.)

12. **Semper gloria et fama tua manebunt.**

Your glory and reputation will always endure. (An adv. usually immediately precedes the word it modifies—here the vb. **manebunt**—but in this sent. **semper** is placed at the beginning for emphasis; in a sense, of course, it modifies the entire subj.-vb. unit.)

13. **Vir bonus et peritus aspera verba poetarum culpabit.**

A good and skillful man will condemn the poets' harsh words.

HIS ONLY GUEST WAS A REAL BOAR!

Non cenat sine apro noster, Tite, Caecilianus:

bellum convivam Caecilianus habet!

Titus, our Caecilianus does not dine without a boar:

Caecilianus has a handsome guest!

(The humorous implication is that the boar is Caecilianus' only dinner-guest and that the host will eat the entire roast pig himself; gluttony, one of the "seven deadly sins," was a common target of the epigrammatist Martial and other Roman satirists.)

THERMOPYLAE: A SOLDIER'S HUMOR

"Exercitus noster est magnus," Persicus inquit, "et propter numerum sagittarum nostrarum caelum non videbitis!" Tum Lacedaemonius respondet: "In umbra, igitur, pugnabimus!" Et Leonidas, rex Lacedaemoniorum, exclamat: "Pugnate cum animis, Lacedaemonii; hodie apud inferos fortasse cenabimus!"

A Persian says, "Our army is great (powerful) and because of the number of our arrows, you will not see the sky!" Then a Spartan says in reply: "Therefore we will fight in the shade!" And Leonidas, king of the Spartans, calls out: "Fight with courage, Spartans; today we will dine, perhaps, among the dead)!"

(The notes on this passage provide a bit of context; instructors should take the opportunity to say something more about the battle of Thermopylae, Leonidas, and the Persian wars in general—an excellent single-volume sourcebook, for all matters Greek and Roman, is *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, third edition. Ask students to answer the comprehension questions on these passage in the **Lectiōnēs** B section of the *Workbook*; remember that an answer key to the *Workbook* is available to instructors online at www.harperacademic.com. Remind your students to listen to Mark Miner's readings of the passages on the CD's in the set *Readings from Wheelock's Latin*, available for purchase at www.bolchazy.com.)

SCRIPTA IN PARIETIBVS

Aureus est, Danae.

He (Jupiter?) is golden, Danaë.

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