

CAPVT VI

INTELLEGENDA

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

1. Recognize and translate **sum, esse**, in the future and imperfect indicative.
2. Recognize and translate **possum, posse**, in the present, future, and imperfect indicative.
3. Define, recognize, and translate a complementary infinitive.

(N.B.: macrons are used below only in the English-to-Latin Practice and Review Sentences; macrons for all other Latin sentences and passages appear in the textbook itself.)

EXERCITATIONES

1. **Oculi nostri non valebant; quare agros bellos videre non poteramus.**

Our eyes were not strong (healthy); therefore we were not able to (could not) see the beautiful fields (farmland). (Typical use of the complementary infinitive.)

2. **Sine multa pecunia et multis donis tyrannus stultus satiare populum Romanum non poterit.**

Without much (a lot of) money and many gifts, the foolish tyrant will not be able to satisfy the Roman populace.

3. **Non poterant, igitur, te de poena amicorum tuorum heri monere.**

Therefore, they were not able to (could not) warn you yesterday about the punishment of your friends.

4. **Parvus numerus Graecorum cras ibi remanere et amicos adiuvare poterit.**
A small number of Greeks will be able to remain there tomorrow and (to) help (their) friends.

5. **Magister discipulos malos sine mora vocabit.**
The teacher will summon the bad students without delay.

6. **Discipulae vestrae de libris magni poetae saepe cogitabant.**
Your students were often thinking (often used to think) about the great poet's books.

7. **Quando satis sapientiae habebimus?**
*When will we have enough (of) wisdom (understanding)? (In translating a gen. noun with **satis**, “of” may be omitted for better Eng. idiom. This so-called “partitive gen.” or “gen. of the whole” usage is formally introduced in Ch. 15; the construction is easily understood in context and need not be discussed with students at this point: resist the temptation to overload students by introducing too many new grammatical explanations and definitions too quickly.)*

8. **Multi libri antiqui propter sapientiam consiliumque erant magni.**
*Many ancient books were important because of their wisdom and counsel. (Remember that **-que** at the end of a word is equivalent to **et** preceding that word.)*

9. **Gloria bonorum librorum semper manebit.**
The glory of good books will always endure.

10. **Possuntne pecunia otiumque curas vitae humanae superare?**
Are money and leisure able to overcome (resolve) the concerns (worries) of human life?

11. Therefore, we cannot always see the real vices of a tyrant.
Vitia vēra tyrannī, igitur, nōn semper vidēre possumus. (Recall that **igitur** is “postpositive” and must be positioned after the first word or phrase of the cl.)

12. Few free men will be able to tolerate an absolute ruler.
Pauci (virī) liberī tyrannum tolerāre poterunt. (**Viri** can of course be omitted, with either **pauci** or **liberi** viewed as a substantive.)

13. Many Romans used to praise the words of the ancient Greeks.
Multī Rōmānī verba Graecōrum antīquōrum laudābant.

14. Where can glory and (use **-que**) fame be perpetual?
Ubi glōria fāmaque possunt esse perpetuae?

SENTENTIAE ANTIQUAE

1. Dionysius tum erat tyrannus Syracusanorum.

Dionysius was then the tyrant of the Syracusans. (“Tyrant” was the title of a political office in early Greece.)

2. Optasne meam vitam fortunamque gustare?

Do you wish to taste (experience) my (way of) life and fortune?

3. Possumusne, O di, in malis insidiis et magno exitio esse salvi?

Are we able, O gods, to be (can we be) safe in (the midst of) terrible treachery and vast destruction? (As often, the adjs. here precede the nouns for emphasis.)

4. Propter curam meam in perpetuo periculo non eritis.

Because of my care (concern), you will not be in perpetual danger.

5. Propter vitia tua multi te culpant et nihil te in patria tua delectare nunc potest.

Many (men) blame you on account of your faults, and nothing in your country can delight you (give you pleasure) now.

6. Fortuna Punici belli secundi varia erat.

The fortune (progress) of the Second Punic war was varied.

7. Patria Romanorum erat plena Graecorum librorum statuarumque pulchrarum.

The Romans' fatherland was full of Greek books and beautiful statues.

8. Sine dis et deabus in caelo animus non potest sanus esse.

*Without the gods and goddesses in the sky (in heaven), the soul cannot be healthy. (As noted in the CAPVT Vocab., **dis** was a common alternate form for **deis**, and **deabus** was employed for the otherwise gender-ambiguous forms **dis/deis** to distinguish goddesses from gods.)*

9. Si animus infirmus est, non poterit bonam fortunam tolerare.

If the spirit is weak, it will not be able to tolerate good fortune. (The point is that too much good fortune can spoil a person who lacks a strong character.)

10. Ubi leges valent, ibi populus liber potest valere.

*Where the laws are strong (Where the rule of law prevails), there (in that place) a free people (citizenry) can flourish. (In Eng. “people,” as a so-called “collective sg.” ordinarily takes a pl. vb., but in Lat. the sg. noun requires a sg. vb.; for good Eng. idiom, however, one could translate **populus potest**, *the people are able.*)*

I DO NOT LOVE THEE, DOCTOR FELL

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare.

Hoc tantum possum dicere: non amo te.

I do not love you, Sabidius, and I cannot (nor can I) say why.

I can say only this: I do not love you.

THE HISTORIAN LIVY LAMENTS THE DECLINE OF ROMAN MORALS

Populus Romanus magnos animos et paucas culpas habebat. De officis nostris cogitabamus et gloriam belli semper laudabamus. Sed nunc multum otium habemus, et multi sunt avari. Nec vitia nostra nec remedia tolerare possumus.

The Roman people used to have great courage and few faults. We used to think about our duties (responsibilities) and were always praising the glory of war. But now we have much (a great deal of) leisure, and many men are greedy. We can tolerate neither our faults nor their remedies.

(“Used to” is a good choice of auxiliary for the *im pf.* here, because Livy is describing in the preface to his history of Rome qualities that were customary or typical of Romans in what he construes as “the good old days” of the early Republic; the passage here, as adapted, contains several examples of contrast, including **magnos animos/paucas culpas**, **vitia/remedia**, and the overall then/now contrast emphasized in **sed nunc**.)

SCRIPTA IN PARIETIBVS

Amiculus

Little (dear) friend

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Grammatica

1. T 2. er- 3. pot-, sum (esse) 4. s- 5. completes 6. a 7. F 8. 1) vidēre, 2) satiāre, 3) monēre, 4) remanēre, adiuvāre, 10) superāre (any 5 of these)

9. sum	I am	erō	I shall be	eram	I was
es	you are	eris	you will be	erās	you were
est	he/she/there is	erit	he/she/there will be	erat	he/she/it was
sumus	we are	erimus	we shall be	erāmus	we were
estis	you are	eritis	you will be	erātis	you were
sunt	they/there are	erunt	they/there will be	erant	they/there were
10. possum	I can/am able	poterō	I shall be able		
potes	you can/are able	poteris	you will be able		
potest	he/she/it can/is able	poterit	he/she/it will be able		
possumus	we can/are able	poterimus	we shall be able		
potestis	you can/are able	poteritis	you will be able		
possunt	they can/are able	poterunt	they will be able		
poteram	I could/was able	poterāmus	we could/were able		
poterās	you could/were able	poterātis	you could/were able		
poterat	he/she/it was able	poterant	they could/were able		

Exercitatiōnēs

A. 1. she was 2. poterimus 3. he will be able 4. possum 5. we could/were able 6. poterās/poterātis 7. I shall be 8. Erit

9. they will be able 10. erāmus

B. 1. erant Many books of the Greeks were enduring.

2. erit Your book will be great.

3. sunt Our books are true.

4. possumus We cannot endure the vices of tyrants.

5. poterimus We shall not be able to tolerate bad books.

6. dēbēmus We should not tolerate your faults.

7. poterās Where were you able to overcome the tyrants? There.

C. 1. poterant they were able/could 2. erō I shall be

3. possum I am able/can 4. eritis you will be

D. 1. Tyrannum avārum nunc tolerāre nōn potest. Now he cannot tolerate the greedy tyrant.

2. Discipulae vestrae, igitur, crās ibi remanēre poterunt. Therefore, your students will be able to stay there tomorrow.

3. Potesne vidēre librōs discipulōrum bonōrum. Can you see the good students' books?
4. Īnsidiās vitiaque tyrannī tum superāre poterāmus. Then we were able to overcome the tyrant's treachery and vices.
E. 1. Glōria deōrum Graecōrum Rōmānōrumque erat perpetua.
2. Possuntne, magistrae, discipulī vestrī nunc esse salvī (nunc salvēre)?

Vis Verbōrum

A. 1. vitiōsus, vice, vicious, īnsidiōsus, treachery, insidious 2. b 3. b 4. d 5. c 6. b
B. 1. perpetual 2. full, power

Lēctionēs

A. 1. Your country will forever be free; therefore, my students, remain there! 2. If you (will) dine now, you will be able to have enough. 3. We must not censure our teacher's sane words, my friend. 4. Were you able, therefore, to stay in your beautiful country? 5. Where there is a despot, men cannot be free. 6. Tyrants will always have many vices. 7. You were able to see the risks of war. 8. You were not tolerating the sailor's treachery yesterday. 9. You must warn the foolish men about the plot.

10. Good and honest books were able to preserve the Greeks' country.

B. 1. Poēta Sabidium nōn amat. 2. Poēta nōn potest dīcere quārē. 3. Nōn amō tē. 4. The ideas in the first two clauses are essentially repeated in the second two, but in reverse order. 5. It emphasizes the speaker's dislike of Sabidius and his inability to articulate the reasons for his feelings. 6. magnōs animōs, paucās culpās; vitia, remedia 7. d