

To avoid the cacophony caused by the “time delay” in Zoom would all students PLEASE mute their microphones before the prayer.

In nōmine Patris et Fīlii et Spīritūs Sānctī. Āmēn.

V. Venī, Sāncte Spīritus, replē tuōrum corda fidēlium;

R. Et tuī amōris in eīs īgnem accende.

V. Ēmitte Spīritum tuum et creābuntur;

R. Et renovābis faciem terræ.

Ōrēmus:

DEUS, qui corda fidēlium Sānctī Spīritūs illūstrātiōne docuistī:
dā nōbīs in eōdem Spīritū rēcta sapere, et dē ējus semper
cōsōlātiōne gaudēre. Per Chrīstum Dominum nostrum. Āmēn.

Lesson 8: Adjectives of the 3rd Declension

The second group of adjectives contains all those that use endings of the 3rd declension.

		Adjectives of the 3 rd Declension		
		Adjectives in <i>-is, -is, -e</i> and in <i>-er, -is, -e</i>		
		<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>grav-is</i>	<i>grav-is</i>	<i>grav-e</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>grav-is</i>	<i>grav-is</i>	<i>grav-is</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>grav-em</i>	<i>grav-em</i>	<i>grav-e</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>	<i>grav-ī</i>
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>grav-ēs</i>	<i>grav-ēs</i>	<i>grav-ia</i>
	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>grav-ium</i>	<i>grav-ium</i>	<i>grav-ium</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>
	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>grav-ēs</i>	<i>grav-ēs</i>	<i>grav-ia</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>	<i>grav-ibus</i>

Note that:

1. The ablative singular ends in *-ī*
2. The neuter plural nominative and accusative end in *-ia*
3. The genitive plural ends in *-ium*

RULE: All adjectives with *-is, -e* in the nominative singular are declined like *gravis, e*.



VOCABULARY

gravis, e	<i>{ heavy severe serious</i>
brevis, e	<i>short</i>
commūnis, e	<i>common</i>
difficilis, e	<i>difficult</i>
facilis, e	<i>easy</i>
fortis, e	<i>{ brave strong</i>
nōbilis, e	<i>{ noble renowned</i>
omnis, e	<i>{ all every</i>



Exercise #95 – Page 83

1. Add the correct ending to the adjectives;
2. Translate:



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
1. in viā difficil_____	<i>difficilī</i>	<i>on a difficult route</i>
2. cum omn_____ cōpiīs	<i>omnibus</i>	<i>with all the troops</i>
3. prō rēge nōbil_____	<i>nōbilī</i>	<i>for a noble king</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
4. prō amīcō fort_____	<i>fortī</i>	<i>for a brave friend</i>
5. prō duce nōbil_____	<i>nōbilī</i>	<i>for a noble (renowned) leader</i>
6. post bellum grav_____	<i>grave</i>	<i>after a severe war</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
7. propter metum grav_____	<i>gravem</i>	<i>of account of severe fear</i>
8. cum omn_____ equitātū	<i>omnī</i>	<i>with all the cavalry</i>
9. cum mīlitibus fort_____	<i>fortibus</i>	<i>with the brave soldiers</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
10. propter vulnera grav_____	<i>gravia</i>	<i>on account of serious wounds</i>
11. propter salūtem commūn_____	<i>commūnem</i>	<i>on account of the common welfare</i>
12. post oppidum nōbil_____	<i>nōbile</i>	<i>behind the renowned town</i>



Exercise #96 – Page 84

1. Add the appropriate ending to the adjectives;
2. Translate:



1

Dominus Chrīstus, Rēx hominum, erat fort__ et nōbil__.

fortis

nōbilis

Dominus Chrīstus = *Christ the Lord*

Rēx hominum = *King of men*

erat = *was*

fortis et nōbilis = *strong and noble*

Complete Translation:

Christ the Lord, King of men, was strong and noble.



2

Spēs Gallōrum erat brev__.

*brevis*Spēs Gallōrum = *The hope of the Gauls*erat = *was*brevis = *short*

Complete Translation:

The hope of the Gauls was short.

3 Dux nōbil__ in prīmā aciē erat.

nōbilis

Dux nōbilis = *The renowned leader*

erat = *was*

in prīmā aciē = *in the first battle line*

Complete Translation:

The renowned leader was in the first battle line.



4 Prō castrīs mīlitēs fort__erant.

fortēs

Prō castrīs = *Before the camp*

erant = *there were*

mīlitēs fortēs = *brave soldiers*

Complete Translation:

Before the camp there were brave soldiers.



5 Omn__spem salūtis in virtūte posuērunt.

Omnem

posuērunt = *They placed*

Omnem spem salūtis = *all hope of safety*

in virtūte = *in courage*

Complete Translation:

They placed all hope of safety in courage.



6

Chrīstiānī in nōmine Chrīstī omn___ spem salūtis posuērunt.

omnem

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

posuērunt = *placed*

omnem spem salūtis = *all hope of salvation*

in nōmine Chrīstī = *in the name of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christians placed all hope of salvation in the name of Christ.



7 Propter rem grav__ Cæsar in Galliam v̄nit.

gravem

Propter rem gravem = *On account of a serious affair*

Cæsar = *Caesar*

v̄nit = *came*

in Galliam = *into Gaul*

Complete Translation:

On account of a serious affair Caesar came into Gaul.



8

Propter salūtem commūn__ omnēs Gallī in prōvinciam impetum fēcērunt.

commūnem

Propter salūtem commūnem = *On account of the common welfare*

omnēs Gallī = *all the Gauls*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in prōvinciam = *against the province*

Complete Translation:

On account of the common welfare all the Gauls made an attack against the province.



9 Propter montēs et silvās via erat difficil__.

difficilis

Propter montēs et silvās = *On account of the mountains and forests* via = *the route*

erat = *was*

difficilis = *difficult*

Complete Translation:

On account of the mountains and forests the route was difficult.



10 Propter virtūtem Gallōrum rēs nōn erat facil__.

facilis

Propter virtūtem Gallōrum = *On account of the courage of the Gauls*

rēs = *the thing*

nōn erat = *was not*

facilis = *easy*

Complete Translation:

On account of the courage of the Gauls the thing was not easy.



Exercise #97 – Page 84

Translate:



1 The danger was serious.

The danger = *Perīculum*

was = *erat*

serious = *grave*

Complete Translation:

Perīculum erat grave.



2

You (ye) are brave.

You (ye) are = *Estis*brave = *fortēs*

Complete Translation:

Estis fortēs.

3

On account of the common salvation of men, Christ came into the world.

On account of the common salvation of men = *Propter salūtem commūnem hominum*

Christ = *Chrīstus*

came = *vēnit*

into the world = *in mundum*

Complete Translation:

Propter salūtem commūnem hominum Chrīstus in mundum vēnit.



4

The way was difficult.

The way = *Via*was = *erat*difficult = *difficilis*

Complete Translation:

Via erat difficilis.

5

All men praise great courage.

All men = *Omnēs hominēs*praise = *laudant*great courage = *magnam virtūtem*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs hominēs magnam virtūtem laudant.

6

There were strong soldiers and renowned leaders in the Roman army.

There were = *Erant*

strong soldiers = *mīlitēs fortēs*

and renowned leaders = *et ducēs nōbilēs*

in the Roman army = *in exercitū Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Erant mīlitēs fortēs et ducēs nōbilēs in exercitū Rōmānō.



7

The journey was not easy.

The journey = *Iter*was not = *nōn erat*easy = *facile*

Complete Translation:

Iter nōn erat facile.

8 The mountains are large and high.

The mountains = *Montēs*

are = *sunt*

large and high = *magnī et altī*

Complete Translation:

Montēs magnī et altī sunt.



9

Every general praises courage and faithfulness.

Every general = *Omnis imperātor*praises = *laudat*courage and faithfulness = *virtūtem et fidem*

Complete Translation:

Omnis imperātor virtūtem et fidem laudat.

10 Caesar was a great and renowned general.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was = *erat*

a great and renowned general = *imperātor magnus et nōbilis*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar imperātor magnus et nōbilis erat.



11 The victory was not easy.

The victory = *Victōria*

was not = *nōn erat*

easy = *facilis*

Complete Translation:

Victōria nōn erat facilis.



12 The route was short.

The route = *Iter*

was = *erat*

short = *breve*

Complete Translation:

Iter erat breve.



13 Roman swords were heavy.

Roman swords = *Gladī Rōmānī*

were = *erant*

heavy = *gravēs*

Complete Translation:

Gladī Rōmānī erant gravēs.



14 The affair was serious.

The affair = *Rēs*

was = *erat*

serious = *gravis*

Complete Translation:

Rēs erat gravis.



- 15 Christ is a noble lord and a brave leader; therefore all good and holy men praise Christ the Lord.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

is = *est*

a noble lord = *dominus nōbilis*

and a brave leader = *et dux fortis*

therefore all good and holy men = *Itaque omnēs hominēs bonī et sānctī*

praise = *laudant*

Christ the Lord = *Chrīstum Dominum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus dominus nōbilis et dux fortis est. Itaque omnēs hominēs bonī et sānctī Chrīstum Dominum laudant.



16 The Roman laws were severe.

The Roman laws = *Lēgēs Rōmānæ*

were = *erant*

severe = *gravēs*

Complete Translation:

Lēgēs Rōmānæ erant gravēs.



17 The long and deep rivers of America are renowned.

The long and deep rivers of America = *Flūmina longa et alta Americæ*

are = *sunt*

renowned = *nōbilia*

Complete Translation:

Flūmina longa et alta Americæ sunt nōbilia.



2. Adjectives Governing Cases

In the following sentences the prepositional phrases *for power, of grace, to the Gauls*, modify the adjectives *eager, full, next*. Such prepositional phrases which modify adjectives are often translated into Latin without a preposition by using the *genitive, dative or ablative case*.

He is eager for power.

Mary is full of grace.

The province is next to the Gauls.

These sentences are translated as:

Imperīi cupidus est.

Marīa est grātiā (grātiæ) plena.

Prōvincia Gallīs finitima est.

Thus cupidus (*eager for, desirous of*) always uses the genitive case; finitimus (*next to, neighboring*) always uses the dative case; plēnus (*full of*) uses either the genitive or ablative case.

Adjectives like these will be shown in the vocabularies along with the case to be used.



VOCABULARY

cupidus, a, um; <i>w. gen.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{eager} \\ \text{desirous} \end{array} \right.$
plēnus, a, um; <i>w. gen. or abl.</i>	<i>full</i>
fīnitimus, a, um; <i>w. dat.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{neighboring} \\ \text{next} \end{array} \right.$
similis, e; <i>w. gen. or dat.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{like} \\ \text{similar} \end{array} \right.$

NOTE

These adjectives are sometimes used **WITHOUT** a modifying phrase as: *gentēs fīnitimae*, *neighboring tribes*.



Exercise #98 – Page 86

Translate:



1 Gallī glōriæ cupidī erant.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

erant = *were*

glōriæ cupidī = *eager for fame*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were eager for fame.

2 Fīlius similis patris est.

Fīlius = *The son*

est = *is*

similis patris = *like the father*

Complete Translation:

The son is like the father.



3 Gallī fīnitimī prōvinciāe erant.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

erant = *were*

fīnitimī prōvinciāe = *next to the province*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were next to the province.

4 Marīa est grātiā plēna.

Marīa = *Mary*

est = *is*

grātiā plēna = *full of grace*

Complete Translation:

Mary is full of grace.



5 Gallia plēna Rōmānōrum erat.

Gallia = *Gaul*

erat = *was*

plēna Rōmānōrum = *full of Romans*

Complete Translation:

Gaul was full of Romans.

6 Oppidum plēnum mīlitum et gladiōrum erat.

Oppidum = *The town*

erat = *was*

plēnum mīlitum et gladiōrum = *full of soldiers and of swords*

Complete Translation:

The town was full of soldiers and of swords.



7 Prōvincia plēna est omnium rērum bonārum.

Prōvincia = *The province* est = *is*

plēna omnium rērum bonārum = *full of all good things*

Complete Translation:

The province is full of all good things.

8 Cælum est plēnum glōriæ Deī.

Cælum = *Heaven* est = *is* plēnum glōriæ Deī = *full of the glory of God*

Complete Translation:

Heaven is full of the glory of God.



9 Cupidī omnium rērum bonārum sumus.

sumus = *We are*

Cupidī omnium rērum bonārum = *eager for all good things*

Complete Translation:

We are eager for all good things.

10 Fīnitimī Galliæ erant.

erant = *They were*

Fīnitimī Galliæ = *next to Gaul*

Complete Translation:

They were next to Gaul.



11 Sānctī hominēs Chrīstō similēs sunt.

Sānctī hominēs = *Holy men*

sunt = *are*

Chrīstō similēs = *like Christ*

Complete Translation:

Holy men are like Christ.



Exercise #99 – Page 87

Complete these sentences:



Phrase

1. The camp is full of swords. *Castra plēna sunt gladiōrum (or gladiīs)*

2. The enemy were eager for victory. *Hostēs cupidī erant victōriæ*

3. The tribes were next to Gaul. *Gentēs erant fīnitimæ Galliæ.*

4. The Gauls were not like the Romans. *Gallī nōn erant similēs Rōmānōrum
(or Rōmāniīs).*



Phrase

5. They killed the leaders of the neighboring tribes.

*Ducēs gentium fīnitimārum
occīdērunt.*

6. A sailor is not like a soldier.

Nauta nōn est similis mīlitis (or mīlitī)

7. The Gauls are desirous of war.

Gallī cupidī sunt bellī



VOCABULARY

Jēsūs, ū	<i>Jesus</i>
et . . . et	<i>both . . . and</i>
quid	<i>what?</i>
prīmā lūce	<i>at dawn</i>
urbs, urbis	<i>city</i>
pōns, pontis, <i>m.</i>	<i>bridge</i>
signum, ī	{ <i>standard</i> <i>signal</i> <i>sign</i>
eques, equitis	<i>horseman (pl., cavalry)</i>

NOTE

1. Quid is used in asking questions:

Quid est in urbe? *What is in the city?*

Quid vidētis? *What do you see?*

2. Lūce is the ablative of lūx; prīmā (from prīmus, a, um) agrees with it. Prīmā lūce literally means *with* or *at the first light*; hence, *at dawn*.

3. The plural of *horseman* is *horsemen*, which is the same as *cavalry*; hence the meaning for *equitēs* given in the vocabulary.



		Declension of Jēsūs
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Jēsūs
	<i>Gen.</i>	Jēsū
	<i>Dat.</i>	Jēsū
	<i>Acc.</i>	Jēsūm
	<i>Abl.</i>	Jēsū



Exercise #100 – Page 88

Translate:



1 Nōmen Jēsū est Sānctum Nōmen.

Nōmen Jēsū = *The name of Jesus*

est = *is*

Sānctum Nōmen = *a holy name*

Complete Translation:

The name of Jesus is a holy name.

2 Est nōmen nōbile et speī plēnum.

Est = *It is*

nōmen nōbile = *a name noble*

et speī plēnum = *and full of hope*

Complete Translation:

It is a name noble and full of hope.



3

In nōmine Jēsū omnēs Chrīstiānī ōrant; Jēsūm omnēs laudant; Jēsū omnēs grātiās agunt; Jēsūm omnēs in Cælō cum Marīā vident.

omnēs Chrīstiānī = *All Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

In nōmine Jēsū = *in the name of Jesus*

omnēs = *all*

laudant = *praise*

Jēsūm = *Jesus*

omnēs = *all*

grātiās agunt = *give thanks*

Jēsū = *to Jesus*

omnēs = *all*

in Cælō = *in heaven*

cum Marīā = *with Mary*

vident = *see*

Jēsūm = *Jesus*

Complete Translation:

All Christians pray in the name of Jesus; all praise Jesus; all give thanks to Jesus; all in heaven with Mary see Jesus.



4

In nōmine Jēsū prīmī Chrīstiānī Rōmānōs vīcērunt.

In nōmine Jēsū = *In Jesus's name*

prīmī Chrīstiānī = *the first Christians*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Rōmānōs = *the Romans*

Complete Translation:

In Jesus's name the first Christians conquered the Romans.



5

Propter Jēsūm Deus Pater prīmīs Chrīstiānīs præmium victōriæ dedit.

Propter Jēsūm = *On account of Jesus*

Deus Pater = *God the Father*

dedit = *gave*

præmium victōriæ = *the reward of victory*

prīmīs Chrīstiānīs = *to the first Christians*

Complete Translation:

On account of Jesus God the Father gave the first Christians the reward of victory.



6

Itaque Jēsūs Chrīstus est et Dominus et Rēx omnium hominum.

Itaque Jēsūs Chrīstus = *And so Jesus Christ*

est = *is*

et Dominus et Rēx = *both Lord and King*

omnium hominum = *of all men*

Complete Translation:

And so Jesus Christ is both Lord and King of all men.



Exercise #101 – Page 88

Translate:



1 Chrīstiānī et Jēsūm Chrīstum et Marīam laudant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *praise*

et Jēsūm Chrīstum et Marīam = *both Jesus Christ and Mary*

Complete Translation:

Christians praise both Jesus Christ and Mary.



2 Rōma est urbs et magna et nōbilis.

Rōma = *Rome*

est = *is*

urbs et magna et nōbilis = *a city both great and renowned*

Complete Translation:

Rome is a city both great and renowned.



3 Cæsar et glōriæ et imperiī cupidus erat.

Cæsar = *Caesar*

erat = *was*

et glōriæ et imperiī cupidus = *eager for both fame and power*

Complete Translation:

Caesar was eager for both fame and power.



4

Prīmā lūce equitēs fortēs impetum in reliquōs hostēs fēcērunt.

Prīmā lūce = *At dawn*

equitēs fortēs = *the brave cavalry*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in reliquōs hostēs = *against the rest of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

At dawn the brave cavalry made an attack against the rest of the enemy.



- 5 Propter perīcula gravia et multa mīlitum vulnera Rōmānī iter breve in prōvinciam fēcērunt.

Propter perīcula gravia = *On account of serious dangers*

et multa mīlitum vulnera = *and the soldiers' many wounds*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

fēcērunt = *made*

iter breve = *a short march*

in prōvinciam = *into the province*

Complete Translation:

On account of serious dangers and the soldiers' many wounds the Romans made a short march into the province.



Exercise #102 – Page 89

Translate:



1 Quid vidētis in pictūrā¹?Quid = *What*vidētis = *do you (ye) see*in pictūrā¹ = *in the picture*¹ pictūra, ae: *picture*.

Complete Translation:

What do you (ye) see in the picture?

2 In pictūrā vidētis agmen Rōmānum.

In pictūrā = *In the picture*vidētis = *you (ye) see*agmen Rōmānum = *a Roman column*

Complete Translation:

In the picture you (ye) see a Roman column.

3 Agmen longum est, sed vidētis partem agminis.

est = *It is*

Agmen longum = *a long column*

sed vidētis = *but you (ye) see*

partem agminis = *a part of the column*

Complete Translation:

It is a long column, but you (ye) see a part of the column.



4

Vidētis signa legiōnum et gladiōs mīlitum.

Vidētis = *You (ye) see*

signa legiōnum = *the standards of the legion*

et gladiōs mīlitum = *and the swords of the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see the standards of the legion and the swords of the soldiers.



5 Pars agminis est in ponte.

Pars agminis = *Part of the column*

est = *is*

in ponte = *on the bridge*

Complete Translation:

Part of the column is on the bridge.

6 Equitēs autem nōn sunt in ponte.

Equitēs autem = *The cavalry, however*

nōn sunt* = *is not*

in ponte = *on the bridge*

Complete Translation:

*The cavalry, however, is not on the bridge. *Why sunt?*



7

Vidētis imperātōrem.

Vidētis = *You (ye) see*imperātōrem = *the commander in chief*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see the commander in chief.

8

Prīmus vēnit.

vēnit = *He comes*Prīmus = *first*

Complete Translation:

He comes first.

9 In agmine sunt impedimenta.

sunt = *There is*

impedimenta = *a baggage train*

In agmine = *in the column*

Complete Translation:

There is a baggage train in the column.



10 In impedīmentis est cōpia frūmentī et ominum rērum.

In impedīmentis = *In the baggage train*

est = *is*

cōpia frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

et ominum rērum = *and of all things*

Complete Translation:

In the baggage train is a supply of grain and of all things.



11 Vidētis urbem et mūrū altū.

Vidētis = *You (ye) see*

urbem = *the city*

et mūrū altū = *and the high wall*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) see the city and the high wall.



Exercise #103 – Page 90

Translate:



1 There are many bridges on the long and deep rivers of America.

There are = *Sunt* many bridges = *multī pontēs*

on the long and deep rivers of America = *in flūminibus longīs et altīs in Americā*

Complete Translation:

Sunt multī pontēs in flūminibus longīs et altīs in Americā.



2

The Roman soldiers killed many Christians on account of the name of Jesus.

The Roman soldiers = *Mīlitēs Rōmānī*

killed = *occīdērunt*

many Christians = *multōs Chrīstiānōs*

on account of the name of Jesus = *propter nōmen Jēsū*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs Rōmānī propter nōmen Jēsū multōs Chrīstiānōs occīdērunt.



3 There are great and renowned cities in America.

There are = *sunt*

great and renowned cities = *urbēs magnæ et nōbilēs*

in America = *In Americā*

Complete Translation:

In Americā urbēs magnæ et nōbilēs sunt.



4 Christians put all hope and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

put = *posuērunt*

all hope and faith = *omnem spem et fidem*

in the Lord Jesus Christ = *in Dominō Jēsū Chrīstō*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī omnem spem et fidem in Dominō Jēsū Chrīstō posuērunt.



5 Both sailors and soldiers praise God.

Both sailors and soldiers = *Et nautæ et mīlitēs*

praise = *laudant*

God = *Deum*

Complete Translation:

Et nautæ et mīlitēs Deum laudant.



6 The city of Rome is large and renowned.

The city of Rome = *Urbs Rōma**

is = *est*

large and renowned = *magna et nōbilis*

Complete Translation:

Urbs Rōma magna et nōbilis est. (* Why is *Rōma* not in the genitive?)

Names of cities are put in “apposition” to *urbs*.



7

The general gave the signal at dawn, and so the cavalry made an attack on the enemy and killed a large part of the leading men of the tribe.

The general = *imperātor*

gave = *dedit*

the signal = *signum*

at dawn = *Prīmā lūce*

and so the cavalry = *Itaque equitēs*

made = *fēcērunt*

an attack = *impetum*

on the enemy = *in hostēs*

and killed = *et occīdērunt*

a large part of the leading men of the tribe = *magnam partem prīncipum gentis*

Complete Translation:

Prīmā lūce imperātor signum dedit. Itaque equitēs in hostēs impetum fēcērunt et magnam partem prīncipum gentis occīdērunt.



8 You (ye) see the standards of the legions.

You (ye) see = *Vidētis*

the standards of the legions= *signa legiōnum*

Complete Translation:

Vidētis signa legiōnum.



9

The wounds of the brave soldiers are many and serious.

The wounds of the brave soldiers = *Vulnera mīlitum fortium*

are = *sunt*

many and serious = *multa et gravia*

Complete Translation:

Vulnera mīlitum fortium sunt multa et gravia.



10 The enemy killed the Roman horseman.

The enemy = *Hostēs*

killed = *occīdērunt*

the Roman horseman = *equitem Rōmānum*

Complete Translation:

Hostēs equitem Rōmānum occīdērunt.



11 They fortified the bridges.

They fortified = *mūnīvērunt*

the bridges = *Pontēs*

Complete Translation:

Pontēs mūnīvērunt.



12 What do Christians praise?

What = *Quid*Christians = *Chrīstiānī*do (they) praise = *laudant*

Complete Translation:

Quid Chrīstiānī laudant?