

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 Fīliī 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 7: Adjectives of the 1st and 2nd Declensions

Adjectives, like nouns, are declined in Latin. But they each have three genders and are therefore *declined in each gender*.

Adjectives are grouped into two main classes:

1. Those which use endings of the 1st and 2nd declensions.
2. Those which use endings of the 3rd declension.

The adjective *magnus, magna, magnum* belongs to the 1st and 2nd declensions; you already know all of its endings:

		Adjectives of the 1 st and 2 nd Declension		
		Adjectives in <i>-us</i> and in <i>-er</i>		
		<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
Singular	<i>Nom.</i>	magn-us	magn-a	magn-um
	<i>Gen.</i>	magn-ī	magn-æ	magn-ī
	<i>Dat.</i>	magn-ō	magn-æ	magn-ō
	<i>Acc.</i>	magn-um	magn-am	magn-um
	<i>Abl.</i>	magn-ō	magn-ā	magn-ō
Plural	<i>Nom.</i>	magn-ī	magn-æ	magn-a
	<i>Gen.</i>	magn-ōrum	magn-ārum	magn-ōrum
	<i>Dat.</i>	magn-īs	magn-īs	magn-īs
	<i>Acc.</i>	magn-ōs	magn-ās	magn-a
	<i>Abl.</i>	magn-īs	magn-īs	magn-īs



VOCABULARY

magnus, a, um	{ <i>great</i> <i>large</i>
altus, a, um	{ <i>high</i> <i>deep</i>
bonus, a, um	<i>good</i>
longus, a, um	<i>long</i>
malus, a, um	<i>bad</i>
multus, a, um	<i>much</i> (pl., <i>many</i>)
sānctus, a, um	{ <i>holy</i> <i>saint</i>
prīmus, a, um	<i>first</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

The welfare of the people should be the *primary* concern of statesmen. The *magnitude* of the task. *Altitude*.



Agreement of Adjectives

Examples:

- (a) *magnam gentem, a large tribe*
- (b) *nautæ bonī, good sailors*
- (c) *servōs malōs, the bad slaves*
- (d) *in flūminibus altīs, in the deep rivers*

In example (a):

1. *gēns* is *feminine*; therefore *magn-* uses a ***feminine ending***.
2. *gentem* is *accusative singular feminine*; therefore, *magnam* is in the ***accusative singular feminine***.

Similarly, in the other examples, the adjective takes the ending for the gender, number and case of the noun they each modify.



Exercise #84 – Page 74

Translate



Phrase

Translation

1. in altō flūmine

in the deep river

2. cum magnō exercitū

with the great army

3. post magnum bellum

after the great war

Phrase

Translation

4. cum s̄anctā Mariā

with holy Mary

5. in longā viā

on the long road

6. cum hominibus bonīs

with good men

Phrase

Translation

7. cum magnīs cōpiīs

with large military forces

8. cum multīs mīlitibus

with many soldiers

9. in magnō perīculō

in great danger

10. in altīs montibus

in high mountains

Phrase

Translation

11. cum homine bonō

with a good man

12. post longum iter

after the long march

13. propter multa vulnera

on account of many wounds

14. cum servō malō

with a bad slave

Position of Adjectives

If you examine the position of the adjectives in the last exercise, you'll see that some follow the noun and some precede the noun.

Adjectives that precede the noun generally indicate *how large, how small, how many, how high*, etc. These are **adjectives of quantity** like *multus* or *magnus*.

RULE: Adjectives of quantity generally precede their nouns.

Those that follow the noun describe *what kind?*, like *malus, bonus*, etc. These are **adjectives of quality**.

RULE: Adjectives of quality generally follow their nouns.

NOTE: In Christian Latin the adjective *sānctus* will generally precede its noun:

Sāncta Marīa, holy Mary



Exercise #85 – Page 74-75

Translate



Phrase

Translation

1. with many soldiers

cum multīs mīlitibus

2. in the high mountains

in altīs montibus

3. on account of the holy law of God

propter lēgem sānctam Deī

Phrase

Translation

4. with a good man

cum homine bonō

5. large bodies

Magna corpora

6. with the first Christians

cum primīs Chrīstiānīs

Phrase

Translation

7. bad laws

*lēgēs malæ*8. the deep rivers (*as object*)*alta flūmina*

9. the long way

longa via

Phrase

Translation

10. on account of a great fear of the Romans *propter magnum metum Rōmānōrum*

11. great shouting

magnus clāmor

12. Saint Mary

Sāncta Marīa



Exercise #86 – Page 75

Translate



1 Multī Chrīstiānī in p̄īmā aciē erant.

Multī Chrīstiānī = *Many Christians* erant = *were*

in p̄īmā aciē = *in the first battle line*

Complete Translation:

Many Christians were in the first battle line.



2 Sāncta Marīa ōrat.

Sāncta Marīa = *Holy Mary*

ōrat = *prays*

Complete Translation:

Holy Mary prays.



3 Longum agmen in altōs montēs vēnit.

Longum agmen = *A long column* vēnit = *came*

in altōs montēs = *into the high mountains*

Complete Translation:

A long column came into the high mountains.



4 Nauta malus nōn ōrat.

Nauta malus = *The bad sailor*

nōn ōrat = *does not pray*

Complete Translation:

The bad sailor does not pray.



5 Dux bonus magnam virtūtem mīlitum laudat.

Dux bonus = *A good leader* laudat = *praises*

magnam virtūtem mīlitum = *the great courage of the soldiers*

Complete Translation:

A good leader praises the great courage of the soldiers.



6 In longō agmine multī mīlitēs et impedīmenta sunt.

In longō agmine = *In a long column*

sunt = *there are*

multī mīlitēs et impedīmenta = *many soldiers and much baggage*

Complete Translation:

In a long column there are many soldiers and much baggage.



Exercise #87 – Page 75

Translate



1 Good leaders praise peace.

Good leaders = *Ducēs bonī*

praise = *laudant*

peace = *pācem*

Complete Translation:

Ducēs bonī pācem laudant.



2 The bad kings killed many Christians.

The bad kings = *Rēgēs malī* killed = *occīdērunt*

many Christians = *multōs Chrīstiānōs*

Complete Translation:

Rēgēs malī multōs Chrīstiānōs occīdērunt.



3 The long column was in the forests, but the first battle line was on the high mountains.

The long column = *Longum agmen*

was = *erat*

in the forests = *in silvīs*

but the first battle line = *sed prīma aciēs*

was = *erat*

on the high mountains = *in altīs montibus*

Complete Translation:

Longum agmen in silvīs erat, sed prīma aciēs in altīs montibus erat.



- 4 On account of the great fame of Rome, many men praise the laws of the Romans.

On account of the great fame of Rome = *Propter magnam glōriam Rōmæ*

many men = *multī hominēs* praise = *laudant*

the laws of the Romans = *lēgēs Rōmānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Propter magnam glōriam Rōmæ multī hominēs lēgēs Rōmānōrum laudant.



5 There are large mountains and deep rivers in America¹.

There are = *Sunt*

large mountains = *magnī montēs*

and deep rivers = *et alta flūmina*

in America¹ = *in Americā*

Complete Translation:

Sunt magnī montēs et alta flūmina in Americā.

¹ *America*: America, ae



6 We Christians are servants of Holy Mary.

We Christians are = *Chrīstiānī sumus*

servants of Holy Mary = *servī sānctæ Marīæ*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī servī sānctæ Marīæ sumus.



Predicate Adjectives

Adjectives may modify a noun directly, as seen in such expressions as:

in alto flūmine, *in the deep river*
 homō bonus, *a good man*

These are called **attributive** adjectives.

But adjectives may also be linked to their noun by means of a linking verb like **sum** (*I am*), as:

Deus est bonus. *God is good.*
 Lēgēs sunt malæ. *The laws are bad.*
 Estis sānctī. *Ye are holy.*

Such adjectives are called **predicate adjectives**.

The **rule of agreement** is the same for **attributive** and **predicate** adjectives.

VOCABULARY

angustus, a, um	<i>narrow</i>
reliquus, a, um	{ <i>remaining</i> <i>the rest of</i>
tūtus, a, um	<i>safe</i>
Rōmānus, a, um	<i>Roman</i>
Chrīstiānus, a, um	<i>Christian</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Relics of the Saints; a good tutor.



Exercise #88 – Page 76

Complete these sentences:



Phrase

1. The way is narrow. *Via est angusta.*

2. God is good. *Deus est bonus.*

3. The soldiers are safe. *Militēs sunt tūtī.*



Phrase

4. The camp was Roman. *Castra erant Rōmānā.*

5. The soldiers were Christian. *Militēs erant Chrīstiānī.*

6. The laws were bad. *Lēgēs erant malæ.*



Phrase

7. A part of the enemy was remaining. *Pars hostium erat reliqua.*

8. You (ye) are holy. *Estis s̄anctī.*

9. The river was deep. *Flūmen erat altum.*



Phrase

10. The Gauls were first. *Gallī erant prīmī.*

11. He was holy. *Erat sānctus.*

12. The victories of the enemy were not many. *Victōriæ hostium nōn erant multæ.*



Phrase

13. We are safe. *Sumus tūtī.*

14. The Gauls' swords were large. *Gladiī Gallōrum erant magnī.*

15. The leader was bad. *Dux erat malus.*



Phrase

16. The road was long. *Via erat longa.*

17. God is holy. *Deus est s̄anctus.*

18. The sailors were safe. *Nautæ erant tūtī.*



Use of *prō*

The preposition *prō* always takes the ablative. In expressions of place, *prō* means *in front of*.

Prō exercitū, in front of the army

Prō, especially with nouns naming persons, frequently means *on behalf of* or *for*.

Marīa prō hominibus orat. Mary prays for (on behalf of) men.

Prō rēge impetum fēcērunt. They made and attack for (on behalf of) the king.

VOCABULARY

<i>prō, prep. w. abl.</i>	{ <i>in front of (before)</i> <i>on behalf of (for)</i>
<i>inopia, ae</i>	{ <i>scarcity</i> <i>want</i>
<i>dominus, ī</i>	{ <i>master</i> <i>Lord</i> ¹
<i>mūrus, ī</i>	<i>wall</i>
<i>frūmentum, ī</i>	<i>grain (pl., crops)</i>
<i>legiō, legiōnis, f.</i>	<i>legion</i>

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

Arguments *pro* and *con*; a *dominating* personality; *mural* decorations.



Exercise #89 – Page 78

Translate:



1 Legiōnēs Rōmānæ prō castrīs erant.

Legiōnēs Rōmānæ = *The Roman legions*

erant = *were*

prō castrīs = *in front of (before) the camp*

Complete Translation:

The Roman legions were in front of (before) the camp.



2 Sāncta Marīa prō hominibus malīs et bonīs ōrat.

Sāncta Marīa = *Holy Mary*

ōrat = *prays*

prō hominibus malīs et bonīs = *for bad men and for good men*

Complete Translation:

Holy Mary prays for bad men and for good men.



3 Multī Gallī prō portīs castrōrum erant.

Multī Gallī = *Many Gauls*

erant = *were*

prō portīs castrōrum = *before the gates of the camp*

Complete Translation:

Many Gauls were before the gates of the camp.



4 Prīncipēs prō mūrō altō erant.

Prīncipēs = *The leading men*

erant = *were*

prō mūrō altō = *in front of a high wall*

Complete Translation:

The leading men were in front of a high wall.



5 Mīlitēs Rōmānī prō mūrō oppidī magnī castra posuērunt.

Mīlitēs Rōmānī = *The Roman soldiers*

posuērunt = *pitched*

castra = *camp*

prō mūrō oppidī magnī = *in front of (before) the wall of the large town*

Complete Translation:

The Roman soldiers pitched camp in front of (before) the wall of the large town.



6 Chrīstiānī prō amīcīs ōrant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

prō amīcīs = *for (their) friends*

Complete Translation:

Christians pray for (their) friends.



7 Prō rēge bonō mīlitēs impetum in hostēs fēcērunt.

Prō rēge bonō = *On behalf of the good king*

mīlitēs = *the soldiers*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in hostēs = *against the enemy*

Complete Translation:

On behalf of the good king the soldiers made an attack against the enemy.



8 Erat magna inopia frūmentī in Galliā.

Erat = *There was* magna inopia frūmentī = *a great scarcity of grain*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

There was a great scarcity of grain in Gaul.



9 Reliquī mīlitēs Chrīstiānī in p̄imā aciē prō silvīs erant.

Reliquī mīlitēs Chrīstiānī = *The rest of the Christian soldiers*

erant = *were*

in p̄imā aciē = *in the first battle line*

prō silvīs = *before the forest*

Complete Translation:

The rest of the Christian soldiers were in the first battle line before the forest.



10 *Servī dominum bonum laudant.*

Servī = *Slaves*

laudant = *praise*

dominum bonum = *a good master*

Complete Translation:

Slaves praise a good master.



Exercise #90 – Page 79

Translate:



1 Erat magna inopia frūmentī in castrīs Rōmānīs quod Gallī Rōmānīs cōpiam frūmentī nōn dedērunt et frūmenta in Galliā nōn erant.

Erat = *There was*

magna inopia frūmentī = *a great scarcity of grain*

in castrīs Rōmānīs = *in the Roman camp*

quod Gallī = *because the Gauls*

nōn dedērunt = *did not give*

cōpiam frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

et nōn erant = *and there were no(t)*

frūmenta = *crops*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

There was a great scarcity of grain in the Roman camp because the Gauls did not give a supply of grain to the Romans and there were no crops in Gaul.



2 Gallī nōn erant amīcī Rōmānōrum.

Gallī = *The Gauls*

nōn erant = *were not*

amīcī Rōmānōrum = *friends of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls were not friends of the Romans.



3 Itaque Cæsar cum cōpiīs et impedīmentīs in Galliam vēnit.

Itaque Cæsar = *Therefore, Caesar*

vēnit = *came*

in Galliam = *into Gaul*

cum cōpiīs et impedīmentīs = *with troops and baggage*

Complete Translation:

Therefore, Caesar came into Gaul with troops and baggage.



4 Agmen Cæsaris longum erat.

Agmen Cæsaris = *Caesar's column*

erat = *was*

longum = *long*

Complete Translation:

Caesar's column was long.



5 Via in angustīs et altīs montibus erat.

Via = *The road*

erat = *was*

in angustīs et altīs montibus = *in narrow and high mountains*

Complete Translation:

The road was in narrow and high mountains.



6 Itaque Gallī impetum in longum agmen fēcērunt, sed Gallōs legiōnēs Rōmānæ vīcērunt.

Itaque Gallī = *The Gauls therefore*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in longum agmen = *against the long column*

sed legiōnēs Rōmānæ = *but the Roman legions*

vīcērunt = *conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls therefore made an attack against the long column, but the Roman legions conquered the Gauls.



7 Itaque in oppidum tūtum vērunt reliquī Gallī.

Itaque in oppidum tūtum = *And so into a safe city*

vērunt = *came*

reliquī Gallī = *the remaining Gauls*

Complete Translation:

And so into a safe city came the remaining Gauls.



8 Rōmānī autem castra prō mūrō altō posērunt.

Rōmānī autem = *The Romans, however*

posērunt = *pitched*

castra = *camp*

prō mūrō altō = *before the high wall*

Complete Translation:

The Romans, however, pitched camp before the high wall.



9 Prīma aciēs Cæsaris prō castrīs erat.

Prīma aciēs Cæsaris = *Caesar's first battle line*

erat = *was*

prō castrīs = *in front of the camp*

Complete Translation:

Caesar's first battle line was in front of the camp.



10 Gallī autem propter magnum metum Cæsaris impetum in castra Rōmāna nōn fēcērunt.

Gallī autem = *The Gauls, however*

propter magnum metum Cæsaris = *on account of (their) great fear of Caesar*

nōn fēcērunt = *did not make*

impetum = *an attack*

in castra Rōmāna = *against the Roman Camp*

Complete Translation:

The Gauls, however, on account of (their) great fear of Caesar, did not make an attack against the Roman Camp.



11 Itaque Rōmānī impetum in Gallōs fēcērunt et Gallōs vīcērunt.

Itaque Rōmānī = *And so the Romans*

fēcērunt = *made*

impetum = *an attack*

in Gallōs = *against the Gauls*

et vīcērunt = *and conquered*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

And so the Romans made an attack against the Gauls and conquered the Gauls.



12 Multōs Gallōs et magnam partem prīncipum Galliaē occīdērunt.

occīdērunt = *The killed*

Multōs Gallōs = *many Gauls*

et magnam partem prīncipum Galliaē = *and a great part of Gaul's leading men*

Complete Translation:

The killed many Gauls and a great part of Gaul's leading men.



13 Post victōriam Cæsar̄is erat pāx in Galliā.

Post victōriam Cæsar̄is = *After Caesar's victory*

erat = *there was*

pāx = *peace*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

After Caesar's victory there was peace in Gaul.



14 Itaque Gallī magnam frūmentī cōpiam Rōmānīs dedērunt, et nōn erat inopia frūmentī in castrīs Rōmānīs.

Itaque Gallī = *And so the Gauls* dedērunt = *gave*

magnam frūmentī cōpiam = *a large supply of grain* Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

et nōn erat = *and there was no(t)* inopia frūmentī = *scarcity of grain*

in castrīs Rōmānīs = *in the Roman camp*

Complete Translation:

And so the Gauls gave the Romans a large supply of grain, and there was no scarcity of grain in the Roman camp.



Exercise #91 – Page 79

Translate:



1 In front of the large camp is a deep river.

In front of the large camp = *Prō magnīs castrīs*

is = *est*

a deep river = *altum flūmen*

Complete Translation:

Prō magnīs castrīs altum flūmen est.



2 The walls of the town are high.

The walls of the town = *Mūrī oppidī*

are = *sunt*

high = *altī*

Complete Translation:

Mūrī oppidī sunt altī.



3 Caesar was a great general.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was = *erat*

a great general = *magnus imperātor*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar erat magnus imperātor.



4 There was a great scarcity of grain.

There was = *Erat* a great scarcity of grain = *magna inopia frūmentī*

Complete Translation:

Erat magna inopia frūmentī.



5 There were many legions with Cæsar in Gaul.

There were = *Erant*

many legions = *multæ legiōnēs*

with Cæsar = *cum Cæsare*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Erant multæ legiōnēs cum Cæsare in Galliā.



6 Holy Mary prays for men.

Holy Mary = *Sāncta Marīa*prays = *ōrat*for men = *prō hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Sāncta Marīa prō hominibus ōrat.

7 Christ the Lord prays on behalf of the world.

Christ the Lord = *Chrīstus Dominus*

prays = *ōrat*

on behalf of the world = *prō mundō*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus Dominus prō mundō ōrat.



8 Roman slaves do not praise the masters.

Roman slaves = *Servī Rōmānī*

do not praise = *nōn laudant*

the masters = *dominōs*

Complete Translation:

Servī Rōmānī dominōs nōn laudant.



9 There are great crops in Gaul.

There are = *Sunt*

great crops = *magna frūmenta*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Sunt magna frūmenta in Galliā.



Exercise #92 – Page 80

1. Translate;
2. Explain position and agreement of the italicized words:



1 *Agmen longum erat.*

Agmen = *The column*

erat = *was*

longum = *long*

Complete Translation:

The column was long.

Explain *longum*: *Predicate adjective, agrees with agmen*



2 *Reliquī Gallī tūtī nōn erant.*

Reliquī Gallī = *The remaining Gauls*

nōn erant = *were not*

tūtī = *safe*

Complete Translation:

The remaining Gauls were not safe.

Explain *Reliquī*: *Agrees with Gallī; adj. of quantity precedes the noun*



3 Mīlitēs *Chrīstiānī* prō imperātōre *bonō* impetum in hostēs fēcērunt.

Mīlitēs *Chrīstiānī* = the Christian soldiers

fēcērunt = made

impetum = an attack

in hostēs = against the enemy

prō imperātōre *bonō* = On behalf of the good commander in chief

Complete Translation:

The Christian soldiers made an attack against the enemy on behalf of the good commander in chief.

Explain *Chrīstiānī*, *bonō*: *Chrīstiānī* agrees with Mīlitēs; *adj. of quality follows the noun*
bonō agrees with imperātōre; *adj. of quality follows the noun*



4 *Via angusta erat.*

Via = *The road* *erat* = *was* *angusta* = *narrow*

Complete Translation:

The road was narrow.

Explain *erat*: *Forms of sum may be placed anywhere*



5 *Longum agmen in montēs altōs vēnit.*

Longum agmen = *The long column*

vēnit = *came*

in montēs altōs = *into the high mountains*

Complete Translation:

The long column came into the high mountains.

Explain *Longum*: *Agrees with agmen; adj. of quantity precedes the noun*



6 *Prīma legiō in aciē erat.*

Prīma legiō = *The first legion*

erat = *was*

in aciē = *in the battle line*

Complete Translation:

The first legion was in the battle line.

Explain *Prīma*: *Agrees with legiō; adj. of quantity precedes the noun*



7 *Magna frūmentī inopia in reliquīs gentibus erat.*

erat = There was

Magna frūmentī inopia = a great scarcity of grain

in reliquīs gentibus = in the remaining tribes

Complete Translation:

There was a great scarcity of grain in the remaining tribes.

Explain *Magna, reliquīs*: *Magna* agrees with inopia; *adj. of quantity precedes the noun*
reliquīs agrees with gentibus; *adj. of quantity precedes the noun*



8 Hominēs *malī* prō reliquīs hominibus nōn ōrant.

Hominēs *malī* = *Bad men*

nōn ōrant = *do not pray*

prō reliquīs hominibus = *for the rest of the men*

Complete Translation:

Bad men do not pray for the rest of the men.

Explain *malī*: *Agrees with Hominēs; adj. of quality follows the noun*



9 *Sunt multa flūmina in Galliā.*

Sunt = *There are*

multa flūmina = *many rivers*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

There are many rivers in Gaul.

Explain *multa*: *Agrees with flūmina; adj of quantity precedes the noun*



10 Dominus, homō *bonus* et s̄ānctus, servīs frūmentum dedit.

Dominus = *The master*

homō *bonus* et s̄ānctus = *a good and holy man*

dedit = *gave*

frūmentum = *grain*

servīs = *to the slaves*

Complete Translation:

The master, a good and holy man, gave grain to the slaves.

Explain *bonus*: *Agrees with homō; adj. of quality follows the noun*



11 Legiōnēs Rōmānæ in aciē prō mūrō *altō* erant.

Legiōnēs Rōmānæ = *The Roman legions*

erant = *were*

in aciē = *in the battle line*

prō mūrō *altō* = *before the high wall*

Complete Translation:

The Roman legions were in the battle line before the high wall.

Explain *altō*: *Agrees with mūrō; adj. of quantity generally precedes the noun, but not always.*



Exercise #93 – Page 80

Add the correct adjective endings and translate:



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
1. propter lēgēs mal_____	<i>malās</i>	<i>on account of bad laws</i>
2. cum ducibus bon _____	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>with the good leaders</i>
3. propter magn _____ metum	<i>magnum</i>	<i>on account of great fear</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
4. in magn _____ lūce	<i>magnā</i>	<i>in a great light</i>
5. prō rēge Rōmān _____	<i>Rōmānō</i>	<i>for the Roman king</i>
6. prō hominibus bon _____	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>for good men</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
7. cum mult _____ nautīs	<i>multīs</i>	<i>with many sailors</i>
8. propter vērītātem Chrīstiān _____ Chrīstiānam	<i>Chrīstiānam</i>	<i>on account of Christian truth</i>
9. propter magn _____ virtūtem	<i>magnam</i>	<i>on account of great courage</i>



Phrase	Adjective	Translation
10. in castra Rōmān _____	<i>Rōmāna</i>	<i>in the Roman camp</i>
11. in long _____ viā	<i>longā</i>	<i>on the long road</i>
12. propter magn _____ corpus	<i>magnum</i>	<i>on account of the large body</i>



Exercise #94 – Page 81

Translate:



Phrase

Translation

1. cum Cæsare, imperātōre Rōmānō

with Caesar, the Roman general

2. propter salūtem populī Rōmānī

on account of the welfare of the Roman people

3. in altīs montibus

in the high mountains

4. post magnam cædem

after a great slaughter

Phrase

Translation

5. propter multa vulnera

on account of many wounds

6. propter salūtem reliquārum gentium

on account of the welfare of the remaining tribes

7. prō Sānctō Nōmine

for the holy name

8. in altō flūmine

in the deep river