

pugnāre						
1st		PP1: pugn-ō PP2: pugn-āre PP3: pugnāv-ī PP4: pugnāt-us				
		fight				
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Indicative Mood Active Voice						
Present	pugnō	pugnās	pugnat	pugnāmus	pugnātis	pugnant
Imperfect	pugnābam	pugnābās	pugnābat	pugnābāmus	pugnābātis	pugnābant
Future	pugnābō	pugnābis	pugnābit	pugnābimus	pugnābitis	pugnābunt
Perfect	pugnāvī	pugnāvistī	pugnāvit	pugnāvimus	pugnāvistis	pugnāverunt
Pluperfect	pugnāveram	pugnāverās	pugnāverat	pugnāverāmus	pugnāverātis	pugnāverant
Future Perfect	pugnāverō	pugnāveris	pugnāverit	pugnāverimus	pugnāveritis	pugnāverint
Indicative Mood Passive Voice						
Present	pugnor	pugnāris	pugnātur	pugnāmur	pugnāminī	pugnantur
Imperfect	pugnābar	pugnābāris	pugnābātur	pugnābāmur	pugnābāminī	pugnābantur
Future	pugnābor	pugnāberis	pugnābitur	pugnābimur	pugnābiminī	pugnābuntur
Perfect	pugnātus, a, um sum	pugnātus, a, um es	pugnātus, a, um est	pugnātī, æ, a sumus	pugnātī, æ, a estis	pugnātī, æ, a sunt
Pluperfect	pugnātus, a, um eram	pugnātus, a, um erās	pugnātus, a, um erat	pugnātī, æ, a erāmus	pugnātī, æ, a erātis	pugnātī, æ, a erant
Future Perfect	pugnātus, a, um erō	pugnātus, a, um eris	pugnātus, a, um erit	pugnātī, æ, a erimus	pugnātī, æ, a eritis	pugnātī, æ, a erunt
Subjunctive Mood Active Voice						
Present	pugnem	pugnēs	pugnet	pugnēmus	pugnētis	pugnent
Imperfect	pugnārem	pugnārēs	pugnāret	pugnārēmus	pugnārētis	pugnārent
Perfect	pugnāverim	pugnāverīs	pugnāverit	pugnāverīmus	pugnāverītis	pugnāverint
Pluperfect	pugnāvissem	pugnāvissēs	pugnāvisset	pugnāvissēmus	pugnāvissētis	pugnāvissent
Subjunctive Mood Passive Voice						
Present	pugner	pugnēris	pugnētur	pugnēmur	pugnēminī	pugnentur
Imperfect	pugnārer	pugnārēris	pugnārētur	pugnārēmur	pugnārēminī	pugnārentur
Perfect	pugnātus, a, um sim	pugnātus, a, um sis	pugnātus, a, um sit	pugnātī, æ, a simus	pugnātī, æ, a sitis	pugnātī, æ, a sint
Pluperfect	pugnātus, a, um essem	pugnātus, a, um essēs	pugnātus, a, um esset	pugnātī, æ, a essēmus	pugnātī, æ, a essētis	pugnātī, æ, a essent
Imperative Mood Active Voice						
Present		pugnā			pugnāte	
Infinitives	Present Infinitive Active pugnāre			Present Infinitive Passive pugnārī		
	Perfect Infinitive Active pugnāvisse			Perfect Infinitive Passive pugnātus, a, um esse		
	Future Infinitive Active pugnātūrus, a, um esse			Future Infinitive Passive pugnātus, a, um īrī		
Participles	Future Participle Active pugnātūrus, a, um					
	Perfect Participle Passive pugnātus, a, um					



Back

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.



A Last Word About Translating Nouns & Adjectives

Consider the following English sentence:

There are many bridges on the long and deep rivers.

1. Identify the nouns: *bridges, rivers*

2. Identify the adjectives that modify each noun:

many (modifies *bridges*)

long, deep (modify *rivers*)

3. Identify the number, case and gender of each noun's Latin equivalent:

bridges = will need plural, nominative (subject), of **pōns** (a masculine noun) = **pontēs**

rivers = will need plural, ablative (with "on") of **flūmen** (a neuter noun) = **flūminibus**

3. These are also the numbers, cases and genders of the adjectives:

many = **multī** (plural, nominative, masculine)

long = **longīs** (plural, ablative, neuter)

deep = **altīs** (plural, ablative, neuter)

4. Lastly, determine if the adjectives go before the nouns (*quantity*) or after the nouns (*quality*):

Sunt multī pontēs in flūminibus longīs et altīs.



Lesson 9: Latin Verbs - The First Conjugation



Oh Boy! Latin Verbs!

In both English and Latin, verbs change their form to express the time an action takes place:

1. I *played* ball yesterday.
2. I *am playing* ball.
3. I *shall play* ball tomorrow.

The action in these sentences is the same, but the time is different. *Played* expresses PAST time; *am playing* expresses PRESENT time; *shall play* expresses FUTURE time.

The kind of time expressed by a verb is called its **TENSE**.



Lesson 9

In both English and Latin, verbs change their form to show person:

1. I *play* ball.
2. He *plays* ball.

Both sentences are PRESENT tense, but *play* is used with the 1st person (I); *plays* is used with the 3rd person (he).

In both English and Latin, verbs change their form to show number:

1. He *plays* ball.
2. They *play* ball.

Both sentences are PRESENT tense and 3rd person, but *plays* is used with the 3rd person *singular*; *play* is used with the 3rd person *plural*.

Verbs also have MOOD and VOICE, but these will be explained in later lessons. For now you will be studying the *indicative mood*, *active voice*.



Principal Parts: The First Conjugation

When studying nouns, you needed to learn the GENITIVE case because this form gives you the “stem” from which the other cases are derived.

The Latin verb, however, uses several stems. Most verbs have four stems, taken from the four PRINCIPAL PARTS. From the 1st Conjugation Cheat-Sheet:

Principal Parts				
1PS Pres. Ind. Act.	Pres. Inf. Act.	1PS Perf. Ind. Act.	Perf. Part. Pass.	Meaning
laud-ō	laud-āre	laudāv-ī	laudāt-us	<i>praise</i>

For the Latin verb “to praise” the four principal parts are:

1. 1st person singular present indicative active: **laudō**, *I praise*
2. The present infinitive active: **laudāre**, *to praise*
3. The 1st person singular perfect indicative active: **laudāvī**, *I praised*
4. The perfect participle passive: **laudātus**, *having been praised*

(Note: for now, you can ignore the 3rd and 4th principal parts; they will be discussed in later lessons.)

While nouns are divided into groups called *declensions*, regular verbs are divided into four main groups called **conjugations**. The conjugation to which a verb belongs is shown by the ending of the 2nd Principal Part, the present infinitive active: **laudāre**.

All verbs whose 2nd principal part ends in **-āre** belong to the 1st conjugation.



Present Indicative Active of *laudō*

From the first 1st conjugation cheat-sheet:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	laud-ō	laud-ās	laud-at	laud-āmus	laud-ātis	laud-ant

The present tense has three forms in English:

1. You praise
2. You are praising
3. You do praise

All of these are expressed in Latin by the same form:

Laudās - *You praise*

Laudās - *You are praising*

Quid laudās? - *What do you praise?*

Laudās! - *You do praise!*

Nōn laudās - *You do not praise, are not praising*



VOCABULARY

<i>laudō, 1, tr.</i>	<i>praise</i>
<i>occupō, 1, tr.</i>	<i>seize</i>
<i>oppugnō, 1, tr.</i>	<i>{ attack</i> <i>{ assault</i>
<i>ōrō, 1, tr.</i>	<i>{ beg</i> <i>{ pray</i>
<i>parō, 1, tr.</i>	<i>{ prepare</i> <i>{ get ready</i>

Note: whenever the principal parts are not printed in full in the vocabulary, the verb forms its parts regularly like the model for its conjugation.

Thus *occupō* is like *laudō*: *occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātus*.



Exercise #108 – Page 104-105

Complete these sentences:



Phrase

1. *They* are preparing for war. *Bellum parant.*

2. *He* is attacking the camp. *Castra oppugnat.*

3. *You (thou)* do praise God. *Deum laudās.*



Phrase

4. *They* pray for (their) friends. *Prō amīcīs ōrant.*

5. *We* prepare swords. *Gladiōs parāmus.*

6. *I* praise Christ. *Chrīstum laudō.*



Exercise #109 – Page 105

Translate



Phrase

Translation

1. He is praying.

Ōrat.

2. You (ye) are preparing.

Parātis.

3. What does he praise?

Quid laudat?

4. We are praying.

Ōrāmus.

5. They seize the towns.

Oppida occupant.

Phrase

Translation

6. They are attacking the town.

Oppidum oppugnant.

7. They praise virtue.

Virtūtem laudant.

8. He prepares swords.

Gladiōs parat.

9. She prays.

Ōrat.

10. What do they praise?

Quid laudant?

Agreement of Verbs

Rule: A finite verb agrees with its subject in *person* and *number*.

Marīa ōrat. *Mary prays.*

Rōmānī Cæsarem laudant. *The Romans praise Caesar.*

In the first sentence the subject “*Marīa*” is 3rd person singular – so the verb is 3rd person singular.

In the second sentence the subject “*Rōmānī*” is 3rd person plural – so the verb is 3rd person plural.



Exercise #110 – Page 105

Complete and translate:



Phrase

Translation

1. Rōmānī Cæsarem laud____.

laudent

The Romans praise Caesar.

2. Cæsar legiōnem prīmam nōn laud____.

laudat

Caesar does not praise the first legion.

Phrase

Translation

3. Hostēs bellum par____.

*parant**The enemy is preparing war.*

4. Dux nōbilis urbem et portum occup____.

*occupat**The renowned leader seizes the city and the harbor.*

5. Mīlitēs castra oppugn____.


*oppugnant**The soldiers attack the camp.*

Exercise #111 – Page 106-107

Translate:



1

Omnēs hominēs bonī  ōrant sed hominēs malī nōn ōrant.

Omnēs hominēs bonī = *All good men*

ōrant = *pray*

sed hominēs malī = *but bad men*

nōn ōrant = *do not pray*

Complete Translation:

All good men pray, but bad men do not pray.



2 Chrīstiānī in nōmine Chrīstī ōrant.

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

ōrant = *pray*

in nōmine Chrīstī = *in the name of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Christians pray in the name of Christ.



3 Rēx bonus prō rēgnō et mīlitibus ōrat.

Rēx bonus = *A good king*

ōrat = *prays*

prō rēgnō et mīlitibus = *for (his) kingdom and soldiers*

Complete Translation:

A good king prays for (his) kingdom and soldiers.



4 Dux bonus prō mīlitibus ōrat.

Dux bonus = *A good leader*

ōrat = *prays*

prō mīlitibus = *for (his) soldiers*

Complete Translation:

A good leader prays for (his) soldiers.



5 Et mīlitēs et nautæ propter bellī perīcula ōrant.

Et mīlitēs et nautæ = *Both soldiers and sailors*

ōrant = *pray*

propter bellī perīcula = *on account of the dangers of war*

Complete Translation:

Both soldiers and sailors pray on account of the dangers of war.



6 Et patrēs et mātērēs prō filiīs ōrant.

Et patrēs et mātērēs = *Both fathers and mothers*

ōrant = *pray*

prō filiīs = *for (their) sons*

Complete Translation:

Both fathers and mothers pray for (their) sons.



7 Fīlī prō patribus et mātibus ōrant.

Fīlī = *Sons*

ōrant = *pray*

prō patribus et mātibus = *for (their) fathers and mothers*

Complete Translation:

Sons pray for (their) fathers and mothers.



8

Amīcī prō amīcīs ōrant.

Amīcī = *Friends*

ōrant = *pray*

prō amīcīs = *for (their) friends*

Complete Translation:

Friends pray for (their) friends.



9 Chrīstus prō omnibus hominibus ōrat.

Chrīstus = *Christ*

ōrat = *prays*

prō omnibus hominibus = *for all men*

Complete Translation:

Christ prays for all men.



10

Cum¹ ōrāmus, Deum laudāmus.Cum¹ ōrāmus = *When we pray*laudāmus = *we praise*Deum = *God*¹ Cum is here a conjunction. Translate *when*.

Complete Translation:

When we pray, we praise God.

11

Omnēs Chrīstiānī Deum, patrem omnium hominum, laudant, quod multās rēs bonās hominibus¹ parat.

Omnēs Chrīstiānī = *All Christians*

laudant = *praise*

Deum = *God*

patrem omnium hominum = *the Father of all men*

quod parat = *because He prepares*

multās rēs bonās hominibus¹ = *many good things for men*

¹ When *to* will not translate the dative into good English use *for*.

Complete Translation:

All Christians praise God, the Father of all men, because He prepares many good things for men.



12

Mīlitēs post victōriam et salūtem Deum laudant; patrēs et mātērēs Deum propter pācem et fīliōrum salūtem laudant.

Mīlitēs = *Soldiers*

laudant = *praise*

Deum = *God*

post victōriam et salūtem = *after victory and safety*

patrēs et mātērēs = *fathers and mothers*

laudant = *praise*

Deum = *God*

propter pācem = *on account of peace*

et fīliōrum salūtem = *and the safety of (their) sons*

Complete Translation:

Soldiers praise God after victory and safety; fathers and mothers praise God on account of peace and the safety of (their) sons.



Exercise #112 – Page 107

Translate:



1 Rēgēs et ducēs malī bellum parant.

Rēgēs et ducēs malī = *Bad kings and leaders*

parant = *prepare (for)*

bellum = *war*

Complete Translation:

Bad kings and leaders prepare (for) war.



2

Rēx malus, glōriæ et rēgnī cupidus, gladiōs et legiōnēs parat. ▼

Rēx malus = *A bad king*

glōriæ et rēgnī cupidus = *eager for glory and power*

parat = *gets ready*

gladiōs et legiōnēs = *swords and legions*

Complete Translation:

A bad king, eager for glory and power, gets swords and legions ready.



3 Castra gladiōrum et frūmentī plēna parat.

parat = *He prepares*

Castra = *camps*

gladiōrum et frūmentī plēna = *full of swords and grain*

Complete Translation:

He prepares camps full of swords and grain.



4

Urbēs et oppida fīnitima oppūgnat et occūpat.

oppūgnat et occūpat= *He attacks and seizes*

Urbēs et oppida fīnitima = *neighboring cities and towns*

Complete Translation:

He attacks and seizes neighboring cities and towns.



5 Mīlitēs rēgis malī et silvās et collēs occupant.

Mīlitēs rēgis malī = *The bad king's soldiers*

occupant = *seize*

et silvās et collēs = *both the forests and hills*

Complete Translation:

The bad king's soldiers seize both the forests and hills.



6 Cupidī sunt victōriæ sed nōn pācis.

sunt = *They are*

Cupidī victōriæ = *eager for victory*

sed nōn pācis = *but not for peace*

Complete Translation:

They are eager for victory but not for peace.



7

Deus autem mīlitibus et rēgibus malīs præmia nōn parat!

Deus autem = *God, however*

nōn parat = *does not prepare*

præmia = *rewards*

mīlitibus et rēgibus malīs = *for bad soldiers and kings*

Complete Translation:

God, however, does not prepare rewards for bad soldiers and kings!



Exercise #113 – Page 107

Translate:



1

▼
Estis hominēs bonī.

Estis = *You (ye) are*

hominēs bonī = *good men*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) are good men.



2

Itaque pācem et virtūtem laudātis et prō omnibus hominibus ōrātis.

Itaque laudātis = *Therefore you (ye) praise*

pācem et virtūtem = *peace and virtue*

et ōrātis = *and you (ye) pray*

prō omnibus hominibus = *for all men*

Complete Translation:

Therefore you (ye) praise peace and virtue and you (ye) pray for all men.



3

Bellum nōn parātis quod nōn estis glōriæ et victōriæ cupidī.

nōn parātis = *You (ye) do not prepare (for)*

Bellum = *war*

quod nōn estis = *because you (ye) are not*

glōriæ et victōriæ cupidī = *eager for fame and victory*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) do not prepare (for) war, because you (ye) are not eager for fame and victory.



4

Urbēs fīnitimās nōn oppugnātis; oppida gentium fīnitimārum nōn occupātis;
gladiōs et legiōnēs nōn propter bellum sed propter pācem parātis.

nōn oppugnātis = *You (ye) do not attack*

Urbēs fīnitimās = *neighboring cities*

nōn occupātis = *you (ye) do not seize*

oppida gentium fīnitimārum = *the towns of neighboring tribes*

parātis = *you (ye) prepare*

gladiōs et legiōnēs = *swords and legions*

nōn propter bellum = *not on account of war*

sed propter pācem = *but on account of peace*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) do not attack neighboring cities; you (ye) do not seize the towns of neighboring tribes; you (ye) prepare swords and legions, not on account of war, but on account of peace.



Exercise #114 – Page 107

Translate:



1

Chrīstiānī prō omnibus hominibus ōrāmus.

Chrīstiānī ōrāmus = *We Christians pray*

prō omnibus hominibus = *for all men*

Complete Translation:

We Christians pray for all men.



2

Mīlitēs fortēs laudās. ▼

laudās = *You (thou) praise*Mīlitēs fortēs = *brave soldiers*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) praise brave soldiers.

3

Urbem nōn oppugnās.

nōn oppugnās = *You (thou) are not attacking*

Urbem = *the city*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) are not attacking the city.



4

Cōpiam gladiōrum parās.

parās = *You (thou) are preparing*Cōpiam gladiōrum = *a supply of swords*

Complete Translation:

You (thou) are preparing a supply of swords.

5 Chrīstiānī Spīritum Sānctum laudāmus.

Chrīstiānī laudāmus = *We Christians praise*

Spīritum Sānctum = *the Holy Spirit*

Complete Translation:

We Christians praise the Holy Spirit.



6

Hominem fortem et s̄anctum omnēs laudātis.

omnēs laudātis = *You (ye) all praise*

Hominem fortem et s̄anctum = *a brave and holy man*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) all praise a brave and holy man.



Exercise #115 – Page 108

Translate:



1

Roman generals praise the courage and reliability of brave soldiers.

Roman generals = *Imperātōrēs Rōmānī*

praise = *laudent*

the courage and reliability = *virtūtem et fidem*

of brave soldiers = *mīlitum fortium*

Complete Translation:

Imperātōrēs Rōmānī virtūtem et fidem mīlitum fortium laudent.



2

Brave Roman soldiers prepare a supply of swords.

Brave Roman soldiers = *Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs*

prepare = *parant*

a supply of swords = *cōpiam gladiōrum*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs Rōmānī fortēs cōpiam gladiōrum parant.



3

They storm cities and towns.

They storm = *oppugnant*

cities and towns = *Urbēs et oppida*

Complete Translation:

Urbēs et oppida oppugnant.



4

They seize hills and mountains and bridges.

They seize = *occupant*

hills and mountains and bridges = *Collēs et montēs et pontēs*

Complete Translation:

Collēs et montēs et pontēs occupant.



5 They are the "bulwark of empire." (i.e. wall)

They are = *sunt* the "bulwark of empire" = *Mūrus imperiī*

Complete Translation:

Mūrus imperiī sunt.



6

In the courage of the brave legions is all hope of victory and safety.

all hope of victory and safety = *Omnis spēs victōriæ et salūtis*

is = *est*

In the courage of the brave legions = *in virtūte legiōnum fortium*

Complete Translation:

Omnis spēs victōriæ et salūtis in virtūte legiōnum fortium est.



Lesson 9

7

You (ye) [▼]are all Christians.

You (ye) are = *estis*

all Christians = *Omnēs Chrīstiānī*

Complete Translation:

Omnēs Chrīstiānī estis.



8

Therefore do you (ye) all praise Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and Mary, the Mother of Christ.

Therefore do you (ye) all praise = *Itaque omnēs laudātis*

Jesus Christ = *Jēsum Chrīstum*

the Son of God = *Fīlium Deī*

and Mary = *et Marīam*

Mother of Christ = *Mātrem Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Itaque omnēs Jēsum Chrīstum, Fīlium Deī, et Marīam, Mātrem Chrīstī, laudātis.



9

You (ye) pray for all men, for soldiers and sailors, for leading men and slaves.

You (ye) pray = *ōrātis*

for all men = *Prō omnibus hominibus*

for soldiers and sailors = *mīlitibus et nautīs*

for leading men and slaves = *prīncipibus et servīs*

Complete Translation:

Prō omnibus hominibus, mīlitibus et nautīs, prīncipibus et servīs ōrātis.



10 You (ye) pray in the name of Jesus Christ, and you praise the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit.

You (ye) pray = *ōrātis* in the name of Jesus Christ = *In nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī*

and you praise = *et laudātis*

the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit = *Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum*

Complete Translation:

In nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī ōrātis, et Patrem et Fīlium et Spīritum Sānctum laudātis.



11 We are pra[▼]ising Caesar because he is a great and brave general.

We are praising = *laudāmus*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

because he is = *quod est*

a great and brave general = *imperātor magnus et fortis*

Complete Translation:

Cæsarem laudāmus quod imperātor magnus et fortis est.



12 The leader is attacking the camp.

The leader = *Dux*

is attacking = *oppugnant*

the camp = *castra*

Complete Translation:

Dux castra oppugnant.



13 They are preparing (for) war.

They are preparing (for) = *parant*

war = *Bellum*

Complete Translation:

Bellum parant.



14 We praise peace, but we do not praise war.

We praise = *laudāmus*

peace = *Pācem*

but we do not praise = *sed nōn laudāmus*

war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Pācem laudāmus, sed bellum nōn laudāmus.



15 The leaders are getting ready grain and swords ready.

The leaders = *Ducēs*

are getting ready = *parant*

grain and swords = *frūmentum et gladiōs*

Complete Translation:

Ducēs frūmentum et gladiōs parant.



4. Imperfect Tense

The **imperfect tense** in Latin expresses action that has been going on in the past, such as “*I was eating dinner.*” It’s **imperfect** because it was an **on-going action**. (*Imperfect* in Latin means “**unfinished**.”) This is different from the action in the sentence “*I ate dinner.*” This form clearly indicates that **the action is over** or “**finished**” (i.e. **perfect**).

From the 1st Conjugation Cheat-Sheet:

1 Verbs of the First Conjugation						
Indicative Mood - Active Voice						
	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	laud-ō	laud-ās	laud-at	laud-āmus	laud-ātis	laud-ant
<i>Imperfect</i>	laud-ābam	laud-ābās	laud-ābat	laud-ābāmus	laud-ābātis	laud-ābant

NOTE: The ending has the “**a**” of the 1st Conjugation. Also, the “**ba**” in the ending is **always a sign of the imperfect tense**.



Singular	1st Person	laudābam	I was praising
	2nd Person	laudābās	you (thou) were praising
	3rd Person	laudābat	he/she/it was praising
Plural	1st Person	laudābāmus	we were praising
	2nd Person	laudābātis	you (ye) were praising
	3rd Person	laudābant	they were praising



VOCABULARY

pugnō, <i>1, intr.</i>	fight
superō, <i>1, tr.</i>	{ overcome conquer surpass
portō, <i>1, tr.</i>	carry
centuriō, centuriōnis	a centurion ¹
numerus, <i>ī</i>	number

RELATED ENGLISH WORDS

He gave a large tip to the *porter*. Some boys are *pugnacious* by nature. Every *century* has its saints. Roman *numerals*. *Import* and *export* taxes.

RELATED LATIN WORD

Oppugnō

¹ A centurion was a Roman army officer in charge of 100 men. The rank was similar to that of our captain.



Exercise #117 – Page 110

1. Give the principal parts of these verbs:

Verb	Principal Parts			
	1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive
1. pugnō	<i>pugn-ō</i>	<i>pugn-āre</i>	<i>pugnāv-i-</i>	<i>pugnāt-us</i>
2. superō	<i>super-ō</i>	<i>super-āre</i>	<i>superāv-i-</i>	<i>superāt-us</i>
3. portō	<i>port-ō</i>	<i>port-āre</i>	<i>portāv-i-</i>	<i>portāt-us</i>



Exercise #117 – Page 110

2. Give their present stems:

Verb	Present Stem
1. pugnō	<i>pugn</i>
2. superō	<i>super</i>
3. portō	<i>port</i>



Exercise #117 – Page 110

3. Conjugate them in the Present Indicative

Verb	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
1. pugnō	<i>pugnō</i>	<i>pugnās</i>	<i>pugnat</i>	<i>pugnāmus</i>	<i>pugnātis</i>	<i>pugnant</i>
2. superō	<i>superō</i>	<i>superās</i>	<i>superat</i>	<i>superāmus</i>	<i>superātis</i>	<i>superant</i>
3. portō	<i>portō</i>	<i>portās</i>	<i>portat</i>	<i>portāmus</i>	<i>portātis</i>	<i>portant</i>



Exercise #117 – Page 110

4. Conjugate them in the Imperfect Indicative

Verb	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
1. pugnō	pugnābam	pugnābās	pugnabat	pugnābāmus	pugnābātis	pugnābant
2. superō	superābam	superābās	superabat	superābāmus	superābātis	superābant
3. portō	portābam	portābās	portabat	portābāmus	portābātis	portābant



Exercise #118 – Page 110

1. Tell what forms these verbs are;
2. Translate:



Verb	Form	Translation
1. portābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was carrying</i>
2. ōrābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were praying, begging</i>
3. occupābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were seizing</i>
4. pugnābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were fighting</i>
5. laudābās	<i>Imperfect-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>You (thou) were praising</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
6. laudābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was praising</i>
7. superābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were overcoming, conquering</i>
8. superābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was overcoming, etc.</i>
9. laudābam	<i>Imperfect-1st-Sing</i>	<i>I was praising</i>
10. laudābāmus	<i>Imperfect-1st-Plur</i>	<i>We were praising</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
11. pugnābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was fighting</i>
12. laudābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were praising</i>
13. portābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were carrying</i>
14. parābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were preparing, getting ready</i>



Exercise #119 – Page 110

1. Tell what forms these verbs are;
2. Translate:



Verb	Form	Translation
1. oppugnābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were attacking, assaulting</i>
2. portat	<i>Present-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it carries, is carrying, etc.</i>
3. pugnant	<i>Present-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They fight, are fighting, etc.</i>
4. parābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was preparing, etc.</i>
5. pugnat	<i>Present-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it fights, is fighting, etc.</i>
6. laudābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were praising</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
7. superant	<i>Present-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They overcome, are overcoming, etc.</i>
8. superat	<i>Present-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it overcomes, is overcoming, etc.</i>
9. occupābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was seizing</i>
10. portant	<i>Present-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They carry, are carrying, etc.</i>
11. portābant	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They were carrying</i>
12. laudās	<i>Present-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>You (thou) praise, are praising, etc.</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
13. parāmus	<i>Present-1st-Plur</i>	<i>We prepare, are preparing, etc.</i>
14. occupant	<i>Present-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They seize, are seizing, etc.</i>
15. ōrābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was praying</i>
16. laudābātis	<i>Imperfect-2nd-Plur</i>	<i>You (ye) were praising</i>
17. oppugnābat	<i>Imperfect-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it was attacking, etc.</i>
18. parābās	<i>Imperfect-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>You (thou) were preparing, etc.</i>



Exercise #120 – Page 111

Complete and translate:



1

Equitēs fortēs cum magnō hostium numerō pugnāba__.

pugnābant

Equitēs fortēs = *The brave cavalry*

pugnābant = *was fighting*

cum magnō hostium numerō = *with a great number of the enemy*

Complete Translation:

The brave cavalry was fighting with a great number of the enemy.



2

Chrīstiānī Chrīstum, rēgem omnium gentium, laudāba__.

laudābant

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudābant = *were praising*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

rēgem omnium gentium = *the King of all nations*

Complete Translation:

Christians were praising Christ, the King of all nations.



3 Centuriōnēs frūmentum nōn portaba__.

portabant

Centuriōnēs = *The centurions*

nōn portabant = *were not carrying*

frūmentum = *the grain*

Complete Translation:

The centurions were not carrying the grain.



4

Altus mōns collēs supērāba__.

superābat

Altus mōns = A high mountain

superābat = surpasses

collēs = the hills

Complete Translation:

A high mountain surpasses the hills.



5

Populus Rōmānus victōriās legiōnum reliquārum laudāba__.

laudābat

Populus Rōmānus = *The Roman people*

laudābat = *were praising*

victōriās legiōnum reliquārum = *the victories of the remaining legions*

Complete Translation:

The Roman people were praising the victories of the remaining legions.



6 Chrīstiānī bonī prō frātribus ōrāba__.

ōrābant

Chrīstiānī bonī = *Good Christians*

ōrābant = *were praying*

prō frātribus = *for (their) brothers*

Complete Translation:

Good Christians were praying for (their) brothers.



7 Equitātus Rōmānus Gallōs virtūte superāba__.

superābat

Equitātus Rōmānus = *The Roman cavalry*

superābat = *were surpassing*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

virtūte¹ = *in courage*

¹ Translate: *in courage*.

Complete Translation:

The Roman cavalry were surpassing the Gauls in courage.



8

Magnus centuriōnum numerus in prīmā aciē pugnāba__.

pugnābat

Magnus centuriōnum numerus= *A great number of centurions*

pugnābat= *were fighting*

in prīmā aciē = *in the first battle line*

Complete Translation:

A great number of centurions were fighting in the first battle line.



Exercise #121 – Page 111

Translate:



1 The slaves were carrying the grain into the towns.

The slaves = *Servī*

were carrying = *portābant*

the grain = *frūmentum*

into the towns = *in oppida*

Complete Translation:

Servī in oppida frūmentum portābant.



2

The Roman legions were fighting with the tribes of Gaul.

The Roman legions = *Legiōnēs Rōmānæ*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

with the tribes of Gaul = *cum gentibus Galliæ*

Complete Translation:

Legiōnēs Rōmānæ cum gentibus Galliæ pugnābant.



3 The cavalry were conquering a large number of Gauls.

The cavalry = *Equitātus*

were conquering = *superābat*

a large number of Gauls = *magnum Gallōrum numerum*

Complete Translation:

Equitātus magnum Gallōrum numerum superābat.



4

The centurion was fighting in the first battle line.

The centurion = *Centuriō*

was fighting = *pugnābat*

in the first battle line = *in prīmā aciē*

Complete Translation:

Centuriō in prīmā aciē pugnābat.



5 Caesar was overcoming the enemy.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was overcoming = *superābat*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar hostēs superābat.



Exercise #122 – Page 111

1. Translate:



Verb	Translation
1. laudābam	<i>I was praising</i>
2. portābat	<i>He/she/it was carrying</i>
3. laudābātis	<i>You (ye) were praising</i>
4. ōrābat	<i>He/she/it was praying</i>
5. superat	<i>He/she/it overcomes, is overcoming, etc.</i>



Verb	Translation
6. parābat	<i>He/she/it was preparing, etc.</i>
7. portat	<i>He/she/it carries, is carrying, etc.</i>
8. superant	<i>They overcome, are overcoming, etc.</i>
9. oppugnābat	<i>He/she/it was attacking, etc.</i>
10. pugnābat	<i>He/she/it was fighting</i>



Verb

Translation

11. laudābās

You (thou) were praising

12. pugnābant

They were fighting

13. portant

They carry, are carrying, etc.

14. occupābat

He/she/it was seizing

15. parābant

They were preparing, etc.

1

What is the gender of:

1. **centuriō** *masculine* 2. **legiō** *feminine* 3. **mōns** *masculine*

2

Give the nominative plural of:

1. **legiō** *legiōnēs* 2. **virtūs** *virtūtēs* 3. **corpus** *corpora*
4. **gravis** *gravēs, gravēs, gravia*

3

Translate: **Centuriōnēs servīs gladiōs nōn dedērunt.**

Answer: *The centurions did not give swords to the slaves.*

Explain the case of *servīs*:

Answer: *Dative, plural – indirect object.*



5. Future Tense

The **future tense** expresses action that will take place in the future, such as “*I shall eat dinner*” or “*Caesar will fight the Gauls.*”

From the 1st Conjugation Cheat-Sheet:

1 Verbs of the First Conjugation						
Indicative Mood - Active Voice						
	Singular			Plural		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Present	laud-ō	laud-ās	laud-at	laud-āmus	laud-ātis	laud-ant
Imperfect	laud-ābam	laud-ābās	laud-ābat	laud-ābāmus	laud-ābātis	laud-ābant
Future	laud-ābō	laud-ābis	laud-ābit	laud-ābimus	laud-ābitis	laud-ābunt

NOTE: The ending has the “**a**” of the 1st Conjugation. Also, the “**bi**” in the ending is **a sign of the future tense** in the 1st and 2nd Conjugation.

Singular	1st Person	laudābō	I shall praise
	2nd Person	laudābis	you (thou) will praise
	3rd Person	laudābit	he/she/it will praise
Plural	1st Person	laudābimus	we shall praise
	2nd Person	laudābitis	you (ye) will praise
	3rd Person	laudābunt	they will praise



VOCABULARY

dō, dare, dedī, datus, 1, tr.	<i>give</i>
vocō, 1, tr.	<i>call</i>
interim, <i>adverb</i>	<i>meanwhile</i>
mors, mortis	<i>death</i>
hīberna, hībernōrum	<i>winter quarters</i>

NOTE: ***hīberna***, like *castra*, is declined only in the plural.



NOTE: **Dō** forms its perfect stem differently from **laudō**. It is also peculiar in that the “a” which begins the endings is **short** throughout the indicative, except in the 2nd person singular present (**dās**).

Principal Parts				Conj #	Meaning
1st Person Present Indicative Active	Present Infinitive Active	1st Person Perfect Indicative Active	Perfect Participle Passive		
d-ō	d-are	ded-ī	dat-us	1st	give (Note: the "a" is short except in "dās")

1 Verbs of the First Conjugation						
Indicative Mood - Active Voice						
	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
Tense	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
<i>Present</i>	laud-ō	laud-ās	laud-at	laud-āmus	laud-ātis	laud-ant
	d-ō	d-ās	d-at	d-amus	d-atis	d-ant
<i>Imperfect</i>	laud-ābam	laud-ābās	laud-ābat	laud-ābāmus	laud-ābātis	laud-ābant
	d-abam	d-abās	d-abat	d-abāmus	d-abātis	d-abant
<i>Future</i>	laud-ābō	laud-ābis	laud-ābit	laud-ābimus	laud-ābitis	laud-ābunt
	d-abō	d-abis	d-abit	d-abimus	d-abitis	d-abunt



Exercise #124 – Page 113

1. Conjugate these verbs:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
Conjugate in the <i>Present</i> tense.						
1. dare	dō	dās	dat	damus	datis	dant
2. vocāre	vocō	vocās	vocat	vocāmus	vocātis	vocant
Conjugate in the <i>Imperfect</i> tense:						
1. dare	dabam	dabās	dabat	dabāmus	dabātis	dabant
2. vocāre	vocābam	vocābās	vocābat	vocābāmus	vocābātis	vocābant
Conjugate in the <i>Future</i> tense:						
1. dare	dabō	dabis	dabit	dabimus	dabitis	dabunt
2. vocāre	vocābō	vocābis	vocābit	vocābimus	vocābitis	vocābunt



Exercise #124 – Page 113

2. Conjugate In the *Future* Tense:

	<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
1. <i>parāre</i>	<i>parābō</i>	<i>parābis</i>	<i>parābit</i>	<i>parābimus</i>	<i>parābitis</i>	<i>parābunt</i>
2. <i>occupāre</i>	<i>occupābō</i>	<i>occupābis</i>	<i>occupābit</i>	<i>occupābimus</i>	<i>occupābitis</i>	<i>occupābunt</i>
3. <i>superāre</i>	<i>superābō</i>	<i>superābis</i>	<i>superābit</i>	<i>superābimus</i>	<i>superābitis</i>	<i>superābunt</i>
4. <i>portāre</i>	<i>portābō</i>	<i>portābis</i>	<i>portābit</i>	<i>portābimus</i>	<i>portābitis</i>	<i>portābunt</i>
5. <i>pugnāre</i>	<i>pugnābō</i>	<i>pugnābis</i>	<i>pugnābit</i>	<i>pugnābimus</i>	<i>pugnābitis</i>	<i>pugnābunt</i>
6. <i>ōrāre</i>	<i>ōrābō</i>	<i>ōrābis</i>	<i>ōrābit</i>	<i>ōrābimus</i>	<i>ōrābitis</i>	<i>ōrābunt</i>



Exercise #125 – Page 113

1. Tell what forms these verbs are;
2. Translate:



Verb	Form	Translation
1. superābit	<i>Future-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it will overcome</i>
2. laudābō	<i>Future-1st-Sing</i>	<i>I will pray, beg</i>
3. dabō	<i>Future-1st-Sing</i>	<i>I will give</i>
4. parābunt	<i>Future-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They will prepare</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
5. laudābunt	<i>Future-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They will praise</i>
6. occupābitis	<i>Future-2nd-Plur</i>	<i>Ye will seize</i>
7. dabis	<i>Future-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>Thou will give</i>
8. laudābis	<i>Future-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>Thou will praise</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
9. pugnābimus	<i>Future-1st-Plur</i>	<i>We will fight</i>
10. laudābit	<i>Future-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it will praise</i>
11. laudābitis	<i>Future-2nd-Plur</i>	<i>Ye will praise</i>
12. vocābis	<i>Future-2nd-Sing</i>	<i>Thou will call</i>
13. laudābimus	<i>Future-1st-Plur</i>	<i>We will praise</i>



Verb	Form	Translation
14. vocābunt	<i>Future-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They will call</i>
15. superābit	<i>Future-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it will overcome</i>
16. pugnābunt	<i>Future-3rd-Plur</i>	<i>They will fight</i>
17. dabitis	<i>Future-2nd-Plur</i>	<i>Ye will give</i>
18. vocābit	<i>Future-3rd-Sing</i>	<i>He/she/it will call</i>



Exercise #126 – Page 113

Translate:



1 Omnibus gentibus Deus vēritātem dabit.

Deus = *God*

dabit = *will give*

vēritātem = *truth*

Omnibus gentibus = *to all tribes*

Complete Translation:

God will give truth to all tribes.



2

Interim imperātor centuriōnēs in hīberna vocābit.

Interim imperātor = *Meanwhile the commander in chief*

vocābit = *will call*

centuriōnēs = *the centurions*

in hīberna = *into winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile the commander in chief will call the centurions into winter quarters.



3

Deus hominēs sānctōs post mortem in Cælum vocābit.

Deus = *God*

vocābit = *will call*

hominēs sānctōs = *holy men*

in Cælum = *into heaven*

post mortem = *after death*

Complete Translation:

God will call holy men into heaven after death.



4

Prīncipēs reliquārum gentium propter mortis metum frūmentum Rōmānīs
dabunt.

propter mortis metum = *On account of the fear of death*

Prīncipēs = *the chiefs*

reliquārum gentium = *of the remaining tribes*

dabunt = *will give*

frūmentum = *grain*

Rōmānīs = *to the Romans*

Complete Translation:

On account of the fear of death the chiefs of the remaining tribes will give grain to the Romans.



5 Servī frūmentum in hīberna portābunt.

Servī = *The slaves*

portābunt = *will carry*

frūmentum = *the grain*

in hīberna = *into winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

The slaves will carry the grain into winter quarters.



6 Centuriō prīncipēs in hīberna vocābit.

Centuriō = *The centurion*

vocābit = *will call*

prīncipēs = *the leading men*

in hīberna = *into winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

The centurion will call the leading men into winter quarters.



Exercise #127 – Page 114

Translate:



1 We shall praise God in heaven.

We shall praise = *laudābimus*

God = *Deum*

in heaven = *In Cælō*

Complete Translation:

In Cælō Deum laudābimus.



2 Bad kings will prepare (for) war.

Bad kings = *Rēgēs malī*

prepare (for) = *parābunt*

war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Rēgēs malī bellum parābunt.



3 You (thou) will praise Rome.

You (thou) will praise = *laudābis*

Rome = *Rōmām*

Complete Translation:

Rōmām laudābis.



4

I shall praise the Lord God of Hosts. (i.e. of armies)

I shall praise = *laudābō*

the Lord God = *Dominum Deum*

of Hosts (i.e. of armies) = *exercituum*

Complete Translation:

Dominum Deum exercituum laudābō.



5 God will give great rewards to all good men.

God = *Deus*

will give = *dabit*

great rewards = *magna præmia*

to all good men = *Omnibus hominibus bonīs*

Complete Translation:

Omnibus hominibus bonīs Deus magna præmia dabit.



6

Caesar will call the soldiers into the winter quarters.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

will call = *vocābit*

the soldiers = *mīlitēs*

into the winter quarters = *in hīberna*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar mīlitēs in hīberna vocābit.



7 After the death of Caesar, the Gauls were slaves of the Romans.

After the death of Caesar = *Post mortem Cæsaris*

the Gauls = *Gallī*

were = *erant*

slaves of the Romans = *servī Rōmānōrum*

Complete Translation:

Post mortem Cæsaris Gallī servī Rōmānōrum erant.



8

Meanwhile the centurion will call the legions into the battle line.

Meanwhile the centurion = *Interim centuriō*

will call = *vocābit*

the legions = *legiōnēs*

into the battle line = *in aciem*

Complete Translation:

Interim centuriō in aciem legiōnēs vocābit.



Exercise #128 – Page 114

Translate: **Cæsar erat imperātor Rōmānōrum.**

Answer: *Cæsar was commander-in-chief of the Romans.*

1

Explain the case of *imperātor*:

Answer: *Imperātor is in the nominative – in apposition to Caesar, the subject.*

2

What is the gender of:

1. **mors** *masculine* 2. **rēx** *masculine* 3. **vēritās** *feminine*

3

Give the ablative singular of:

1. **mors** *morte* 4. **senātus** *senātū* 7. **fidēs** *fidē*
2. **centuriō** *centuriōne* 5. **rēgnum** *rēgnō*
3. **gravis** *gravī* 6. **vōx** *vōce*



6. Questions

VOCABULARY

ubi, <i>adv.</i>	<i>where?</i>
quis, <i>pronoun</i>	<i>who?</i>
quid, <i>pronoun</i>	<i>what?</i>
cūr, <i>adv.</i>	<i>why?</i>
locus, ī (<i>pl., loca, locōrum</i>)	<i>place</i>
aliēnus, a, um	<i>{ unfavorable another's foreign</i>

NOTE

1. The abbreviation *adv.* stands for *adverb*.
2. **Locus** becomes a neuter noun in the plural: **loca**. When **locus** is modified by an adjective the preposition **in** may be omitted with the ablative case.

In an unfavorable place, locō aliēnō



Interrogative Adverbs and Pronouns in Questions

Questions may be asked in Latin by using *interrogative adverbs or pronouns*, just as in English.

Ubi es? *Where are you?*

Quis pugnābat? *Who was fighting?*

Quid parās? *What are you preparing?*

Cūr Cæsarem laudās? *Why do you praise Caesar?*



Exercise #129 – Page 115

Translate:



1

Quis Cæsarem post cædem p̄ncipum Galliaē laudābit?

Quis = *Who*

laudābit = *will praise*

Cæsarem = *Caesar*

post cædem p̄ncipum Galliaē = *after the slaughter of the leading men of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Who will praise Caesar after the slaughter of the leading men of Gaul?



2

Cūr senātum vocās?

Cūr = *Why*

vocās = *do you (thou) call*

senātum = *the Senate*

Complete Translation:

Why do you (thou) call the Senate?



3

Ubi sunt hiberna hostium?

Ubi = *Where*sunt = *are*hiberna hostium = *the enemy's winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

Where are the enemy's winter quarters?

4

Quis Deum nōn laudat?

Quis = *Who*nōn laudat = *does not praise*Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

Who does not praise God?

5

Ubi sunt cōpiæ Rōmānæ?

Ubi = *Where*

sunt = *are*

cōpiæ Rōmānæ = *the Roman troops*

Complete Translation:

Where are the Roman troops?



6 Cūr locō aliēnō castra posuērunt?

Cūr = *Why*

posuērunt = *did they pitch*

castra = *camp*

locō aliēnō¹ = *in an unfavorable place*

¹When *locus* is modified by an adjective the preposition *in* may be omitted with the ablative case.

Complete Translation:

Why did they pitch camp in an unfavorable place?



7

Cūr urbēs aliēnās occupat?

Cūr = *Why*

occupat = *does he seize*

urbēs aliēnās = *foreign cities*

Complete Translation:

Why does he seize foreign cities?



8 Cūr gentēs aliēnæ bellum parābant?

Cūr = *Why*

gentēs aliēnæ = *the foreign tribes*

parābant = *were preparing (for)*

bellum = *war*

Complete Translation:

Why were the foreign tribes preparing (for) war?



9

Cūr omnia loca occupābat.

Cūr = *Why*

occupābat = *was he seizing*

omnia loca = *every place*

Complete Translation:

Why was he seizing every place?



Exercise #130 – Page 115

Translate:



1

Why were the soldiers fighting in an unfavorable place?

Why = *Cūr*

the soldiers = *mīlitēs*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

in an unfavorable place = *locō aliēnō*

Complete Translation:

Cūr mīlitēs locō aliēnō pugnābant.



2

Who will surpass the great general Caesar?

Who = *Quis* will surpass = *superābit*

the great general Caesar = *magnum imperātōrem Cæsarem*

Complete Translation:

Quis magnum imperātōrem Cæsarem superābit?



3

What were they preparing? ▼

What = *Quid*they were preparing = *parābant*

Complete Translation:

Quid parābant?

4

Who is seizing foreign harbors and cities?

Who = *Quis*

is seizing = *occupat*

foreign harbors and cities = *portūs et urbēs aliēnās*

Complete Translation:

Quis portūs et urbēs aliēnās occupat?



5

Where will they fight at dawn?

Where = *Ubi*they will fight = *pugnābunt*at dawn = *prīmā lūce*

Complete Translation:

Ubi prīmā lūce pugnābunt?

6

A man eager for fame does not praise another's courage.

A man = *Homō*

eager for fame = *cupidus glōriæ*

does not praise = *nōn laudat*

another's courage = *virtūtem aliēnam*

Complete Translation:

Homō cupidus glōriæ virtūtem aliēnam nōn laudat.



Exercise #131 – Page 116

Translate each question and answer:



1 Question: Cūr Deum laudāmus?

Cūr = *Why*

laudāmus = *do we praise*

Deum = *God*

Complete Translation:

Why do we praise God?

Answer: We praise God because God is good and (is) the Lord of heaven and earth.

We praise = *laudāmus*

God = *Deum*

because God = *quod Deus*

is = *est*

good = *bonus*

and (is) the Lord of heaven and earth = *et Dominus Caeli et terræ*

Complete Translation:

Deum laudāmus quod Deus bonus est et Dominus Caeli et terræ.



2

Question: Cūr Rōmānī cum Gallīs pugnābant?

Cūr = *Why*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

pugnābant = *were fighting*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Why were the Romans fighting with the Gauls?

Answer: The Romans were fighting with the Gauls on account of the slaughter of the centurions.

The Romans = *Rōmānī*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

with the Gauls = *cum Gallīs*

on account of the slaughter of the centurions = *propter cædem centuriōnum*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī cum Gallīs propter cædem centuriōnum pugnābant.



3

Question: Cūr Cæsarem Rōmānī laudābant?

Cūr = *Why*

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

laudābant = *were praising*

Cæsarem = *Caesar*

Complete Translation:

Why were the Romans praising Caesar?

Answer: The Romans were praising Caesar because he was a brave leader.

The Romans = *Rōmānī*

were praising = *laudābant*

Caesar = *Cæsarem*

because he was = *quod erat*

a brave leader = *dux fortis*

Complete Translation:

Rōmānī Cæsarem laudābant quod erat dux fortis.



4

Question: Cūr Chrīstiānī Spīritum Sānctum laudant?

Cūr = Why

Chrīstiānī = Christians

laudant = do praise

Spīritum Sānctum = the Holy Spirit

Complete Translation:

Why do Christians praise the Holy Spirit?

Answer: Christians praise the Holy Spirit because He is God.

Christians = Chrīstiānī

praise = laudant

the Holy Spirit = Sānctum Spīritum

because He is = quod est

God = Deus

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī Sānctum Spīritum laudant quod Deus est.



5 Question: Cūr Chrīstiānī Marīam laudant?

Cūr = *Why*

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

laudant = *do praise*

Marīam = *Mary*

Complete Translation:

Why do Christians praise Mary?

Answer: Christians praise Mary because she is the Mother of Christ.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

praise = *laudant*

Mary = *Marīam*

because she is = *quod est*

the Mother of Christ = *māter Chrīstī*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī Marīam laudant quod māter Chrīstī est.



6

Question: Cūr ōrāmus in nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī?

Cūr = Why

ōrāmus = do we pray

in nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī = in the name of Jesus Christ

Complete Translation:

Why do we pray in the name of Jesus Christ?

Answer: We pray in the name of Jesus Christ because He is the salvation of the world.

We pray = ōrāmus

in the name of Jesus Christ = In nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī

because He is = quod est

the salvation of the world = salūs mundi

Complete Translation:

In nōmine Jēsū Chrīstī ōrāmus quod salūs mundi est.



7

Question: Quis magnam frūmentī cōpiam portābat?

Quis = Who

portābat = was carrying

magnam frūmentī cōpiam = the large supply of grain

Complete Translation:

Who was carrying the large supply of grain?

Answer: The slave was carrying the large supply of grain.

The slave = Servus

was carrying = portābat

the large supply of grain = magnam frūmentī cōpiam

Complete Translation:

Servus magnam frūmentī cōpiam portābat.



8 Question: Quid parat dux bonus?

Quid = *What*

dux bonus = *a good leader*

parat = *does prepare*

Complete Translation:

What does a good leader prepare?

Answer: A good leader prepares swords and a supply of grain.

A good leader = *Dux bonus*

prepares = *parat*

swords and a supply of grain = *gladiōs et frūmentī cōpiam*

Complete Translation:

Dux bonus gladiōs et frūmentī cōpiam parat.



9 Question: Quis prō duce bonō pugnābit?

Quis = *Who*

pugnābit = *will fight*

prō duce bonō = *for a good leader*

Complete Translation:

Who will fight for a good leader?

Answer: Brave soldiers will fight for a good leader.

Brave soldiers = *Mīlitēs fortēs*

will fight = *pugnābunt*

for a good leader = *prō duce bonō*

Complete Translation:

Mīlitēs fortēs prō duce bonō pugnābunt.



10 Question: Quis servum vocābat?

Quis = *Who*

vocābat = *was calling*

servum = *the slave*

Complete Translation:

Who was calling the slave?

Answer: The master was calling the slave.

The master = *Dominus*

was calling = *vocābat*

the slave = *servum*

Complete Translation:

Dominus servum vocābat.



11 *Question: Quis erat imperātor Rōmānōrum in Galliā?*

Quis = *Who*

erat = *was*

imperātor Rōmānōrum = *commander in chief of the Romans*

in Galliā = *in Gaul*

Complete Translation:

Who was commander in chief of the Romans in Gaul?

Answer: Caesar was the commander in chief of the Romans in Gaul.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was = *erat*

the commander in chief of the Romans = *imperātor Rōmānōrum*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar imperātor Rōmānōrum in Galliā erat.



12 Question: Quis magna præmia hominibus bonīs dabit?

Quis = *Who* dabit = *will give* magna præmia = *great rewards*

hominibus bonīs = *to good men*

Complete Translation:

Who will give great rewards to good men?

Answer: God will give great rewards to good men.

God = *Deus* will give = *dabit* great rewards = *magna præmia*

to good men = *hominibus bonīs*

Complete Translation:

Deus magna præmia hominibus bonīs dabit.



13 Question: Quid in bellō occupant ducēs bonī?

Quid = *what*

in bellō = *In war*

ducēs bonī = *good leaders*

occupant = *do seize*

Complete Translation:

In war what do good leaders seize?

Answer: In war good leaders seize mountains and hills, harbors and bridges.

In war = *In bellō*

good leaders = *ducēs bonī*

seize = *occupant*

mountains and hills, harbors and bridges = *montēs et collēs, portūs et pontēs*

Complete Translation:

In bellō ducēs bonī montēs et collēs, portūs et pontēs occupant.



14 *Question: Quis est Chrīstus?*Quis = *Who*est = *is*Chrīstus = *Christ*

Complete Translation:

*Who is Christ?**Answer: Christ is the Son of God and every man's brother.*Christ = *Chrīstus*is = *est*the Son of God = *Fīlius Deī*and every man's brother = *et frāter omnium hominum*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus Fīlius Deī et frāter omnium hominum est.

15 *Question: Quis ōrat prō omnibus hominibus?*

Quis = *Who*

ōrat = *prays*

prō omnibus hominibus = *for all men*

Complete Translation:

Who prays for all men?

Answer: Christ prays for all men.

Christ = *Chrīstus*

prays = *ōrat*

for all men = *prō omnibus hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Chrīstus prō omnibus hominibus ōrat.



16 *Question: Ubi nunc ōrat Marīa?*

Ubi nunc = *Where now*

Marīa = *Mary*

ōrat = *does pray*

Complete Translation:

Where does Mary now pray?

Answer: Mary now prays in heaven.

Mary now = *Marīa nunc*

prays = *ōrat*

in heaven = *in Cælō*

Complete Translation:

Marīa nunc ōrat in Cælō.



17 *Question: Ubi est Deus?*

Ubi = *Where* est = *is* Deus = *God*

Complete Translation:

Where is God?

Answer: God is in heaven and on earth and in every place.

God = *Deus* is = *est* in heaven = *in Caelō* and on earth = *et terrā*

and in every place = *et omnī locō*

Complete Translation:

Deus est in Caelō et terrā et omnī locō.



18 *Question: Ubi Cæsar pugnābat?*

Ubi = *Where*

Cæsar = *Cæsar*

pugnābat = *was fighting*

Complete Translation:

Where was Cæsar fighting?

Answer: Caesar was fighting in Gaul.

Caesar = *Cæsar*

was fighting = *pugnābat*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Cæsar in Galliā pugnābat.



19 *Question: Ubi sunt impedimenta Rōmānōrum?*

Ubi = *Where* *sunt* = *is* *impedimenta Rōmānōrum* = *the Romans' baggage train*

Complete Translation:

Where is the Romans' baggage train?

Answer: The Romans' baggage train is on the bridge.

The Romans' baggage train = *Impedimenta Rōmānōrum* *is* = *sunt*

on the bridge = *in ponte*

Complete Translation:

Impedimenta Rōmānōrum in ponte sunt.



20 *Question: Ubi Deus præmium hominibus sãnctīs post mortem dabit?*

Ubi = *Where*

Deus = *God*

dabit = *will give*

præmium = *a reward*

hominibus sãnctīs = *to holy men*

post mortem = *after death*

Complete Translation:

Where will God give a reward to holy men after death?

Answer: God will give a reward to holy men in heaven after death.

God = *Deus*

will give = *dabit*

a reward = *præmium*

to holy men = *hominibus sãnctīs*

in heaven = *in Cælō*

after death = *post mortem*

Complete Translation:

Deus præmium hominibus sãnctīs in Cælō post mortem dabit.



7. The Interrogative Particle “-ne”

When no interrogative adverb or pronoun is used, questions may be asked by putting the most emphatic word (*usually the verb*) first and adding *-ne*.

Was he praising Caesar? **Laudābatne** Cæsarem?

Do you fight for the king? **Pugnāsne** prō rēge?

Were they friends of the Romans? **Erantne** amīcī Rōmānōrum?

VOCABULARY

ōrātiō, ōrātiōnis	{ <i>speech</i> <i>prayer</i>
semper, <i>adv.</i>	<i>always</i>
sicut, <i>conj.</i>	<i>as</i>
in prīncipiō	<i>in the beginning</i>
in saecula saeculōrum	{ <i>world without end</i> <i>forever</i>
-ne	particle used in questions

NOTE

Ōrātiō means *prayer* only in Christian Latin.



Exercise #132 – Page 117-118

Translate:



1

Pugnābantne semper Rōmānī?

Rōmānī = *the Romans*Pugnābantne semper = *Were (they) always fighting*

Complete Translation:

Were the Romans always fighting?

2

Parābantne frūmentum post longum iter?

Parābantne = *Were they preparing*

frūmentum = *grain*

post longum iter = *after the long march*

Complete Translation:

Were they preparing grain after the long march?



3 Montēs et silvās et flūmina Galliæ laudābitis.

laudābitis = *You (ye) will praise*

Montēs et silvās et flūmina Galliæ = *the mountains and forests and rivers of Gaul*

Complete Translation:

You (ye) will praise the mountains and forests and rivers of Gaul.



4

Pugnābantne in itinere Rōmānī cum Gallīs?

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

Pugnābantne = *Were (they) fighting*

cum Gallīs = *with the Gauls*

in itinere = *on the march*

Complete Translation:

Were the Romans fighting with the Gauls on the march?



5 Erantne post bellum multa corpora in flūminibus et silvīs?

post bellum = *After the war*

Erantne = *were there*

multa corpora = *many bodies*

in flūminibus et silvīs = *in the rivers and in the forest(s)*

Complete Translation:

After the war were there many bodies in the rivers and in the forest(s)?



6

Suntne impedīmenta et legiōnēs in agmine?

impedīmenta et legiōnēs = *the baggage train and the legions*

Suntne = *Are (they)*

in agmine = *in the column*

Complete Translation:

Are the baggage train and the legions in the column?



7

▼
Laudābāsne nōmen Marīæ?

Laudābāsne = *Were you (thou) praising*

nōmen Marīæ = *the name of Mary*

Complete Translation:

Were you (thou) praising the name of Mary?



8

Propter vulnera longum iter nōn fēcērunt.

Propter vulnera = *On account of wounds*

nōn fēcērunt = *they did not make*

longum iter = *a long march*

Complete Translation:

On account of wounds they did not make a long march.



9 Superatne exercitus Rōmānus Gallōs?

exercitus Rōmānus = *the Roman army*

Superatne = *Does (it) surpass*

Gallōs = *the Gauls*

Complete Translation:

Does the Roman army surpass the Gauls?



10



Ōrābantne semper hominēs sānctī?

hominēs sānctī = *holy men*

Ōrābantne semper = *Were (they) always praying*

Complete Translation:

Were holy men always praying?



11 Lēgem et vēritātem Chrīstī semper laudābō.

semper laudābō = *I will always praise*

Lēgem = *the law*

et vēritātem Chrīstī = *and the truth of Christ*

Complete Translation:

I will always praise the law and the truth of Christ.



12 ▼ Datne imperātor signum?

imperātor = *the commander in chief*

Datne = *Is (he) giving*

signum = *the signal*

Complete Translation:

Is the commander in chief giving the signal?



13 ▼ Dantne Rōmānī cōpiam frūmentī Gallīs post ōrātiōnem prīncipis?

Rōmānī = *the Romans*

Dantne = *are (they) giving*

cōpiam frūmentī = *a supply of grain*

Gallīs = *(to) the Gauls*

post ōrātiōnem prīncipis = *After the speech of the chief*

Complete Translation:

After the speech of the chief are the Romans giving the Gauls a supply of grain?



14



Vocābitne prīmā lūce centuriō equitēs?

centuriō = *the centurion*Vocābitne = *Will (he) call*equitēs = *the cavalry*prīmā lūce = *at dawn*

Complete Translation:

Will the centurion call the cavalry at dawn?

15 ▼ Ōrantne Chrīstiānī in nōmine Chrīstī?

Chrīstiānī = *Christians*

Ōrantne = *Do (they) pray*

in nōmine Chrīstī = *in the name of Christ*

Complete Translation:

Do Christians pray in the name of Christ?



16 Fēcēruntnē semper Gallī impetum in agmina Rōmānōrum?

Gallī = *the Gauls*

Fēcēruntnē semper = *Did (they) always make*

impetum = *an attack*

in agmina Rōmānōrum = *against the columns of the Romans*

Complete Translation:

Did the Gauls always make an attack against the columns of the Romans?



17 Eratne magnus pōns in altō flūmine?

Eratne = *Was there*

magnus pōns = *a large bridge*

in altō flūmine = *on the deep river*

Complete Translation:

Was there a large bridge on the deep river?



18 Oppugnābantne Gallī hīberna?

Gallī = *the Gauls*

Oppugnābantne = *Were (they) attacking*

hīberna = *the winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

Were the Gauls attacking the winter quarters?



19 Victōriam et glōriam Chrīstī laudābāmus.

laudābāmus = *We were praising*

Victōriam et glōriam Chrīstī = *the victory and glory of Christ*

Complete Translation:

We were praising the victory and glory of Christ.



20

▼
Laudābatne imperātor centuriōnem propter magnam virtūtem et multa vulnera?

imperātor = *the commander in chief*

Laudābatne = *Was (he) praising*

centuriōnem = *the centurion*

propter magnam virtūtem = *on account of (his) great courage*

et multa vulnera = *and many wounds*

Complete Translation:

Was the commander in chief praising the centurion on account of (his) great courage and many wounds?



21 Dantne rēgēs magna præmia amīcīs?

rēgēs = *kings*

Dantne = *Do (they) give*

magna præmia = *great rewards*

amīcīs = *to (their) friends*

Complete Translation:

Do kings give great rewards to (their) friends?



22 Occupābitne collēs?

Occupābitne = *Will he seize*

collēs = *the hills*

Complete Translation:

Will he seize the hills?



23 Interim, propter grātiam Cæsaris, Gallī frūmentum in hīberna portant.

Interim, propter grātiam Cæsaris = *Meanwhile, on account of Caesar's favor*

Gallī = *the Gauls*

portant = *are carrying*

frūmentum = *grain*

in hīberna = *into the winter quarters*

Complete Translation:

Meanwhile, on account of Caesar's favor, the Gauls are carrying grain into the winter quarters.



24 *Ōrābatne nauta propter vulnerum metum?*

nauta = the sailor

Ōrābatne = Was (he) praying

propter vulnerum metum = on account of fear of wounds

Complete Translation:

Was the sailor praying on account of fear of wounds?



25 Parābatne dux frūmentum et gladiōs?

dux = *the leader*

Parābatne = *Was (he) preparing*

frūmentum et gladiōs = *grain and swords*

Complete Translation:

Was the leader preparing grain and swords?



26 Chrīstum, Rēgem glōriæ, laudābimus.

laudābimus = *We will praise*

Chrīstum = *Christ*

Rēgem glōriæ = *the King of glory*

Complete Translation:

We will praise Christ, the King of glory.



27 Quis loca occupābat?

Quis = *Who*

occupābat = *was seizing*

loca = *the places*

Complete Translation:

Who was seizing the places?



28 Pugnābatne equitātus in silvīs?

equitātus = *the cavalry*

Pugnābatne = *Was (it) fighting*

in silvīs = *in the forest(s)*

Complete Translation:

Was the cavalry fighting in the forest(s)?



29 Portābantne servī magnum gladiōrum numerum?

servī = *the slaves*

Portābantne = *Were (they) carrying*

magnum gladiōrum numerum = *a great number of swords*

Complete Translation:

Were the slaves carrying a great number of swords?



30 Propter metum vulnerum et mortis, nautæ et mīlitēs in bellō semper ōrant.

Propter metum vulnerum et mortis= *On account of the fear of wounds and of death*

nautæ et mīlitēs= *sailors and soldiers*

semper ōrant= *always pray*

in bellō = *in war*

Complete Translation:

On account of the fear of wounds and of death, sailors and soldiers always pray in war.



31 Deus ōrātiōnēs multōrum Chrīstiānōrum audīvit.

Deus = *God*

audīvit = *heard*

ōrātiōnēs multōrum Chrīstiānōrum = *the prayers of many Christians*

Complete Translation:

God heard the prayers of many Christians.



32 Pugnābantne equitēs locō aliēnō et angustō?

equitēs = *the cavalry*

Pugnābantne = *Was (it) fighting*

locō aliēnō et angustō = *in an unfavorable and narrow place*

Complete Translation:

Was the cavalry fighting in an unfavorable and narrow place?



Exercise #133 – Page 119

Translate:



1 Do you (thou) always praise the names of Jesus and Mary?

Do you (thou) always praise = *Laudāsne semper*

the names of Jesus and Mary = *nōmina Jēsū et Marīæ*

Complete Translation:

Laudāsne semper nōmina Jēsū et Marīæ?



2

Shall we praise God in heaven?

Shall we praise = *Laudābimusne*God = *Deum*in heaven = *in Cælō*

Complete Translation:

Laudābimusne Deum in Cælō?

3 Christians pray always, as Christ advised¹ His² friends.

Christians = *Chrīstiānī*

pray always = *semper ōrant*

as Christ = *sīcut Chrīstus*

advised¹ = *monuit*

His² friends = *amīcōs suōs*

¹ *advised*: monuit.

² *his*: suus, a, um.

Complete Translation:

Chrīstiānī semper ōrant, sīcut Chrīstus amīcōs suōs monuit.



4

On account of the prayers of Christians, God will give grace to many men.

On account of the prayers of Christians = *Propter ōrātiōnēs Chrīstānōrum*

God = *Deus*

will give = *dabit*

grace = *grātiam*

to many men = *multīs hominibus*

Complete Translation:

Propter ōrātiōnēs Chrīstānōrum Deus multīs hominibus grātiam dabit.



5

On account of the general's speech, the chiefs of the tribes will prepare (for) war.

On account of the general's speech = *Propter ōrātiōnem imperātōris*

the chiefs of the tribes = *prīncipēs gentium*

will prepare (for) = *parābunt*

war = *bellum*

Complete Translation:

Propter ōrātiōnem imperātōris prīncipēs gentium bellum parābunt.



6

In the beginning of the war the Romans were conquering the enemy.

In the beginning of the war = *In prīncipiō bellī*

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

were conquering = *superābant*

the enemy = *hostēs*

Complete Translation:

In prīncipiō bellī Rōmānī hostēs superābant.



7 Are there many long and renowned rivers in America?

Are there = *Suntne*

many long and renowned rivers = *multa flūmina longa et nōbilia*

in America = *in Americā*

Complete Translation:

Suntne multa flūmina longa et nōbilia in Americā?



8 Was the journey long and difficult?

the journey = *iter*

Was (it) long and difficult = *Eratne longum and difficile*

Complete Translation:

Eratne iter longum and difficile?



9

On account of the many serious wounds of the soldiers, the army made⁴ a short march into winter quarters.

On account of the many serious wounds of the soldiers = *Propter multa et gravia vulnera mīlitum*

the army = *exercitus*

made⁴ = *fēcit*

a short march = *iter breve*

into winter quarters = *in hīberna*

⁴ made: *fēcit*.

Complete Translation:

Propter multa et gravia vulnera mīlitum exercitus iter breve in hīberna fēcit.



10 Was the route full of dangers?

the route = *iter*

Was (it) = *Eratne*

full of = *plēnum*

dangers = *periculōrum*

Complete Translation:

Eratne iter plēnum periculōrum?



11 Were the columns of Caesar safe in Gaul?

the columns of Caesar = *agmina Cæsaris*

Were (they) = *Erantne*

safe = *tūta*

in Gaul = *in Galliā*

Complete Translation:

Erantne agmina Cæsaris tūta in Galliā?



12 Will God call all good men into heaven after death?

God = *Deus*

Will (he) call = *Vocābitne*

all good men = *omnēs hominēs bonōs*

into heaven = *in Cælum*

after death = *post mortem*

Complete Translation:

Vocābitne post mortem in Cælum Deus omnēs hominēs bonōs?



13 Was the place unfavorable?

the place = *locus*

Was (it) = *Eratne*

unfavorable = *aliēnus*

Complete Translation:

Eratne locus aliēnus?



14 What were the Roman slaves begging (for)⁵?

What = *Quid*

the Roman slaves = *servī Rōmānī*

were (they) begging (for)⁵ = *ōrābant*

⁵ Omit *for* in Latin.

Complete Translation:

Quid servī Rōmānī ōrābant?



15 Was there a large number of slaves in the Roman empire?

Was there = *Eratne*

a large number of slaves = *magnus servōrum numerus*

in the Roman empire = *in imperiō Rōmānō*

Complete Translation:

Eratne in imperiō Rōmānō magnus servōrum numerus?



16 Were the Romans conquering all the tribes of Gaul?

the Romans = *Rōmānī*

Were (they) conquering = *Superābantne*

all the tribes of Gaul = *omnēs gentēs Galliæ*

Complete Translation:

Superābantne Rōmānī omnēs gentēs Galliæ?



17 The slaves were carrying the body of the chief.

The slaves = *Servī*

were carrying = *portābant*

the body of the chief = *corpus prīncipis*

Complete Translation:

Servī corpus prīncipis portābant.



18 Will American⁶ sailors and soldiers seize the foreign harbors and cities?

American⁶ sailors and soldiers = *nautæ et mīlitēs Americānī*

Will (they) seize = *Occupābuntne*

the foreign harbors and cities = *portūs et urbēs aliēnās*

⁶ *American*: *Americānus*, a, um.

Complete Translation:

Occupābuntne nautæ et mīlitēs Americānī portūs et urbēs aliēnās?



19 A Roman column was assaulting the camp.

A Roman column = *Agmen Rōmānum*

was assaulting = *oppugnābat*

the camp = *castra*

Complete Translation:

Agmen Rōmānum castra oppugnābat.



20 Meanwhile, where were the remaining Gauls fighting?

Meanwhile, where = *Interim ubi*

the remaining Gauls = *reliquī Gallī*

were fighting = *pugnābant*

Complete Translation:

Interim ubi reliquī Gallī pugnābant?

