

NEW SENTENCES FOR WHEELOCK'S LATIN

Chapters 1-24

Note: A dash at the end of a line indicates a connection in thought with the next line.

Chapter 1

1. Salvēte! Dēbētis saepe cōgitāre.
2. Quid vidēō? Dant nihil?
3. Monent mē sī errō.
4. Nōn servās; nōn dās. Mē terrēs.
5. Sī nihil amāmus, nihil laudāmus.
6. Sī valēmus, quid cōservāmus?
7. Sī valeō, nihil mē dēbet terrēre.
8. Valēte! Vocāte mē saepe.
9. Hello! What are you (sing.) conserving?
10. Does she understand nothing? She ought to understand.
11. They call me; they praise me; they do not often warn me.
12. If you (sing.) are mistaken, please think!

Chapter 2

1. Nōn fortūna sed philosophia est magnae vītae porta.
2. Vidēs portam magnam? Antīqua est et patriam servat.
3. Ō rosa, nōn valēs! Quid terret vītam tuam?
4. Sī sine rosīs poētae puellās vocant, saepe poenās dant.
5. Sententiae nōn errant meae sī sine irā cōgitō.
6. Monēte mē: dēbeō pecūniam meīs puellis servāre?
7. Sī patriam tuam amās, dēbēs sententiās tuās et cōgitāre et dare.
8. Salvē, ō nauta! Patria tuam cōservat vītam; quid patriae dās?
9. A life is nothing without the thoughts of poets.
10. The sailors' anger frightens me, but the girls are calling me.
11. Much money offers the girl a life of great fame, but we love the beauty of ancient philosophy.
12. If you, o poet, love many girls but do not praise me, you ought to pay the penalty.

Chapter 3

1. Tuī amīcī et sapientiam et fōrmam semper habent.
2. Virī magnī vīta puerōs monet dē poenā īrae.
3. Poēta sine rosīs multās amīcās vocat sed paucās fēminās satiat.
4. Saepe laudant et cōservant poētae sententiās filiārum meārum dē nautīs.
5. Ō filiī et filiae, salvēte! Magnam fāmam habētis hōdiē.
6. Rosae puerīs et puellīs fōrmam dant, sed sapientia fōrmam in virīs et fēminīs servat. Fōrma errat; sapientia valet.
7. Nōn semper dat fortūna agricolīs vītā multae pecūniae.
8. Quid videt populus hodiē? Et mē et fōrmam sententiae meae.
9. Few Roman women but many men possess a number of fields in the ancient fatherland.
10. If you love money, my son, you ought to consider a life of big numbers.
11. Poets' wisdom and Roman philosophy do not today satisfy the children of a greedy nation.
12. Nothing ought to terrify your thoughts, farmer; your ancient gate is big, and greedy girlfriends do not wander in your fields.

Chapter 4

1. Sumus vērī Rōmānī; remedium bellī nōn habēmus, sed stultōs nōn adiuvāmus in patriae exitiō.
2. Sī valētis, filiae meae, populō periculum bāsiōrum multōrum parvum est.
3. Mē agricolam ōtium sine cūrīs semper iuvat, sed officium in agrō vocat.
4. Sine morā monent fēminae avārōs puerōs dē pecūniā et parvōrum dōnōrum periculīs.
5. Oculī filiī meī fōrmam vident in magnīs puellīs, sed tua filia et amat et laudat bellam magistrā.
6. Iuvā mē, amīce hūmāne; cūra mea de exitiō portae antīquae valet, sed nōn habeō dōnum ōtī.
7. Dē morā bonī officiī tuā īra mea valet hodiē.
8. Mala habent cōsilia bellī et fāmam malam, sed malam habēmus fortūnam et poenās damus.
9. Without real friends ancient philosophy offers nothing to human life.
10. You (sing.) do not have wisdom, you terrify many people, and you are a danger to the Romans.
11. What do my eyes see? The poet is giving the handsome sailor a large number of roses and kisses!
12. What is a good cure of evil war? The advice of teachers and the foolish opinions of heroes satisfy few Roman farmers.

Chapter 5

1. Satis magnī sunt puellae animī; magnam igitur fāmam habēbit in patriā.
2. Propter adulēscēntiae culpās nostra glōria nōn semper remanēbit.
3. Terrete tē caelum, fīlia pulchra? Quandō sapientiam et animōs habēbis?
4. Propter moram exitiī nostrī dōna et glōriam dabimus Rōmānīs fēminīs; vītā nostram herī servābant.
5. Paucī sine culpā sunt in officiīs hūmānīs, sed satis bonōrum non parvus est numerus.
6. Sī bāsia agricolae pulchra tum tē satiābant, remanēbuntne in tuō animō magistrī verba sāna?
7. Oculī meī nōn valent; remedium nōn habeō; filiī mē nōn adiuvant. nōn igitur mē dēbēs culpāre sī in agrīs sine amīcīs errō.
8. Sī quandō nostra mala et perīcula superābimus, tum sānī et līberī in ōtiō vērō cēnābimus.
9. Your care about pretty and true words will save you (sing.) tomorrow.
10. Will a free people blame the children of fools if they have greedy minds and bad plans in youth?
11. Bad luck was conquering the hero's life yesterday, and he is not in sufficiently good health today,—
12. but because of many services in war the nation owes our friend much, and he will dine in heaven tomorrow.

Chapter 6

1. Sī tē terret patria Graeca, quārē ibi remanēs?
2. Sine oculōrum officiō vidēre nunc nōn potestis.
3. Ubi animus meus herī nōn satis valēbat, tua bāsia, ō belle, mē iuvābant.
4. Librōs sānae sapientiae bonōrumque cōnsiliōrum plēnōs tyrannī nōn possunt tolerāre.
5. Vocābitne īram deōrum perpetua mora vestrōrum dōnōrum?
6. Sī in caelō sunt dī vērī bonīque, quārē dēbēmus vitia perīcula in hūmānā vītā malōrum plēnā tolerāre?
7. Sī tē culpābit, agricola, nōn tua erit culpa; nihil satiāre potest avārum Graecum ubi cēnat.
8. Dī salvī in caelō remanēbunt. Ibi sine cūrīs vidēbunt nostra mala: tyrannōrum parvās īnsidiās bellaque stulta et exitium līberōrum.
9. When will the fine words in your second book surpass the glory of our students?
10. Without the favorable gods' care and continuous gifts our nation will not be able to be sufficiently safe.
11. If you ever praise perpetual leisure, o students, then because of your teacher's anger your life will not be pretty.
12. Your (sing.) youth was full of crimes and treachery. Consequently, you are not now able to endure the remedy of your faults, but tomorrow a goddess will help you.

Chapter 7

1. Rēgīna herī in pāce cēnābat ubi rēx erat in terrā Graecōrum.
2. Post labōrēs nunc tempus secundum est carminibus librīsq̄ue pulchrīs, ō virginēs, sed crās corpora nostra novōs labōrēs tolerābunt.
3. Ubi virtūs salva manēbit cīvitātis līberae, sī vitia hominum superābunt cūram deōrum?
4. Litterae tuae culpārum plēnae erant. Satisne sānī sunt mōrēs animī tuī?
5. In rēgīnae terrā virginēs multōs virōs audēbant necāre. Paucae igitur sunt uxōrēs ibi.
6. Cīvitātemne dabimus hominibus novīs? Patriam habent sub nostrā labōremque multum tolerant in agrīs nostrīs.
7. Post parvum tempus magnae glōriae paucī cōservābant amōris carmen.
8. Propter tē, stulte fili, sub poenā exitiī erō sī manēbō in patriā. Quārē valē.
9. If you, o free teachers, ever dare to praise the king's name, then we will censure your foolish habits.
10. A tyrant can kill the body, but a soul of true virtue will stay in heaven's perpetual peace.
11. Because of the treachery of Roman words, the dangers for students of ancient literature will not be few.
12. In the name of youth and love, pretty wife, please stay and satisfy me!

Chapter 8

1. Sī dē amōre mē docēbis, multum discam et grātiās agam.
2. Dum hominēs sub caelō corpora trahunt ad laborēs, dī tempus agunt in ōtiō et pāce.
3. Numquam carmina scrībēs pulchra sī nōmina nova ex librīs antīquīs trahis.
4. Ē vestrā laude rēgum rēgīnārumque vītā libertātis plēnam numquam agētis, ō virginēs.
5. Ō frāter, ubi es? Uxorne tē dūcēbat ē terrā nostrā? novumne nōmen habēs? salvusne nunc ibi es?
6. Graecī bellum gerunt sine vitiīs; quārē ratiō et virtūs Graecās cōpiās dūcent ad victōriam pācemque.
7. Nihil virtūtem potest docēre; verba tamen in Cicerōnis librīs dēmōstrābunt discipulīs bonōs mōrēs scrīptōris.
8. Sī libertās hūmāna deōs iuvat, dēbēmusne audēre tyrannum vincere et necāre?
9. Today the troops will wage war and demonstrate great manliness and conquer.
10. My sisters have an abundant supply of reason; nevertheless, I will learn from you (sing.) about the king's treachery.
11. While my brother is thanking the troops after the victory, I am writing our sister a letter about the state's perpetual glory.
12. Will Cicero's second wife be able to endure an author of strange poems?

Chapter 9

1. Sī amor morbus est, nūllus homō valet.
2. Virgō nōn solum sum sed etiam erō; aliī enim nimis errant, sed virtūs mē dūcit.
3. Ille morbus ūnus multōs necat dūcitque ē vītā ad novum locum; sub terrā enim crās erunt.
4. Nūllī istīus scrīptōris locī verbum Cicerōnis vincent ūnum. Illīus nōminī glōriam damus, nōn alterīus.
5. Aliī docent, aliī discunt, sed sōla dēmōnstrās et magistrae et discipulae mōrēs.
6. Hāc in terrā vītā tōtam agam sine labōribus; in alterā salva erit lībertās. Neutrī tamen pācem dabunt dī perpetuam.
7. In locō uxōris amīcam habēs. Tempora tamen studium amōris vincent, et sōlus eris.
8. Oculī tuī valent, sed uter potest deōs vidēre? Neuterne? Nimis hūmānus es.
9. After this, never in any place did the sister censure the brother's habits too much.
10. While I perform these duties for the state, you dare to drag that whole body of yours into vices.
11. Pursuit of praise will never give anyone an abundance of peace.
12. This king loves poems; that queen praises literature. To which one will you (sg.) write an account of the victory?

Chapter 10

1. Sī cum pecūniā veniētis, novōs habēbitis amīcōs.
2. Nūlla cupiditās animum bonī capiet tōtum.
3. Quoniam hōra venit, sorōrēs, audīte haec: faciēmus pulchra!
4. Ista nātūra mē hoc docet: sī vītā geram voluptātum plēnam, numquam senectūtem inveniam sine morbīs.
5. Ex timōre amīcītie cum ūllō homine sōlus vīvet in senectūtem.
6. Timōrēs saepe cupiditātem vincunt, sed voluptātem trahō ex ūnā horā beātā cum amīcīs.
7. Dīc, frāter, neutrī scrīptōrī vērītātem illīus victōriae; tē nōn audient,—
8. ūnus enim ratiōnem fugit propter studium voluptātum; alter stultus nihil discere potest.
9. You dine alone too much. Spend time with others!
10. While he lives, Cicero writes about the nature of friendship; nevertheless, the troops will find and capture and kill the man.
11. If either road shows those people freedom, they will flee from this place and come into another land.
12. Since Cicero will lead me into the way of truth and will make me happy, I will speak this man's name with great praise.

Chapter 11

1. Illumne librum bene intellegis? Cape nunc hunc alterum.
2. Amīcī vōbīs erimus, quod nōs iuvābātis herī.
3. Inveniētis neque eās neque utrum eārum frātrem mēcum hōc in locō.
4. Multa poteris audīre ex hominibus in viā; pauca autem ex eīs vēra sunt.
5. Caputne cārum Cicerōnis cōpiae cum voluptāte ad cōsulēs mittent?
6. Dīc mihi, cāra soror: nēmōne intelleget meam vērītātis cupiditātem?
7. Sī neuter tōtam vītā in eīsdem studiīs agēbat, quid facient in senectūte?
8. Sī cum istīs cēnābis, īdem morbus in corpus tuum veniet neque vīvēs etiam ad secundam hōram.
9. Since even you (pl.) do not perceive the dangers of friendship with her, we must flee into another place.
10. This book's chapters will make no one happy, for they are too big;—
11. however, that one's are quite small. I will therefore send it to the children.
12. Because our consuls and their friendly king felt the same things about the nature of this war, no fear remained in us.

Chapter 12

1. In prīncipīo capitis pater eius eadem verba dīxerat.
2. Acerbā cum patientiā Caesar nūper Asiam cēpit, quod multās amīserat cōpiās prō illīs victōriīs.
3. Dum erās adulēscēns, māter, bene valēbas;—
4. nūper autem, quoniam senectūs acerba est, invēnistī medicōrum ratiōnēs.
5. Diūne in eādem fōrmā terra mānsit?—
6. Nōn post ūnam hōram nova sentiēmus, sed post multōs annōs via nātūrae creāverit nova loca.
7. Prō adulēscēntibus Asiae numquam amittam vērītātis cupiditātem meam.
8. Hōrae fūgērunt, annī cecidērunt; sed nūper invēnimus prīncipiū beātae amīcitiāe.
9. What has Caesar done? Even his mother does not understand him.
10. Your war, consuls, has created pleasure for no one but fear and suffering for many.
11. Our dear father fell in the road. *You* did not come, and *I* did not hear him,—
12. but others sent him to friendly doctors, and he will live for a long time.

Chapter 13

1. Diū tēcum stābō, quod virtūtem sēnsī tuam et animōs dīligō.
2. Nēmō ante Caesarem stāre potest sine timōre,—
3. nam ipse nostrum caput acerbum est neque suōs dīligit.
4. In prīncipiō vītae māter cāra mē aluit, sed ōlim adulēscēns erō,—
5. et ubi intellēxerō ratiōnēs hominum, ipse mē alam.
6. Dē caelō cadunt dīvitiae! Dī ipsī nōbīs signum suī mittunt.—
7. Nēmō hoc factum ante vīdit; quisque autem fortūnātus est.
8. Māter paterque nūper sibi magnam voluptātem creāvērunt, nam bāsia amīca tōtam per hōram iungēbant.
9. Even in return for money, the skilled doctors do not understand my suffering.
10. Those fortunate people will join themselves with the consuls' troops in Asia.
11. Through their own foolish deeds those same people have lost great wealth.
12. To each sufficiently learned person nature gives the signs of the year.

Chapter 14

1. Cōpia aquae cecidit ē nūbibus. Nunc ūna pars in agrīs stat, altera cum marī iungit sē.
2. Ā prīncipiō annī ad hoc tempus illa urbs magnam partem cīvium amīsīt.
3. Nullīs artibus vītābis mortem, nam tuō nōmine tē appellābit.
4. Suīs vīribus hī adulēscētēs vim turbae tenuērunt.
5. Medicus morbōs aurium suā arte mūtāvit in voluptātes; nunc fortūnātus audīre possum.
6. Quid auribus audiō? Curruntne animālia ē marī per magnam partem Rōmae?—
7. Iūra sua nātūra mūtāvit! signum exitiī est!
8. Mātre vītate! Ōre tenet aquam et currit trāns viam in nōs!
9. We will sustain Rome for a long time with the riches of Asia across the sea.
10. Before the bitter death of these citizens, each person loved Caesar's deeds.
11. The young man himself, well taught by his father, stood in front of the crowd and addressed it with great patience.
12. God once restrained his own face with a cloud and created laws for the animals.

Chapter 15

1. Mors nostrī filiī quīntī memoriā tempestātum fortunātārum mutāvit.
2. Ante portam exspectant nōs centum hominēs; sī satis temporis erit, eōs appellābimus.
3. Cīvēs duās urbēs nūper viā novā iūnxērunt;
4. —itaque hōc annō current inter eās mīlia hominum.
5. Illī nautae sē committent maribus septem; neque nūbēs neque tempestātēs timent.
6. Auribus doctīs audit signum turbae miserae trāns viam.
7. Dī ōlim dōna nōbīs dē caelō iaciēbant; nunc autem hoc factum vītant.
8. Sī iste quārtus iacit aquam in ōs tuum, quid exspectās? nōn diū ā vī tē tenēre dēbēs.
9. At that time thousands of animals were wandering through all Italy, and so neither did we ourselves stand still.
10. If you (pl.) esteem and support the arts of memory, you will not be afraid of even one hundred books of Roman law.
11. We have entrusted the wretched citizens of Italy among the fourteen parts of Rome,—
12. for each one had lost his own wealth in the time of war.

Chapter 16

1. Corpus ingēns aurēsque ingentēs memoriāque longam habet hoc animal.
2. Quam celeris est aetās hominum! Brevī tempore nōs mors exspectābit.
3. Potentēs vī regunt; nōs autem iūs appellāmus rēgem potentem.
4. Auditōrēs mente ācrī tenēbunt senis difficilis brevēs saturās.
5. Quam dulcis est clēmētia inter frātrēs!
6. Iūcundā adulēscentiā agimus annōs facilēs, sed senēs tolerant difficilia animīs fortibus.
7. Nēmō timet aquam Rōmae dulcem, sed vītā aquam sex aliārum urbium!—
8. Vīs nova eius etiam ācrem mentem mutābit.
9. In pleasant weather one hundred swift people ran across Italy on a long road; now, however, thousands of huge clouds are coming.
10. Brave Cicero ruled the crowd of severe listeners with the art of sweet words.
11. If you (sing.) are entrusting yourself to the mercy of all the old men, hurl no satires from (your) troublesome mouth.
12. My life is too easy, and so I will give a tenth part of my wealth every year to the wretched citizens.

Chapter 17

1. Hic dulcis libellus p̄rimus est quem f̄ilia mea coepit recit̄are.
2. Inter caec̄os hom̄o ūn̄ius ocul̄i est r̄ex.
3. Quam cito d̄el̄ev̄erunt tr̄es saturae ācr̄es cl̄ementiam meam!
4. Incipiēsne tū quoque tr̄ans idem mare n̄avigāre quod in naut̄as fort̄es mortem celerem īecit?
5. Audītōr̄es ad aur̄es ea quae recitāv̄i adm̄is̄erunt; itaque mentem meam quoque intellegent.
6. Cupisne memoriam d̄el̄ere ist̄ius aet̄atis difficilis? D̄eb̄es h̄os am̄ic̄os neglegere et nov̄os admittere.
7. Cito recit̄a centum verba quae memoriae comm̄isist̄i; labor levis est.
8. Vim ingentem am̄oris meī d̄es̄ider̄as aut tim̄es?
9. *The Old Man and the Sea* is a trivial little book full of easy words about a wretched man who sails alone for a long time.
10. The long letter that I am expecting will arrive within a short time—either today or tomorrow.
11. Blind passion has begun to possess the minds of the wretches who neglect good things and desire bad things.
12. All Italy misses that delightful period of time in which it ruled thousands of mighty peoples with mercy.

Chapter 18

1. Quam d̄es̄ider̄o audītōr̄es facil̄es quī carmina mea dulcia laud̄abant!
2. Neglege lūd̄os lev̄es et mentem rege ācribus lab̄oribus.
3. Illud animal longum esse vid̄etur s̄olum suī generis.
4. Aqua ill̄ius flūminis, quae ab hostibus misc̄etur, cr̄as incipiet cl̄ara fluere.
5. Cūr illa aet̄as, s̄i aut probit̄atem aut cl̄ementiam habet, n̄on iūcunda est?
6. Scientia mort̄alis omnium generum cl̄arum faciet hunc lūdum ingentem.
7. Libellum recit̄abam senī caec̄o, quī f̄ormā potentī verb̄orum mov̄erī vid̄eb̄atur.
8. S̄i cupis host̄es mov̄erī, lege cōpiās celer̄es; deinde h̄as in ill̄os cito mitte.
9. Read this sentence aloud, mortals, then write your own; the task will seem easy.
10. This short and difficult river cannot be navigated even by brave sailors.
11. Satires of that sort are neither created with honesty nor read with pleasure by anyone.
12. Why does all the knowledge that you have received flow quickly out of your mind?

Chapter 19

1. Iūdex iam coepit nōmina parāre eōrum quī nōn mē dēlectāvērunt.—
2. At quid est haec turba celeris quae ad me fluit? Quid dēsīderant aut quid cupiunt?
3. Iūdicis beneficiō līberātus erit pater ante quīntam hōram neque dēlēbitur familia nostra.
4. Nisi vōs quoque cito prō beneficiīs grātiās immortalibus agētis, ipsī grave iūdicium nōbīs omnibus parābunt.
5. Auctor scelerum quibus lūdus noster mixtus est homō esse certae probitātis vīsus erat.
6. Nisi tua familia fōrmā huius flūminis dēlectāta est, quō genere voluptātum potest movērī?
7. Cūr istī novem iūdicēs sunt caecī? Clāra argūmenta neglēxērunt neque vērītatem levibus mentibus admīsērunt;—
8. deinde iūdicium contrā iūs hūmānum recitāvērunt.
9. This little book about the rivers of Greece had already been read by many—but not by me.
10. By what clear proofs were you (sing.) freed from the reputation of serious crimes?
11. Unless the sort of enemy is definite, against whom and to what part of Greece will you (pl.) sail?
12. All knowledge has been provided for mortal minds by the immortal author Cicero.

Chapter 20

NOTE: Since the grammar of *ōdī* is never fully explained in Wheelock, it has not been included in any of the Practice and Review sentences and does not need to be learned in Latin 111.

1. Sī omnem scientiam habeō et possum montēs movēre sed amōre careō, nihil sum.
2. Iam misce turbam fāmā bellī; deinde prōnūntiā exitium iūris commūnis.
3. Līberātī sumus metū servitūtis certae—at cūr in montēs Graeciae discēditis?
4. Servitūs gravis commūne genus spīritūs ā vērā virtūte prohibet.
5. Ubi iūdicēs grave iūdicium, quod clēmēntiā carēbat, pronūntiāverant, coniūrātī clārī ad genua cecidērunt.
6. Quis dēlectābitur sēnsū sinistrō hōrum versuum?
7. Quoniam genū dextrum dēlētum est, prohibeor ā frūctū ūllīus celeris lūdī cum familiā.
8. Manus coniūrātōrum, ā quibus probitās immortaliumque metus discēsserant, argūmenta scelerum ad flūmen trāxit.
9. What god is the originator of the fruits that flow from the horn of plenty?
10. That hero did not seem mortal when with his right hand and his sixth sense he defended the senate against the evil men.
11. Unless you have enough breath, with this horn you will be able neither to summon the troops nor to defend us from the enemy.
12. That ill-omened family got no favors for itself with the lines of verse that the father read to the senate.

Chapter 21

1. Sī diū labōrāveris cum patientiā, iterum sciēs ea quae mēns āmīsit.
2. Neque senātus neque vulgus asperum satis doctus est iūdex versuum immortalīum quī hāc manū dextrā scrīptī sunt.
3. Scelerum causā contrā salūtem commūnem coniūrātī casā continentur quae fenestrīs caret.
4. Aurēs meae familiae nōn dēlectantur tuō cornū asperō. Amābō tē, continē studium.
5. Mundus labōrat; auctor eius asperam vērītātem prōnūntiat et nōs audīre grave argūmentum iubet:—
6. nisi cupimus carēre beneficiōrum frūctū, propter salūtem mundī dēbent omnēs gentēs sē prohibēre servitūte voluptātum.
7. Ad quem finem omnēs gentēs Graeciae nāvēs parāre iussae sunt?—
8. Discessērunt sinistrā tempestāte; at finēs Trōiae tetigērunt atque decem annīs liberāvērunt immortalē uxōrem quae rapta erat.
9. Who in the mountains of Troy announced to three goddesses a judgment of beauty and carried away an ill-omened gift?
10. On account of the big windows I am protected from the deeds neither of the neighbors nor of the rabble; I see them, and I am in distress.
11. Do you (sing.) lack all sense of uprightness? If you touch my knee again, I will leave your house.
12. If you (pl.) have not abandoned your neighbor's ship, you will soon know the fear of certain death and the end of breathing.

Chapter 22

1. Ex mediō igne aequō animō prōtinus ēripiimus vīcīnōs quōrum casa tollēbatur.
2. Etiam illīs montibus ā servitūte nōn dēfendī poterunt coniūrātī quī sine spē sunt.
3. Ō quam fēlīx atque aequus erit ille diēs quō gentēs Latīnae reliquerint modum ferrī atque continēbunt inter sē pācem fidemque!
4. Fīnēs Trōiae quondam fēlīcēs tāctī sunt nāvibus Graecīs.
5. “Nūllō diē,” inquit Cicerō, “rēs pūblica frūctū versuum meōrum prohibēbitur.”
6. Labōrābāmus sōlī; at ubi cornibus sē prōnūntiāvērunt Latīnī, spēs prōtinus animōs sustulit.
7. Senātus asperum vulgus ultrā fenestrās cernit; rēs tamen suās agit cum fidē.
8. Rapienturne fēlīcēs fine mundī novō modō manū deī ē mediīs nōbīs?
9. Will our uncertain hope again be carried away by sword and fire?
10. A famous state of Greece once ordered the originator of philosophy, for the sake of the health of the community, to depart either from themselves or from life.—
11. When death was taking him away, he said, “Part of my body lacks all sense; beyond my knees—both my right and my left—I can perceive nothing.”—
12. He wanted to know the uncertain things that are waiting on the other side of death, and so his spirit was not touched by fear.

Chapter 23

1. Nūlla causa aequa umquam Latīnōs vertet in gentem asperam.
2. Spēs atque salūs reī pūblicae in vulgō bene ēducātō cernuntur.
3. “Quidquid dux iusserit,” inquit ōrātōr magnanimus, “equōs labōrantēs in lītore nōn relinquēmus.”
4. Multae īnsulae aquā opprimuntur. Ducēs mundī dēbent mōrēs vertere et aliquid magnanimī prōtinus facere.
5. Casam vīcīnī quī mē iterum hastā mediam per fenestram iactā petīverat igne sustulī.
6. Aliquid in ōrātōris verbīs potentibus mentēs nostrās ēripuit ultrā finēs mundī.
7. In arce gaudeō nōn incertā voluptāte, nam hostēs nōn ostendent umquam iterum cōpiās hodiē ā nōbīs pressās.
8. Quisquis ēducātus est eōdem modō mēcum ostendet ducī nostrō eandem in omnibus rēbus fidem.
9. The citadel of Troy was once overwhelmed by soldiers contained in a horse.
10. I beseech you (pl.), pursue and seize those fleeing priests with ships and spears and swords!
11. The fortunate priests were glad about the soldiers who had been turned (*use a participle*) from the island’s shore on the same day.
12. A mind touched by the gods can know the things that will be (*use a participle*).

Chapter 24

1. Servī cum puerīs imperātōris ēducātī posteā ab eōdem lībertātem recēpērunt.
2. Gaudēmus dē virtūte ostentā ab ōrātōre ut petit fidem ā ducibus.
3. Quisquis equum ad lītus revertet nūllum perfugium inveniet.
4. “Hic diēs,” inquit aliquis, “fēlīx erit.” Posteā autem pressus et expulsus ā rē pūblicā nōn idem narrāvit.
5. Spē perfugiū ēreptā, mīlitēs nihil umquam rīsērunt.
6. Omnēs Carthāginis sacerdotēs, hōc ūnō exceptō, vōbīs expellendī sunt.
7. Nōn tibi rīdendae sunt fābulae ducis narrantis, nisi vulnera quaeris et hastam corpore accipere cupis.
8. Rēbus ultrā modum imperiū gestīs, prōtinus expellendus est nōbīs imperātor ā rē pūblicā.
9. The farmers must capture and wipe out (*use passive periphrastic*) the animals that are destroying the fields.
10. Tell me again the story about overwhelmed Carthage, for when you tell (it) (*use ablative absolute*), my formerly calm soul receives new comfort.
11. Having received the power to command (*use ablative absolute*), the brave leader drove the Latins from the citadel in the middle of the island.
12. Because many wounds had been received (*use ablative absolute*) by fire and sword, I could not give the slave even an uncertain comfort.