



Answer Key: Chapter 2

Exercise 2.1

1. The master's slave is always working.
2. You are now master of the islands.
3. The girls like the messenger's horse.
4. We do not fight against the friends of Rome.
5. The slave-girl is carrying the messengers' swords into the garden.

Exercise 2.2

1. dominum villae salutamus.
2. ancilla epistulas feminae semper portat.
3. pecuniam puellarum portas.
4. puella servos domini non salutat.
5. dominum servorum voco.

Exercise 2.3

1. The girl gives the woman food.
2. The slaves are now preparing a horse for their master.
3. The slave-girl gives the letters to a slave.
4. We are preparing horses for the messengers.
5. The women give food to the gods and goddesses.

Exercise 2.4

1. gladios nuntiis paro.
2. domini cibum servis non parant.
3. puella epistulam feminae dat.
4. cibum et pecuniam deae semper datis.
5. pecuniam feminae servis damus.

Exercise 2.5

1. There is a messenger in the house.
2. The girls kill the woman with swords.
3. A friend is now sailing from the island.
4. You (*pl*) are walking out of the garden with your friends.
5. The slaves carry the master out of the house.
6. There are no houses on the island.
7. The women are walking in the garden with the girls.
8. The master is fighting against his friend with a sword.



9. You (*sg*) are always working in the garden.
10. The girl is now walking away from the house.

Exercise 2.6

1. sunt nuntii in horto.
2. servi cibum cum ancillis parant.
3. in hortum cum amicis ambulo.
4. ab insula cum domino navigamus.
5. amici e villa nunc ambulant.

Exercise 2.7

1. *pecunia* nominative singular, ablative singular
2. *amicos* accusative plural
3. *dei* genitive singular, nominative plural
4. *gladiis* dative plural, ablative plural
5. *puellarum* genitive plural
6. *nuntio* dative singular, ablative singular
7. *villae* genitive singular, dative singular, nominative plural
8. *deam* accusative singular
9. *hortorum* genitive plural
10. *insulis* dative plural, ablative plural

Exercise 2.8

1. *pueri* genitive singular, nominative plural
2. *librorum* genitive plural
3. *puerum* accusative singular
4. *agri* genitive singular, nominative plural
5. *viro* dative singular, ablative singular.

Exercise 2.9

1. The boys are walking through the fields with the messengers.
2. The man is the slaves' master.
3. The woman gives books to the boys.
4. I am always working in the fields with the slaves.
5. A slave is carrying the men's swords into the garden.

Exercise 2.10

1. sunt viri in villa.
2. ancillae viris cibum parant.
3. in agro cum pueris nunc laborat.
4. librum amico do.
5. libros puerorum in villam portamus.

Exercise 2.11

1. vine
2. donor
3. auxiliary
4. arms
5. verbal

Exercise 2.12

1. *templā* nominative plural, accusative plural
2. *vino* dative singular, ablative singular
3. *periculorum* genitive plural
4. *armis* dative plural, ablative plural
5. *auxilii* genitive singular

Exercise 2.13

1. The wine is in the garden.
2. The men are carrying weapons into the house.
3. There are always wars on the island.
4. The friends are carrying the master out of danger.
5. We give gifts to the gods, but the gods do not give help.

Exercise 2.14

1. ad templum deae ambulo.
2. servi vinum in horto parant.
3. nuntius dona ancillae semper dat.
4. verba feminae amamus.
5. pueri armis pugnant.

Exercise 2.15

Priam is the king of Troy, Hecuba the queen. The gods give a dream to Hecuba. In the dream Hecuba gives birth to a fire-brand. On the next day Hecuba walks to the temple. In the temple the priest says, "the dream is a message from the gods. Your boy carries danger. The boy is the ruin of Troy."

Soon Hecuba gives birth to a boy. Priam calls a slave. Priam gives the boy to the slave. "Kill the boy with sword," he says. The slave carries the boy to a mountain, but he does not kill the boy. He abandons the boy. But a bear now finds the boy. The bear loves and looks after the boy. The slave returns to the mountain. He finds the boy. "The boy," he shouts, "is alive! The boy is the gift of the gods." The slave carries the boy to his house in his back-pack. "I am carrying the boy," the slave says, "in my back-pack: I call the boy Paris." The slave now looks after Paris.

**Exercise 2.16**

1. sedentary
2. timid
3. terrified
4. visible
5. admonish

Exercise 2.17

1. *timent* they are afraid
2. *video* I see
3. *terres* you (*sg*) frighten
4. *sedetis* you (*pl*) are sitting
5. *habet* he/she/it has

Exercise 2.18

1. The boys are sitting in the field with the girls.
2. We have a house on the island.
3. The slave-girl is afraid of the master's horse.
4. The master's words terrify the boy.
5. You (*pl*) warn the messengers about the danger.

Exercise 2.19

1. epistulam domini habeo.
2. deos non timetis.
3. gladii nuntiorum feminam terrent.
4. in villa cum amicis sedemus.
5. puellam de puero mones.

Exercise 2.20

1. duke
2. imbibe
3. scribe
4. lectern
5. missile

Exercise 2.21

1. *scribit* he/she/it writes
2. *mittitis* you (*pl*) send
3. *traho* I drag
4. *ducis* you (*sg*) lead
5. *legunt* they read, they choose

Exercise 2.22

1. You (*sg*) are always writing books about the gods.
2. The master reads and sends the letter.
3. The women are leading the boys out of danger.
4. We are now sending help to the island.
5. The men are drinking wine in the inn, the boys water.

Exercise 2.23

1. servi in agris vinum bibunt.
2. nuntium ad templum mittimus.
3. pueri equum ex horto trahunt.
4. epistulam puellae nunc lego.
5. dominus arma videt et gladium legit.

Exercise 2.24

Paris now lives with the slave near to Troy. He is always working in the fields. One day the goddesses Minerva, Juno and Venus are arguing.

The goddesses come to Paris. “Who,” they say, “is the most beautiful? You are the judge.”

Minerva promises wisdom. Juno promises money and power. Venus promises the most beautiful woman. Paris chooses Venus. Venus leads Paris to Greece. In Greece Paris sees Helen. Helen is the most beautiful woman. Paris loves Helen, and Helen loves Paris. Paris leads Helen out of Greece. They sail to Troy. The Greeks are very angry and they sail to Troy. A war begins.

Exercise 2.25

1. dormant
2. audible
3. invention
4. custody
5. punitive

Exercise 2.26

1. *invenitis* you (*pl*) find
2. *audiunt* they hear
3. *custodio* I guard
4. *punit* he/she/it punishes
5. *venis* You (*sg*) come

**Exercise 2.27**

1. The messenger finds the boy in the garden.
2. The gods are now punishing Rome.
3. We are listening to the gods' words.
4. Men and women are guarding the island with weapons.
5. A girl is coming into the house. She is carrying a letter.

Exercise 2.28

1. puellae in templo dormiunt.
2. pueri servum non audiunt.
3. dominus in villam cum ancillis venit.
4. Romam gladiis custodimus.
5. in insula nuntius villam invenit.

Exercise 2.29

1. habere
2. vocare
3. bibere
4. punire
5. salutare
6. mittere
7. invenire
8. terrere
9. ducere
10. clamare

Exercise 2.30

1. The women order the slave-girls to come into the garden.
2. The messengers are afraid to sail to the island.
3. We like to sit in the garden with our friends.
4. The master orders his slaves to prepare food.
5. I like to read books and to write letters.

Exercise 2.31

1. servi vinum bibere amant.
2. puella in templum ambulare timet.
3. ancillam pecuniam custodire iubeo.
4. per agros ambulare amatis.
5. pueros donum in villam portare iubemus.



Exercise 2.32

1. The master orders his friends to come to Rome.
2. We have a house in Rome.
3. The messengers are coming from Rome to the islands.
4. The gods always guard the friends of Rome.
5. In Rome, I like to sit in the inn with my friends.

Exercise 2.33

1. Romam nunc navigamus.
2. villam Romae non habeo.
3. dei amici Romae sunt.
4. equus nuntium Roma portat.
5. dominus servum epistulam Romam portare iubet.

Exercise 2.34

The Greeks and the Trojans fight for ten years. One day they capture a temple. In the temple they find a girl. The Greeks drag the girl to Agamemnon, but the gods send a plague upon the Greeks. The Greeks fear the gods, and order Agamemnon to give the girl to the Trojans. Agamemnon sends the girl to the Trojans, but now takes the girl of Achilles. Achilles is angry and no longer wants to fight with the Trojans. The Greeks and Trojans fight, but Achilles sits in his hut.

But Patroclus, Achilles' friend, wants to fight. Achilles warns Patroclus about the danger but Patroclus does not listen to Achilles' words. Patroclus and Hector fight. Hector is the leader of the Trojans. Patroclus has Achilles' weapons, but Hector, with the help of the gods, kills Patroclus. Achilles hears and weeps. He orders his friends to fight again. He now wants to punish Hector. Hector is afraid, and flees around the walls of Troy, but Achilles with the help of the goddess Minerva kills Hector. He drags Hector around the walls and to the camp of the Greeks.

Exercise 2.35

1. We fight against Rome for ten years.
2. The boy sleeps for five hours in the field.
3. The woman is sending five letters to Rome.
4. The friends drink wine in the inn for ten whole hours.
5. The master works in Rome for five years.

Exercise 2.36

Hector is dead but the Greeks do not have victory. Ulysses, a very cunning man, makes a plan. He orders the Greeks to build a wooden horse and to sail from Troy. The Greeks build the horse; they sail from Troy. "The Greeks," the Trojans say, "are now fleeing. The horse is a gift for the gods. We have victory." The Trojans drag the horse into the walls of Troy. They drink wine, and give thanks to the gods.



But there are Greeks in the horse! In the middle of the night while the Trojans are sleeping the Greeks come down from the horse and open the gates. The other Greeks sail to Troy and come through the gates. There is slaughter. The Greeks have victory. They kill very many Trojans, but one man, Aeneas, escapes from Troy with his family and the statues of the gods.