

Directions: Answer the questions about the following passages.

1. Cura pecuniam crescentem sequitur et dives male dormit (Horace)

*cura, ae* – worry      *cresco, crescere* – grow      *sequor, sequi, ----, secutus sum* – follow  
*dives, divitis* - rich (person)      *dormio, dormire* – sleep

a. Identify the form of *crescentem*.

Accusative singular

b. Reverse the phrase *pecuniam crescentem*.

Pecunias Crescentes

c. Identify the form of *sequitur* and reverse it.

Present Deponent indicative, Sequuntur

d. Make *sequitur* say “it has followed.”

Secutum est

e. Translate the sentence.

Worry follows growing wealth and a rich man sleeps badly

2. Aedui, cum se suaque ab eis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt. (Caesar)

*Aedui, Aeduorum m* – the Aedui (a Gallic tribe)

*suus, a, um* – their own

*eis* – refers to invading Helvetians

*legatus, i m* – envoy

*possum, posse, potui* – be able

*Caesar, Caesaris m*

*mitto, mittere, misi, missus* - send

a. Identify the form and flavor (use) of *possent*.

Imperfect subjunctive third plural, Cum flavor

b. Translate the sentence.

The Aedui, since they could not defend themselves and their territory from them, sent legates to Caesar.

XIII13-16

Hic pagus unus, cum domo exisset, patrum nostrorum memoria, L. Cassium consulem interfecerat et eius exercitum sub iugum miserat.

*pagus, i m* – tribe (one part of the Helvetians)

*exeo, exire, exii, exitus* – depart

*interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus* – kill

*iugum, i n* – yoke (like a limbo pole that defeated soldiers had to crawl under)

a. Identify the form and flavor of *exisset*.

cum flavor, third person singular pluperfect subjunctive

b. Translate the sentence.

This same tribe, since they had left conquered, In memory of the parents, they killed consul L. Cassium and remained under the rule of the armies.

Cenabis bene, mi Fabulle, apud me  
 paucis, si tibi di favent, diebus,  
 si tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
 cenam, non sine candida puella  
 et vino et sale et omnibus cachinnis. 5

haec si, inquam, attuleris, venuste noster,  
 cenabis bene; nam tui Catulli  
 plenus sacculus est araneorum.  
 sed contra accipies meros amores  
 seu quid suavius elegantiusve est: 10  
 nam unguentum dabo, quod meae puellae  
 donarunt Veneres Cupidinesque,  
 quod tu cum olfacies, deos rogabis,  
 totum ut te faciant, Fabulle, nasum.

*ceno, cenare* – dine, eat dinner

*mi* – vocative of *meus*

*Fabullus, i m* – name

*apud* – at the house of (+ acc.)

*pauci, ae, a* – few

*si* – if

*di* – nominative plural of *deus*

*faveo, favere* – favor (+ dat.)

*dies, diei m* – day

*affero, afferre, attuli, allatus* – bring

*cena, ae f* – dinner

*sine* – without (+ abl.)

*candidus, a, um* – radiant

*vinum, i n* – wine

*cachinnus, i m* – laugh

*inquam* – “I say”

*venuste noster* – “my good man”

*Catullus, i m* – name

*plenus, a, um* – full of (+ gen.)

*sacculus, i m* – purse

*aranea, ae f* – cobweb

*contra* – “in return”

*accipio, accipere* – receive

*merus, a, um* – true, pure

*seu* – or

*suavis, -e* – pleasant, charming

*elegans, (gen.), elegantis* – fine, elegant

*unguentum, i n* – perfume

*do, dare, dedi, datus* – give

*cum* – when

*olfacio, olfacere* – smell

*rogo, rogare* – ask

*totus, a, um* – all

*nasus, i m* – nose

a. In line 13, how will you translate *cum* and why?

when, its not a cum clause because it does not start with cum

b. Translate lines 11 -14.

For I will give you a perfume, which the venuses and cupids have given to my girls,  
 which when you will smell, you will ask the gods, to make all of you , fabullus, nose.

Bonus: Identify the forma and flavor of faciant in line 14.

Present subjunctive 3rd plural, command flavor