1. Cedamus Phoebo et, moniti, meliora sequamur. (Vergil)

*cedo, cedere* – yield to (+ dat.) *Phoebus, i* – Apollo

*moneo, monere, monui, monitus* – warn

*sequor, sequi, ----, secutus* – pursue, follow

a. Identify the forms and flavors of *cedamus* and *sequamur* and reverse them.

Subjunctive

Cedam

Sequar

(unsure on flavors)

b. Tell me about *meliora*.

Neuter plural meaning better things

c. Translate the sentence.

Let us yield to Phoebus and, having been advised, let us pursue better things.

2. Nam nemo sine vitiis nascitur; optimus ille est qui minima habet. (Horace)

*nam* – for *nemo, neminis* – no one *sine* – without (+ abl.)

*vitium, i* – fault, vice *nascor, nasci, ---, natus* – be born

*ille* – he *minima* – fewest (*vitia*)

*habeo, ere* – have

a. Identify the form of *nascitur*, then make it say “(he) has been born.”

Deponent present 3rd

nascebamur

b. Translate the sentence.

For no one without faults is born; he is the best who has the fewest

3. Tarde sed graviter vir sapiens irascitur. (Publilius Syrus)

*tardus, a, um* – slow *gravis, is, e* – severe *sapiens, sapientis* – wise

*irascor, irasci, ----, iratus* – become angry

a. Identify the forms of *tarde* and *graviter*, then make them say “very slowly” and “very severely.”

comparatives

tardior

gravitior

b. Identify the form of *irascitur*, translate and reverse it.

deponent, present indicative

c. Translate the sentence.

A wise man grows angry slowly but seriously