

4. For the sake of saving the city we have given much<sup>1</sup> money.  
 5. He marches out from camp for (the purpose of) attacking this town. 6. No place is easier to approach.<sup>2</sup> 7. We have come to announce this victory.

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<sup>1</sup> Use *māgnus*.

<sup>2</sup> Use the proper form of *adeō*.

## ENGLISH-LATIN EXERCISES

ON

### CHAPTERS III-XXXIV.

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#### CHAPTER III.\*

382. 1. You<sup>1</sup> summon the farmers. 2. We praise Galba's<sup>2</sup> daughter. 3. Galba's daughters encourage the farmers. 4. He praises the troops. 5. The inhabitants of the island accuse Galba. 6. Galba praises the farmers.

<sup>1</sup> Unless it is clear that the Plural is meant, *you* is to be regarded as the sign of the Singular.

<sup>2</sup> *I.e.* the daughter of Galba.

#### CHAPTER IV.

383. 1. Dangers; by danger; of dangers. 2. To a friend; of friends. 3. The towns; of the town. 4. We are farmers. 5. We attack the towns of the Sequani. 6. He is a friend of the farmers. 7. The troops avoid battle. 8. I entreat the help of the Germans. 9. He harasses the Gauls in battle.

#### CHAPTER V.

384. 1. Of great victories; by a great victory. 2. Many dangers; of many dangers. 3. To the Roman people; of the Roman people. 4. Many islands; many villages; many towns. 5. We get ready many beasts of burden. 6. We praise Galba, the Roman lieutenant. 7. Many Gauls and Germans contend in battle. 8. The beasts of burden are small.

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\* The numbers correspond to those in the body of the book.

## CHAPTER VI.

385. 1. Of a high rampart; with a high rampart. 2. The great valor of the Roman soldiers. 3. To the father of the consul. 4. Of the cavalry; to the cavalry. 5. We praise Galba the consul. 6. Caesar demands many hostages. 7. The Roman soldiers contend with<sup>1</sup> the Helvetii. 8. The Gauls attack the rampart of the Roman camp.

<sup>1</sup> Unless *with* is equivalent to *by*, it is regularly to be rendered by *cum* in Latin.

## CHAPTER VII.

386. 1. High trees; of high towers; in<sup>1</sup> deep rivers. 2. In the River Rhine. 3. The fears of the soldiers. 4. To the enemy; the camp of the enemy. 5. The cavalry of the enemy contend with the Romans. 6. Caesar establishes peace with many states. 7. The rivers are deep. 8. The cavalry of Caesar harass the enemy.

<sup>1</sup> To denote location in a place the Preposition is regularly necessary in Latin. The simple Ablative does not suffice.

## CHAPTER VIII.

387. 1. Of the senate; to the senate; concerning the senate. 2. In the harbors of the island; of the harbors. 3. Many hopes. 4. The remaining legions. 5. With the remaining legions Caesar attacks the town. 6. In the harbors are many islands. 7. The senate is in doubt concerning the loyalty of the legions. 8. He announces many things to the senate.

## CHAPTER IX.

388. 1. Of the whole cohort; whole cohorts. 2. Of another hill; other hills; on other hills. 3. Of one battle; in one battle. 4. By a cavalry battle; of cavalry battles; in cavalry battles. 5. The soldiers contend without any hope of victory. 6. The legions attack another town. 7. We avoid the dangers of

another battle. 8. We are in doubt concerning many other things.

## CHAPTER X.

389. 1. In a fertile field; of fertile fields. 2. Of very many young men; with very many young men. 3. Of the common council; with noble envoys; in naval battles. 4. The young man is unharmed. 5. All the fields of the Haedui are fertile. 6. All the envoys of the Gauls entreat Caesar's help. 7. He praises all the tribunes of the legion.

## CHAPTER XI.

390. 1. Braver soldiers; of braver soldiers; with the bravest soldiers. 2. The most difficult approaches; by the most difficult approaches; by a more difficult approach. 3. Of the first legion; with the first legion. 4. The larger camp; in the smaller camp. 5. The soldiers of the first legion attack the smaller camp. 6. We avoid the greatest dangers. 7. Galba is the bravest leader. 8. The approaches are most difficult.

## CHAPTER XII.

391. 1. More fiercely; most fiercely; most courageously. 2. Most easily. 3. Of three cities, in three battles, two daughters. 4. With three hundred soldiers. 5. Two thousand cavalry. 6. The Belgians fight more bravely than the Sequani. 7. The Romans overcome the Gauls most easily. 8. We contend with three thousand Gauls. 9. Three hundred Romans retard the onset of the Gauls.

## CHAPTER XIII.

392. 1. Of us; to you; to himself; to themselves. 2. My father; our father; our fathers. 3. Of your friend; of your friends; to my friends. 4. To this commander; of these commanders;

of these trees. 5. We call these soldiers to us. 6. With all these legions Caesar attacks the town. 7. No other commander blames his soldiers. 8. My daughter calls me.

## CHAPTER XIV.

393. 1. The same causes; of the same armies; concerning the same duties. 2. That gate: of those gates; of those armies. 3. Of the slave himself; concerning the slaves themselves. 4. That slave (of yours); of those six slaves. 5. I call him; I call her; I call them; I call his<sup>1</sup> father; I call their<sup>1</sup> father. 6. The leaders of these armies are cowardly. 7. These duties are most difficult.

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* 'the father of him,' 'the father of them'; *suus* cannot be used; § 87, 1.

## CHAPTER XV.

394. 1. A certain man; of certain men; concerning certain things. 2. Any cause you please; some causes; some men. 3. What man? What battle? 4. Of each army; concerning each slave. 5. This commander arms certain legions. 6. Booty delights some soldiers. 7. What towns (do)<sup>1</sup> the soldiers attack? 8. They attack a certain town of the Belgians.

<sup>1</sup> This word is not to be translated.

## CHAPTER XVI.

395. 1. We were; we shall be; we had been. 2. I have been; he will have been; he will be. 3. You have been; you were; they will have been. 4. I have not yet been consul. 5. These consuls were cowardly. 6. Where had your father been? 7. He had been in the camp of the enemy. 8. We have been in many towns of the Gauls. 9. Before this camp was a deep trench.

## CHAPTER XVII.

396. 1. Let them be; I should have been; they would have been. 2. To have been; be thou; they shall be. 3. May he be; he would have been. 4. May there be friendship between you and me. 5. May we be happy. 6. Let this law be brief. 7. I should have been glad. 8. Under another leader the soldiers would have been braver.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

397. 1. I have summoned you; I was summoning you. 2. You summoned me; we shall summon you; they had summoned you. 3. We praised him; they had praised him; I was praising him. 4. The soldiers will fight; they have fought; we have fought. 5. Caesar had got ready many ships. 6. He will station two legions in that place. 7. I have not yet approved these plans. 8. Who had approved those words?

## CHAPTER XIX.

398. 1. Let the soldiers contend; the soldiers would have contended. 2. To have contended; about to contend; by contending. 3. May he approve our words; he would have approved your words. 4. Who would have praised this man? 5. The soldiers try to seize that hill. 6. Praise all these soldiers. 7. We are about to attack another town. 8. All the Gauls are fond of fighting.

## CHAPTER XX.

399. 1. We shall be praised; we have been praised; we had been praised. 2. She was praised; she will be praised; she had been praised. 3. You are expected; you will be expected; they will be expected. 4. Who was being praised? 5. All these towns will be attacked. 6. The Gauls had often been overcome. 7. These six ships have been got ready. 8. On the following day many soldiers were wounded.

## CHAPTER XXI.

400. 1. Let them be called together; they would have been called together. 2. The senate must be (= is to be) called together at once. 3. We should easily have been overcome. 4. You would scarcely have been praised. 5. These towns would have been taken by storm most easily. 6. Your words would not have been approved. 7. The onset of the enemy must be retarded.

## CHAPTER XXII.

401. 1. We have seen you; we shall see you; he had seen you. 2. We were fearing; you had feared; he will fear. 3. To have feared, to have seen; fearing, seeing. 4. May he have; we should have had; he shall have. 5. You ought to remain in this place. 6. We had seen the standards of the enemy. 7. We should easily have kept the enemy away.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

402. 1. We seem; he seemed; you had seemed. 2. They will be terrified; we had been terrified. 3. Your suspicions were increased. 4. The camp had been moved. 5. Our soldiers seem to have filled up the trench of the enemy. 6. The onset of the barbarians will be bravely withstood. 7. The Gauls must be kept away. 8. These trenches would have been quickly filled up.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

403. 1. We defended the city; they had defended the city; they will defend the city. 2. I sent a letter; we shall send a letter; they had sent a letter. 3. Let us defend; we should have defended; let him defend. 4. To send; to have sent. 5. I shall leave a garrison in this place. 6. Caesar sent two legions into Spain. 7. He had decided to defend the camp. 8. War will be waged in Gaul.

## CHAPTER XXV.

404. 1. Hostages had been sent; hostages will be sent; hostages have been sent. 2. We shall be defended; he had been defended; she had been defended. 3. These legions have been led to the other camp. 4. A garrison has been left here. 5. You would have been compelled to remain. 6. Many wars will be waged. 7. Two legions were sent against the enemy. 8. These ships will be fitted out with all things.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

405. 1. We were fortifying; we have fortified; they will fortify. 2. They were assembling; they have assembled; they would have assembled. 3. He came; he will have come; let him come. 4. Fortify this camp, soldiers!<sup>1</sup> 5. The enemy hindered the march of our army!<sup>2</sup> 6. The Germans assembled on all sides from the forests. 7. We have heard the report of that battle. 8. I afterwards discovered these things.

<sup>1</sup> The Vocative ordinarily stands second in the sentence.

<sup>2</sup> Use *agmen*.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

406. 1. We were surrounded; they had been surrounded; they will be surrounded. 2. He was heard; we had been heard; she will be heard. 3. Let him be heard; they would have been heard; to be heard. 4. These captives were surrounded with two cohorts of soldiers. 5. Nothing has been discovered. 6. No other voice will be heard. 7. The larger camp ought to be fortified.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

407. 1. We were taking; I had taken; they will take. 2. Let us take; let him take; taking. 3. They would have fled; he would have been killed. 4. They will be killed; they were

killed. 5. Let us make a bridge! 6. This camp was plundered. 7. The envoys of the king were received. 8. We received your commands. 9. We shall flee from these dangers.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

408. 1. He was marching forth; they marched forth; let us march forth. 2. We ought to return. 3. We have tarried; you were tarrying; they had tarried. 4. I set out; he will set out; they would have set out. 5. No one dared to march forth. 6. We have not yet endeavored to send this letter. 7. Who will dare to resist? 8. The troops advanced a little. 9. We shall return.

## CHAPTER XXX.

409. 1. We had been about to speak. 2. The soldiers were on the point of attacking (= were about to attack) this town. 3. She was about to set out. 4. That camp must be defended. 5. Peace must be established with other states. 6. Our liberty must be defended. 7. He was about to wage war. 8. We were on the point of surrendering ourselves.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See § 86.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

410. 1. He could;<sup>1</sup> they could; you can. 2. He will be able; they had been able; may he be able. 3. We should have been able; to have been able. 4. He was in charge; I had been in charge; they will be in charge. 5. We were absent; they would have been absent; to have been present. 6. Much<sup>2</sup> money had already been given. 7. We shall give much money to you. 8. He would have given much money to you.

<sup>1</sup> *I.e., he was able.*<sup>2</sup> For *much money*, the Latin regularly has *great money*.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

411. 1. We bore; we have borne; he had borne. 2. He would have borne; by bearing; to have borne. 3. Let us bear; we were bearing; they will bear. 4. Let us endure; to have endured; enduring. 5. The standards were brought back. 6. The Helvetii betook themselves to the mountain. 7. We shall bear assistance to you.<sup>1</sup> 8. Who will be able to endure these tortures?

<sup>1</sup> Use the Dative.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

412. 1. We wished; we should have wished; to have wished. 2. I had been unwilling; you were unwilling; you are unwilling. 3. To have preferred; he would have preferred; he had preferred. 4. We had become; may he become; they would have become. 5. He had been unwilling to withdraw. 6. Caesar had been informed of (= concerning) this thing. 7. No one preferred to remain here.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

413. 1. We were returning; we should have returned; to have returned; they will cross. 2. They had crossed; they crossed; he will cross. 3. You will remember; they were remembering; we hate; let us hate; he hated. 4. I had begun to cross the river. 5. Two thousand cavalry<sup>1</sup> perished. 6. The cavalry of the enemy went around the camp of the Romans. 7. This river is crossed<sup>2</sup> by a ford. 8. The soldiers will return.

<sup>1</sup> See § 80, 4.<sup>2</sup> See § 197, 1.