Cap. XXVIII
Lēctiō I

CAPITVLVM DVODETRICESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma (versūs 1-55)

Exercitium 1

Exemplum: vīgintī annīs post = vīcēsimō annō post.

-ēsim|us -a -um
40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90:
-gintā
-gēsim|us -a -um
200, 300, 600:
-cent|ī -ae -a
-centēsim|us -a -um
400, 500, 700, 800, 900:
-gent|ī -ae -a
-gentēsim|us -a -um

20. vīcēsimus -a -um	80. octōgēsimus	500. quīngentēsimus
30. trīcēsimus	90. nōnāgēsimus	600. sescentēsimus
40. quadrāgēsimus	100. centēsimus	700.septingentēsimus
50. quīnquāgēsimus	200. ducentēsimus	800. octingentēsimus
60. sexāgēsimus	300. trecentēsimus	900. nōngentēsimus
70. septuāgēsimus	400. quadringentēsimus	1000. mīllēsimus

1. __________ [XXX] annīs post = ____________ annō post.
2. _____________ [XL] annīs post = _______________ annō post.
3. _______________ [L] annīs post = ________________ annō post.
4. ____________ [LX] annīs post = _____________ annō post.
5. ______________ [LXX] annīs post = _______________ annō post.
6. ____________ [LXXX] annīs post = _____________ annō post.
7. ____________ [XC] annīs post = _____________ annō post.
8. ________ [C] annīs post = ____________ annō post.
9. __________ [CC] annīs post = ______________ annō post.
10. ___________ [CCC] annīs post = _______________ annō post.
11. ______________ [CCCC] annīs post = __________________ annō post.
12. ____________ [D] annīs post = ________________ annō post
13. ___________ [DC] annīs post = _______________ annō post.
14. _______________ [DCC] annīs post = __________________ annō post.
15. ______________ [DCCC] annīs post = _________________ annō post.
16. ____________ [CM] annīs post = _______________ annō post.
17. ________ [M] annīs post = ____________ annō post.

adōrāre
animus
apprehendere
caecus
claudus
dictum
disiungere
ēicere
eō
extendere
fāma
fretum
immortālis
libellus
memorāre
morī
mortālis
mūtus
nāscī
nātus
oboedīre
surdus
turba
ūniversus
utrum
velut

Exercitium 2

1. _________ angustum Siciliam ab Italiā ___________ [= dīvidit].
2. Tempestāte māximā necesse fuit mercēs ē nāve ________.
3. _________ Mēdī verbīs Lȳdiae turbātus est.
4. Mēdus: "________ deus an homō est iste dominus tuus, cui ventī __________ [= pārēre] videntur?"
5. Iēsūs Chrīstus _______ est in oppidō Bethlehem; ___ [= illūc] vēnērunt rēgēs ex oriente, quī īnfantem ______ [= sīcut] deum _____________.
6. Magna _______ hominum Chrīstum docentem sequēbātur.
7. Ex __________ [= tōtā] Iūdaeā hominēs aegrī, quī ________ dē factīs eius mīrābilibus audīverant, ad Chrīstum conveniēbant.
8. Deus, quī semper vīvit, nōn __________, sed _____________ est.
9. Hominēs, quī ____________ ac ____________, mortālēs sunt.
10. ________ est quī vidēre nōn potest, ________ quī audīre nōn potest, _______ quī loquī nōn potest, _________ quī ambulāre nōn potest.
11. Mēdus manum __________ et __________ [= parvum librum] Lȳdiae ______________.
12. Matthaeus facta et _______ Chrīstī __________ [= nārrat].

Exercitium 3

1. Quō nāvigant Mēdus et Lȳdia? ...
2. Estne mare adhūc turbidum? ...
3. Ubi est fretum Siculum? ...
4. Quā dē causā gaudent nautae? ...
5. Cūr nōn gaudet mercātor? ...
6. Dē quibus rēbus cōgitat Mēdus? ...
7. Cūr Lȳdia Mēdum aegrōtāre putat? ...

8. Ubi nātus est Chrīstus? ...
9. Ubi sita est Iūdaea? ...
10. Quī Chrīstum parvulum adōrāvērunt? ...
11. Cūr hominēs aegrī ad Chrīstum conveniēbant? ...
12. Quid Lȳdia Mēdō ostendit? ...

Lēctiō secunda (versūs 56-108)

Lēctiō II

Exercitium 4

Exempla:

Dominus servō imperāvit ut tacēret et audīret, tum eum monuit ut labōrāret nēve quiēsceret: ut industrius esset.

Dominus servīs imperāvit ut tacērent et audīrent, tum eōs monuit ut labōrārent nēve quiēscerent: ut industriī essent.

Dominus imperāvit ut servus improbus vocārētur, prehenderētur, tenērētur, pūnīrētur.

Dominus imperāvit ut servī improbī vocārentur, prehenderentur, tenērentur, pūnīrentur.

1. Iēsūs virō claudō imperāvit ut surg_____ et ambul_____.
2. Medicus Quīntō imperāvit ut ōs aper_____ et linguam ostend_____.
3. Dux mīlitēs monuit ut fortiter pugn______ nēve hostēs tim______.
4. Mīnōs postulāvit ut Athēniēnsēs ad Mīnōtaurum mitt________.
5. Ariadna Thēseum monuit ut cav_____ nē ā mōnstrō occīd________.
6. Thēseus Ariadnam ōrāvit ut sē ante iānuam opper_______.
7. Mīnōs imperāvit ut Daedalus in labyrinthum inclūd_______.
8. Chrīstus efficere poterat ut hominēs caecī vid______, surdī aud______, mūtī loqu________, atque ut aegrī sānī es_____.

-ret	-rent	
-rētur	-rentur	
[1]	-āret	-ārent
	-ārētur	-ārentur
[2]	-ēret	-ērent
	-ērētur	-ērentur
[3]	-eret	-erent
	-erētur	-erentur
[4]	-īret	-īrent
	-īrētur	-īrentur
	esset	essent

Exercitium 5

1. Mēdus Lȳdiam _______ [= ōrat] ut aliquid sibi legat.
2. Lȳdia librum _________ [= aperit] et legit dē Iaīrō, ___________ Iūdaeōrum, cuius fīliam mortuam Iēsūs ____________ [= excitāvit].
3. Mēdus: "____ deōs immortālēs! Deus tuus māximam _____________ habēre vidētur!"
4. Trēs diī ūniversum __________ inter sē dīvisisse dīcuntur.
5. Iuppiter deus māximus _________ [= exīstimātur].
6. Plūtō ________ [= rēx est] apud _________, ubi _________ mortuōrum velut umbrae _________ dīcuntur.
7. Quārtā _________ noctis discipulī, quī in ___________ [= parvā nāve] erant, Iēsum super mare ambulantem vīdērunt.
8. Discipulīs turbātīs Chrīstus "____________ estōte!" ait.
9. Incipiēns mergī Petrus clāmāvit: "Domine, _________ mē fac!"
10. Paulō post ventus __________.

anima
cessāre
cōnstāre
ēvolvere
habērī
Īnferī
mundus
nāvicula
per
potestās
prīnceps
rēgnāre
rogāre
salvus
suscitāre
versārī
vigilia

Exercitium 6

1. Cūr Mēdus Lȳdiae libellum reddit neque ipse legit? ...
2. Quid Iēsūs virō claudō imperāvit? ...
3. Quid Iaīrus rogāvit Iēsum? ...
4. Quid fēcit Iēsūs in domō Iaīrī? ...
5. Potestne Iuppiter hominēs mortuōs suscitāre? ...
6. Quī diī mundum inter sē dīvīsērunt? ...
7. Quis deus rēx maris est? ...
8. Quis apud Īnferōs rēgnat? ...
9. Quōmodo Iēsūs ad nāviculam discipulōrum vēnit? ...
10. Cūr turbātī sunt quī in nāviculā erant? ...
11. Quid Iēsūs Petrum facere iussit? ...

12. Num Petrus mersus est? ...
13. Quid dīxērunt discipulī postquam Iēsūs in nāviculam ascendit? ...

Lēctiō III

Lēctiō tertia (versūs 109-189)

Exercitium 7

[1, 2, 4]
-rem -rēmus
-rēs -rētis
-ret -rent
[3]
-erem -erēmus
-erēs -erētis
-eret -erent
[1, 2, 4]
-rer -rēmur
-rēris -rēminī
-rētur -rentur
[3]
-erer -erēmur
-erēris -erēminī
-eret -erent

essem essēmus
essēs essētis esset essent

Exempla:

Māter fīliam monuit ut cavēret nē in fluvium caderet ac mergerētur; nec opus erat monēre fīliōs ut cavērent nē in fluvium caderent ac mergerentur.

Fīlia: “Māter mē monuit ut cavērem nē in fluvium caderem ac mergerer; sed cūr nōn monuit vōs, puerī, ut cavērētis nē in fluvium caderētis ac mergerēminī?”

Fīliī: “Māter tē monuit ut cavērēs nē in fluvium caderēs ac mergerēris, quia cauta nōn es; nec vērō opus erat nōs monēre ut cavērēmus nē in fluvium caderēmus ac mergerēmur.”

1. Mēdus: “Dominus ā mē postulābat ut semper industrius es____.”
2. Lȳdia: “Amīcae meae mē ōrābant ut Rōmae sēcum manē____, sed tū mihi persuāsistī ut tēcum venī____.”
3. Mēdus: “Gaudeō quod amīcae tuae tibi persuādēre nōn potuērunt ut Rōmae manē____ nēve mēcum venī____.”
4. Iūlius: “Nōnne vōs monueram, fīliī, nē arborem ascend_______?”
5. Quīntus: “Certē nōs monuerās ut cautī es_______ nēve arborem ascend________, sed Mārcus mihi persuāsit ut arborem ascend_____.”
6. Iūlius: “Quōmodo Mārcus tibi persuādēre potuit ut arborem ascend_____, sī ego tē monueram ut cautus es____ nēve id fac_____?”
7. Lȳdia: “Laetāminī, nautae! Chrīstus cūrāvit ut vōs salvī es_____ atque ē māximō perīculō servā_________.”
8. Nauta: “Fortasse Chrīstus cūrāvit ut tū servā______, at certē Neptūnus cūrāvit ut ego servā____!”
9. Lȳdia: “Chrīstus cūrāvit ut nōs omnēs servā________.”

Exercitium 8

coniūnctīvus post ut, nē *fīnāle* (< fīnis : id quod petitur)

Exempla:

Quārē Mēdus Rōmam venit? Rōmam venit ut amīcam suam videat [= ...quia amīcam suam vidēre vult].

Quārē Mēdus fugit? Mēdus fugit nē serviat [= ...quia servīre nōn vult].

Quārē Mēdus Rōmam vēnit? Rōmam vēnit ut amīcam suam vidēret [= ...quia amīcam suam vidēre volēbat].

Quārē Mēdus fūgit? Mēdus fūgit nē servīret [= ...quia servīre nōlēbat].

1. Magister calamum prōmit ___ scrīb___ [= quia scrībere vult].
2. Mercātōrēs mercēs vēndunt ___ pecūniam faci____[= quia pecūniam facere volunt].
3. Pāstor umbram petit ___ in sōle ambul___ [= quia in sōle ambulāre nōn vult].
4. Hominēs vestīmenta gerunt ___ frīg____ [= quia frīgēre nōlunt].
5. Ariadna Thēseō fīlum dedit ___ eum serv_____ [= quia eum servāre volēbat].
6. Daedalus ālās cōnfēcit ___ ē labyrinthō ēvol_____ [= quia ē labyrinthō ēvolāre volēbat].
7. Lȳdia oculōs clausit ___ fulgura vid_____ [= quia fulgura vidēre nōlēbat].
8. Multī hominēs aegrī ad Iēsum conveniēbant __ ab eō sān________ [= quia ab eō sānārī volēbant]

Exercitium 9
1. Discipulī (ad Iēsum): "Domine, ______ [= salvōs fac] nōs! _________!"
2. Iēsūs ventīs imperāvit et facta est _____________ [< tranquillus] magna.
3. Nōn sōlum tempestātēs, sed multa alia _________ nautīs ___________.
4. ___________ maritimī nāvēs persequuntur ut mercēs rapiant.
5. Nūllum mare _______ est ā praedōnibus.
6. Scylla dīcitur saxum ____________ [< perīculum] quō nāvēs franguntur.
7. ________ est locus quō nāvēs flūctibus vorantur.
8. Difficile est omnia maris perīcula ________.
9. Mēdus ________ sē salvum in Graeciam perventūrum esse.
10. Is enim in Graeciā līber vīvere ________ quam in Italiā dominō sevērō _________; itaque cupidus est in Graeciam _______ [< īre].
11. Gubernātor dīcit 'sē morī _______ quam servīre': "Ego morī ______ quam servīre."
12. Intrā sex vel _______ octō diēs amīcī nostrī in Graeciam ____________.
13. Haud facile fuit Lȳdiae ____________ ut Rōmā proficīscerētur.
14. Gubernātor pulchritūdinem ānulī ___________ [= mīrātur].
15. Discipulus __________ est quī studiōsē audit.
16. __________ est pecūnia dominī quae servō datur.

admīrārī
attentus
eundī
impendēre
mālle mālō māvult
pecūlium
perīculōsus
perīculum
perīre
persuādēre
pervenīre
potius
praedō
salvāre
servīre
spērāre
tranquillitās
tūtus
vītāre
vorāgō

Exercitium 10
1. Quem gubernātor putat potestātem maris habēre? ...
2. Iamne nāvis extrā perīculum est? ...
3. Quārē praedōnēs maritimī nāvēs persequuntur? ...
4. Quae perīcula in fretō Siculō nautīs impendent? ...
5. Cūr Mēdus in Graeciā vīvere māvult quam in Italiā? ...
6. Cui dominō Mēdus serviēbat? ...
7. Quid dominus Rōmānus ā Mēdō postulābat? ...
8. Quārē Mēdus ē vīllā dominī Rōmam fūgit? ...
9. Quōmodo Mēdus Lȳdiae persuāsit ut sēcum venīret? ...
10. Quid Lȳdia gubernātōrī ostendit? ...
11. Cūr gubernātor Mēdum ānulum ēmisse mīrātur? ...
12. Cūr Mēdus rubet neque respondet? ...

Lēctiō grammatica (versūs 190-232)

Lēctiō grammatica

Exercitium 11
Āctīvum
1. *Amā|bat* est indicātīvus imperfectī; *amā|ret* nōn indicātīvus, sed ______________ imperfectī est.
2. *Tacē|bat, leg|ēbat, dormi|ēbat* est indicātīvus imperfectī: *tacē|ret, leg|eret, dormī|ret* ______________ ____________ est.
3. Coniūnctīvus imperfectī: singulāris: pers. 1 *-rem,* 2 -____, 3 -____; plūrālis: 1 -_______, 2 -______, 3 -______.

	Sing.	Plūr.	Sing.	Plūr.
4. Pers. 1	*vocā*____	*vocā*_______	*vidē*____	*vidē*_______
5. Pers. 2	*vocā*____	*vocā*______	*vidē*____	*vidē*______
6. Pers. 3	*vocā*____	*vocā*_____	*vidē*____	*vidē*_____
7. Pers. 1	*dūc*_____	*dūc*________	*audī*____	*audī*_______
8. Pers. 2	*dūc*_____	*dūc*_______	*audī*____	*audī*______
9. Pers. 3	*dūc*_____	*dūc*______	*audī*____	*audī*_____

10. Coniūnctīvus imperfectī verbī *esse:* singulāris: pers. 1 *essem,* 2 *es*____, 3. *es*____; plūrālis: pers. 1 *es*______, 2 *es*______, 3 *es*_____.

coniūnctīvus imperfectī

āct.

	sing.	plūr.
[1,2,4]	*-rem*	*-rēmus*
	-rēs	*-rētis*
	-ret	*-rent*
[3]	*-erem*	*-erēmus*
	-erēs	*-erētis*
	-eret	*-erent*

pass.

	sing.	plūr.
[1,2,4]	*-rer*	*-rēmur*
	-rēris	*-rēminī*
	-rētur	*-rentur*
[3]	*-erer*	*-erēmur*
	-erēris	*-erēminī*
	-erētur	*-erentur*

Passīvum

8. *Amā|bātur* est indicātīvus imperfectī passīvī; *amā|rētur* _____________ imperfectī passīvī est.
9. *Tenē|bātur, leg|ēbātur, pūni|ēbātur* est indicātīvus imperfectī passīvī; *tenē|rētur, leg|erētur, pūnī|rētur* ______________ ____________ ________ est.
10. Coniūnctīvus imperfectī passīvī: singulāris: pers. 1 *-rer,* 2 -______, 3 -______; plūrālis: pers. 1 -_______, 2 -________, 3 -_______.

	Sing.	Plūr.	Sing.	Plūr.
11. Pers. 1	*vocā*____	*vocā*_______	*vidē*___	*vidē*_______
12. Pers. 2	*vocā*______	*vocā*_______	*vidē*______	*vidē*_______
13. Pers. 3	*vocā*______	*vocā*_______	*vidē*______	*vidē*_______
14. Pers. 1	*dūc*_____	*dūc*________	*audī*___	*audī*_______
15. Pers. 2	*dūc*_______	*dūc*________	*audī*______	*audī*_______
16. Pers. 3	*dūc*_______	*dūc*________	*audī*______	*audī*_______

Exercitium 12

1. *discere,* ______*isse*
2. *dīvidere,* ______*isse,* ______*um esse*
3. *ēicere, ē*____*isse, ē*_____*um esse*
4. *morī,* ______*um esse*
5. *nāscī,* ____*um esse*
6. *persuādēre, per*_____*isse*
7. *prōmere,* ________*isse,* ________*um esse*
8. *surgere,* _______*isse*
9. *vīvere,* ____*isse*

Cap. XXIX
Lēctiō I

CAPITVLVM VNDETRICESIMVM

Lēctiō prīma (versūs 1-59)

Exercitium 1

coniūnctīvus dubitātīvus (< dubitāre)

Exempla: Vir turbātus exclāmat: "Quid faciam? Quid spērem?"
Vir turbātus nescit quid faciat aut quid spēret.

1. Mercātor queritur: "Quid faci____? Quōmodo uxōrem et līberōs al____? Quōmodo nōs vīv_______ sine pecūniā?"
2. Mēdus sē interrogat: "Quid Lȳdiae responde____? Utrum vērum dīc____ an tace____? Quōmodo mē excūs____?"
3. Mēdus nescit quid Lȳdiae responde___.
4. Ariadna: "Quid nunc ag____? Nesciō quō mē vert____. Unde auxilium pet____? Quem deum invoc____?"
5. Īcarus: "Inclūsī sumus, pater. Quid faci______? Quōmodo exitum inveni______? Ā quō auxilium pet______?"
6. Lȳdia: "Utrum Rōmae mane____ an proficīsc___? Utrum rīde____ an plōr____?" Lȳdia sē interrogat utrum rīde___ an plōr___.

adicere
aestimāre
afficere
āmittere
dēterrēre
dīvitiae
fēlīx
frūstrā

Exercitium 2

1. Multae nāvēs mersae in _______ maris iacent.
2. Nautae, quamquam ___________ [= haud paucī] in marī pereunt, ā nāvigandō nōn _____________.
3. Mercātōrēs perīcula maris adīre nōlunt, sed domī ___________.
4. Nōn decet mercēs plūris ____________ quam vītam nautārum.
5. Mercēs vēndendō mercātor magnum ________ sē factūrum esse spērābat, sed ea ______ iam periit, postquam mercēs ēiectae sunt.