

14. Māximō \_\_\_\_\_ [= ārdentī studiō] Trōiānī nāvēs solvērunt et  
lītus dēseruērunt.
15. Rēs \_\_\_\_\_ est quae facile mūtātur.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ est trabs nāvis īfima.
17. *Synōyma*: \_\_\_\_\_ īre et sē praecipitāre; \_\_\_\_\_ et  
lūcēre; \_\_\_\_\_ et ārdēre.

### Exercitium 9

1. Quōmodo Trōiānī iussa deōrum exsequuntur? ...
2. Quid vīdit Dīdō ex summā arce prōspiciēns? ...
3. Num Aenēās precibus rēgīnae commōtus est? ...
4. Quid tum īfēlīx Dīdō facere cōnstituit? ...
5. Quae prōdigia eam terrēbant? ...
6. Quid Dīdō sorōrem suam rogāvit? ...
7. Quās rēs super rogum pōnī iussit? ...
8. Num Anna cōnsilium sorōris intellēxit? ...
9. Ubi Dīdō deōs precābātur? ...
10. Noctū dum alii dormiunt quid ēgit rēgīna? ...
11. Cūr Trōiānōs classe persequī nōluit? ...
12. Quī deus Aenēae in somnīs appāruit? ...
13. Quid Mercurius Trōiānōs facere iussit? ...
14. Quōmodo Aenēās fugam festīnāvit? ...

### Lēctiō IV

*genetīvus*  
 1. meī nostrī  
 2. tuī vestrī  
 3. suī  
  
 miserērī, oblīvīscī,  
 meminisse + *gen*  
 amor, memoria, imāgō  
 + *gen*

### Lēctiō quārta: versūs 218-299

### Exercitium 10

#### *Exempla:*

- Dīdō Aenēam ḍorat ut suī misereātur: “Miserēre meī!” Aenēās:  
 “Profectō tuī misereor, Dīdō.” Aenēās Dīdōnis miserēbātur, sed  
 tamen eam relīquit.  
 Hostēs: “Victī sumus. Miserēre nostrī, victor!” Victor: “Ego vestrī  
 nōn misereor!” Victor hostium victōrum nōn miserētur.  
  1. Dīdō: “Nōlī me\_\_ oblīvīscī!” Dīdō timet nē Aenēās su\_\_ oblīvīscātur.
  2. Aenēās: “Numquam tu\_\_ oblīvīscar. Semper tu\_\_ meminerō. Sed  
 amor tu\_\_ mē hīc tenēre nōn potest.”
  3. Nautae: “Miserēminī nostr\_\_, pīrātae!” Pīrātae: “Nōs vestrī nōn  
 miserēmur.” Pīrātae naut \_\_\_\_ nōn miserentur.
  4. Ariadna: “Sōla dēserta sum. Nēmō me\_\_ miserētur!” Bacchus:  
 “Equidem tu\_\_ misereor, Ariadna. Ob amōrem tu\_\_ tē hīc  
 mēcum dūcam.”
  5. Dīdō: “Utinam īfantem dē tē habērem, quī memoriam tu\_\_  
 referret mihi!” Filius memoriam patr\_\_ referre potest.
  6. Syra: “Nōlō in speculō imāginem aspicere me\_\_!”
  7. Dīdō: “Vīxi et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī  
 et nunc magna me\_\_ sub terrās ībit imāgō.”

**Exercitium 11**

1. Dīdō cum Aenēam abīre vidēret “\_\_\_\_\_ [= ō], Iuppiter!” ait  
“Abībit \_\_\_\_\_ [< advenīre]?”
2. Dīdō intellegit Aenēam sibi \_\_\_\_\_ [= sē ēlūsisse].
3. Iūnōnem et Furiās \_\_\_\_\_ [f< ultor] invocat.
4. Precātur ut Aenēas in bellō cadat \_\_\_\_\_ atque ut aliquī  
ultor \_\_\_\_\_ [= oriātus] quī Trōiānōs persequātur.
5. Oculōs \_\_\_\_\_ [< sanguis] volvēns rogum cōscendit et  
nōtō \_\_\_\_\_ [= lectō, torō] incubuit.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ [= ultima] eius verba fuērunt: “Sīc iuvat īre sub  
umbrās!”
7. In Siciliā, cum annus \_\_\_\_\_ ex fūnere Anchīsis,  
Aenēas lūdōs magnificōs apparāvit.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ est pīlum quod procul iacit.
9. Imperātor \_\_\_\_\_ [< fortis] mīlitum laudat.
10. Vir quī patriam relinquit ut novam terram incolit \_\_\_\_\_  
dīcitur.
11. Hic liber ad \_\_\_\_\_ [< ūtī] discipulōrum scriptus est.
12. Tū regere imperiō populōs, Rōmāne, \_\_\_\_\_ [< meminis-  
se]! Hae tibi erunt artēs: pācisque \_\_\_\_\_ mōrem, par-  
cere subiectīs et \_\_\_\_\_ superbōs.

advena  
colōnus  
cubīle  
dēbellāre  
exorīrī  
fortitūdō  
iaculum  
illūdere  
impōnere  
īnsepultus  
mementō!  
novissimus  
praeterīre  
prō!  
sanguineus  
ultrīx  
ūsus

**Exercitium 12**

*Exemplum:* Pudet eum ita fēcisse = Pudet eum factī suī.

1. Dīdō: “Taedet mē vīv \_\_\_\_\_” = “Taedet mē vīt \_\_\_\_\_.”
2. Dīdōn \_\_\_\_\_ vīv \_\_\_\_\_ taedēbat = Dīdōn \_\_\_\_\_ vīt \_\_\_\_\_ taedēbat.
3. Militēs Rōmānī fūgērunt! Milit \_\_\_\_\_ Rōmān \_\_\_\_\_ fūg \_\_\_\_\_ pudet  
= Milit \_\_\_\_\_ Rōmān \_\_\_\_\_ fug \_\_\_\_\_ su \_\_\_\_\_ pudet.
4. Cōnsul iniūriam fēcit. Cōnsul \_\_\_\_\_ paenitet iniūriam fēc \_\_\_\_\_  
= Cōnsul \_\_\_\_\_ paenitet iniūri \_\_\_\_\_ su \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Discipulus prāvē scripsit (mendum fēcit). Discipul \_\_\_\_\_ prāvē  
scrips \_\_\_\_\_ pudet; discipulus, qu \_\_\_\_\_ mend \_\_\_\_\_ su \_\_\_\_\_ pudet, sē excūsat.
6. Fēmin \_\_\_\_\_ Trōiān \_\_\_\_\_ longē err \_\_\_\_\_ taedēbat. Fēmina, qu \_\_\_\_\_  
long \_\_\_\_\_ errōr \_\_\_\_\_ taedēbat, nāvēs incendērunt.
7. Fēmina in Siciliā relictæ sunt, etsī e \_\_\_\_\_ male fēc \_\_\_\_\_ paenitē-  
bat = ... etsī e \_\_\_\_\_ malefici \_\_\_\_\_ su \_\_\_\_\_ paenitēbat.

verba *impersōnālia*  
pudet, taedet, paenitet  
+ acc + inf / gen  
verbum *im-persōnāle*  
= cui dēsunt persōnae  
praeter 3 sing, ut  
licet, oportet, pudet

**Exercitium 13**

1. Unde Dīdō prōspexit classem Trōiānōrum prōcēdentem? ...
2. Num quid fēcit ut nāvēs cursū prohibēret? ...
3. Quid rēgīna sē facere potuisse dīxit? ...
4. Quās deās Dīdō invocāvit? ...
5. Quod fātum optābat Aenēae? ...
6. Quid posterōs suōs Karthāginiēnsēs hortāta est? ...
7. Quid fēcit Dīdō postquam rogum ascendit? ...

16. Populusne Rōmānus hoc facinus probāvit? ...  
 17. Quī iūdicēs perduelliōnem iūdicant? ...  
 18. Quid est pōmērium? ...

*Lēctiō tertia: versūs 154-230*

### Exercitium 7

*Mūtā ūrātiōnem obliquam* ('...') *in rēctam* ('...') *aut rēctam in obliquam!*  
*Exemplum:* Horātius dīxit ‘sē ad populum prōvocāre’: “Ad populum  
 prōvocō.”

1. Hōrātius pater prōclāmāvit ‘sē filiam suam iūre caesam iūdi-  
 cāre!’: “\_\_\_\_\_ filiam \_\_\_\_\_ iūre caesam iūdic\_\_\_\_\_!”
2. Mettius Fidēnātibus ‘sē ad eōs trānsitūrum esse’ prōmīsit: “Ad  
 \_\_\_\_\_ trāns\_\_\_\_\_, Fidēnātēs!”
3. Eques nūntiat rēgī ‘abīre Albānōs!’: “Ab\_\_\_\_\_ Albān\_\_\_\_\_!”
4. Rēx eum ‘redīre in proelium’ iubet: “Red\_\_\_\_\_ in proelium!”
5. Tullus dīxit ‘suō iūssū circumdūcī Albānum exercitū’: “\_\_\_\_\_  
 iūssū circumdūc\_\_\_\_\_ Albān\_\_\_\_\_ exercit\_\_\_\_\_.”
6. Post proelium rēx dīxit ‘iniussū \_\_\_\_\_ Albān\_\_\_\_\_ subi\_\_\_\_\_ ad  
 montēs’: “Iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montēs”
7. Latīnus Trōiānōs interrogāvit ‘unde venī\_\_\_\_\_ et quid  
 quaer\_\_\_\_\_’: “Unde ven\_\_\_\_\_ et quid quaer\_\_\_\_\_?”
8. Trōiānī respondērunt ‘sē Trōiā ven\_\_\_\_\_ et novam sēdem  
 quaer\_\_\_\_\_’: “Trōiā ven\_\_\_\_\_ et novam sēdem quaer\_\_\_\_\_.”

### Exercitium 8

1. Duumvirī, \_\_\_\_\_ sevērissimī, Horātiūm \_\_\_\_\_  
 [= poenam meruisse iūdicāvērunt].
2. Līctor manūs eius \_\_\_\_\_ et collō \_\_\_\_\_ incere ius-  
 sus est.
3. Horātius vērō ad populum \_\_\_\_\_, ut novum iūdiciū fieret.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ [<> prōvocāre] factā, in eo iūdiciō pater Horātiī  
 senex \_\_\_\_\_ [= pūblicē clāmāvit] ‘filiam suam iūre  
 caesam esse’!
5. Pater filium suum, quem modo \_\_\_\_\_ [<> decus] ovantem-  
 que victōriā vīderat, inter verbera et \_\_\_\_\_ [<> cruciāre]  
 vidēre nōluit, nec populus Rōmānus tam \_\_\_\_\_ [= foe-  
 dum] spectāculum ferre potuit.
6. Ergō populus tam grave \_\_\_\_\_ neglēxit ac  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [<> liberāre] urbīs Rōmae \_\_\_\_\_  
 [↔ condemnāvit].
7. Virtūs Horātiī eum ā tantā \_\_\_\_\_ suppliciī [= ā tam  
 foedō suppliciō] dēfendit.
8. Mettius, cum īram \_\_\_\_\_ [= populī] Albānī sentīret, prāvis  
 cōnsiliīs animōs \_\_\_\_\_ [= cīvium] sibi  
 \_\_\_\_\_ temptāvit.

*Lēctiō III*

ōrātiō rēcta: ipsa verba  
 loquentis (“...”)  
 ↔ ūrātiō obliqua (“...”)  
 obliquis -a -um:  
 / līnea obliqua  
 | līnea rēcta

absolvere  
 circumdūcere  
 citātus  
 colligāre  
 condemnāre  
 cōfluere  
 cornū  
 crīmen  
 cruciātus  
 decorāre  
 dēficere  
 dēfōrmis  
 dīrigere  
 foeditās  
 interclūdere  
 iūdex  
 laqueus  
 liberātor  
 palam  
 populārēs  
 prōclāmāre  
 prōditō  
 prōvocāre  
 prōvocātiō  
 reconciliāre  
 sēnsim  
 trepidātiō  
 vulgus

*Lēctiō grammatica**Lēctiō grammatica: versūs 326-359***Exercitium 9**

*Ex hīs verbīs incohātīva facienda sunt additō suffixō -(ē)scere ad thema praeſentis:*

1. ārdēre > ex \_\_\_\_\_, ex \_\_\_\_\_ isse
2. fervēre > dē \_\_\_\_\_, dē \_\_\_\_\_ isse
3. gemere > in \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_ isse
4. horrēre > co \_\_\_\_\_, co \_\_\_\_\_ isse
5. latēre > dē \_\_\_\_\_, dē \_\_\_\_\_ isse
6. lūcēre > il \_\_\_\_\_, il \_\_\_\_\_ isse
7. pallēre > \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ isse
8. pavēre > ex \_\_\_\_\_, ex \_\_\_\_\_ isse
9. rigēre > ob \_\_\_\_\_, ob \_\_\_\_\_ isse
10. rubēre > ē \_\_\_\_\_, ē \_\_\_\_\_ isse
11. stupēre > ob \_\_\_\_\_, ob \_\_\_\_\_ isse
12. tacēre > con \_\_\_\_\_, con \_\_\_\_\_ isse
13. timēre > per \_\_\_\_\_, per \_\_\_\_\_ isse
14. tremere > con \_\_\_\_\_, con \_\_\_\_\_ isse
15. valēre > con \_\_\_\_\_, con \_\_\_\_\_ isse

**Exercitium 10**

*Ecce strophē Sapphica cuius singulī versūs notīs in pedēs (trochaeōs, spondēōs, dactylōs) dīvīsī sunt:*

Pōne | mē pig|rīs ubi | nūlla | campīs  
 arbo|r^ aestī|vā recre|ātu|r^ aurā,  
 quod la|tus mun|dī nebu|lae ma|lusque  
 Iuppite|r^ urget;

*Eōdem modō notandī sunt hī versūs:*

1. pōne sub cur rū nimi um pro pinquī
2. sōli s^ in ter rā domi bus ne gātā:
3. dulce rīden tem Lala gēn^ a mābō,
4. dulce lo quentem!

**Exercitium 11**

1. cohorrēscere, co \_\_\_\_\_ isse
2. cōnectere, cō \_\_\_\_\_ isse, cō \_\_\_\_\_ um esse
3. obsurdēscere, ob \_\_\_\_\_ isse
4. ingemēscere, in \_\_\_\_\_ isse
5. obrigēscere, ob \_\_\_\_\_ isse
6. offendere, of \_\_\_\_\_ isse, of \_\_\_\_\_ um esse
7. reprimere, re \_\_\_\_\_ isse, re \_\_\_\_\_ um esse