

Latin 201
Indirect Statement: HW due 10/28/2010

PART I: Translate the following sentences, being careful to not the tense of the infinitive (sentences are based on events from the assigned readings).

1. Hannibal putat sē faciliter consulem Rōmanum victurum esse.

2. Q. Fabius Maximus scīvit mīlītēs suōs Hannibalem pugnam differendō victurōs esse.

3. Lēgātī Rōmānīs nuntiāvērunt Hannibalem Sempronium Gracchum vīcisse.

4. Lēgātī Rōmānīs dīcunt ambō consulēs ab Hannibale victōs esse.

5. senātōrēs sciunt XXV mīlia Rōmānōrum caesa esse.

6. Trāditur neminem Rōmānōrum pācis mentionem habuisse.

7. Eusebius dīxit neminem Rōmānōrum pācis mentionem habuisse.

PART II: Forming Indirect Statement.

For each of the following direct statements, form an indirect statement using first a present tense verb in the main clause, then a past tense verb, and translate.

Step 1: change the verb into the proper infinitive: present, perfect, or future.

Step 2: Choose a subject, plus a verb from the “IS” list of verbs of saying, perceiving, etc..

Step 3: Put the two together, being sure to put the subject of the IS into the accusative case.

Step 4: If using a perfect passive or future infinitive, make sure the ending agrees with the subject (e.g. if your subject is femina use capta esse rather than captum esse.)

1. Direct statement: XXX senātōrēs captī aut occīsī sunt. Infinitives: _____
and _____.

Present tense: _____

Translation: _____

Past tense: _____

Translation: _____

2. Direct statement: Multī Ligurī Hannibalī sē coniunxerant. Infinitive: _____

Present tense: _____

Translation: _____

Past tense: _____

Translation: _____

3. Direct statement: exercitus Hannibalis Q. Fabium Maximum nōn vincētur. Infinitive:

Present tense: _____

Translation: _____

Past tense: _____

Translation: _____