

Mixed Sentences for Practice

Look for the following elements in these sentences:

- jussive subj.
- purpose
- result (tam, tantus, ita, adeo,)
- cum (“since, when, while, because” with subjunctive, “when” with indicative)
- indirect question (question)
- ablative absolutes (“since, when, while, because”)

Commit to a translation or interpretation of a few sentences before you check the “answers,” to help develop your ability to work with this material.

1. tam assidue hostēs aspēcit ut omnia cōsilia eōrum cognōsceret.
2. cum hostēs prō urbe nōstrā apparuerint, omnēs civēs expāvērunt.
3. hostem rogāvit cur exercitum nostrum pugnāre ausus esset.
4. cum amīcīs vīnum bibit ut cūrās obliviscatur.
5. Horātius cum amīcīs vīnum bibēbant ut cūrās obliviscerent.
6. Catullus cum Lesbiam amāret virum eius ōdit.
7. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit cuius esse vīsūra esset.
8. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit quem nunc amāret.
9. cum puellam nequiquam sequeretur, Catullus miser erat.
10. Catullus dīcit fidēm fēminārum in ventīs scīptam esse.
11. hīs versibus scīptīs, aliam fēminam sequitur.
12. puerō gracilī cum amīcā eius vīsō, Horātius versūs lēnēs scripsit.
13. pauperibus cibum praebeat ut officium faciat. *He offers food to the poor so he can accomplish his duties.*
14. prīscibus mōribus Rōmānōrum perfectīs, hostēs superābimus.
15. tam lēnēs sunt aurae ut iuvenēs omnia vestīmenta in terrā relinquant.
16. Catilīna tam saevus erat ut in urbem Rōmam exercitum ductūrus esset.
17. puella tam invīta erat ut ā poetā āfūgisset.
18. mane prōficiscimur ut tertiā horā ad portum adventūrī simus

19. familiā Rōmae relictā, miser erat. *His family having been left in Rome, he was miserable.*
 20. familiam sēcum dūxit nē miser esset.
 21. familiam sēcum dūcet nē miser futūrus sit.
 22. obdurā nē vulgus tē rideat.
 23. Rōmam prōfectus est ut urbem magnum vidēret.
 24. urbs tam magna erat ut omnia admirāret.
 25. librōs legō ut plūs sciam.
 26. librōs lēgit ut plūs scīret.
 27. librīs lectīs, puer plūs scīvit.
 28. lignum super focum ponimus ut frigor vitēmus.
 29. lignō super focum positō, frigor vītābāmus.
 30. fātīs deīsque mūtātīs, puer bellam puellam āmīsīt.
 31. omnibus hostibus victīs, Caesar superbus fit
 32. omnibus hostibus victīs, Caesar superbus factus est.
 33. nāvibus perditīs, rēgīna serpentis sē interfēcīt.
 34. Rōmā discessit ut multās gentēs vīsītāret.
 35. manē ē lectō orta sum ut sorōrī ad fontem occurrerem.
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1. tam assiduē hostēs aspēcit ut omnia cōnsilia eōrum cognōsceret. *He observed the enemy so closely that he learned all their plans.*
 2. cum hostēs prō urbe nōstrā apparuerint, omnēs civēs expāvērunt. *When the enemy appeared before our city, all of the citizens were terrified.*
 3. hostem rogāvit cur exercitum nostrum pugnāre ausus esset. *He asked the enemy why he had dared to attack our army.*
 4. cum amīcīs vīnum bibit ut cūrās obliviscatur. *S/he drinks wine with his/her friends so that s/he can escape his/her cares; to escape his/her cares, in order to escape his/her cares, so that s/he might escape his/her cares ...)*

5. Horātius cum amīcīs vīnum bibēbant ut cūrās obliviscerent. *Horace drank wine with his friends so he could escape his cares (see alternate translation possibilities above)*
6. Catullus cum Lesbiam amāret virum eius ōdit. *Because Catullus loved Lesbia, he hated her husband.*
7. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit cuius esse vīsūra esset. *Catullus asked Lesbia whose she would be seen (or seem) to be.*
8. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit quem nunc amāret. *Catullus asked Lesbia whom she loved now.*
9. cum puellam nequiquam sequeretur, Catullus miser erat. *Because he was following the girl in vain, Catullus was unhappy.*
10. Catullus dīcit fidēm fēminārum in ventīs scrīptam esse. *Catullus said that the faith of women was written on the winds.*
11. hīs versibus scrīptīs, aliam fēminam sequitur. *These poems having been written, he is following another woman. (Since he wrote these poems, although he wrote these poems, after he write these poems ...)*
12. puerō gracilī cum amīcā eius vīsō, Horātius versūs lēnēs scripsit. *The slender boy having been seen with his girlfriend, Horace wrote light poems. (After/ since/ because/although) he saw a slender boy with his girlfriend ...)*
13. deōs ōrāvimus nē omnia perditūra essent. *We prayed to the gods that everything would not be lost.*
14. deōs ōrāmus nē urbem nōstram perditūrī simus. *We prayed to the gods that we would not lost our city.*
15. pauperibus cibum praebeat ut officium faciat. *He offers food to the poor so he can accomplish his duties.*
16. prīscibus mōribus Rōmānōrum perfectīs, hostēs superābimus. *With the ancient customs of the Romans having been carried out, we will conquer the enemy. (Since/ because/ while) we carry out the ancient customs of the Romans ...*

17. tam lēnēs sunt aurae ut iuvenēs omnia vestīmenta in terrā relinquant. *The breezes were so soft that the young people left all their clothes on the ground.*
18. Catilīna tam saevus erat ut in urbem Rōmam exercitum ductūrus esset. *Catiline was so savage that he was going to lead an army against the city of Rome. (in can mean “against” in legal and military matters)*
19. puella tam invīta erat ut ā poetā āfūgisset. *The girl was so unwilling that she had fled from the poet.*
20. mane prōficiscimur ut tertiā horā ad portum adventūrī simus. *We are setting out in the morning so that we will arrive at the harbor at the third hour.*
21. familiā Rōmae relictā, miser erat. *His family having been left in Rome, he was miserable. (Since/ Because / When / While he left his family in Rome ...)*
22. familiam sēcum dūxit nē miser esset. *He brought his family with him so he wouldn’t be miserable.*
23. familiam sēcum dūcet nē miser futūrus sit. *He will bring his family with him so that he won’t be unhappy.*
24. exercitum nequiquam hortātus est ut urbem servārent. *In vain, he urged the army to save the city.*
25. Rōmam prōfectus est ut urbem magnum vidēret. *He set out for Rome so that he could see a big city.*
26. urbs tam magna erat ut omnia admirāret. *The city was so large that he was amazed at everything.*
27. librōs legō ut plūs sciam. *I read books so that I will know more.*
28. librōs lēgit ut plūs scīret. *He read books so he would know more.*
29. librīs lectīs, puer plūs scīvit. *Having read the books, the boy knew more.*
30. lignum super focum ponimus ut frigor vitēmus. *We put wood on the hearth so that we can avoid the cold (to avoid the cold, in order to avoid the cold, etc.)*
31. lignō super focum positō, frigor vitābāmus. *Having put wood on the hearth (wood having been placed on the hearth) , we avoided (used to avoid, were avoiding) the cold.*

32. fātis deīisque mūtātīs, puer bellam puellam āmisit. *His fate and the gods having been changed, the boy lost a beautiful girl. (Since fate and the gods changed, etc.)*
33. omnibus hostibus victīs, Caesar superbus fit. *After/Since/Because all the enemies were conquered, Caesar is becoming proud. (Because / Since/ After he conquered all his enemies ...)*
34. omnibus hostibus victīs, Caesar superbus factus est. *After/Since/Because all the enemies were conquered, Caesar became (was made) proud. (Because / Since/ After he conquered all his enemies ...)*
35. nāvibus perditīs, rēgīna serpentis sē interfēcit. *Her ships having been lost, the queen killed herself with serpents. After her ships were lost, after she lost her ships ...*
36. Cleopatra mīlitibus imperat ut fortius pugnent. *Cleopatra ordered the soldiers to fight more bravely.*
37. Rōmā discessit ut multās gentēs vīsītāret. *S/he left Rome in order to visit many nations. (so that s/he could visit many nations, etc.)*
38. manē ē lectō orta sum ut sorōrī ad fontem occurrerem. *I arose from my bed early so that I could meet my sister at the fountain.*