## Chapter 14 vocabulary practice:

1. animālia vidēmus.  <span style="color:red">We see animals.</span>
2. iūs nōs servat.  <span style="color:red">Law/justice saves us.</span>
3. iūra nostra cōnservāmus.  <span style="color:red">We preserve our laws.</span>
4. pars pecūniae tenēmus.  <span style="color:red">We are holding part of the money.</span>
5. turba per viās currit.  <span style="color:red">The crown is running through the streets.</span>
6. trāns mare vēnīmus.  <span style="color:red">We came across the sea.</span>
7. mortem nostram timēmus.  <span style="color:red">We fear our death.</span>
8. ab urbe fugimus.  <span style="color:red">We are fleeing from the city.</span>
9. nūbēs trans caelum veniunt.  <span style="color:red">Clouds are coming across the sky.</span>
10. nūbēs semper sē mūtant.  <span style="color:red">Clouds are always changing (themselves).</span>
11. cīvēs Cicerōnem laudāverunt.  <span style="color:red">The citizens praised Cicero.</span>
12. de artibus philsophiae semper cogitābāmus.  <span style="color:red">We were always thinking about the arts of philosophy.</span>
13. illa animālia in aquā nōn possunt vīvere.  <span style="color:red">Those animals are not able to live in water.</span>

## Ablative Uses

Translate the following sentences using ablatives.

1. erant in <u>Rōmā antīquā</u> multī cīvēs fortūnātī.  <span style="color:red">There were many fortunate citizens in ancient Rome.</span>
2. <u>multīs verbīs bonīs</u> Cicerō suōs amīcōs laudāvit.  <span style="color:red">Cicero praised his friends with many good words.  *(Ablative shows means by which he praised them.)*</span>
3. <u>patientiā et amōre</u> illa bona rēgīna diū valêbat.  <span style="color:red">That good queen prospered for a long time through patience and love.  *(By means of patience and love, i.e. she practiced these things and it was because of them that she prospered.)*</span>
4. <u>labōre et virtūte</u> Rōmānī antīquī cīvitātem servāvērunt.  <span style="color:red">The ancient Romans saved their city by means of labor and courage.  *(i.e. through using these qualities, they saved their city.)*</span>
5. <u>culpīs nostrīs</u> nōn valēmus.  <span style="color:red">We do not prosper by our faults.  *(i.e. by means of our faults, i.e. if we practice our faults, we will not prosper through doing so.)*</span>
6. iste <u>verbīs acerbīs</u> meam fortūnam tōtam mūtāvit.  <span style="color:red">That guy changed my whole fortune by his harsh words.  *(i.e. he used the words to do this.)*</span>
7. <u>verbīs bonīs</u> mē līberāvit.  <span style="color:red">He freed me with good words.  *(by means of good words, i.e. he said good things and that freed me.)*</span>
8. amīcos <u>cōnsiliīs bonīs</u> iuverat .  <span style="color:red">He helped his friends with/by means of good plans.</span>

9. ille vir <u>veritāte</u> me adiuvit.  That man helped me with truth.  *(something like, by making use of or telling the truth, he helped me.)*
10. cum <u>cupiditāte</u> vītam agebat.  He led his life with greed *(quality of how he led his life.)*
11. cum <u>timōre</u> fugerunt.  They fled with fear.  *(quality of their feeligns as they fled.)*
12. cum <u>sapientiā</u> philosophiam dīxit.  He spoke his philosophy with wisdom.  *(manner in which he spoke.)*
13. cum <u>voluptāte</u> vixit.  He lived with indulgence/pleasure.  *(manner of his living)*
14. lupus <u>dentibus</u> hominem illum necāvit.   The wolf killed that man with his teeth.
15. poetae cum <u>artibus bonīs</u> cīvēs iuvant.  Poets help the citizens with good arts.
16. <u>auribus</u> cōnsilia cīvium audit.  He heard the plans of the citizens with his ears.  *(as opposed to what?)*
17. <u>magnā vī</u> eōs oppugnāverunt.  They attacked them with great force.
18. <u>vī</u> oculōrum eōrum id vidēre potuērunt.  They were able to see it with the strength of their eyes.  *(They could see it because they had good eyesight …)*
19. vītāre vitia sine <u>labōribus multīs</u> nōn possumus.  We are not able to avoid crimes without many labors *(i.e. a lot of work)*