

Relative pronoun sentences

(most focus on vocabulary from chapters 13-170)

1. senex [cuius equum rapiēbam] mē nōn amat. *The old man [whose horse I seized] does not love me.*
2. auditor [cui versus recitō] nunc dormit. *The listener [to whom I am reciting my poetry] is now asleep.*
3. mēns mea, [quae olim acris erat,] nunc misera est. *My mind, [which was once keen,] is now miserable.*
4. laudāmus clementiam magistrī [quī nōs regit.] *We praise the mercy of the teacher [who now guides us.]*
5. nāvigāmus in nāve [quam tempestās mox dēlēbit.] *We are sailing in a ship [which the storm will soon destroy.]*
6. timēbāmus tempestātem [quae nāvem nostram dēlēvit.] *We were afraid of the storm [which destroyed our ship.]*
7. cupiō fēminam [cuius maritus est amīcus meus]. *I desire the woman [whose husband is my friend.]*
8. puerōs negligēbant [quī nunc casam meam dēlent.] *They neglected the boys who are now destroying my house.*
9. rex potēns [cuius clementiam milēs ōrābat] tamen eum interfēcit. *The powerful king [whose mercy the soldier begged(for)] killed him anyway.*
10. malās memoriās illius regis [quae mē nocte inveniunt] timeō. *I am afraid of the bad memories of that king, [which find me in the night.]*
11. ars [quae multa bona facit] est maxima artium. *The art [which produces many good things] is the greatest of arts.*

12. prōditōrēs iūra [quae cīvēs tenent] habēre nōn debent. *Traitors whould not have rights [which citizens hold.]*
13. illī [quī iūra cīvium tenent] prōditōrēs vītant. *Those [who hold tge rights of citizens] avoid traitors.*
14. poetae rosās laudant [quās puellīs pulchrīs dabant.] *The poets praise the roses [which they gave to the beautiful girls].*
15. philosophia eius [quī nihil congnoſcit] nōn est philosophia. *The philosophy of him (i.e. the guy) [who understands nothing] is not philosophy.*