

Mixed Sentences for Practice

Look for the following elements in these sentences:

- jussive subj.
- conditions (si)
- purpose
- result (tam, tantus, ita, adeo,)
- cum (since, when, while, because)
- indirect question (question)
- ablative absolutes

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 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. sī diem carperem, ab officiō meō fugerem. *If I seized the day, I would flee from my duties. (If I were seizing the day, I would be escaping from my duties.) (Contrary to fact – not likely)*
5. sī diem carpserimus, ab officiō fugiēmus. *I we seize the say, we will escape from out duties. (Simple fact: likely to happen)*
6. 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 ...)*
7. 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)*
8. Catullus cum Lesbiam amāret virum eius ōdit. *Because Catullus loved Lesbia, he hated her husband.*

9. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit cuius esse vīsūra esset. *Catullus asked Lesbia whose she would be seen (or seem) to be.*
10. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit quem nunc amāret. *Catullus asked Lesbia whom she loved now.*
11. Lesbia amīca Catullī videtur / vidēbitur. *Lesbia seemed (to be)/ will seem (to be) Catullus's girlfriend.*
12. Lesbia amīca Catullī visūra est. *Lesbia is going to seem to be Catullus's girlfriend.*
13. cum puellam nequiquam sequeretur, Catullus miser erat. *Because he was following the girl in vain, Catullus was unhappy.*
14. Catullus dīcit fidēm fēminārum in ventīs scrīptam esse. *Catullus said that the faith of women was written on the winds.*
15. 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 ...)*
16. 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 ...)*
17. sī puer gracilis cum amīcā meā vidērem, versūs lēnēs nōn scrīberem. *If I saw a slender boy with my girlfriend, I would not write light verses. (Present contrary to fact)*
18. sī puer gracilis cum amīcā meam vīderō, aliam puellam petam. *If I see a slender boy with my girlfriend, I will seek another girl. (Simple fact, future)*
19. deōs orāvimus nē omnia perditūra essent. *We prayed to the gods that everything would not be lost.*
20. deōs orāmus nē urbem nōstram perditūrī simus. *We prayed to the gods that we would not lost our city.*
21. pauperibus cibum praebeat ut officium faciat. *He offers food to the poor so he can accomplish his duties.*

22. 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 ...*
23. tam lēnēs sunt aurae ut iuvenēs omnia vestīmenta in terrā relinquant.
24. 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)*
25. puella tam invīta erat ut ā poetā āfūgisset. *The girl was so unwilling that she had fled from the poet.*
26. 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.*
27. sī primā hōrā prōfectī estis, tertiā hōrā ad portum advēnistīs. *If you set out at the first hour, you arrived at the port at the third hour. (simple fact)*
28. sī familiam Rōmae relinquerem, miser essem. *If I left my family (household) in Rome, I would be miserable. (Present contrary to fact, unlikely to happen)*
29. sī familiam Rōmae reliquisset, miser fuisset. *If he had left his family in Rome, he would have been miserable. (Past contrary to fact – it didn't happen.)*
30. 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 ...)*
31. familiam sēcum dūxit nē miser esset. *He brought his family with him so he wouldn't be miserable.*
32. familiam sēcum dūcet nē miser futūrus sit. *He will bring his family with him so that he won't be unhappy.*
33. exercitum nequiquam hortātus est ut urbem servārent. *In vain, he urged the army to save the city.*
34. obdurā nē vulgus tē rideat. *Hold out, so that the common crowd won't laugh at you.*
35. Rōmam prōfectus est ut urbem magnum vidēret. *He set out for Rome so that he could see a big city.*

36. *urbs tam magna erat ut omnia admirāret. The city was so large that he was amazed at everything.*
37. *librōs legō ut plūs sciam. I read books so that I will know more.*
38. *librōs lēgit ut plūs scīret. He read books so he would know more.*
39. *librīs lectīs, puer plūs scīvit. Having read the books, the boy knew more.*
40. *sī illum librum lēgerit, plūs sciet. If he reads that book, he will know more.*
(Simple fact – it will probably happen.)
41. *sī illum librum legat, plūs sciat. If he were to read this book, he would know more.*
(Future less vivid – he probably won't)
42. *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.)*
43. *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.*
44. *fātis deisque mūtātis, puer bellam puellam amīsīt. His fate and the gods having been changed, the boy lost a beautiful girl. (Since fate and the gods changed, etc.)*
45. *omnibus hostibus victis, Caesar superbus fit. After/Since/Because all the enemies were conquered, Caesar is becoming proud. (Because / Since/ After he conquered all his enemies ...)*
46. *omnibus hostibus victis, 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 ...)*
47. *regīna impotēns bellum in Rōmam pārāverat. The unrestrained queen had prepared war against Rome.*
48. *nāvibus perditis, rēgīna serpentis sē interfēcīt. Her ships having been lost, the queen killed herself with serpents. After her ships were lost, after she lost her ships ...*
49. *sī nāvēs perdiderit, sē interficiet. If she loses her ships, she will kill herself.*
(Simple fact)
50. *sī nāvēs perderem, mē interficerem. If I were to lose my ships, I would kill myself.*

51. sī Octaviānus nāvēs perdidisset, Cleopatra bellum in Rōmam petivisset. *If Octavian had lost his ships, Cleopatra would have sought war against Rome.*
52. Cleopatra militibus imperat ut fortius pugnent. *Cleopatra ordered the soldiers to fight more bravely.*
53. Cleopatra militibus imperāvit ut fortissime pugnārent. *Cleopatra ordered the soldiers to fight very bravely.*
54. 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.)*
55. 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.*
56. bellum in Rōmam ausa, Cleopatra victa est. *Having dared war against Rome, Cleopatra was conquered.*
57. sī bellum in Rōmam ausa erit, Cleopatra vincetur. *If she were to dare war against Rome, Cleopatra would be defeated. (Simple fact, future perfect + future indicatives)*
58. nisi bellum in Rōmam ausa esset, Cleopatra rēgīna Aegyptī esset. *If she had dared war against Rome, Cleopatra would have been the queen of Egypt. (contrary to fact – she didn't get that far)*

GNC

<i>Word</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Case</i>
	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
	m f n	s pl	nom. gen. dat. acc. abl.
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cum amicīs vīnum bibit ut cūrās obliviscatur. Catullus Lesbiam rogāvit cuius esse vīsūra esset. Lesbia amīca Catullī vīsūra est. Catullus dicit fidēs feminārum in ventīs sc̄riptam esse. hīs versibus sc̄riptīs, aliam feminam sequitur. puerō gracilī cum amīcā eius vīsō, Horatius versūs lenēs scripsit. Cleopatra mīlitibus imperāvit ut fortissime pugnārent. Rōma discessit ut multās gentēs vīsītāret. manē ē lectō orta sum ut sorōrī ad fontem occurrerem.