

**FIRST LATIN EXERCISES: BEING
THE EXERCISES WITH SYNTAX
RULES AND VOCABULARIES
FROM A "FIRST LATIN WRITTEN",
PP. 53-212**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649463169

First Latin Exercises: Being the Exercises with Syntax Rules and Vocabularies from a "First Latin Written", pp. 53-212 by George L. Bennett

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

GEORGE L. BENNETT

**FIRST LATIN EXERCISES: BEING
THE EXERCISES WITH SYNTAX
RULES AND VOCABULARIES
FROM A "FIRST LATIN WRITTEN",
PP. 53-212**

FIRST LATIN EXERCISES

*BEING THE EXERCISES WITH SYNTAX RULES
AND VOCABULARIES FROM A*

"FIRST LATIN WRITER"

BY

GEORGE L. BENNETT, M.A.

HEAD-MASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH

Boston

JOHN ALLYN, PUBLISHER

MDCCLXXX

[*New Edition.*]

Educ T 9 18, 80, 203

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
FROM THE ESTATE OF
PROFESSOR E. W. GURNEY
MAY 3, 1880.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

New Edition, 16mo. \$1.25.

FIRST LATIN WRITER,

With Accidence, Syntax Rules, and Vocabularies.

New Edition, revised. 16mo. \$1.00.

EASY LATIN STORIES FOR BEGINNERS,

With Vocabulary and Notes. Forming a First Latin
Reading Book for Junior Forms in Schools.

JOHN ALLYN, PUBLISHER,

30, Franklin Street, Boston.

P R E F A C E .

THIS portion of the FIRST LATIN WRITER has been published separately in consequence of a widely expressed wish among Masters, who, using the PUBLIC SCHOOLS LATIN PRIMER, do not require the Accidence.

GEORGE L. BENNETT.

HIGH SCHOOL, PLYMOUTH,

April, 1879.



Figure 1. Relationship between the number of children and the number of children who are not in school

SYNTAX

WITH EXERCISES.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

- a. A Simple Sentence is the expression of a simple thought.
b. That of which something is said is called the Subject. The Subject must be a Substantive, or something which can take its place.

The following can take the place of a Substantive :—

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. An Adjective. | 3. An Infinitive. |
| 2. A Pronoun. | 4. A Clause. |

c. A Clause is a sentence which cannot stand by itself.

d. The Finite Verb which declares what is said of the Subject is called the Predicate.

Instead of the Finite Verb we often find the Copula or link (some part of the verb *sum*), and a word (called the Complement) linked by it to the Subject, both together forming the Predicate.

Some other verbs link the Complement to the Subject; such as, *fiō*, *I become*, *nascōr*, *I am born*, *videōr*, *I seem*, and verbs of calling, making, thinking, in the Passive Voice.

e. Some Verbs (called Transitive), require an object to complete the sense.

f. Every sentence in English or Latin must contain a Subject and Predicate, and can be analysed in the following form :—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>	
Socrates	doct	
Socrates	teaches	
	Copula.	Complement.
Socrates	erat	sapiens
Socrates	was	a wise man

With an object—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>	
	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Object.</i>
Socrates	docebat	iuvenes
<i>Socrates</i>	<i>used to teach</i>	<i>young men</i>

With Adverbial Expressions (Extension of Predicate)
qualifying the Verb—

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Predicate.</i>		
	<i>Verb.</i>	<i>Object.</i>	<i>Extension.</i>
Socrates	docebat	iuvenes	Athenis
<i>Socrates</i>	<i>used to teach</i>	<i>young men</i>	<i>at Athens</i>

Exercise 1.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVE.

An Adjective or Participle agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the Substantive which it describes.

'Very' is often a sign of the Superlative.

1. Bona regina. 2. Fortes milites. 3. Longae hastae. 4. Parvorum puerorum. 5. Vir bonus. 6. Bonam uxorem. 7. Cari parentes. 8. Cara patria. 9. Magnis deabus. 10. Docti pueri. 11. Dulcius carmen. 12. Rex amatus. 13. Levi opere. 14. Maximorum regum. 15. Atrocis proelii.

1. A-short letter. 2. Of-a-wise father. 3. To-a-fortified city. 4. Great gifts. 5. Of-a-good queen. 6. A-brave soldier. 7. Great cities. 8. Of-the-black slave. 9. To-the-beautiful sister. 10. Of-the-green grass. 11. Of-useful works. 12. By-the-sharp sword. 13. Sweet songs. 14. A-very-wise man. 15. A-shorter song.

Exercise 2.

AGREEMENT OF VERB.

A Verb Finite agrees with the Nominative of its Subject in Number and Person.

The word which answers to the question 'Who?' or 'What?' is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

If a Pronoun is the subject, it is usually understood.

1. Mater amat. 2. Puer audit. 3. Rex vocabat. 4. Dux regit.
5. Pater monebat. 6. Matres amantur. 7. Cives reguntur. 8. Vox
audita est. 9. Milites pugnaverant. 10. Hostes vincuntur. 11.
Magister docebat. 12. Puer discit. 13. Laudavimus. 14. Regina
laudabit. 15. Urbs munita erat.

1. Trees grow. 2. They-have-been-called. 3. The-spears wound.
4. The-kings are-praising. 5. The-soldier will-have-fought. 6. The-
city is-being-fortified. 7. The-enemies have-been-conquered. 8. The-
enemy will-be-conquered. 9. The-boys were-calling. 10. The-
soldier is-fighting. 11. The-soldier was-fighting. 12. The-girls had-
danced. 13. The-master walks. 14. The-boys are-being-taught.
15. The-girl is-praised.

Exercise 3.

APPOSITION.

a. If two or more Substantives refer to or describe the same thing they are put in the same case. This is called Apposition.

b. When two Substantives not referring to the same thing come together, the latter is put in the Genitive, and generally has the sign 'of' in English.

The Verb, etc., sometimes agrees with the word in apposition.

1. Urbs Roma. 2. Pyrenæi montes. 3. Romulus rex. 4. Flumen Tamesis. 5. Philosophi morum magistri sunt. 6. Philosophia morum magistra est. 7. Romulus Remi frater erat. 8. Roma urbs est antiquissima. 9. Libri nostra gaudia sunt. 10. Oppidum Gabii captum est. 11. Thebæ, urbs validissima, Boeotiae caput est. 12. Aurum res pretiosa est. 13. Vos iudices estis. 14. Dolor est magnum malum. 15. Avus eius praetor erat.

1. Of-the-city (of) Rome. 2. For-King Romulus. 3. Of-the-river Tiber. 4. Hope is the-expectation of-good. 5. Caius is our father. 6. The-Nile is a-very-great river. 7. Britain is an-island. 8. Athens is the-capital of-Attica. 9. Gold, the-cause of-crime, has been found. 10. Pompeius will-be-made general. 11. The-sun, a-great-light, is shining. 12. He-was-made praetor and consul. 13. Horses are useful animals. 14. Experience is the-best mistress. 15. The-town of Gabii will be taken.