

**EASY EVERCISES IN  
LATIN  
ELEGIAC VERSE**

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Easy Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse by John Penrose

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**JOHN PENROSE**

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IN

LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE.



BY THE

REV. JOHN PENROSE, M.A.

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EIGHTH EDITION, CORRECTED.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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THE pupil who begins this book is supposed to know his Prosody well, and to be able to scan verses.

Before he begins the Exercises he should make himself master of the following rules, to which continual reference will be made throughout the Exercises.

He ought not to be allowed the use of a Gradus. The quantity of all *doubtful* syllables is marked in the Index.

1. A Substantive and a Participle are put in the ablative case, which is called the ablative absolute, as—

(a.) *Cæsare venturo*, Cæsar being on the point of coming.

(b.) *Bellum gestum est rege vivo*, The war was carried on, the king being alive, *i. e.* while he was alive.

(c.) *Fugiente lymphâ*, As the water runs away.

2. A Substantive is also put absolutely with a Substantive or Adjective, where the Participle of "being" is understood, as—

(a.) *Me duce, tutus eris*, I being your leader, you will be safe.

(b.) *Cicerone et Antonio Consulibus*, Cicero and Antony being Consuls.

## 3. Examples of the Gerundive—

*Ad accusandos homines*, To accuse men.

*In liberandâ patriâ*, In freeing his country.

4. *Humus*, *domus*, and *rus* are used in the same way as the names of towns, as—

(a.) *Procumbit humi bos*, The ox falls down on the ground.

(b.) *Ite domum saturâ, venit Hesperus, ite capellâ*,  
Go home full, evening is coming, go, she-goats.

5. *Fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, require an ablative, as—

*Officiis vitæ benè fungitor, hoc erit uti*

*Præsenti vitâ, præteritâque frui.*

Discharge well the duties of life, this will be to use your present life, and to enjoy your past.

6. *Est* and *sunt* with a dative signify *to-have*—

(a.) *Est mihi domi pater*, I have a father at home.

(b.) *Est tibi*, Thou hast.

(c.) *Est illi*, He has.

(d.) *Est nobis*, We have.

(e.) *Est vobis*, Ye have.

(f.) *Est illis*, They have.

(g.) *Sit mihi*, May I have.

(h.) *Mihi erat*, I had.

(i.) *Sunt nobis poma*, We have apples, and so on through every tense and mood of *Sum*.

## 7. Does the Relative agree with its antecedent in CASE?

[No; only in number, gender, and person.]

(a.) *Amicus est, qui amat*, It is the friend, who loves.

(b.) *Amicus est, quem amo*, It is the friend, whom I love.

(c.) *Hic est liber, quo utor*, This is the book, which I use.

(d.) *Hic est liber, ex quo disco*, This is the book, from which I learn.

8. *Quis, quantus, quotus*, and many other oblique interrogatives, are followed by the subjunctive.

9. The perfect infinitive is often used for the present infinitive, as—

*Quiéssé erit melius*, It will be better to be quiet.

10. The enclitics *Que* and *Ve* are put at the end of the second of the two words which they couple, as—

(a.) *Senatus populusque*, The Senate and people (not *Senatus que populus*).

*Tros Tyriusve*, A Trojan or a Tyrian.

When they couple two clauses of a sentence, they must be put at the end of the *first* word of the second clause, as—

(b.) *Et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant,  
Majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae.*

And now from a distance the roofs of the homesteads smoke, and longer shadows fall from the lofty mountains.

N.B.—*Que* must not be put at the end of a word which ends in *ë*. Thus *Essëque, lücëque, &c.*, are wrong.

11. Some verbs which are Neuter in English are Active in Latin, and must be translated by using the Passive voice, as—

(a.) The boy rolls the ball, *Puer pilam volvit.*

(b.) The ball rolls, *Pila volvitur.*

(c.) The stars move, *Sidéra moventur.*

(d.) The flock feeds, *Grex pascitur.*

(e.) The shepherd feeds his flock, *Pastor gregem pascit.*



12. English adverbs may often be translated into Latin adjectives or participles, as—

*Ibam tristis*, I was going sadly.

*Cucurrit velox*, He ran swiftly.

13. An Hexameter must end either with a word of two syllables, as *musa*, *heros* : or of three, as *māgister*, *āmābant*.

14. A Pentameter must always end with a word of two syllables, as *āmor*, *lūpis*. Sometimes *es* or *est* closes a Pentameter, the preceding vowel or *m* being cut off. The preceding word must be a dissyllable, as *tuum est*.

15. The last word of a Pentameter must be a substantive or a verb, or some case of *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*.

16. The greater number of verses ought to begin with a dactyl.

17. An Hexameter must not end with two dissyllables, nor ought the last syllable of the fifth foot to be cut off. Thus *Gr̄ex p̄t̄it | ūndās*, and *Gr̄ex p̄t̄ē|ro ūndās* will not do, nor ought it to end with a word of four syllables. Thus *Ōris Bāb̄ylōnis* will not do.

## EASY EXERCISES.

### PART I.

#### EXERCISE I.

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As . . . . . { *Horridus.*  
*Rēs plūcēt.*  
*Lōngā sīt.*  
*Ipsc ēgō.*

To-run.	It-was morning.
Verses.	Rivers.
Grass ( <i>pl.</i> ).	Thou-art-said.
Let-him-mix.	Who comes ?
Let-him-mourn.	(From) mothers.
At the-shallows.	Gifts.
I 's have.	Of-a-name.
O father.	Let-him-finish.
Jupiter.	Give to-me.
Walls.	Thresholds.
If it-is-lawful.	Purer.
A-sacred spring ( <i>of water</i> ).	To-vines.
All-things.	Whither rushest-thou ?
Believe-ye.	Whither am-I-borne ?

Pastures.	The-father weeps.
He-heard.	The-God goes.
These hills.	The-sun sets.
These places.	He-had-broken.
Over the-sea.	Whom seekest-thou ?
With-flowers.	Go, sister.
Murmurs.	Spring returns ( <i>i. e. season</i>
And * the-moon.	<i>of spring</i> ).
O Goddess.	Of-the-Naiad.
O Sister.	Horns.
Let-him-dare.	May-* I have.
Let-her-nourish.	I have* <sup>1</sup> (apples).

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EXERCISE II.

As . . . . { *Ūrbēm.*  
*Ōustōa.*  
*Bēa sēs.*

Of-the-moon.	The-hero.
Chariots.	They-yield.
Bold.	They-seek.
Waters.	Goddesses.
Verses.	A-river.
Of-Pindus.	He-hears.
Fires.	They-rise.
Plains.	He-saw.
They-run.	He-crosses.