

**FIRST LATIN EXERCISES. BEING
THE EXERCISES, WITH SYNTAX
RULES, AND VOCABULARIES,
FROM A 'FIRST LATIN WRITER'**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649471430

First Latin Exercises. Being the Exercises, with Syntax Rules, and Vocabularies, from a 'First Latin Writer' by George L. Bennett

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

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GEORGE L. BENNETT

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

“FIRST LATIN WRITER”

BY

GEORGE L. BENNETT, M.A.

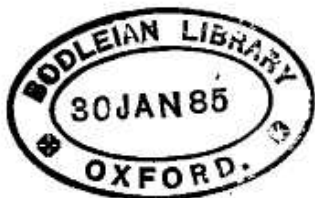
HEADMASTER OF THE HIGH SCHOOL PLYMOUTH

RIVINGTONS
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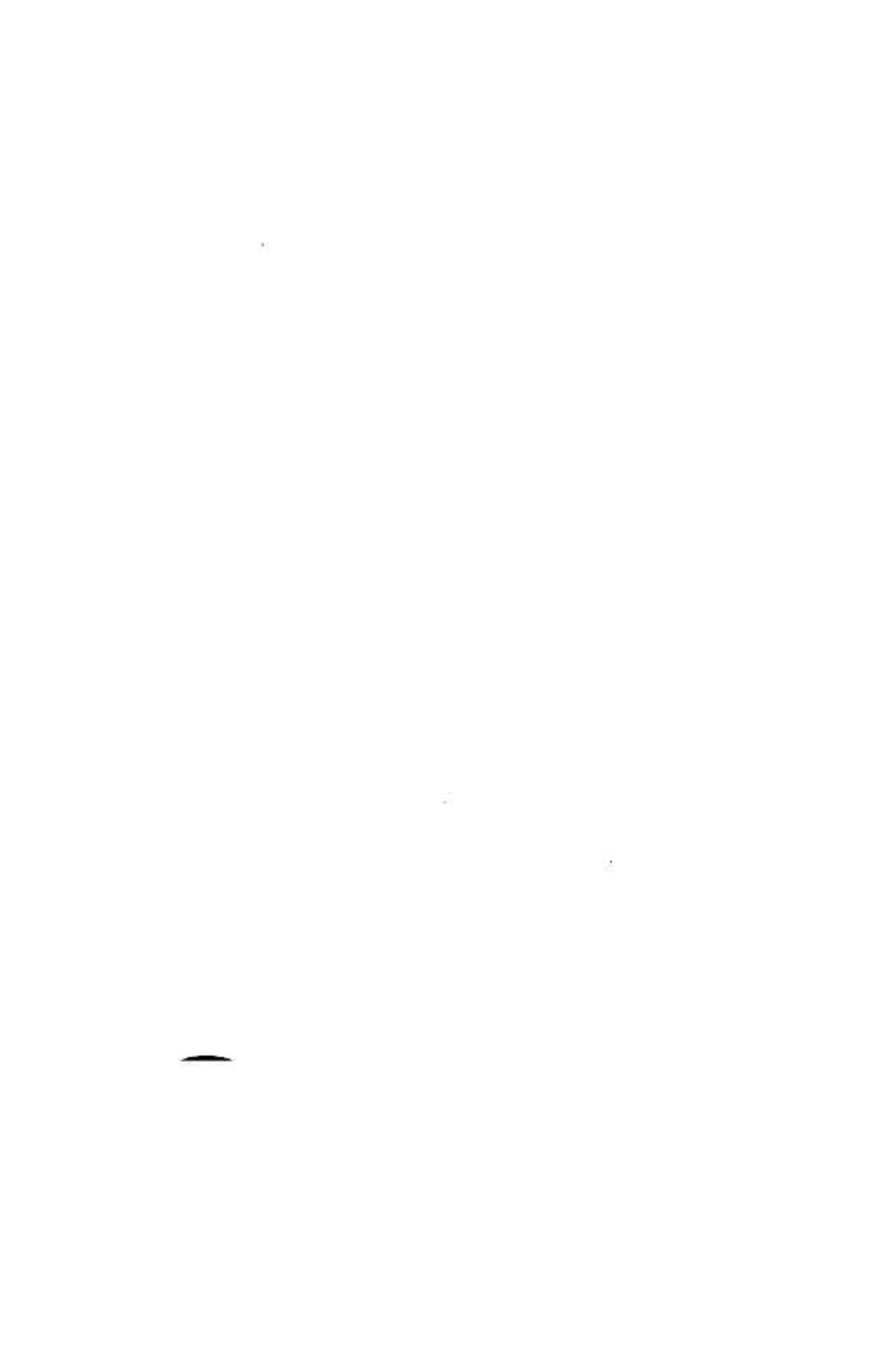
London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

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.



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	docet	
Socrates	teaches	
	<i>Copula.</i>	<i>Complement.</i>
Socrates	erat	sapientia
Socrates	was	a wise man

With an object—

Subject.	Predicate.	
	Verb.	Object.
Socrates Socrates	docebat used to teach	iuvenes young men

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

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

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. Pyrenaei montes. 3. Romulus rex. 4. Flumen
Tameeis. 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. Thebae, urbs validissima, Boeotiae caput est. 12.
Aurum res pretiosa est. 13. Vos iudices estis. 14. Dolor est mag-
num 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 use-
ful animals. 14. Experience is the-best mistress. 15. The-town of-
Gabii will be taken.