

**GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES IN
LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION: A
COMPANION TO THE LATIN
GRAMMAR OF DR. LEONHARD
SCHMITZ, PP. 14-255**

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1. Broad roads are pleasant to children. 2. The life of a sailor will not be agreeable to the farmer. 3. Our temple was not sacred to a god, but to the muses. 4. A gold ring was an agreeable gift to the master. 5. The hard ground will be hurtful to the horses. 6. Long sleep was not disagreeable to little children. 7. Lazy pupils are troublesome to the learned masters. 8. The dark woods are pleasant to my sons. 9. Sleep is pleasant to the sailor. 10. Our fields are sacred to a god. 11. Little children are dear to God. 12. The shield will be ready for my son.

VII.

Vocative and Ablative of the First and Second Declensions.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Brachium</i> , i, n. 2, an arm.	<i>Hortus</i> , <i>horti</i> , m. 2, a garden.
<i>Doctrina</i> , ae, f. 1, learning.	<i>Contentus</i> , a, um, contented.
<i>Dominus</i> , i, m. 2, a lord.	<i>Stultus</i> , a, um, foolish.
<i>Minister</i> , ri, m. 2, a servant.	<i>In</i> , in, on.
<i>Saxum</i> , i, n. 2, a stone.	<i>Sub</i> , under.
<i>Unda</i> , ae, f. 1, a wave.	

RULE 1.—The vocative is used in addressing a person. See Gram. § 183.

RULE 2.—The ablative after *in* and *sub* expresses rest in a place. See Gram. § 128.

1. Domine! servi in templo erunt. 2. Cara filia! dona tua jucunda sunt. 3. Mi filii! rana sub aqua erat. 4. Nauta stulte! apri in undis non sunt. 5. In agro nostro multa saxa erant. 6. Sub silvarum umbra somnus gratus est. 7. In agris latis equi laeti erunt. 8. In deorum templis multi ministri sunt. 9. Nautae in pelago erant. 10. Sub saxo rana est. 11. In muro multa saxa sunt. 12. In magistri domo pueri erunt.

1. (There) were many slaves in a wretched house. 2. My daughter! (there) are frogs on land and in water. 3. My sons! under foolish masters slaves are seldom contented. 4. In the dark woods (there) will not be many roses. 5. Our shields were on our arms. 6. O learned poet! the sailors' home is on the broad sea. 7. In the shade of the woods

the children will be timid. 8. My boys! to the lazy the way of learning is always troublesome. 9. The roses are in the garden. 10. Dear master! the pupils are not in the wood. 11. My son! thy roses are in the house. 12. Master! the wild boars were in the garden.

VIII.

Accusatives of the First and Second Declensions.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Amat</i> , he loves.	<i>Amant</i> , they love.
<i>Mittit</i> , he sends.	<i>Mittunt</i> , they send.
<i>Monet</i> , he advises.	<i>Monent</i> , they advise.
<i>Sentit</i> , he feels, perceives.	<i>Sentiunt</i> , they feel, perceive.
<i>Herba</i> , <i>ae</i> , f. 1, grass.	<i>Fessus</i> , <i>a, um</i> , tired.
<i>Otium</i> , <i>i</i> , n. 2, ease.	<i>In</i> , into.
<i>Spina</i> , <i>ae</i> , f. 1, a thorn, spine.	<i>Sub</i> , under.
<i>Periculum</i> , <i>i</i> , n. 2, danger.	

RULE 1.—The object of a transitive verb is expressed in Latin by the accusative. See Gram. § 142.

RULE 2.—In and sub govern the accusative when they express motion to a place. See Gram. § 128.

1. Equus herbam amat. 2. Servi otium amant. 3. Magister discipulos monet. 4. Nautae puerum stultum monent. 5. Dominus equos in agrum mittit. 6. Nautae filios in aquam mittunt. 7. Puella rosae spinas sentit. 8. Pueri fessi umbram gratam sentiunt. 9. Rosa umbram non amat. 10. Liberos in hortum mittunt. 11. Domini servos monent. 12. Filii mei periculum sentiunt.

1. The lazy boy loves sleep. 2. The sailor perceives the dangers of the sea. 3. The lords send the slaves into the woods. 4. The learned poets advise the foolish girls. 5. Wild boars love the shade of the high woods. 6. The boy sends a stone under the water. 7. The farmer advises his children. 8. The timid children feel the dangers of the rough wood. 9. The boy feels a thorn. 10. The girls love roses. 11. My children love ease. 12. In the garden the lord advises my son.

IX.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Substantives of the Third Declension, Gram. § 23.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Anser, ansēr-is</i> , m. 3, a goose.	<i>Frāter, fratr-is</i> , m. 3, a brother.
<i>Cālor, calōr-is</i> , m. 3, heat.	<i>Imber, imbr-is</i> , m. 3, rain.
<i>Clāmōr, clamōr-is</i> , m. 3, a shout.	<i>Lāter, lātr-is</i> , m. 3, a brick.
<i>Cōlor, cōlōr-is</i> , m. 3, a colour.	<i>Māter, matr-is</i> , f. 3, a mother.
<i>Dōlor, dolōr-is</i> , m. 3, pain.	<i>Pāter, patr-is</i> , m. 3, a father.
<i>Flōs, flōr-is</i> , m. 3, a flower.	<i>Suus, a, um</i> , his, her, its, or theirs.
<i>Caelum, i, n. 2</i> , sky.	<i>Injustus, a, um</i> , unjust.
<i>Numērus, i, m. 2</i> , number.	<i>Signum, i, n. 2</i> , sign.

1. Imber agris noxius erat. 2. Colores multorum
 florum pulchri sunt. 3. Liberi mei patrem amant. 4.
 Mater mea ! anseres in aqua non sunt. 5. Mi fili ! anseri-
 bus terra jucunda est. 6. Ranae in aqua imbrem sentiunt.
 7. Laterum numerus in muro magnus est. 8. Pater meus
 matrem et fratrem amat. 9. Agricola calorem sentit. 10.
 Caloris signa in caelo sunt. 11. Matris dolor magnus est.
 12. Agricolae imbris et caloris signa sentiunt.

1. The shouts of the children are unpleasant to the
 mother. 2. The master does not like the colour of the
 bricks. 3. The farmers perceive the rain in the sky. 4.
 The mothers send their sons into the fields. 5. The colours
 of the flowers are the gift of God. 6. My mother sends her
 geese into the woods. 7. Thorns are not hurtful to the
 flowers. 8. Learning is unpleasant to the lazy boy. 9. My
 brothers are in the garden. 10. Many geese are white. 11.
 In the shade the children do not perceive the flowers. 12.
 The children do not perceive their father's grief.

X.

Gram. §§ 24 and 25.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Aetas, aetāt-is</i> , f. 3, age.	<i>Cōmes, cōmit-is</i> , m. & f. 3, a companion.
<i>Arbor, arbōr-is</i> , f. 3, a tree.	<i>Cōrōna, ae</i> , f. 1, a crown.
<i>Ars, art-is</i> , f. 3, art.	<i>Dux, dūc-is</i> , m. 3, a leader.
<i>Civitas, civitat-is</i> , f. 3, a state.	

<i>Frons, front-is, f. 3, the forehead.</i>	<i>Pax, p̄ac-is, f. 3, peace.</i>
<i>Grex, gr̄eg-is, m. 3, a flock.</i>	<i>Rādix, radic-is, f. 3, a root.</i>
<i>Lex, l̄eg-is, f. 3, a law.</i>	<i>Rex, r̄eg-is, m. 3, a king.</i>
<i>Miles, mill-is, m. 3, a soldier.</i>	<i>Sacerdos, sacerdot-is, m. 3, a priest.</i>
<i>Mons, mont-is, m. 3, a mountain.</i>	<i>Urbs, urb-is, f. 3, a city.</i>
<i>Nox, noct-is, f. 3, night.</i>	<i>Virtus, virtut-is, f. 3, virtue.</i>
<i>Part, part-is, f. 3, a part.</i>	<i>Vox, v̄oc-is, f. 3, a voice.</i>
<i>Pastor, past̄or-is, m. 3, a shepherd.</i>	

1. In pace vita nostra jucunda est. 2. Reges pacem non amant. 3. Filii sunt patris comites cari. 4. Dux militum virtutem sentit. 5. In urbe nostra multi sunt milites. 6. Agricola montium umbram sentit. 7. Pastor greges in montem mittit. 8. Sub arboris umbra somnus gratus est. 9. Rex milites monet. 10. Patris mei virtus regi ingrata est. 11. Militibus periculum est semper comes. 12. Arbores radices in humum mittunt.

1. The boy perceives the roots of the tree in the ground. 2. The king sends a part of his soldiers into the city. 3. On the forehead of the priest is a golden crown. 4. They perceive in the temple the voices of the priests. 5. Our age is (an age) of arts and laws. 6. The voice of the poet warns the state. 7. The shouts of the soldiers are troublesome to the king. 8. Art and learning are faithful companions. 9. The general is dear to his soldiers. 10. My daughter's forehead is white. 11. In the mountains (there) are many trees. 12. Unjust laws are hurtful to the state.

XI.

Gram. § 26.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Caligo, caligin-is, f. 3, darkness.</i>	<i>Homo, homin-is, m. 3, a man.</i>
<i>Carmen, carmin-is, n. 3, a poem.</i>	<i>Lac, lact-is, n. 3, milk.</i>
<i>Caput, capit-is, n. 3, a head.</i>	<i>Latus, lat̄er-is, n. 3, a side.</i>
<i>Corpus, corp̄or-is, n. 3, a body.</i>	<i>Latro, latrōn-is, m. 3, a robber.</i>
<i>Flumen, flumin-is, n. 3, a river.</i>	<i>Leo, leōn-is, m. 3, a lion.</i>
<i>Fulmen, fulm̄in-is, n. 3, lightning.</i>	<i>Littus, litt̄or-is, n. 3, a shore.</i>
<i>Genus, ḡen̄er-is, n. 3, a kind.</i>	<i>Nemo, nem̄in-is, m. 3, nobody.</i>
<i>Gramen, gr̄amin-is, n. 3, grass.</i>	<i>Nomen, nom̄in-is, n. 3, a name.</i>
	<i>Oratio, oratiōn-is, f. 3, a speech.</i>

Ordo, ordin-is, m. 3, a rank.
Papilio, papiliōn-is, m. 3, a butterfly.
Pectus, pectōr-is, n. 3, the breast.
Pugio, pugiōn-is, m. 3, a dagger.
Sidus, sidēr-is, n. 3, a constellation.

Sōlītudo, solitūdīn-is, f. 3, a desert.
Tempus, tempōr-is, n. 3, time.
Vulnus, vulnēr-is, n. 3, a wound.
Tantum, only.

RULE.—Ad (to, at), governs the **accusative**. See Gram. § 126.

1. Filiae nostrae lac amant. 2. Nomina poetarum clara erunt. 3. In nostra aetate sunt multi hominum ordines. 4. Ducis oratio milites monet. 5. Hominis caput corporis dolorem sentit. 6. Milites latronum pugiones sentiunt. 7. In caelo sunt multa clara sidera. 8. Noctis caligo latronibus grata est. 9. Multa sunt genera florum. 10. Vulnus corpori noxium est. 11. Nemo puerum stultum monet. 12. In leonis latere vulnera sunt.

1. (There) are many fierce lions in the desert. 2. The boy perceives butterflies on the grass, 3. No one likes the name of robber. 4. The pain of the wound sends the wild boar into the river. 5. Poets love many kinds of poems. 6. In the side of his breast he feels great pain. 7. The mother sends her son to the shore in time. 8. Milk is seldom hurtful to children. 9. Our time is a gift of God. 10. Children do not love darkness. 11. The colours of the butterfly are pleasing to my son. 12. Rivers of milk are only in the poems of the poets.

XII.

Gram. § 27.

VOCABULARY.

Altäre, altär-is, n. 3, an altar.
Avis, av-is, f. 3, a bird.
Cānis, cān-is, m. & f. 3, a dog.
Civis, civ-is, m. 3, a citizen.
Clādes, clād-is, f. 3, a defeat.
Classis, class-is, f. 3, a fleet, a class.
Hostis, host-is, m. 3, an enemy.
Māre, mār-is, n. 3, the sea.

Nāvis, nāv-is, f. 3, a ship.
Nōvus, a, um, new.
Nūbes, nūb-is, f. 3, a cloud.
Ovis, ov-is, f. 3, a sheep.
Ovile, ovil-is, n. 3, a sheepfold.
Periculōsus, a, um, dangerous.
Rēte, rēt-is, n. 3, a net.
Sēdes, sēd-is, f. 3, a seat.
Vestis, vest-is, f. 3, a garment.

1. Hostium ordines densi sunt. 2. Mare est latum.
 3. Sedile regis aureum est. 4. Canes sunt hostes cer-

vorum. 5. Pastor oves in ovilia mittit. 6. Classium clades duci molestae sunt. 7. Littora maris navibus periculosa sunt. 8. In silvis aves retia non sentiunt. 9. Sedilia alta sunt. 10. Nauta nubium umbras in mari sentit. 11. Classis clades nautas monet. 12. Canis timidum ceruum in retia mittit.

1. The king sends a fleet into the high seas. 2. Your seat on the shore of the sea is dangerous. 3. New garments are pleasing to the girls. 4. The altar of the god is dear to pious men. 5. God sends thick clouds into the sky. 6. The shade of the clouds is agreeable to the farmer and to the shepherd. 7. The generals advise the new citizens. 8. No one of the citizens does not love a seat on the sea shore. 9. The fleet is on a dangerous sea. 10. The sea is pleasant to my mother. 11. My son! the stag does not perceive the net. 12. In the temples of the gods the priests advise the kings.

XIII.

Adjectives of the Third Declension; or Adjectives of the Second and Third Classes. Gram. § 40.

VOCABULARY.

<i>Acer, acris, acre,</i> sharp.	<i>Omnis, omne,</i> all, every.
<i>Alācer, alacris, alacre,</i> lively.	<i>Sterilis, sterile,</i> barren.
<i>Brēvis, brève,</i> short.	<i>Utilis, utilis,</i> useful.
<i>Cēlēber, cēlēbria, cēlēbre,</i> celebrated.	
<i>Cēter, cēteris, cētere,</i> swift.	<i>Paucus, a, um,</i> few.
<i>Commūnis, commūne,</i> common.	<i>Romānus, a, um,</i> Roman.
<i>Docilis, doctle, teachable.</i>	<i>Victor, victōris,</i> victorious.
<i>Dulcis, dulce,</i> sweet.	
<i>Fortis, forte,</i> brave.	<i>Asīnus, i, m. 2,</i> an ass.
<i>Immortālis, immortalē,</i> immortal.	<i>Gloria, ae, f. 1,</i> glory.
<i>Paluster, palustris, palustre,</i> marshy.	<i>Patria, ae, f. 1,</i> native country.
<i>Pedester, pedestris, pedestre,</i> on foot.	<i>Pugna, ae, f. 1,</i> a battle.
	<i>Praemium, i, n. 2,</i> a reward.

1. In pedestribus pugnis Romani erant semper victores. 2. Cervi sunt celera animalia. 3. Vita brevis est, ars longa. 4. Dux fortem militem amat. 5. Equi sunt alacres, asini pigri. 6. Fortibus viris gloria praemium dulce est. 7. In

agro sterili bonae arbores raræ sunt. 8. Sermones magistrorum docilibus pueris utiles sunt. 9. Patria est mater communis omnium civium. 10. In humo palustri pauci sunt flores. 11. Pueri acres magistro grati erunt. 12. Viri celebres non sunt immortales.

1. The battles of lions are fierce. 2. Dogs are teachable animals. 3. In every age (there) are celebrated men. 4. O butterflies! your life will be short. 5. Marshy ground is hurtful to all animals. 6. Many names of celebrated men are immortal. 7. Faithful slaves will be useful to the master. 8. In the garden they perceive the sweet flowers. 9. The victorious general warns his lively soldiers. 10. Brave citizens always love their country. 11. Dogs and horses are enemies of the swift stag. 12. Farmers often send sheep into marshy fields.

XIV.

Adjectives of the Fourth Class. Gram. § 40.

VOCABULARY.

Audax, audâcis, bold.

Dives, divitis, rich.

Diligens, diligentis, diligent,

careful.

Felix, felicia, happy.

Gravis, grave, heavy.

Lævis, læve, light.

Milis, mite, mild.

Pauper, pauperis, poor.

Rapax, rapâcis, rapacious.

Sapiens, sapientis, wise.

Graecus, a, um, Greek.

Onus, onêris, a burden.

Vectigal, vectigâlis, a tax.

Voluptas, voluptâtis, pleasure.

1. Milites ducem audacem amant. 2. Diligenti discipulo labores dulces sunt. 3. Audacibus militibus bellum non molestum est. 4. In vita pauperum paucae sunt voluptates. 5. Homines divites servos fideles amant. 6. Pauperibus laboris praemium dulce est. 7. Puerorum onera levia erunt. 8. Asini leve onus equo molestum erat. 9. Sermones virorum sapientium civibus jucundi erant. 10. Pauperum clades divites monet. 11. Veteri militi vita grave onus est. 12. In tempore periculoso verba viri audacis civibus utilia sunt.

1. Not every labour is light. 2. The old Greeks were