

# **DAILY READINGS IN LATIN VERBS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649063734

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs by J. Robertson

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

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**J. ROBERTSON**

**DAILY READINGS  
IN LATIN VERBS**



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IN  
LATIN VERBS.

BY THE  
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LONDON:  
JOSEPH BOULTON & CO., 4, WORSHIP STREET,  
FINSBURY, E.C.  
—  
1883.

3058 f 19

## PREFACE.



THIS part of the "Daily Readings" requires a knowledge of the Verbs, and is graduated in difficulty: beginning with simple sentences, and ending with more elaborate passages.

With each lesson is, as in the first part, an "Examination Paper," and also some "Memorabilia," which should be carefully committed to memory and repeated daily. By means of them many of the questions in the Examination Papers can be answered.

J. R.

URTON HOUSE,  
ADELAIDE ROAD, N.W.

## Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &amp;c.

## A.

---

Hōmo sum.

Agri sunt fertilēs.

Cārī sunt părentēs.

Cără est patriă.

Rără est virtūs.

Trēcenti jūvenēs sūmūs.

Nēmo sempēr fēlix est.

Hōmīnēs mortālēs sunt.

Onērōsae sunt divitiae.

Pēriculōsă est ambitiō.

Dulcē est păternum solum.

Iră furōr brēvis est.

Nēmo bēātūs est antē obitum.

Dux nobis ęt auctōr ęs.

Civēs Rōmāni estis.

Ego tibi cārūs sempēr ęro.

Terră mājōr quām lūnă est.

Spēs est expectatiō bōnī.

Sit lux.

Ejus belli haec fuit causă.

**Examination Paper. A.**

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1. Explain *subject, object, and complement.*
2. In what case is the *direct object* generally put, and in what case the *indirect, or remoter object*?
3. What do you understand by *copulative*?
4. How does the *Finite Verb* agree with its subject?
5. If there is no subject expressed in the Latin sentence, how do you supply it in English?
6. What case follows *Copulative Verbs*? Give examples.
7. Decline *homo, civis, spes, lux.*
8. Decline *furor brevis, id bellum, haec causa.*
9. Compare *fertilis, carus, dulcis, magnus.*
10. Give the gen. sing. of *ager*; acc. sing. of *nemo* · gen. plur. of *juvenis*; abl. plur. of *dux.*



## Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &amp;c.

## B.

Erant itinēra duo.

Post messem cōplā mājor ērit.

Bōni sunt rāri.

Servūs dōmīnō bēnēvolūs fūērāt.

Consūlēs duo prō ūnō rōgē ērant.

Jam sēgēs est ūbi Trōjā fūit.

Mēns est hic āgēr.

Laetitiā post victōriam ērit.

Mors ultimā linēā rērum est.

Est in conspectū insulā pulcherrimā.

Aes triplex circā pectūs ērāt.

Gallōrum sūbitā ēt rēpentinā consiliā sunt.

Magnum vectigal est parsimōniā.

Tūus āmicūs ēt fūi ēt ēro.

Virtūs est optimā nobilitās.

Amicūs vērūs thēsaurūs est magnūs.

Primā nāvis fūit alnūs cāvātā.

Omnium mālōrum stultitiā est mātēr.

Non formōsus ērāt, sēd ērāt faciendus Ulysses.

Vērēcundiā bōnum in ādōlescentē signum est.

### **Examination Paper. B.**

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1. What is the general order of words in translating a Latin sentence?
2. How does the adjective agree with the substantive? Give examples.
3. If the substantive in the Latin sentence is omitted, what word must be applied to the masc., fem., and neut. adj. respectively?
4. How do adjectives ending in *-dicus, -ficus, -volus*, form their comparison?
5. How are *est, sunt, erat, erant, erit, erunt* often rendered?
6. Give the nom. sing. of *itinera, rerum, adolescente*.
7. Decline *itinera duo, consules duo, omnia mala* in the plur.; and *unus rex, hic ager, magnum vectigal* in the sing.
8. Compare *magnus, ultra, pulcher, bonus*.
9. Give the gen. sing. of *seges, res, aes, pectus*.
10. What cases do these prepositions govern:—*pro, post, in, circa*?

Daily Readings in Latin Verbs, &c.

C.

Spērāmŭs.  
 Mātēr āmāt.  
 Rusticŭs ārāt.  
 Fātā vōcant.  
 Avēs vōlant.  
 Latrant cānēs.  
 Armā sōnābant.  
 Sylvā stābāt.  
 Amātē littērās.  
 Multōs castrā jūvant.  
 Flōrēs āmāt āpis.  
 Fūrōr armā ministrāt.  
 Sidērā multā mīcant.  
 Mūnērā multā dēdi.  
 Pōmā dāt Autumnŭs.  
 Militēs fortitēr pugnābant.  
 Crās itērum nāvīgābimŭs.  
 In hortō ambŭlēmŭs.  
 Lacrymae pēr gēnās mānāvērunt.  
 Cantābūt vācŭŭs cōram latrōnē viātor.