

## SENTENTIAE, CH. XXVI, PARS I

### Practice and Review # 1–6, 17, 18

1. Ille dux nescīvit sē imperium prōtinus susceptūrum esse.
2. “Quīdam,” inquit, “imperium quondam petēbant et liberōs virōs opprimere cupiēbant.”
3. Eōdem diē decem mīlia hostium ab duce fidēlissimō āversa ac pulsa sunt; multī mīlitēs vulnera recēperant et in agrīs iacēbant.
4. Morte tyrannī ferōcis nūntiātā, quisque sē ad orātōrem potentissimum magnā spē vertit.
5. Rīdēns, scrīptor illius fābulae sapiēns aliquid iūcundius dehinc nārrāvit.
6. Hīs rebus audītīs, adulēscentēs geminī propter pecūniae cupiditātem studium literārū relinquent.

17. In that story the author says that all men seek as happy lives as possible.

18. This light is always brighter than the other.

### Sententiae Antiquae #1–5

1. Senectūs est loquācior. (Cicero. —**loquāx**, gen. **loquācis**, *garrulous*.)

2. Tua cōsilia omnia nōbis clāriōra sunt quam lūx. (Cicero.)

3. Quaedam remedia graviōra sunt quam ipsa perīcula. (Seneca.)

4. Eō diē virōs fortissimōs atque amantissimōs reī pūblīcae ad mē vocāvī. (Cicero. —**amāns reī pūblīcae**, i.e., *patriotic*.)

5. Quī imperia libēns accēpit, partem acerbissimam servitūtis vītāt. (Seneca. —**libēns**, gen. **libentis**, *willing*; here, as is often the case, the adj. has adverbial force.)