

## SENTENTIAE, CH. XXX, PARS I

### Practice and Review #1–7, 15, 16

1. Rogāvit ubi illae duae discipulae dignae haec didicissent.
  2. Vidēbit quanta fuerit vīs illōrum verbōrum fēlicium.
  3. Hās insidiās repente exposuit nē rēs pūblica opprimerētur.
  4. Hī taceant et trēs cēterī expellantur nē occāsiōnem similem habeant.
  5. Ita dūrus erat ut beneficia uxōris comprehendere nōn posset.
  6. Cēterī quidem nesciēbant quam ācris esset mēns nātae eōrum.
  7. Dēnique prīnceps cognōscet cūr potentior pars mīlitum nōs vītet.
15. They asked why you could not learn what the rest had done.

16. Let all men now seek better things than money or supreme power so that their souls may be happier.

### Sententiae Antiquae #8–13

1. Dulce est vidēre quibus malīs ipse careās. (Lucretius.)
  
2. Auctōrem Trōiānī bellī relēgī, quī dīcit quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid ūtile, quid nōn. (Horace. — **Trōiānus, -a, -um, Trojan.**)
  
3. Doctōs rogābis quā ratiōne bene agere cursum vītae possīs, utrum virtūtem doctrīna pareret an nātūra ingeniumque dent, quid minuat cūrās, quid tē amīcum tibi faciat. (Horace.—**doctrīna, -ae, teaching.**)
  
4. Istī autem rogant tantum quid habeās, nōn cūr et unde. (Seneca.)
  
5. Errat, quī finem vēsānī quaerit amōris: vērus amor nūllum nōvit habēre modum. (\*Propertius. —**vēsānus, -a, -um, insane.**)
  
6. Sed tempus est iam mē discēdere ut cicūtā bibam, et vōs discēdere ut vītam agātis. Utrum autem sit melius, dī immortals sciunt; hominem quidem nēminem scīre crēdō. (Cicero. —Socrates' parting words to the jury which had condemned him to death. — **cicūta, -ae, hemlock.—nēmō homō, no human being.**)