

## SENTENTIAE, CH. XXXV, PARS II

## Practice and Review #1–6

1. Minerva, filia Iovis, nāta est plēna scientiae et ingenī.
2. Custōdiae sī cum duce nostrō liberē loquantur et huic tyrannum trādere cōnentur, sine perīculō ex moeniīs urbis prōtinus ēgredī possint.
3. Pārēre lēgibus aequīs melius est quam tyrannō servīre.
4. Cum optimē honōribus ūsus esset et sibi cīvitātem semper antepōneret, etiam plēbs eī crēdēbat et nōn invidēbat.
5. Diū passa, māter vestra fēliciter, sedēns apud amīcōs, mortua est.
6. Philosophī cōsiliū spectāvērunt et recūsāvērunt tālem rem suscipere mōlīrīve.
16. If they were truly willing to please us, they would not be using their wealth against the state.

## Sententiae Antiquae #8–14, 16

8. Omnēs arbitrātī sunt tē dēbēre mihi parcere. (Cicero.)
  
9. Quid facere vellet, ostendit, et illī servō spē libertātis magnīsque praemiīs persuāsit. (Caesar.)
  
10. Sī cui librī Cicerōnis placent, ille sciat sē prōfēcisse. (Quintilian — **prōficiō** = **prō** + **faciō**, *to progress, benefit.*)
  
11. In urbe nostrā mihi contigit docērī quantum irātus Achillēs Graecīs nocuisset. (Horace. — **contingō**, **-ere**, **-tigī**, **-tāctum**, *to touch closely, fall to the lot of.*)
  
12. Alicui rogantī melius quam iubentī pārēmus. (Publilius Syrus.)
  
13. Vivite fortiter fortiaque pectora rēbus adversīs oppōnite. (Horace. — **oppōnō** = **ob** + **pōnō**, *to set against.*)
  
14. Nōn ignāra malī, miserīs succurrere discō. (\*Virgil. — **ignārus**, **-a**, **-um**, *ignorant*; **ignāra** is fem. because it agrees with Dido, exiled queen, who speaks these words to shipwrecked Aeneas. — **succurrō** = **sub** + **currō**, *to help.*)
  
16. Quandō tē, deum meum, quaerō, vītā beātā quaerō; quaerō tē ut vivat anima mea. (St. Augustine.)