

Wheelock Chapter 19 Supplementary Exercises

These exercises require you to practice the perfect passive verb forms newly introduced in this chapter and to reinforce the uses of the passive introduced in chapter 18.

I. Please look over the corresponding English and Latin sentences and then fill in the blanks with the word forms requested.

1. All these arguments have been praised by the author himself.

Omnia haec argumenta ab auctore ipsô _____.

- Use a form of *laudô* (1).

2. If the money will have been given to you before that hour, you will be happy.

Sî pecûnia ante illam hõram tibi _____, beâtus eris.

- Use a form of *dô*, *dare*, *dedi*, *datum*.

3. The judgment had already been made by the jurors.

Iûdiciûm ab iûdicibus _____.

- Use a form of *faciô*, *facere*, *feci*, *factum*.

4. The evidence, about which the judgment has now been read, is clear.

Argumentum, de quô iûdiciûm nunc _____, clârum est.

- Use a form of *legô*, *legere*, *legi*, *legi*, *lectum*.

II. Please select the correct translation of the sentences below and explain your reasoning.

1. The judge had not been satisfied by those arguments.

Iûdex illis argumentis/ab illis argumentis non satiatus erat.

2. These laws were made not by human beings but by the immortal gods themselves.

Haec iura non ab hominibus/ hominibus, sed dis immortalibus ipsis/ a dis immortalibus ipsis facta sunt.

III. Please look over the corresponding English and Latin sentences and then fill in the blanks with the relevant forms of the interrogative pronoun.

1. Who was reading my book of Catullus's poems?

_____ meum librum carminum Catulli legebat?

2. What was irritating the dog yesterday?

_____ canem herî irrîtâvit?

3. Whom (m. sg.) did you see with our friend?

_____ cum amîcô nostrô vîdistî?

5. With whom (pl.) did you come to the sea?

Cum _____ ad mare venistis?

6. To whom (sg.) did you give my new booklet?

_____ meum novum libellum dedistî?

IV. Please look over the corresponding English and Latin sentences and then fill in the blanks with the relevant forms of the interrogative adjective.

1. Which doctor helped their mother?

_____ medicus mâtrem eorum adiûvit?

2. Which little animal did the cat kill yesterday?

_____ animal parvum fêlês herî necâvit?

- *fêlês/fêlis, fêlis, m./f., cat*

3. Which men did Caesar esteem?

_____ virôs dîlêxit Caesar?

4. By what kindness was that city saved?

_____ beneficiô illa urbs conservâta est?

5. By which doctor was your brother helped?

Â _____ medicâ frâter tuus adiûtus est?

V. Please look over the corresponding English and Latin sentences and then fill in the blanks with the relevant forms of the interrogative pronoun, interrogative adjective, **or** relative pronoun.

1. Why did you throw out the consuls whom everyone loves?

Cûr êiêcistis cõsulês _____ dîligunt omnês?

2. To which poet did you give your new book?

_____ poêtae tuum novum librum dedistî?

3. To whom (pl.) did you recite your new poems?

_____ tua carmina nova recitâvistî?

4. When did you see the judge to whom the evidence was given?

Quandô vidistîs iûdicem _____ argumentum deditum est?