

Postquam (after) **accepere** (learn, hear, 3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl. perf. ind. act. alternative form) ea (this/those, these/those, dem. pron. acc./nom. neut pl./nom. fem. sing.) homines (men, acc./nom. masc. pl.) quibus (which, who, relative pron. dat./abl. masc. fem. neut. pl.) mala (misfortunes, acc./nom. neut. pl.) abunde (plentifully, adv.) omnia (all, every, nom./acc. neut. pl.) **erant** (were being [were], 3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl. imper. ind. act.), sed (but, however) neque (and not, nor) res (matter, thing, nom. fem. sing. nom./acc. fem. pl.) neque (and not, nor) spes (hope, nom./acc. fem. pl. nom. fem. sing.) bona (blessing, advantage, nom./acc. neut. pl. nom. fem. sing.) ulla (any one, any, nom. fem. sing. nom./acc. neut. pl.), tametsi (although) illis (that, those, dem. pron. dat./abl. masc./fem./neut.) quieta (quiet, peaceful, adj. nom./acc. neut. pl. nom. fem. sing.) **mouere** (cause, begin, create, hist. inf.) magna (great, large, adj.) merces (reward, nom./acc. fem. pl. nom. fem. sing.) **uidebatur** (seem [was being seemed], 3<sup>rd</sup> p. sing. imp. pass. ind.), tamen (however, nevertheless) **postulauere** (demand, 3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl. perf. ind. act.) plerique (and the majority, nom. masc. pl./sing.) ut **proponeret** (state, 3<sup>rd</sup> p. sing. imp. sub. act.) (demanded that he should state) condiciones (terms, nom./acc. fem. pl.) belli (war, gen. sing. neut.), et (and) praemia (prize, reward, nom./acc. neut. pl.) Tum (then) Catilina (Catiline, nom. masc. sing.) **polliceri** (promise, hist. inf.) tabulas (accounts, acc. fem. pl.) nouas (new, acc. fem. pl.), proscriptionem (proscription, notice proclaiming confiscation of the goods of someone, acc. fem. sing.) locupletium (rich, gen. masc./fem./neut. pl.), magistratus (civil office, nom./acc. masc. pl. gen. masc. sing.) sacerdotia (priesthood, nom. acc. neut. pl.), rapinas (plunder, acc. fem. pl.), alia (other) omnia (all, ) [alia omnia, all these things, acc. neut. pl.] quae (which, acc. neut. pl.) bellum (war, nom./acc. neut. sing.) atque (and, also) libido (desire, pleasure, nom. fem. sing.) uictorum (victor, gen. masc. pl.) **fert** (carry, 3<sup>rd</sup> p. sing. pres. ind. act.).

After they had heard these (things) the men, who had had every and plentiful misfortune, but had neither property nor good hope, although it seemed a great reward to create disorder (**using the notes from GE p. 228**). However the majority demanded that he (Cataline) should state the terms of war and the rewards. Then Cataline promised new accounts (the cancellation of existing debts, **GE ibid**), confiscation of the goods of the rich, civil offices, priesthods and plunder and all other things which war and pleasures of victors bring. 

Translation into Latin for submission:

To save time I have ignored sentence structure in the Latin and concentrated on the grammar.

### **Sentence 1**

I (sub. nom.) shall make (main verb using the future and taking 'clear' later to form a phrasal verb in English-sense rendered as *patefacio* in Latin) all these things (obj. acc. neut pl. *alia omnia*) **[beginning of subordinate clause]** which (relative pronoun-agrees in gender and number with antecedent 'all these things' and case in subordinate-nom.) have lain hidden (verb in relative clause-perf. ind. pass.) in long-lasting obscurity (prepositional phrase in abl.) **[end of subordinate clause]** so (to such an extent-*adeo*) clear (forms part of phrasal verb in English) **[beginning of purpose clause]** that (in order that *ut* + subj.) you may seem (main verb in future so *ut* clause in present subjunctive) to see (verb inf.) them (obj. refers to 'all these things' acc. neut. pl. *illa*) with your own eyes (abl. and the reflexive possessive).

    
patefaciam alia omnia quae celata sunt in obscuro diu adeo ut uideamini uidere illa oculis suis

One thing here I am not sure about is ‘shall make...so clear’ which could be paraphrased as ‘shall make very clear’ and therefore be a completely different structure—*faciam adde clarus* but I am not sure about that either.

### **Sentence 2**

Vercingetorix (sub.) ordered (*iubeo*, main verb. perf. ind. act.) [add *that*] the gates (*porta*, obj. acc. pl.) to be closed (pres. pass. inf.)

#### VERSION 1

in order that (purpose clause *ut/ne* + imperf. subj.) the camp not be left (*ne* + pass. imper. subj. *exeo*).

#### VERSION 2

in order that no one (*ne quis*) leave (*eat*, pres. act. subj. 3<sup>rd</sup> sing.) the camp

After (interpreted as ‘became’ and an *actual* reason for the action of the main verb so in the indicative and passive—*quod*) many were killed (*occido*, perfect passive 3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl.) and many horses captured (*capio*, perf. pass. 3<sup>rd</sup> p. pl.), the Germans (nom. pl.) retreated (*recedo*, main verb in perf. ind. act.).

#### FINAL VERSION 1

Vercingetorix iussit portas cludi ne exiretur castrum. Germanicus recessit quod occidi sint multi milites et capti sint multi equi.

#### FINAL VERSION 2

Vercingetorix iussit portas cludi ne quis eat castrum. Germanicus recessit quod occidi sint multi milites et capti sint multi equi.

I used ACI in the first main clause here and therefore *iubeo*.

I changed the sense from ‘...in order that the camp not be left...’ to ‘...in order that no one leave the camp...’

### **Sentence 3**

Have you come (*uenio*, perf. ind. act. 3<sup>rd</sup> p. sing.) into this city (in + acc. *in hanc urbem*) for (*propter* +acc.) this reason (acc. *hanc causam*): in order (*ut*) that you may corrupt (*corrumpo*, perf. in main clause so pres. subj. in purpose clause) the laws (*lex*, acc. pl.) and examples of this city (gen.)?

ueniuit in hanc urbem propter hanc causam ut corrumpat leges et exempla huius urbis?