

▶ EXERCISE 6

Change the following direct commands into indirect commands using the verb in parentheses. Use the sequence of tenses to determine the tense of the verb in the indirect question. Translate the sentences.

Example: *Scrībe epistulam!* (Ōrō tē . . .)

Ōrō tē ut epistulam scrībās.

I ask you to write a letter.

1. *Nōn sōlum iuventūtem, sed etiam senectūtem amā!* (Ōrō tē . . .)

2. *Nōlī carmina scrībere!* (Ōrō tē . . .)

3. *Nōlī vīnum bibere!* (Ōrāvī tē . . .)

4. *Cole virtūtēs, nōn vitia!* (Ōrāvī tē . . .)

5. *Nōlīte tam multōs cibōs comedere!* (Ōrō vōs . . .)

6. *Nōlīte irā vehementī capī!* (Ōrāvī vōs . . .)

7. *Cōgitā dē iocīs!* (Ōrō tē . . .)

8. *Placē omnibus!* (Ōrāvī tē . . .)



STUDY TIP

Remember this about indirect questions, indirect commands, and indirect statements:

- the construction for an indirect statement is the accusative and infinitive.
- the indirect question is introduced by an interrogative pronoun, adjective, adverb, or particle and has a subjunctive verb.
- the indirect command is introduced by *ut* or *nē* and has its verb in the subjunctive.

Another way to tell the three constructions apart is to put the indirect part of the sentence into direct form: if the direct proposition is a statement, then the subordinate construction is an indirect statement; if the direct proposition is a question, then the subordinate construction is an indirect question; if the direct proposition is a command, then the subordinate construction is an indirect command.

Since the time of the Romans, wine has been a mainstay of the European diet. The Romans spread viticulture throughout the empire. Vineyards take great pride when able to point to their Roman roots. Traditionally, many monastic communities cultivated grapes for the production of altar wine as well as table wine.

