

Line 4: **convēnisse**: infinitive in indirect statement/discourse dependent on *dicō* in line 2.
eōdem, *adv.* in the same place
complūrēs, complūra several, many; the long vowel “ī” in *complūrīs* shows that the word is the alternate accusative plural form for *complūrēs*.
āmentia, -ae, f. madness, folly
scelus, sceleris, n. crime
āmentiae scelerisque: “criminal madness.” This HENDIADYS gives the noun *sceleris* the force of an adjective modifying *āmentia*.
num, *interrogative adv.* expects a negative answer; translate using this formula “subject doesn’t . . . , does subject?”
negō (1) to deny; if the transitive verb *negāre* does not have an expressed object, one needs to be supplied. Translate *negāre* “to deny this.”
audeō, audēre, ausus sum, *semi-deponent*, to dare, be bold



STUDY TIP

Do not confuse *audeō* “to dare” with *audiō* “to hear” or *adeō*, *adv.* “even, in fact, so, thus.”

Line 5: **quid** = *cūr*
taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum to be quiet, silent
convincō, convincere, convīcī, convictum to prove wrong
enim, *conj.* for, indeed, in fact
hīc, *adv.* here
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam (quiddam), *indef. pron./adj.* certain, some

Line 6: **ūnā**, *adv.* together



STUDY TIP

Hīc with a macron means “here.” *Hic* without a macron is a form of *hic, haec, hoc*, a demonstrative adjective or pronoun meaning “this, he, she, it.” When macrons are given in a text, it is easy to see the difference between the two forms of *hic*. When macrons are not given, context will determine the meaning.

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