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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 4.1

### Workbook Exercise 6

#### ► EXERCISE 6 ANSWERS

1. Ōrō tē ut nōn solum iuventūtem, sed etiam senectūtem amēs.  
I ask you to love not only youth, but also old age.
2. Ōrō tē nē carmina scribās.  
I ask you not to write poems.
3. Ōrāvī tē nē vīnum biberēs.  
I asked you not to drink wine.
4. Ōrāvī tē ut virtūtēs colerēs, nōn vitia.  
I asked you to cultivate virtues, not vices.
5. Ōrō vōs nē tam multōs cibōs comedātis.  
I ask you (plural) not to eat so many foods.
6. Ōrāvī vōs nē irā vehementī caperēminī.  
I asked you not to be seized by violent anger.
7. Ōrō tē ut dē iocīs cōgitēs.  
I ask you to think about jokes.
8. Ōrāvī tē ut omnibus placērēs.  
I asked you to please everybody.

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### Oral Exercise 3

#### ORAL EXERCISE 3

*This exercise may be used anytime after indirect commands have been presented.*

The teacher asks single students to do or not to do certain things. Immediately after that, the teacher asks *Quid tē rogō?* and *Quid tē rogāvī?* to which questions the student has to answer with an indirect command.

The teacher should note that the verb *rogō* may introduce both an indirect question (with the sense of “ask a question”) and an indirect command (with the sense of “ask, entreat, order”). In some cases the student has to change the personal pronoun as well.

**Ambulā!**

**Quid tē rogō? Rogās ut ambulem.**

**Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī ut ambulārem.**

**Bibe aquam!**

**Quid tē rogō? Rogās ut aquam bibam.**

**Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī ut aquam biberem.**

**Auxilium mihi da!**

**Quid tē rogō? Rogās ut auxilium tibi dem.**

**Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī ut auxilium tibi darem.**

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Nōlī rēs dulcēs comedere!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās nē rēs dulcēs comedam.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī nē rēs dulcēs comederem.

Curre!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās ut curram.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī ut currerem.

Nōlī discēdere!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās nē discēdam.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī nē discēderem.

Nōlī dormīre!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās nē dormiam.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī nē dormīrem.

Lege!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās ut legam.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī ut legerem.

Nōlī aliīs invidēre!

Quid tē rogō? Rogās nē aliīs invideam.

Quid tē rogāvī? Rogāvistī nē aliīs invidērem.



### TEACHER BY THE WAY

The hunt scene is found in Vergil's *Aeneid* 4.117–172. Tapestries were hung from the walls of medieval palaces and castles where they served as decoration for the stone walls and also provided some modicum of protection against the cold.

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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 4.1

Oral Exercise 4; Workbook Exercise 8 and Content Questions

### ► EXERCISE 7 ANSWERS

1. Ōrō nē rērum dulcium sīs immemor.
2. Nōn sciō quod cōnsilium sit captum.
3. Sciō hoc esse cōnsilium.
4. Rogāvistis quae cōnsilia essent capta.
5. Sciēbātis haec cōnsilia esse capta.
6. Mē rogāvērunt ut omnēs rēs in mente habērem.

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