

3. SKILLFUL NAVIGATION

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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 3.2

TRANSLATION OF SKILLFUL NAVIGATION

And as soon as he emerged from these evils, he aimed at nothing else than to be a source of help to as many people as possible, with what resources he could . . . It is difficult to go over all the things and not necessary. We want one thing to be understood—that his generosity was neither suited to an occasion nor cunning. This could be judged from the situations and circumstances themselves, because he did not try to sell himself to people who were flourishing, but he always hastened to help afflicted people; indeed he looked after (cultivated) Servilia, the mother of Brutus, not less after his death than when she was flourishing (i.e., while her son was alive). In such a way, using generosity, he fostered no enmities, because he neither harmed anybody nor, if he had received any unjust treatment, did he not prefer to forget than to take revenge. The same man retained with undying memory the favors that he had earned; <the favors> which he had bestowed himself, he remembered as long as the person who had received them was thankful. And he so behaved, that this saying would seem correct:

One's own character creates fortune for human beings . . .



TEACHING TIP

The teacher may choose to ask the following questions as the students read the Latin passage in order to help the students understand the passage or to assess their progress.

Line 1: Explain the use of *ut* in *ut sē ēmersit*. Answer: *ut* plus the indicative, meaning “as” or “when.”

Line 3: Grammatically identify *intellegī*. Answer: present passive infinitive.

Line 4: What is the case and use of *liberālitātem*? Answer: accusative subject of indirect statement.

Line 5: To whom does *sē* refer? Answer: Atticus.

Line 7: What is the case and use of *liberālitāte*? Answer: ablative after *ūtor*.

Line 8: What kind of clause does *quod* introduce? Answer: a *quod* causal clause.

Line 9: Grammatically identify *oblivisci*. Answer: present passive infinitive of a deponent verb.

Line 11: To whom does *ille* refer? Answer: any person who received a favor from Atticus.

Line 12: What type of clause does *ut* introduce? Answer: result clause.

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TEACHER BY THE WAY

Line 1: *sē ēmersit* can be translated “extricated himself.”

Line 2: *plūrimis* and *auxiliō* form a construction often called the double dative (i.e., a dative of purpose and a dative of the person affected).

quibus rēbus is an ablative of means.

Line 3: Supply *est* with *necessārium*.

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