

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #001 - Exercise #376 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>With three legions.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #002 - Exercise #376 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>After two battles.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #003 - Exercise #376 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>In five cities.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #004 - Exercise #376 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>Without ten legions.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #005 - Exercise #376 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Into two cities.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #006 - Exercise #376 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>With one general.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #007 - Exercise #376 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>After three victories.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #008 - Exercise #376 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>After the slaughter of a hundred hostages.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #009 - Exercise #376 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>Across two rivers.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #010 - Exercise #376 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>After the death of these three men.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #011 - Exercise #376 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>On behalf of one king.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #012 - Exercise #376 - Question # 12</b>	
<i>By one man.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #013 - Exercise #376 - Question # 13</b>	
<i>By means of five darts.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #014 - Exercise #376 - Question # 14</b>	
<i>On account of the courage of one man.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #015 - Exercise #376 - Question # 15</b>	
<i>Concerning the safety of three hostages.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #016 - Exercise #376 - Question # 16</b>	
<i>Through two provinces.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #017 - Exercise #376 - Question # 17</b>	
<i>Out of three cities.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #018 - Exercise #376 - Question # 18</b>	
<i>On account of one sin.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #019 - Exercise #376 - Question # 19</b>	
<i>To one man.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #020 - Exercise #376 - Question # 20</b>	
<i>To two chiefs.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #021 - Exercise #377 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Quot sunt quīnque et quattuor?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Five and four are nine.</b>	
<b>Slide #022 - Exercise #377 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Quot sunt ūnum et quattuor?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>One and four are five.</b>	
<b>Slide #023 - Exercise #377 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>Quot sunt sex et ūnum?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Six and one are seven.</b>	
<b>Slide #024 - Exercise #377 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>Quot sunt quīnque et ūnum?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Five and one are six.</b>	
<b>Slide #025 - Exercise #377 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Quot sunt quattuor et quattuor?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Four and four are eight.</b>	
<b>Slide #026 - Exercise #377 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>Quot sunt sex et quattuor?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Six and four are ten.</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #027 - Exercise #377 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>Quot sunt duo et ūnum?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Two and one are three.</b>	
<b>Slide #028 - Exercise #377 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>Quot capita habet homō?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Man has one head.</b>	
<b>Slide #029 - Exercise #377 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>Quot manūs habet homō?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Man has two hands.</b>	
<b>Slide #030 - Exercise #377 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>Quot corpora habet homō?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Man has one body.</b>	
<b>Slide #031 - Exercise #377 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>Quot mentēs habet homō?</i>	
<b>Translation:</b>	
<b>Answer (in Latin):</b>	
<b>Man has one mind.</b>	
<b>Slide #032 - Exercise #378 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Audī, Israēl, Deus tuus Deus ūnus est.</i>	
<b>Audī, Israēl</b>	
<b>Deus tuus</b>	
<b>Deus ūnus est</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #033 - Exercise #378 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Ūnī Deō sit glōria æterna.</i>	
sit glōria æterna	
Ūnī Deō	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #034 - Exercise #378 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>Virtūte ūnīus virī fortis rēs pūblica sæpe cōservātur.</i>	
rēs pūblica sæpe cōservātur	
Virtūte ūnīus virī fortis	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #035 - Exercise #378 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>In ūnō virō salūs commūnis sæpe posita est.</i>	
salūs commūnis sæpe posita est	
In ūnō virō	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #036 - Exercise #378 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Per ūnum hominem, Jēsūm Chrīstum, salūtem et vītā æternā habēmus.</i>	
Per ūnum hominem, Jēsūm Chrīstum	
salūtem et vītā æternā habēmus	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #037 - Exercise #378 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>Rōmā incolēbant fidem Chrīstiānam docuērunt.</i>	
Duo sānctī, Petrus et Paulus	
fidem Chrīstiānam eōs docuērunt	
quī incolēbant	
urbem Rōmā	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #038 - Exercise #378 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>Christus cum duobus hominibus malis ad mortem ductus est.</i>	
<b>Christus ad mortem ductus est</b>	
<b>cum duobus hominibus malis</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #039 - Exercise #378 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>Nomina duorum virorum, Washingtoni qui rem publicam nostram constituit atque Lincoln qui eam constitutam conservavit, memoria semper tenentur.</i>	
<b>Nomina duorum virorum</b>	
<b>Washingtoni</b>	
<b>qui constituit</b>	
<b>rem publicam nostram</b>	
<b>atque Lincoln</b>	
<b>?</b>	
<b>qui eam constitutam conservavit</b>	
<b>memoria semper tenentur</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #040 - Exercise #378 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>Trēs Persōnās, Patrem et Filium et Spīritum Sānctum, in ūnō Deō adōrāmus.</i>	
<b>Trēs Persōnās adōrāmus</b>	
<b>in ūnō Deō</b>	
<b>Patrem et Filium et Spīritum Sānctum</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #041 - Exercise #378 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>Christiānus vērus hīs tribus virtūtibus, fidē, spē, cāritāte, cernī potest.</i>	
<b>Christiānus vērus cernī potest</b>	
<b>hīs tribus virtūtibus</b>	
<b>fidē, spē, cāritāte</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #042 - Exercise #378 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>Homō ūnum caput sed duās manūs habet.</i>	
<b>Homō ūnum caput</b>	
<b>sed duās manūs habet</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #043 - Exercise #379 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Through the death of one man, Jesus Christ, we have been freed from the danger of eternal death.</i>	
<b>Through the death of one man, Jesus Christ</b>	
<b>we have been freed</b>	
<b>from the danger of eternal death</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #044 - Exercise #379 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>In what great and renowned city were there seven hills?</i>	
<b>In what great and renowned city</b>	
<b>were there seven hills</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #045 - Exercise #379 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>We Christians adore the five wounds of Jesus Christ, our Lord and God.</i>	
<b>We Christians adore the five wounds</b>	
<b>of Jesus Christ, our Lord and God</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #046 - Exercise #379 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>A centurion is so called (is thus called) because he leads a hundred men.</i>	
<b>A centurion is so called (is thus called)</b>	
<b>because he leads a hundred men</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #047 - Exercise #379 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>How many are four and six?</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #048 - Exercise #379 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>There are ten commandments of God.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #049 - Exercise #379 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>There are eight beatitudes.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #050 - Exercise #379 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>There are seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.</i>	
<b>There are seven gifts</b>	
<b>of the Holy Spirit</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #051 - Sententia - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Unus Dominus, ūna fidēs, ūnum baptisma, ūnus Deus et Pater omnium, quī est super omnēs et per omnia et in omnibus nōbis.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #052 - Sententia - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Benedīcat vōs omnipotēns Deus, Pater et Fīlius et Spīritus Sāctus. Āmēn.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #053 - Exercise #380 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Of another king.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #054 - Exercise #380 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Of the other centurion.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #055 - Exercise #380 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>To another tribe.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #056 - Exercise #380 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>To all Italy.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #057 - Exercise #380 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Of God alone.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #058 - Exercise #380 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>To no men.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #059 - Exercise #380 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>Not of any kingdom.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #060 - Exercise #380 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>To this republic alone.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #061 - Exercise #380 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>Of only this man.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #062 - Exercise #380 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>To no mother.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #063 - Exercise #380 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>Of no soldier.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #064 - Exercise #380 - Question # 12</b>	
<i>Of all Gaul.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #065 - Exercise #380 - Question # 13</b>	
<i>To the whole army.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #066 - Exercise #380 - Question # 14</b>	
<i>Of another victory.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #067 - Exercise #380 - Question # 15</b>	
<i>Of this boy alone.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #068 - Exercise #380 - Question # 16</b>	
<i>Of the whole people.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #069 - Exercise #381 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Aliam viam habēmus nūllam.</i>	
<b>habēmus</b>	
<b>Aliam viam habēmus nūllam</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #070 - Exercise #381 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Sōlī Deō, Rēgī Caelī et terræ, sit glōria.</i>	
<b>Sōlī Deō, Rēgī Caelī et terræ</b>	
<b>sit glōria</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #071 - Exercise #381 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>per prōvinciam</i>	
<b>Gallīs, cum per prōvinciam cōpiās dūcere parārent, Cæsar respondit: "Mōre populī Rōmānī iter per prōvinciam nūllī dare</b>	
<b>Gallīs Cæsar respondit</b>	
<b>cum cōpiās dūcere parārent</b>	
<b>per prōvinciam</b>	
<b>Mōre populī Rōmānī</b>	
<b>iter nūllī dare possum</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #072 - Exercise #381 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>Neque ūllus metus neque ūllum perīculum mīlitēs nostrōs terret.</i>	
<b>Neque ūllus metus neque ūllum perīculum</b>	
<b>mīlitēs nostrōs terret</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #073 - Exercise #381 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Cum hiberna oppugnata essent, Cæsar, litteris dē eā rē doctus, sine ūllā morā mīlitēs statim dēdūxit ut suōs adjuvāret.</i>	
<b>Cum hiberna oppugnata essent</b>	
<b>Cæsar, litteris doctus</b>	
<b>dē eā rē</b>	
<b>sine ūllā morā mīlitēs statim dēdūxit</b>	
<b>ut suōs adjuvāret</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #074 - Exercise #381 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>Barbari eōs sōlōs laudant quī fortiter pugnāre possunt.</i>	
<b>Barbari eōs sōlōs laudant</b>	
<b>quī fortiter pugnāre possunt</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #075 - Exercise #381 - Question # 7.1</b>	
<i>Washingtonium et Lincoln omnēs Americānī memoriā tenent.</i>	
<b>omnēs Americānī memoriā tenent</b>	
<b>Washingtonium et Lincoln</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #076 - Exercise #381 - Question # 7.2</b>	
<i>Alter enim rem pūblicam nostram cōstituit, alter eam in bellī periculīs cōservāvit.</i>	
<b>Alter enim cōstituit</b>	
<b>rem pūblicam nostram</b>	
<b>alter eam cōservāvit</b>	
<b>in bellī periculīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #077 - Exercise #381 - Question # 8.1</b>	
<i>Cæsar et cum Gallīs et cum Germānīs bellum gessit.</i>	
<b>Cæsar bellum gessit</b>	
<b>et cum Gallīs et cum Germānīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #078 - Exercise #381 - Question # 8.2</b>	
<i>Alterī enim sē contrā eum dēfendēbant, alterī autem agrōs aliēnōs vastāre cōsuēverant.</i>	
<b>Alterī enim sē dēfendēbant</b>	
<b>contrā eum</b>	
<b>alterī autem</b>	
<b>agrōs aliēnōs vastāre cōsuēverant</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #079 - Exercise #381 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>In praeliō aliī tēlīs, aliī autem gladiīs occīduntur.</i>	
<b>In praeliō aliī tēlīs occīduntur</b>	
<b>aliī autem gladiīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #080 - Exercise #381 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>Aliī glōriæ causā bellum gerunt, aliī vērō salūtis causā.</i>	
<b>Aliī bellum gerunt</b>	
<b>glōriæ causā</b>	
<b>aliī vērō</b>	
<b>salūtis causā</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #081 - Exercise #381 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>Aliī aliōs imperātōrēs laudant.</i>	
<b>Aliī imperātōrēs laudant</b>	
<b>aliōs</b>	
<b>?</b>	
<b>?</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #082 - Exercise #381 - Question # 12</b>	
<i>Aliī aliās sententiās probant.</i>	
<b>Aliī sententiās probant</b>	
<b>aliās</b>	
<b>?</b>	
<b>?</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #083 - Exercise #381 - Question # 13</b>	
<i>Impedimenta tōtius exercitūs in ūnum locum mittī jussit.</i>	
<b>Impedimenta tōtius exercitūs jussit</b>	
<b>in ūnum locum mittī</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #084 - Exercise #381 - Question # 14</b>	
<i>Tōtum montem hominibus complērī jussit.</i>	
<b>Tōtum montem jussit</b>	
<b>hominibus complērī</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #085 - Exercise #381 - Question # 15</b>	
<i>Cæsar imperium tōtius Galliæ obtinēbat.</i>	
<b>Cæsar imperium obtinēbat</b>	
<b>tōtius Galliæ</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #086 - Exercise #381 - Question # 16</b>	
<i>Cum hostium clāmor audītus esset, mīlitēs tōtīs castrīs perturbātī sunt atque alius ex aliō causam clāmōris quæsīvit.</i>	
<b>Cum hostium clāmor audītus esset</b>	
<b>mīlitēs tōtīs castrīs</b>	
<b>perturbātī sunt</b>	
<b>atque alius ex aliō quæsīvit</b>	
<b>causam clāmōris</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #087 - Exercise #382 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>The bodies of some were in the camp; the bodies of others were in the forest.</i>	
<b>The bodies of some</b>	
<b>were in the camp</b>	
<b>(the bodies) of others however</b>	
<b>(were) in the forest</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #088 - Exercise #382 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Some praised Caesar; others praised Hannibal.</i>	
<b>Some praised Caesar</b>	
<b>but others (praised) Hannibal</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #089 - Exercise #382 - Question # 3.1</b>	
<i>Two men taught those who inhabited Rome the Christian Faith.</i>	
<b>Two men taught</b>	
<b>the Christian Faith</b>	
<b>(to) those who inhabited Rome</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #090 - Exercise #382 - Question # 3.2</b>	
<i>The one was Peter; the other was Paul.</i>	
<b>The one was Peter</b>	
<b>the other was Paul</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #091 - Exercise #382 - Question # 4.1</b>	
<i>Caesar and Hannibal were very great generals.</i>	
<b>Caesar and Hannibal</b>	
<b>were very great generals</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #092 - Exercise #382 - Question # 4.2</b>	
<i>The one conquered the whole of Gaul; the other was conquered by the Romans.</i>	
<b>The one conquered the whole of Gaul</b>	
<b>the other was conquered by the Romans</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #093 - Exercise #382 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Caesar alone conquered all Gaul.</i>	
<b>Caesar alone</b>	
<b>conquered all Gaul</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #094 - Exercise #382 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>They determined to attack the town without any delay.</i>	
<b>They determined to attack</b>	
<b>the town</b>	
<b>without any delay</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #095 - Exercise #382 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>Some are eager for war; others are eager for peace.</i>	
<b>Some are eager for war</b>	
<b>but others (are eager) for peace</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #096 - Exercise #382 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>No soldiers were left in the camp.</i>	
<b>No soldiers were left</b>	
<b>in the camp</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #097 - Exercise #382 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>nations.</i>	
<b>We praise America</b>	
<b>others praise other nations</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #098 - Exercise #382 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>Caesar often thanked (his) whole army.</i>	
<b>Caesar often thanked</b>	
<b>(his) whole army</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #099 - Exercise #382 - Question # 11.1</b>	
<i>Lee and Grant were very great generals.</i>	
<b>Lee and Grant were</b>	
<b>very great generals</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #100 - Exercise #382 - Question # 11.2</b>	
<i>The one conquered; the other was conquered.</i>	
<b>The one conquered</b>	
<b>the other was conquered</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #101 - Exercise #382 - Question # 12</b>	
<i>Isn't Rome the glory of all Italy?</i>	
<b>Isn't Rome the glory</b>	
<b>of all Italy</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #102 - Exercise #382 - Question # 13</b>	
<i>Let us surrender to no enemy.</i>	
<b>Let us surrender</b>	
<b>to no enemy</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #103 - Exercise #382 - Question # 14</b>	
<i>Christ alone is the King of all men.</i>	
<b>Christ alone is the King</b>	
<b>of all men</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #104 - Exercise #382 - Question # 15.1</b>	
<i>There were two leading men in this tribe.</i>	
<b>There were two leading men</b>	
<b>in this tribe</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #105 - Exercise #382 - Question # 15.2</b>	
<i>The one was a friend of Caesar and the Roman Senate; the other was not.</i>	
<b>The one was a friend</b>	
<b>of Caesar and the Roman Senate</b>	
<b>the other was not</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #106 - Exercise #382 - Question # 16</b>	
<i>Caesar was not accustomed to give hostages to any chief.</i>	
<b>Caesar was not accustomed</b>	
<b>to give hostages</b>	
<b>to (any) chief</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #107 - Exercise #382 - Question # 17</b>	
<i>Some are afraid to fight; others are always ready to fight.</i>	
<b>Some are afraid to fight</b>	
<b>others are always ready to fight</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #108 - Exercise #382 - Question # 18</b>	
<i>He seized the fields of another man.</i>	
<b>He seized the fields</b>	
<b>of another (man)</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #109 - Exercise #382 - Question # 19</b>	
Caesar.	
The chiefs of all Gaul were conquered	
by Caesar	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #110 - Exercise #382 - Question # 20</b>	
Some approve one plan; others another.	
Some approve one plan	
others another	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #111 - Exercise #382 - Question # 21</b>	
There were two Ciceros, of whom one was in Caesar's army, the other was in the Senate.	
There were two Ciceros	
of whom one was in Caesar's army	
the other was in the Senate	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #112 - Exercise #382 - Question # 22</b>	
Some praise one nation; others another.	
Some praise one tribe (nation)	
others another	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #113 - Reading #28 - Question # 1</b>	
ūna est	
Alia est enim persōna Patris, alia Fīlīi, alia Spīritūs Sānctī, sed Patris et Fīlīi et Spīritūs Sānctī ūna est divīnitās.	
Alia est enim persōna Patris	
alia Fīlīi	
alia Spīritūs Sānctī	
sed divīnitās	
Patris et Fīlīi et Spīritūs Sānctī	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #114 - Reading #28 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Æternus Pater, æternus Fīlius, æternus Spīritus Sānctus; et tamen nōn trēs æternī sed ūnus æternus.</i>	
<b>Æternus Pater</b>	
<b>æternus Fīlius</b>	
<b>æternus Spīritus Sānctus</b>	
<b>et tamen nōn trēs æternī</b>	
<b>sed ūnus æternus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #115 - Reading #28 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>Sānctus, et tamen nōn trēs Deī sed ūnus est Deus.</i>	
<b>Ita Deus Pater est</b>	
<b>Deus Fīlius</b>	
<b>Deus Spīritus Sānctus</b>	
<b>et tamen nōn trēs Deī</b>	
<b>sed ūnus Deus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #116 - Reading #28 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>Ita Dominus Pater, Dominus Fīlius, Dominus Spīritus Sānctus; et tamen nōn trēs Dominī sed ūnus est Dominus.</i>	
<b>Ita Dominus Pater est</b>	
<b>Dominus Fīlius</b>	
<b>Dominus Spīritus Sānctus</b>	
<b>et tamen nōn trēs Dominī</b>	
<b>sed ūnus Dominus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #117 - Reading #28 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Unus ergō Pater, nōn trēs Patrēs; ūnus Fīlius, nōn trēs Fīlī; ūnus Spīritus Sāctus, nōn trēs Spīritūs Sāctī.</i>	
<b>Ūnus ergō Pater</b>	
<b>nōn trēs Patrēs</b>	
<b>ūnus Fīlius</b>	
<b>nōn trēs Fīlī</b>	
<b>ūnus Spīritus Sāctus</b>	
<b>nōn trēs Spīritūs Sāctī</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #118 - Reading #29 - Question # 1</b>	
<i>Pācem omnēs hominēs laudant et petunt, at tamen nūlla est pāx.</i>	
<b>omnēs hominēs</b>	
<b>Pācem laudant et petunt</b>	
<b>at tamen nūlla est pāx</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #119 - Reading #29 - Question # 2</b>	
<i>Hannibal per Galliam trāns flūmina lāta et montēs altōs cōpiās dūxit ut in Italiā cum Rōmānīs bellum gereret.</i>	
<b>Hannibal cōpiās dūxit</b>	
<b>per Galliam trāns flūmina lāta</b>	
<b>et montēs altōs</b>	
<b>ut bellum gereret</b>	
<b>in Italiā cum Rōmānīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #120 - Reading #29 - Question # 3</b>	
<i>Militēs ejus labōrēs atque dolōrēs gravēs sustinēbant; multī ex eīs in montibus difficilibus cadēbant, multī ex eīs occīsī sunt.</i>	
<b>Militēs ejus labōrēs sustinēbant</b>	
<b>atque dolōrēs gravēs</b>	
<b>multī ex eīs cadēbant</b>	
<b>in montibus difficilibus</b>	
<b>multī ex eīs occīsī sunt</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #121 - Reading #29 - Question # 4</b>	
<i>Ille tamen neque cōstitit neque pācis causā lēgātōs ad Rōmānōs mīsīt, nam cōstituerat et Rōmānōs vincere et Rōmam occupāre.</i>	
<b>Ille tamen neque cōstitit</b>	
<b>neque lēgātōs mīsīt</b>	
<b>ad Rōmānōs</b>	
<b>pācis causā</b>	
<b>nam cōstituerat</b>	
<b>et Rōmānōs vincere</b>	
<b>et Rōmam occupāre</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #122 - Reading #29 - Question # 5</b>	
<i>Diū cum Rōmānīs praeliīs contendit, tandem vērō praeliō pulsus est atque victus.</i>	
<b>Diū praeliīs contendit</b>	
<b>cum Rōmānīs</b>	
<b>tandem vērō praeliō pulsus est</b>	
<b>atque victus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #123 - Reading #29 - Question # 6</b>	
<i>Posteā Rōmānī cum Gallīs et omnibus ferē gentibus finitimīs bella gessērunt.</i>	
<b>Posteā Rōmānī bella gessērunt</b>	
<b>cum Gallīs</b>	
<b>et omnibus ferē gentibus finitimīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #124 - Reading #29 - Question # 7</b>	
<i>Illī, bellī glōriā adductī, hōs virtūte et armīs superāvērunt atque vicērunt.</i>	
<b>bellī glōriā adductī</b>	
<b>Illī hōs superāvērunt</b>	
<b>virtūte et armīs</b>	
<b>atque vicērunt</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #125 - Reading #29 - Question # 8</b>	
<i>Itaque diū imperium tōtīus Italiæ atque multārum gentium aliārum obtinēbant.</i>	
<b>Itaque diū obtinēbant</b>	
<b>imperium tōtīus Italiæ</b>	
<b>atque multārum gentium aliārum</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #126 - Reading #29 - Question # 9</b>	
<i>Tum barbarī, victōriæ spē adductī, in urbēs et prōvinciās Rōmānās vērunt ut omnia vastārent atque occupārent.</i>	
<b>Tum barbarī, victōriæ spē adductī</b>	
<b>in vērunt</b>	
<b>urbēs et prōvinciās Rōmānās</b>	
<b>ut vastārent atque occupārent</b>	
<b>omnia</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #127 - Reading #29 - Question # 10</b>	
<i>Post id multa alia bella in Eurōpā gerēbantur.</i>	
<b>Post id multa alia bella</b>	
<b>in Eurōpā gerēbantur</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #128 - Reading #29 - Question # 11</b>	
<i>Napoleon, vir magnus et fortis, quī rēgnum in Galliā occupāverat, imperiī atque glōriæ spē adductus, tōtam Eurōpam vincere atque tenēre cōstituit.</i>	
<b>Napoleon, vir magnus et fortis</b>	
<b>quī rēgnum occupāverat</b>	
<b>in Galliā</b>	
<b>imperiī atque glōriæ spē adductus</b>	
<b>vincere atque tenēre cōstituit</b>	
<b>tōtam Eurōpam</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #129 - Reading #29 - Question # 12</b>	
<i>Itaque ille in omnēs gentēs et cīvitatēs Galliæ finitimās exercitūs dūxit ut eōrum imperium obtinēret.</i>	
<b>Itaque ille exercitūs dūxit</b>	
<b>in omnēs gentēs et cīvitatēs</b>	
<b>Galliæ finitimās</b>	
<b>ut eōrum imperium obtinēret</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #130 - Reading #29 - Question # 13</b>	
<i>Diū omnēs praeliīs pepulit et bellīs vīcit.</i>	
<b>Diū omnēs praeliīs pepulit</b>	
<b>et bellīs vīcit</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #131 - Reading #29 - Question # 14</b>	
<i>Magnus hominum numerus occīsus est; gravēs dolōrēs ab omnibus sustinēbantur.</i>	
<b>Magnus hominum numerus occīsus est</b>	
<b>gravēs dolōrēs sustinēbantur</b>	
<b>ab omnibus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #132 - Reading #29 - Question # 15</b>	
<i>Ille vērō etiam virtūte et armīs victus est.</i>	
<b>Ille vērō etiam victus est</b>	
<b>virtūte et armīs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #133 - Reading #29 - Question # 16</b>	
<i>Post illud imperātor alius, nōmine Hitler, vir glōriæ et rēgnī cupidus, tōtam Eurōpam vastāvit atque armīs vīcit.</i>	
<b>Post illud imperātor alius, nōmine Hitler</b>	
<b>vir glōriæ et rēgnī cupidus</b>	
<b>tōtam Eurōpam vastāvit</b>	
<b>atque armīs vīcit</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #134 - Reading #29 - Question # 17</b>	
<i>Ille diū tōtīus ferē Eurōpæ imperium tenuit sed nunc victus est cum omnibus sociīs ējus.</i>	
<b>Ille diū imperium tenuit</b>	
<b>tōtīus ferē Eurōpæ</b>	
<b>sed nunc victus est</b>	
<b>cum omnibus sociīs ējus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #135 - Reading #29 - Question # 18</b>	
<i>Nūlla est pāx. Omnēs tamen hominēs bonī pācem petunt atque laudant.</i>	
<b>Nūlla est pāx</b>	
<b>Omnēs tamen hominēs bonī</b>	
<b>pācem petunt atque laudant</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #136 - Reading #29 - Question # 19</b>	
<i>Bella tamen, "horrida bella," semper geruntur.</i>	
<b>Bella tamen, "horrida bella,"</b>	
<b>semper geruntur</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #137 - Reading #29 - Question # 20</b>	
<i>Cūr nōn possumus amīcitiam et pācem et fidem inter omnēs populōs cōfirmāre?</i>	
<b>Cūr nōn possumus cōfirmāre</b>	
<b>amīcitiam et pācem et fidem</b>	
<b>inter omnēs populōs</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #138 - Reading #29 - Question # 21</b>	
<i>Nōnne bonum est in pāce esse?</i>	
<b>Nōnne bonum est</b>	
<b>in pāce esse</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #139 - Reading #29 - Question # 22</b>	
<i>Nōnne sānctum est aliōs adjuvāre?</i>	
<b>Nōnne sānctum est</b>	
<b>aliōs adjuvāre</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #140 - Reading #29 - Question # 23</b>	
<i>Nōne Chrīstiānum est omnēs hominēs inter sē dīligere?</i>	
<b>Nōne Chrīstiānum est</b>	
<b>omnēs hominēs inter sē dīligere</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #141 - Reading #29 - Question # 24</b>	
<i>Chrīstus enim, "Vōs omnēs," inquit, "frātrēs estis."</i>	
<b>Chrīstus enim inquit</b>	
<b>Vōs omnēs frātrēs estis</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #142 - Reading #29 - Question # 25</b>	
<i>At malum est frātrēs frātrēs occīdere.</i>	
<b>At malum est</b>	
<b>frātrēs frātrēs occīdere</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #143 - Reading #29 - Question # 26</b>	
<i>tōtō animō tuō et proximum tuum sicut tēipsum."</i>	
<b>Et rūrsus Chrīstus inquit</b>	
<b>Dīlige Deum ē tōtō animō tuō</b>	
<b>et proximum tuum sicut tēipsum</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #144 - Reading #29 - Question # 27</b>	
<i>Illī autem quī omnēs dīligunt neque cum aliīs pugnant neque aliōs occīdunt.</i>	
<b>Illī autem quī omnēs dīligunt</b>	
<b>neque cum aliīs pugnant</b>	
<b>neque aliōs occīdunt</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #145 - Reading #29 - Question # 28</b>	
<i>Deus, Rēx Caelī et terræ, "Dīligite," inquit, "pācem et vēritātem."</i>	
<b>Deus, Rēx Caelī et terræ inquit</b>	
<b>Dīligite pācem et vēritātem</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #146 - Reading #29 - Question # 29</b>	
<i>Bonum et sānctum est pācem et dīligere et servāre.</i>	
<b>Bonum et sānctum est</b>	
<b>pācem et dīligere et servāre</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #147 - Reading #29 - Question # 30</b>	
<i>Sānctus Paulus, "Alter," inquit, "alterīus onera portāte."</i>	
<b>Sānctus Paulus inquit</b>	
<b>Alter alterīus onera portāte</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #148 - Reading #29 - Question # 31</b>	
<i>Chrīstiānum est enim aliōs adjuvāre.</i>	
<b>Chrīstiānum est enim</b>	
<b>aliōs adjuvāre</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #149 - Reading #29 - Question # 32</b>	
<i>Tamen, sicut cognōvistis, nūlla est pāx.</i>	
<b>Tamen, sicut cognōvistis</b>	
<b>nūlla est pāx</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #150 - Reading #29 - Question # 33</b>	
<i>Cūr hominēs, timōre mortis et bellī periculīs vehementer commōtī, bellum tamen gerunt, agrōs vastant, hostēs occīdunt, urbēs expugnant incenduntque?</i>	
<b>Cūr hominēs, vehementer commōtī</b>	
<b>timōre mortis et bellī periculīs</b>	
<b>bellum tamen gerunt</b>	
<b>agrōs vastant</b>	
<b>hostēs occīdunt</b>	
<b>urbēs expugnant incenduntque</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #151 - Reading #29 - Question # 34</b>	
<i>Aliī agrōrum lātōrum aliēnōrum cupidī sunt.</i>	
<b>Aliī cupidī sunt</b>	
<b>agrōrum lātōrum aliēnōrum</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #152 - Reading #29 - Question # 35</b>	
<i>Aliī spē glōriæ ad bellum incitātī sunt.</i>	
<b>Aliī ad bellum incitātī sunt</b>	
<b>spē glōriæ</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #153 - Reading #29 - Question # 36</b>	
<i>Aliī gentēs fīnitimās timent.</i>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #154 - Reading #29 - Question # 37</b>	
<i>Itaque bellum gerere cōstituērunt nē vincerentur.</i>	
<b>Itaque bellum gerere cōstituērunt</b>	
<b>nē vincerentur</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	

Final Text	Answer
<b>Slide #155 - Reading #29 - Question # 38</b>	
<i>Aliī, injūriīs commōtī, mīlitēs propter glōriam nōminis suī ad arma vocant.</i>	
<b>Aliī, injūriīs commōtī</b>	
<b>mīlitēs ad arma vocant</b>	
<b>propter glōriam nōminis suī</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #156 - Reading #29 - Question # 39</b>	
<i>Itaque, quod lēgēs Deī atque Chrīstī nōn erant servātæ, bella semper fuērunt, undique nunc sunt et semper erunt.</i>	
<b>Itaque, quod lēgēs Deī atque Chrīstī</b>	
<b>nōn erant servātæ</b>	
<b>bella semper fuērunt</b>	
<b>undique nunc sunt</b>	
<b>et semper erunt</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #157 - Reading #29 - Question # 40</b>	
<i>Nōs tamen Chrīstiānī pācem cōfirmēmus, petāmus, dīligāmus, cōservēmus:</i>	
<b>Nōs tamen Chrīstiānī</b>	
<b>pācem cōfirmēmus, petāmus, dīligāmus, cōservēmus</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	
<b>Slide #158 - Reading #29 - Question # 41</b>	
<i>Sōlus omnīnō est quī sine amīcō est.</i>	
<b>Sōlus omnīnō est</b>	
<b>quī sine amīcō est</b>	
<b>Complete Translation:</b>	