

**LUDUS DOMESTICUS 03**

1. PLAVTVS taught you to say: "For what reason have you now expelled me from the building-house?" = "**nam qua me nunc causa extrusisti ex aedibus?**"  
Use all your new Latin knowledge, *express* all the pronouns and say like Plautus: 'Just-as (=sicut) she expelled him and them-women from the house-building, so (=ita) we have expelled ye and the dogs[=catulus,i-n.; catellus,i-m.]':
2. SEDVLIVS taught you to say: "May we all celebrate-in-song the underworld having been subdued by the triumph of Christ" = "**omnes canamus subditum Christi triumpho tartarum**"  
Again *use* your own Latin knowledge and say with the same word order: 'may they all (=omnes) celebrate-in-song ignorance [ignorantia,ae-f.] having been subdued (=it will have the same ending as 'ignorance') here today':
3. TIBVLLVS taught you to say: "Venus herself has already now moved into the wide fields and Cupid learns the country words of the plowman" = "**ipsa Venus latos iam nunc migrauit in agros, uerbaque aratoris rustica discit Amor**"  
Use your Latin brain, express the pronouns and say with the same word order: 'when (cf. DICT.) have ye moved\*\* in the wide field, and why are you learning the country word of the plowman?' (*N.B.* give 3 ways of saying that 'and')

At the time of Julius Caesar, Cicero et al. there was a very popular stage-actor who peppered his jokes and acts with *one-line* verses of supreme vision. about 700 were collected and became a Latin text book for centuries: even for you. he is *PVBLLIVS SYRVS*.

1. "**O tacitum tormentum animi conscientia!**" [n.490]. animi=of the spirit-mind
  1. Your DICT. gives you 'tacitus,a,um=silent,tacit'. you can see that such an adjective is going to be treated how?
  2. Meaning of the line:
  3. If "we call=vocamus" and "we bite=mordemus", then how will you make your own sentence to say: "Publilius calls consciences [conscientia,ae-f.] silent torments, because [cf. DICT.] the Consciences bite the spirits-minds [animus,i-m.]":

2. **"Semper plus metuit animus ignotum malum"** [n.655].
  1. If your DICT. gives you: 'malum,i-n.=evil,trouble' and 'malus,i-m.=bad-man,person' as well as 'ignotus,a,um=unknown', then where do you see a double meaning-ambiguity here? explain:  
In the Latin language, you have learned that the reversed of "malum" can be what?
  2. If the verb is: "metuo,ere=to fear", then the line means:
  3. Express the pronouns and say: "We do not fear you, although -(cf. DICT.) you fear us; she fears him but (=sed,verum,vero) they do not fear her nor-(nec,neque) me":
3. **"Auxilia humilia firma consensus facit"** [n.4.] humilia=humble,simple. firmus,a,um=strong,solid.
  1. If the DICT. word is: "auxilium,i-n.=help,aid", then the rest tells you here it must function as what? (give 2 reasons):
  2. Exact meaning of the wise phrase about strength in agreement:
  3. Keep the word order, use a bit of intelligence and say: 'solid help makes agreement'  
While your sentence may look ambiguous, why is it *not* so?
4. **"Etiam capillus unus habet umbram suam"** [n.186] suam=its own.
  1. Meaning of the easy line:  
Put the message of the line into other words of yours [what is he teaching?]
  2. Say quickly putting objects in the *front* of the phrases: "While -(dum) bald-men [calvus,i-m,] and bald-women [calva,ae-f.] do not have hairs, we all -(cf. above) have shadows":
5. **"Habent locum maledicti\* crebrae nuptiae"** [n.260]. \*maledicti=of criticism,bad talk.
  1. If the word is: "locus,i-m.=place,occasion", then here it must function as \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. What does the Latin adjective: "creber,crebra,crebrum" mean in DICT.?
  3. You will also find: 'nuptia,ae-f. [or more often in the Plural: nuptiae] meaning:
  4. Therefore the line means:
  5. What were you taught about the first word in Latin sentences?  
What were you taught about whole-entire Latin sentences?

6. **"Gravis animus dubiam non habet sententiam"** [n.232].  
 gravis=serious,steadfast [subj.]
1. Our class readings and experience automatically trained you to make what important connection here?
  2. Exact meaning of the one-liner of Publilius: [sententia,ae-f.=opinion,sentiment]
  3. If in Latin: "habuimus" means: 'we have had', then how do you say: "how-long (cf. DICT.) have you had\*\* dubious opinions? I have never had doubts (dubium,i-n.) and (-express it in three ways) Fights [rixa,ae-f.]":
7. **"Nihil peccant oculi, si animus oculis\* imperat"** [n.423]. nihil=in no way.  
 \*oculis=to the eyes
1. You should be able to identify immediately two subjects:  
 What do you notice about the location of the verbs+subjects?
  2. If the verbs are: "peccare=to sin; imperare=to give-orders", then the moral theology principle means exactly from the mouth of a so-called pagan:
  3. Say on your own: "you are not sinning, because you are giving-commands to the eyes".
8. **"Pericula timidus etiam, quae non sunt, videt"** [n.500].  
 periculum,i-n.=danger; timidus,i-m=the timid-man,person; quae non sunt=which exist not
1. From the Vocab., what does your mind register when it sees-analyses the first two words?
  2. Exact meaning: