**Answer Key for the Exercises to Accompany *The Latin of Science***

**Chapter I**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. Without science philosophy is nothing.

2. If you are not able to survive, you are not students.

3. A line is length without width.

4. There is no difference in the sciences. (There is nothing between the sciences).

5. Why are we not able to survive without philosophy?

6. There is nothing without reason.

7. There is a god in us.

8. Difficile superesse non est.

9. Abesse possuntne?

10. Philosophia nec ars nec scientia est.

**Chapter II**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. 3b

2. 1

3. 2

4. 3a

5. 3b

6. 3a

7. 3a

8. 2

9. 2

10. 4

11. 3a

**Exercitatio 2**

1. If you say nothing, we understand nothing.

2. A circle contains a center.

3. Can an infinite straight line have a center? Certainly not!

4. Time flies, space remains.

5. You have neither science nor philosophy.

6. Si non videre possunt, audire debent.

7. Difficile intellegere est, si non cogitamus.

8. Si non vides, legere non potes. Sed si non legis, videre potes?

**Chapter III**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. against the world. (against everyone).

2. from the sciences.

3. around the earth.

4. They play within the walls.

5. There is a great friendship among the women.

6. In vitis virorum feminarumque magna forma est.

7. Post longos bellos nihil amicitiae manet.

8. Magnam scientiam de stellis propter astronomiam habemus.

**Exercitatio 2**

1.Without knowledge/science there is no art.

2. A beard does not make a philosopher.

3. I am not able to see because of weak eyes.

4. The students come into the school.

5. Words fly, books remain.

6. Before a war, many wish to flee.

7. Copernicus writes about the nature of the world.

8. Cicero writes with great care.

**Chapter IV**

**Exercitatio 1**

1.Nature and tyrants impose laws by means of force/with force.

2. A multitude of men are not able to have virtue.

3. Is it not the case that we are able to know the amplitude of an angle?

4. Tyrants wish to hide the truth from philosophers.

5. Authority not truth makes the law*.*

6. Reges bello nationes terrere desiderant.

7. Tyranni veritatis legisque vim habent.

8. Magnitudo malevolentiae hominum magna est.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. The lives of bodies are brief.

2. With great praise.

3. The book about astronomy by Copernicus is difficult.

4. If a tyrant rules by means of great force, all in the city are unhappy.

5. Sadness does not have an end and happiness is always brief.

6. In historia humanitatis, tempora virtutis brevia sunt.

7. Geographia studium scientificum de omnibus in terra est.

8. Verba fortia feminarum de natione laudamus.

**Chapter V**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. The mother, whose sons are good, is fortunate.

2. The man about whom you speak is the student of Galileo.

3. The teachers whom the students love read many books.

4. The liberty that a king gives to the people is not authentic.

5. The student to whom you teach the Latin language is always happy.

6. The teacher of the students who do not have much money, writes books by means of which they learn.

7. Puer cuius patrem amamus fortis non est.

8. Multi pericula quae imminent non vident.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. What are you able to say about the nature of the world?

2. Who is able to have both virtue and fortune?

3. Each book has its (own) fate.

4. By means of certain laws there is virtue in the city.

5. Which man and which woman speak on behalf of everyone?

6. Cui honorem debeo?

7. Quae in mente habetis?

8. Quem librum Galileus de stellis scribit?

**Chapter VI**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. Greek philosophers were always thinking about the great difficulties of life.

2. Why did they always have money but never knowledge?

3. The girl who will be a great astronomer will write a great book.

4. The students will hear all the words of the teacher.

5. The students were listening to all the words of the teacher.

6. Why will she not say good words to the teacher?

7. Numquam de significatione vitae cogitabunt.

8. Saepe in ludum trans fluvium veniebam.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. What did Galileo say to the student about astronomy?

2. Descartes wrote a book about philosophy in which he was not able to explain all the difficulties of life.

3. The ancients wrote about the notion and history of cosmology, about which many students now read.

4. Socrates was once (long ago) a great example to students.

5. When did you come into the city and why did you say nothing to (your) friends?

**Exercitatio 3**

1.Vitruvius had already written a book in which he had explained notions about architecture.

2. In the war, those who had once been good did evil things.

3. What will you have learned in the future?

4. There are many things about which the philosophers had written.

5. After many years we will have been able to see many evil and good things about which we will be able to write.

**Chapter VII**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. A point is that (thing) to which there is no part.

2. A straight line is an extension from one point to another.

3. A surface is whatever has only length and width, whose extremities (are) indeed lines.

4. The teacher gives the book to the other student.

5. Copernicus is able to teach us about notions of the whole world.

6. I saw the very teacher (the teacher himself) who had left the city.

7. The day of wrath, that day will dissolve the world in ash (ashes).

**Exercitatio 2**

1. I will read the book of (these) women to you.

2. He told us about Galileo’s ideas.

3. He had loved his (someone else’s) mother much.

4. We had given him a book which we had not read.

5. I wish to neither hear you nor see you.

**Exercitatio 3**

1. I will give the book by Galileo to my friend.

2. Cicero sent his letters to friends.

3. Our words will be our seal.

4. He always praised/was praising/was in the habit of praising his fatherland but never praised/was praising/was in the habit of praising its laws.

**Chapter VIII**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. We will esteem the man who is not moved by money.

2. And indeed this point is called the center of the circle.

3. Due to his wisdom Socrates was praised by many philosophers.

4. People who are praised by their enemies ought to be cautious.

5. Today you are praised by all people, but tomorrow you will be criticized.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. The die has been thrown (cast).

2. What ideas have been discovered by Copernicus?

3. I saw the women who were saved in the war.

4. Our minds are moved by the wisdom of those Greek philosophers.

5. Why did those men fear the king, by whom many had been saved?

6. After many years, all the words of the victor will have been heard by the angry people.

7. Those people did not wish/were not wishing to hear the truth, by means of which they had been set free.

8. Which things will have been neglected by men in the future?

**Exercitatio 3**

1. We always ought to try to learn the Latin language.

2. A plan that cannot be changed is bad.

3. It is sweet and proper to die for (one’s) fatherland.

4. The matter itself speaks (i.e., the matter speaks for itself).

5. We are not born for us.

6. We have spoken about great matters.

**Chapter IX**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. What then will I, wretched man, say/be about to say?

2. How great will the tremor be/is the tremor about to be, when the judge is about to come.

3. Whoever will live fearing, will not ever be free.

4. When/while reading Plato, I always weep over the death of Socrates.

5. Praise is given to the doer (but) not to the speaker.

6. Newtonus cadentia observavit.

7. Timeo Graecos et(iam) dona ferentes.

8. Liberi magistrum visuri, in ludum cucurrerunt.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. Philosophers, loving beauty, write many books in which beauty is praised.

2. He said himself to be about to speak. He said (that) he was about to speak.

3. The mother gave the rose to her beloved daughter.

4. If it must be taught, I will learn it.

5. This book written by Galileo must be read by me.

6. A word once emitted flies irrevocably (as an irrevocable thing).

**Exercitatio 3**

1. I did not come to praise Caesar.

2. He was teaching because of (for the sake of) reading books.

3. The teacher came into the school to teach natural philosophy.

4. Many people, however, are desirous of waging wars due to/because of the/(their) ambition for glory.

5. A wise person always avoids evil by fearing.

**Chapter X**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. The wisdom of the philosopher is so great that all students read his books.

2. The mother is so good that she does not punish her daughter.

3. Lest we say this.

4. So that you may be light (i.e., comfortable) at night, may your dinner be brief.

5. Those authors wrote these things so that we might understand.

6. They read these books with such great care that they learned many things.

7. May he rest in peace.

**Exercitatio 2**

1. Now I know what love is.

2. Many were doubting what would be the best thing.

3. You asked where those boys had learned.

4. If we were not to read books, we would never learn.

5. Although/when/since he read many books, he learned nothing.

6. Although/when/since you had said these things, all were silent.

7. Si pecuniam haberem laetam essem.

8. Nisi tam stulta fuissem multam pecuniam habuissem.

**Chapter XI**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. Many things happen to men which they want and which they do not want.

2. Each finest person prefers to do rather than to talk.

3. I have become a question to myself.

4. What therefore is time? If nobody should ask it of me, I know; if I wish to explain to the person asking, I don’t know.

5. Can this light be pleasing to you, when you know all these men to have uncovered your plans?

**Chapter XII**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. Evil comes faster than it leaves.

2. For the truth hides, but nothing is more precious than truth.

3. Two sides of any triangle added together are longer than the remaining one.

4. For danger in the republic was never more serious nor was leisure ever greater.

**Chapter XIII**

**Exercitatio 1**

1. The father says that the boy is sleeping.

2. The mother says that she is sleeping.

3. I hope that I have been freed from fear.

4. The Stoics deny anything to be good/that anything is good unless it (should) be honorable.

5. Caesar, having received the letters, sent a messenger.

6. With Cicero speaking/since/because/when/while Cicero is speaking many listen.