

**LESSON XLIII****PŪBLIA PŪBLIŌ SAL.**

**A** **Vocabulary: words frequently confused** Now that your vocabulary includes at least three hundred Latin words, you have observed that words like **amō** and **amicus**, though different parts of speech, are closely related both in meaning and spelling.

**EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ**

**Nūntius properat.**      *The messenger is hurrying.*  
**Victōriam nūntiābit.**      *He will announce a victory.*

Translate the following.

1. Pugna in Graeciā intermissa est.

---



---

2. Rōmānī ibi magnō cum animō pugnāvērunt.

---

3. Servī nunc liberābuntur.

---

4. Lībertus\* semper amīcitiā cum dominō cuius servus fuit servābit.

---

*\*a freed man*

5. Dux magnus Scīpiō in Āfricā bellum gessit.

---

6. In Carthāginiēnsēs virōs dūxit.

---

7. Fugite ā periculō!

---

8. Fuga longa et dūra erit.

---

9. Rēgēs aequē, filia mea.

---

10. Rēgēs in Americā nōn sunt.

---



**Perfect passive participle** Supply an appropriate Latin participle for the italicized words in each sentence. Remember that the case of the word that you supply must agree with some the word it modifies in each sentence.

1. After the death of King Odaenathus, the Palmyrans, *led* by his widow Zenobia, threw off the yoke of imperial Rome.

---

2. *Influenced* by a desire to equal Cleopatra, Queen Zenobia marched against the Roman garrisons in Africa.

---

3. Roman soldiers, *led out* by Aurelian, moved to check her advances.

---

4. *Led back* to Rome in defeat, Zenobia called for golden chains.

---

5. *Led across* the Forum in Aurelian's triumph, this prisoner impressed Rome with her queenly bearing.

---