

VOCABULARY.

<i>Imperfect Indicative.</i>		<i>Imperfect Subjunctive.</i>	
<i>erat</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>esset</i>	
<i>aberat</i>	<i>was absent</i>	<i>abesset</i>	
<i>aderat</i>	<i>was present</i>	<i>adesset</i>	
<i>ventitabat</i>	<i>was coming often</i>	<i>ventitaret</i>	
<i>consultabat</i>	<i>was deliberating</i>	<i>consultaret</i>	
<i>expugnabat</i>	<i>was storming</i>	<i>expugnaret</i>	
<i>murus</i>	<i>wall</i>	<i>perfidia</i>	<i>treachery</i>
<i>frumentum</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>oppidanus</i>	<i>an inhabitant of a town</i>
<i>portus</i>	<i>harbour</i>	<i>servus</i>	<i>slave</i>

Translate into idiomatic English:

1. Caesar cum in Britannia esset murum aedificavit.
2. Caesar cum in insula esset incolis frumentum donavit.
3. Cum indigenae insulae bellum renovarent Caesar senatum necavit.
4. Cum Caesar abesset indigenae insulae bellum parabant.
5. Cum incolae bellum pararent Caesar sine mora insulas occupavit.
6. Cum advenae in silvis copias celarent, Caesar sine mora vias occupavit.
7. Cum Caesar in Gallia abesset, incolae Britanniae bellum parabant.
8. Cum indigenae insulae consultarent, Caesar cum copiis portum intravit.
9. Propter perfidiam oppidanorum¹ Caesar oppidum expugnavit.
10. Cum Caesar abesset, nautae ad insulas ventitabant.

¹Gen. Pl. of *oppidanus*.

Translate into Latin:

1. In Caesar's absence the sailors entered the harbour for the purpose of exploring the islands.
2. When Caesar was absent in Italy, the inhabitants of Gaul began to make preparations for war.
3. When