

### e) Mixed uses of the gerund

1/ for each pair of sentences (• \*), read the first, noting the case of the gerund, and fill in the gap of the second with the gerund of the given verb in that same case:

- Nox tibi finem dicendi fecit (Cicero, *Pro Tullio*).
- \* Nunc vero iam adempta est non modo ..... verum etiam ..... facultas (Cicero, *In Verrem*).  
[resisto] [suppedito]
- Haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum convenit, ... (Cicero, *In Verrem*).
- \* Mihi autem ad ..... satis est ... (Cicero, *Pro Quinctio*). [vinco]
- Nam eum qui palam est adversarius facile cavendo vitare possis (Cicero, *In Verrem*).
- \* Quid est quod ego ..... aut ..... efficere aut adsequi debeam? (Cicero, *In Verrem*). [dico] [cogito]

2/ Now you must decide in which case the gerund must be written so that the sentence makes sense:

- In Siciliam sum ..... causa profectus (Cicero, *In Verrem*). [inquiero]
- Quid mihi ad ..... dedisti, bone accusator? Quid hisce autem ad .....?  
(Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino*). [defendo] [suspicio]
- Posteaquam iste omnia abstulit, alia ....., alia ....., alia ..... ferebat Sthenius ut poterat  
(Cicero, *In Verrem*). [rogo] [posco] [sumo]
- Pervestigabant ut, ubi quidque esset, aliqua ratione invenirent. Aliud ....., aliud ....., ... inveniebant  
(Cicero, *In Verrem*). [minor] [polliceor]
- Ad ..... impedimento est aetas (Cicero, *Pro Roscio Amerino*). [dico]

3/ Translate these sentences into Latin by using the gerund:

- I am desirous of running.

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- You will learn a lot by reading.

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- I have come to teach, and you have come to learn.

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