



Garrison Forest School

8th Grade Latin

Summer Language Preparation

To the Student:

First, I want to welcome you to the Middle School at Garrison Forest School. I can't wait to meet you in person! I know you will have a wonderful year, and this packet is designed to make your transition to GFS a little smoother.

Second, I want to reassure you that regardless of what you are able to accomplish over the summer, I will work with you to manage the work--and stress--of entering a course that many of your classmates started last year. I realize that you are probably a bit nervous about how that experience will feel, especially when you have so many other new things to get used to. Don't worry. We will work together so you feel in control and confident in Latin class.

So, let's get started. This packet contains all the information that students covered last year. Do not feel as though you have to learn everything in the packet. (In fact, if you get frustrated or overwhelmed, focus on learning the vocabulary on the first page of each chapter, or "Stage." The single largest task you have ahead of you is learning these words.) Also, do not worry about pronunciation. Latin is not a spoken language any more, and you can learn the pronunciation when you arrive in the fall. Here's how I recommend that you proceed:

- Look over the Vocabulary Checklist; these are the words you need to memorize. I recommend making flashcards so you can quiz yourself.
- Read the language information, entitled "About the Language."
- Now, try to translate the cartoons. These introduce the grammar, vocabulary and story themes covered in the rest of the chapter.
- Once you understand the cartoons, move on to the stories. You will probably need to refer to the vocabulary and grammar summaries at the beginning of each Stage in order to translate accurately. You may also find helpful the video tutorials for the Cambridge Latin Course:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLI76N29qybf8a9pkSzD9X0PX3a3PgO2_-
- After the stories there are one or two activities to help you learn the grammar thoroughly. Try at least one of them.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to email me. My address is danteberetta@gfs.org.

The main thing to keep in mind is that the MORE you can do over the summer, the LESS you will have to do when you arrive at school.

Best Wishes,

Mr. Beretta

INTRODUCTION

Why Study Latin?

There are strong reasons for including Latin, particularly a reading course, in the curriculum:

Interest. Latin is intrinsically interesting to anyone who likes people, ideas, words, the past, or studying the way society works.

Understanding of Language. The study of Latin provides students with an insight into the structure of an inflected language and encourages them to make instructive comparisons with the structure of their own language. In addition, they learn that many English words are derived from Latin and improve their command of their own language by adding to their vocabulary. Students also develop a sound basis for the study of Romance languages such as French, Spanish, and Italian, and an understanding of how these languages are related through their origins in Latin.

Literary Appreciation. A reading approach to Latin helps students develop a critical appreciation of the way language is used to express feelings, to develop trains of thought, and to influence people.

Historical Understanding. The period of the Roman Empire is a key epoch of European history; it offers an excellent opportunity to learn about the past through primary sources in the form of written evidence and archaeological remains. Such a study promotes comparison with our own and other cultures.

Our Origins. Through Latin, students gain insight into elements of western European and other societies: language, literature, law, attitudes to religion, philosophy, ethics, art, architecture, civil engineering and technology, and political science.

Careers. A knowledge of Latin facilitates the study of many subjects, including English, law, medical and biological sciences, history, and modern languages.

Objectives of the Course

The Course has two major objectives:

- 1 To teach comprehension of the Latin language through practice in reading it.
- 2 To develop, through these readings, the students' understanding of the social and political history of the Romans, especially during the first century A.D.

The Course does not present the Latin language as an abstract linguistic system or merely as an exercise for developing mental discipline. Instead, it presents the language as the medium of the great culture and literature that molded it.

SCOPE AND SEQUENCE

Stage 1: Caecilius

Cultural Background. Pompeii; Caecilius and Metella's household; houses in Pompeii.

Main Language Features

- Word order in sentences with **est**.
- Word order in sentences without **est**.
- Nominative singular.

Stage 2: in villā

Cultural Background. Pompeian daily life; clothing; food.

Main Language Features

- Nominative and accusative singular.
- Sentence pattern **NOMINATIVE + ACCUSATIVE + VERB**.

Stage 3: negōtium

Cultural Background. Pompeian town life and business.

Main Language Feature

- Nominative and accusative singular of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions.

Stage 4: in forō

Cultural Background. The forum at Pompeii: finance and the law courts.

Main Language Feature

- 1st and 2nd persons singular present, including **sum, es**.

Stage 5: in theātrō

Cultural Background. The theater: actors and performances; pantomime, comedy.

Main Language Features

- Nominative plural.
- 3rd person plural present.

Stage 6: Fēlix

Cultural Background. Slaves and freedmen.

Main Language Features

- Imperfect and perfect (v-stems) in 3rd person singular and plural.
- **erat** and **erant**.

Stage 7: cēna

Cultural Background. Burial customs; beliefs about life after death.

Main Language Features

- Perfect tense (other than v-stems).
- Sentence pattern **ACCUSATIVE + VERB**.

Stage 8: gladiātōrēs

Cultural Background. The amphitheater and gladiatorial shows.

Main Language Features

- Accusative plural.
- Superlative adjectives.

Stage 1

Stage 1 Vocabulary Checklist

atrium	atrium, reception hall
canis	dog
coquus	cook
cubiculum	bedroom
culina	kitchen
est	is
filius	son
hortus	garden
in	in, on
labōrat	works, is working
māter	mother
pater	father
sedet	sits, is sitting
servus	slave
tablinum	study
triclinium	dining room
via	street

About the Language

A Latin sentences containing the word **est** often have the same order as English. For example:

Metella est māter. *canis est in viā.*
Metella is the mother. *The dog is in the street.*

B In other Latin sentences, the order is usually different from that of English. For example:

canis in viā dormit.
The dog is sleeping in the street.
servus in culina labōrat.
The slave is working in the kitchen.

C Note that **dormit** and **labōrat** in the sentences above can be translated in another way. For example: *servus in culina labōrat* can mean *The slave works in the kitchen* as well as *The slave is working in the kitchen*. The story will help you to decide which translation gives the better sense.

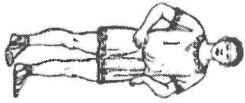
familia



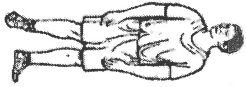
1 Caecilius est pater.



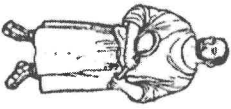
2 Metella est mäter.



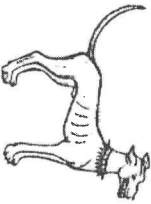
3 Quintus est filius.



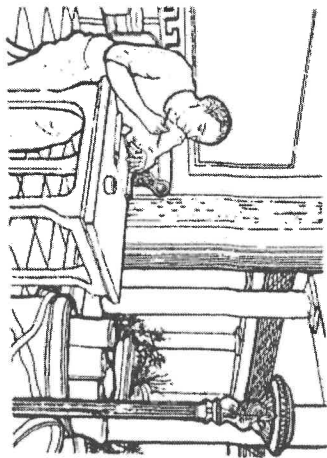
4 Clēmēns est servus.



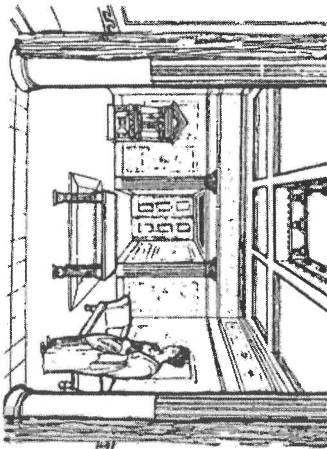
5 Grunio est coquus.



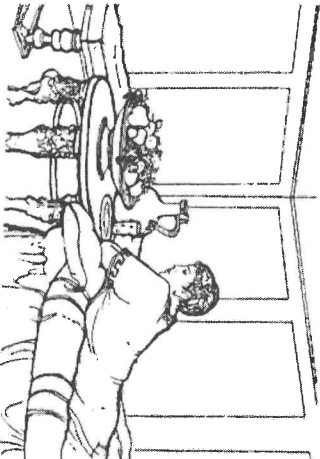
6 Cerberus est canis.



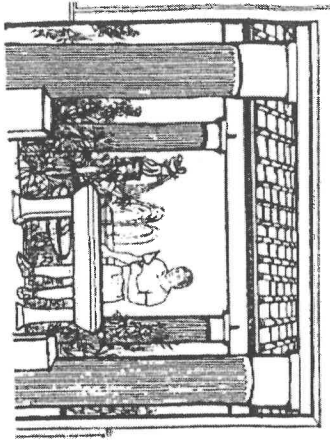
7 Caecilius est in tablinö.



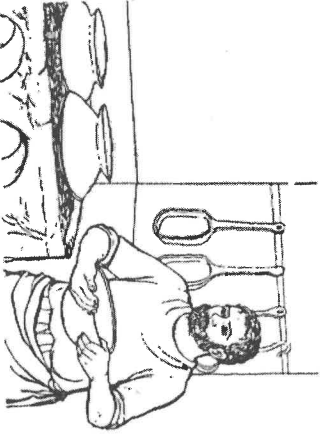
8 Metella est in ätrio.



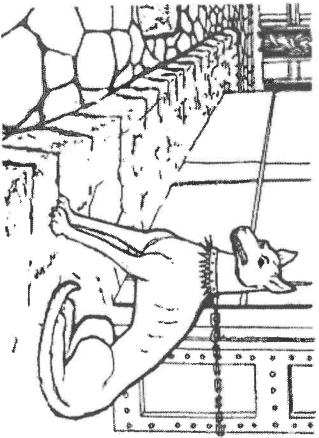
9 Quñtus est in tricliniö.



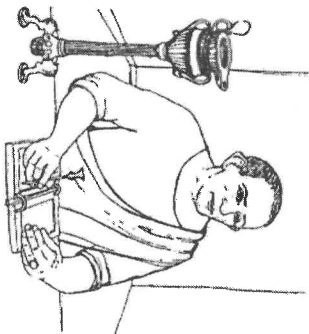
10 Clamens est in hortō.



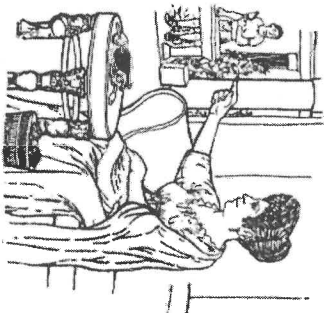
11 Grunio est in culina.



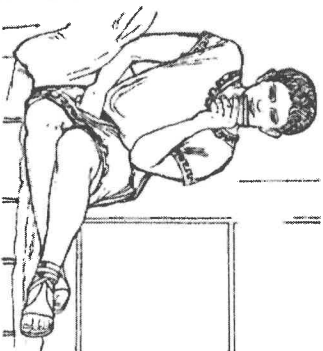
12 Cerberus est in via.



13 pater est in tablinō.
pater in tablinō scribit.



14 māter est in ātrio.
māter in ātrio sedet.



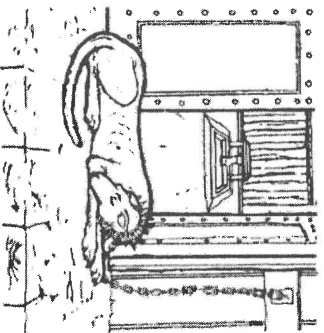
15 filius est in triclinio.
filius in triclinio bibit.



16 servus est in hortō.
servus in hortō labōrat.



17 coquus est in culinā.
coquus in culinā labōrat.



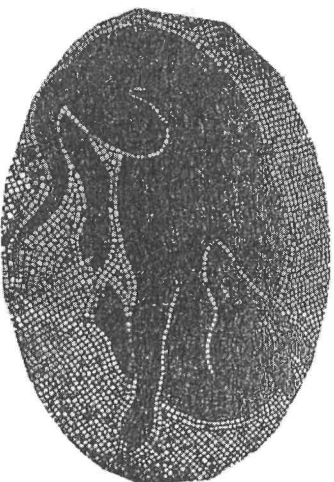
18 canis est in viā.
canis in viā dormit.

est	is	in tricliniō	in the dining room
pater	father	in hortō	in the garden
māter	mother	in culinā	in the kitchen
filius	son	in viā	in the street
servus	slave	scribit	is writing
coquus	cook	sedet	is sitting
canis	dog	bibit	is drinking
in tablinō	in the study	labōrat	is working
in ātrio	in the atrium	dormit	is sleeping
	(reception hall)		

Cerberus

Caecilius est in hortō. Caecilius in hortō sedet. servus est in ātrio.
servus in ātrio labōrat. Metella est in ātrio. Metella in ātrio sedet.
Quintus est in tablinō. Quintus in tablinō scribit. Cerberus est in viā.

coquus est in culinā. coquus in culinā dormit. Cerberus intrat.
Cerberus circumspiciat. cibus est in mēnsā. canis salit. canis in mēnsā stat. Grunniō stertit. canis latrat. Grunniō surgit. coquus est Irātus. "pestis! furcifer!" coquus clāmat. Cerberus exit.



Caecilius had this mosaic of a dog in the doorway of his house.

intrat	enters	latrat	barks
circumspiciat	looks around	surgit	gets up
cibus	food	Irātus	angry
in mēnsā	on the table	pestis!	pest!
salit	jumps	furcifer!	scoundrel!
stat	stands	clāmat	shouts
stertit	snorts	exit	goes out

1.5

What's what in a sentence?

A *Underline the verb in each of the following sentences. Then translate each sentence. One is done for you.*

- 1 Caecilius in tablīnō sedet. *Caecilius is sitting in the study.*
- 2 canis in mēnsā stat.
- 3 Quīntus est filius.
- 4 Cerberus exit.
- 5 coquus est in culīnā.

B *Circle the subject in each of the following sentences. Then translate each sentence. One is done for you.*

- 1 Metella est in ātriō. *Metella is in the atrium.*
- 2 filius in tricliniō bibit.
- 3 Caecilius scribit.
- 4 Cerberus est in viā.
- 5 coquus in culīnā dormit.

C *Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Then translate each sentence. One is done for you.*

- 1 cibus est (in mēnsā). *The food is on the table.*
- 2 canis in viā dormit.
- 3 Clēmēns est in hortō.
- 4 servus in tricliniō clāmat.
- 5 Metella in ātriō labōrat.

D *Underline the verb, circle the subject, and put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Then translate each sentence. One is done for you.*

- 1 Clēmēns in hortō labōrat.
- 2 canis in culīnā lātrat.
- 3 māter in ātriō stat.
- 4 pater in cubiculō dormit.

Stage 2

Stage 2 Vocabulary Checklist

amicus	<i>friend</i>
ancilla	<i>slave-girl, slave-woman</i>
cēna	<i>dinner</i>
cibus	<i>food</i>
dominus	<i>master</i>
dormit	<i>sleeps</i>
gustat	<i>tastes</i>
intrat	<i>enters</i>
laetus	<i>happy</i>
laudat	<i>praises</i>
mensa	<i>table</i>
mercātor	<i>merchant</i>
quoque	<i>also, too</i>
salūtat	<i>grets</i>
toga	<i>toga</i>
tunica	<i>tunic</i>

About the Language

A Words like Metella, Caecilius, and mercātor are known as nouns. They often indicate people or animals (e.g. ancilla, canis), places (e.g. villa, hortus), and things (e.g. cēna, cibus).

B You have now met two forms of the same noun:

Metella – Metellam
Caecilius – Caecilium
mercātor – mercātōrem

C The different forms are known as the **nominative case** and the **accusative case**.

nominative Metella Caecilius mercātor
accusative Metellam Caecilium mercātōrem

D If Metella does something, such as praising Grunio, the **nominative Metella** is used:

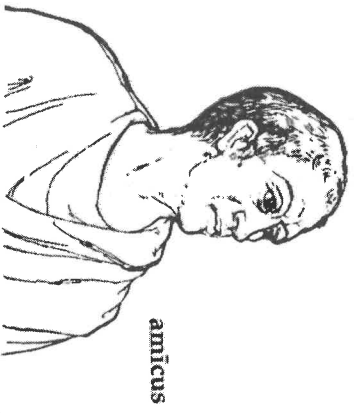
Metella Grunionem laudat.
Metella praises Grunio.

E But if somebody else does something to Metella, the **accusative Metellam** is used:

amicus Metellam salutā.
The friend greets Metella.

F Notice again the difference in word order between Latin and English:

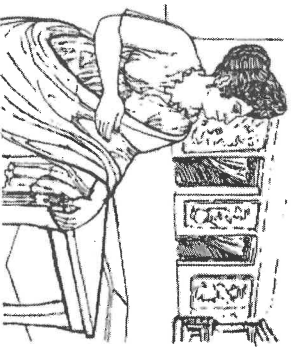
coquus culinam intrat.
The cook enters the kitchen.
Clemens vinum portat.
Clemens carries the wine.



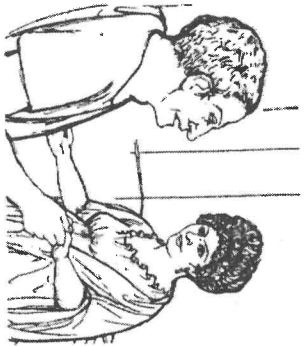
1 Caecilius est in atriō.



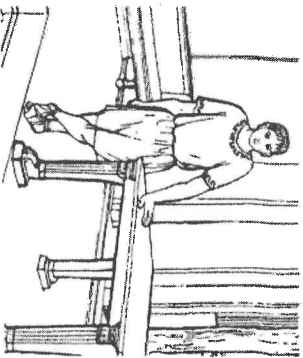
2 amicus Caecilium salutat.



3 Metella est in atriō.



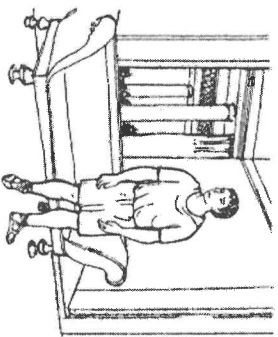
4 amicus Metellam salutat.



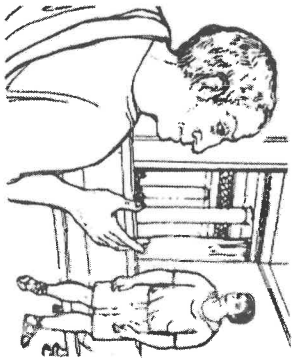
5 Quintus est in atriō.



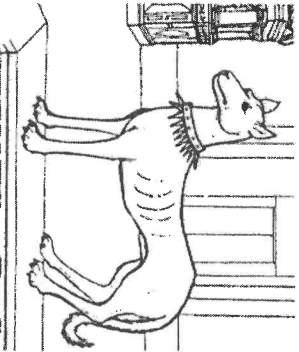
6 amicus Quintum salutat.



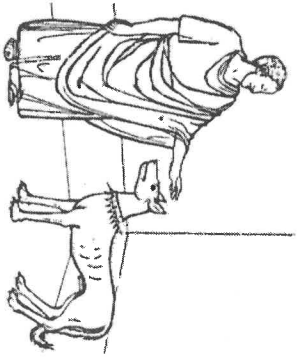
7 servus est in atriō.



8 amicus servum salutat.



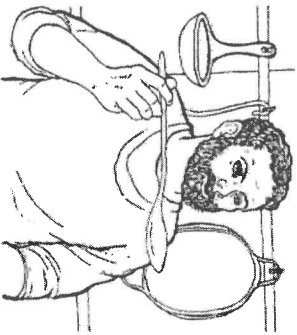
9 canis est in atriō.



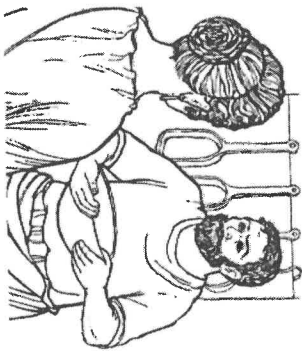
10 amicus canem salutat.



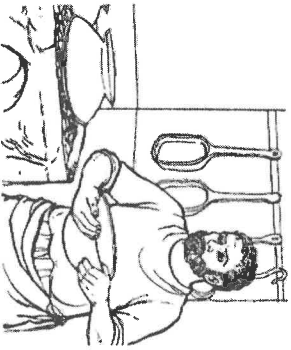
Metella



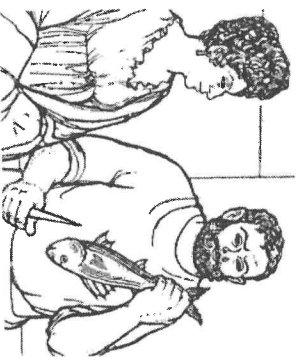
11 *coquus est in culinā.*



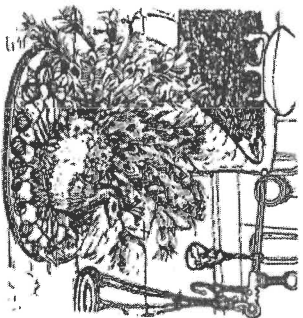
12 *Metella culinam intrat.*



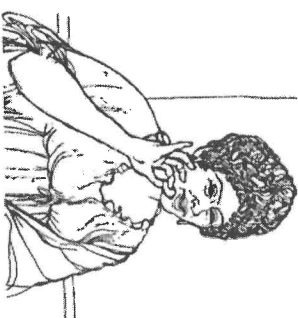
13 *Grunniō laborat.*



14 *Metella Grunniōnem spectat.*



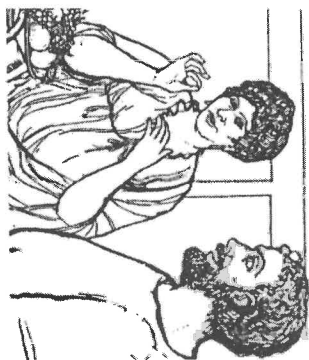
15 *cibus est parātus.*



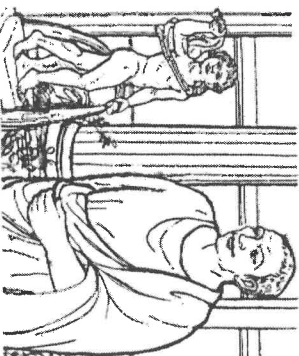
16 *Metella cibum gustat.*



17 *Grunniō est anxius.*



18 *Metella Grunniōnem laudat.*



19 *amicus est in hortō.*



20 *Metella amicum vocat.*

MERCĂTOR

amicus Caecilius visitat. amicus est mercator. mercator villam intrat. Clēmēns est in ātrio. Clēmēns mercatorem salutāt. Caecilius est in tablinō. Caecilius pecuniam numerat. Caecilius est argentarius. amicus tablinum intrat. Caecilius surgit.

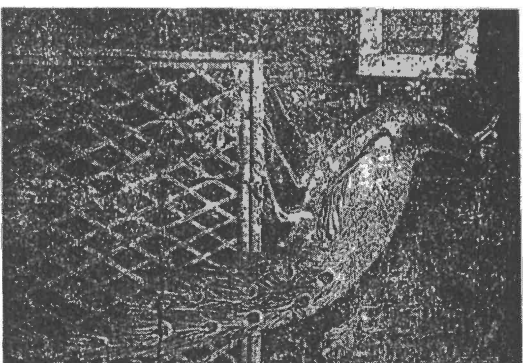
"salvē!" Caecilius mercatorem salutāt.

"salvē!" mercator respondet.

Caecilius trichlinium intrat. amicus quoque intrat. amicus in lectō recumbit. argentarius in lectō recumbit.

Gruniō in culinā cantat. Gruniō pāvōnem coquit. coquus est laetus. Caecilius coquum audit. Caecilius nōn est laetus. Caecilius cēnam exspectat. amicus cēnam exspectat. Caecilius Gruniōnem vituperat.

mercator	merchant
amicus	friend
visitat	is visiting
villam	house
salutat	greet
pecuniam	money
numerat	is counting
argentarius	banker
salvē!	hello!
respondet	replies
quoque	also, too
in lectō	on a couch
recumbit	reclines
cantat	is singing
pāvōnem	peacock
coquit	is cooking
laetus	happy
audit	hears, listens to
nōn est	is not
cēnam	dinner
exspectat	is waiting for
vituperat	kills off, curses



in trichliniō

Gruniō trichlinium intrat. Gruniō pāvōnem portat. Clēmēns trichlinium intrat. Clēmēns vinum portat. Caecilius pāvōnem gustat.

"pāvō est optimus!" Caecilius clāmat.

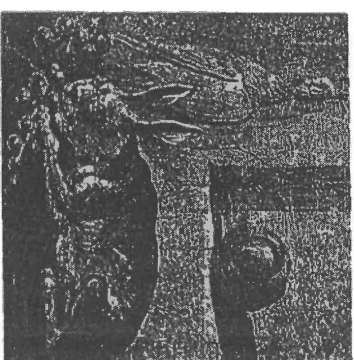
mercator quoque pāvōnem gustat. mercator cēnam laudat. dominus coquum laudat. Gruniō exit.

ancilla intrat. ancilla suāviter cantat. ancilla dominum delectat. ancilla mercatorem delectat. mox dominus dormit. amicus quoque dormit.

Gruniō trichlinium intrat et circumspectat. coquus cibum in mēnsā videt. Gruniō cibum cōsumit et vinum bibit! Caecilius Gruniōnem nōn videt. coquus in trichliniō magnificē cēnat.

coquus ancillam spectat. ancilla Gruniōnem delectat. Gruniō ancillam delectat. Gruniō est laetissimus.

portat	is carrying
vinum	wine
gustat	tastes
optimus	very good, excellent
laudat	praises
dominus	master
ancilla	slave-girl
suāviter	sweetly
delectat	pleases
mox	soon
et	and
videt	sees
cōsumit	eats
magnificē	magnificently, in style
cēnat	eats dinner, dines
spectat	looks at
laetissimus	very happy



2.8 Nominative and Accusative

In the following sentences, underline the verbs, put *Nom.* above the nominatives, put *Acc.* above the accusatives, and put parentheses around any prepositional phrases. Then translate each sentence. The first three are done for you.

Nom. *Acc.*
1 amīcus tablinum intrat. *The friend enters the study.*

Nom.
2 servus (in ātriō) labōrat. *A slave is working in the atrium.*

Nom. *Nom.*
3 Caecilius est pater. *Caecilius is the father.*

4 Caecilius amīcum salūtat.

5 Quīntus est filius.

6 coquus in culinā coquit.

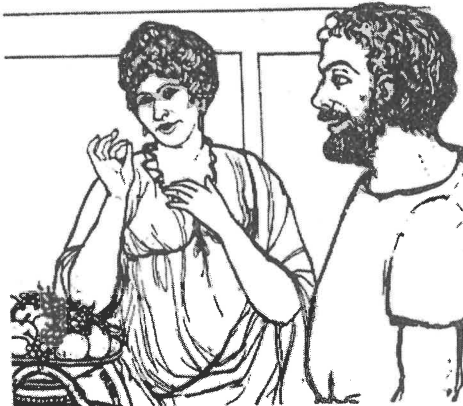
7 coquus culinam intrat.

8 Metella amīcum vocat.

9 amīcum Metella vocat.

10 coquus cibum gustat.

Nom. *Acc.*
Metella Grumiōnem laudat.



Stage 3

Stage 3 Vocabulary Checklist

ad	to
bibit	drinks
circumspectat	looks around
clāmat	shouts
ecce!	see! look!
et	and
exit	goes out
expectat	waits for
forum	forum, business center
ianua	door
irātus	angry
leō	lion
magnus	big, large, great
nāvis	ship
nōn	not
portat	carries
respondet	replies
ridet	laughs, smiles
salvē!	hello!
surgit	gets up, rises
taberna	store, shop, inn
videt	sees
vīlla	house
vinum	wine

About the Language

A Remember the difference between the nominative case and accusative case of the following nouns:

nominative Metella Caecilius mercator
accusative Metellam Caecilium mercatorem

B A large number of words, such as *ancilla* and *taberna*, form their accusative case in the same way as *Metella*. They belong to a "family" of nouns known as the first declension and look like this:

nominative Metella ancilla taberna
accusative Metellam ancillam tabernam

The nominative ending of the first declension is *-a*, and the accusative ends in *-am*.

C Another large group of nouns belongs to the **second declension**. Most of these words form their accusative in the same way as *Caecilius*. For example:

nominative Caecilius servus amicus
accusative Caecilium servum amicum

The nominative ending of the second declension is usually *-us*, and the accusative ends in *-um*.

D You have also met several nouns belonging to the **third declension**. For example:

nominative mercator leō senex canis
accusative mercatorem leonem senem canem

The nominative ending of the third declension may take various forms, but the accusative nearly always ends in *-em*.

in forō

Caecilius nōn est in villā. Caecilius in forō negotium agit. Caecilius est argentarius. argentarius pecuniam numerat.

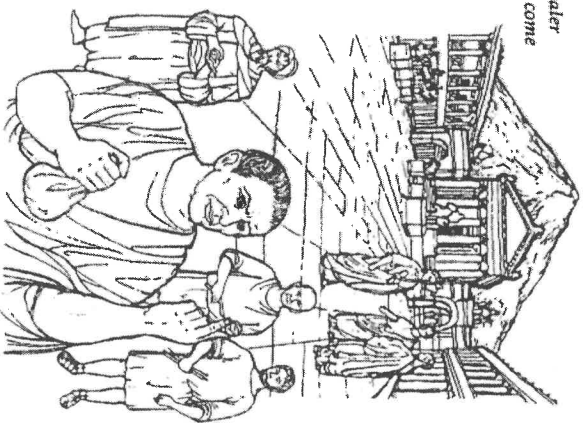
Caecilius forum circumspicit. ecce! pictor in forō ambulat. pictor est Celer. Celer Caecilium salutat.

ecce! tonsor quoque est in forō. tonsor est Pantagathus. 5
Caecilius tonsorem videt.

"salve!" Caecilius tonsorem salutat.
"salve!" Pantagathus respondet.

ecce! venālicius forum intrat. venālicius est Syphax. venālicius mercatōrem exspectat. mercator nōn venit. Syphax est irātus. 10
Syphax mercatōrem vituperat.

in forō	<i>in the forum</i>
negotium agit	<i>is working, is doing business</i>
ecce!	<i>see! look!</i>
pictor	<i>painter, artist</i>
ambulat	<i>is walking</i>
tonsor	<i>barber</i>
venālicius	<i>slave-dealer</i>
nōn venit	<i>does not come</i>



pictor



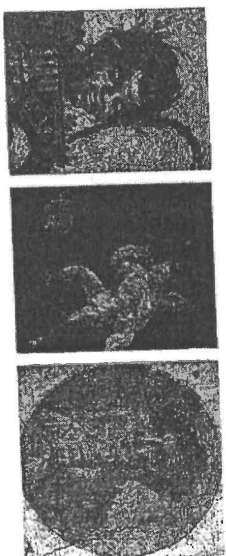
pictor ad villam venit. pictor est Celer. Celer iānuam pulsat. Clēmēs pictōrem nōn audit. servus est in horrō. Celer clāmat. canis Celere[m] audit et lātrat. Quintus canem audit. Quintus ad iānuam venit. filius iānuam aperit. Celer Quintum salutat et villam intrat. 5

Metella est in culinā. Quintus matrē[m] vocat. Metella ātrium intrat. pictor Metellam salutat. Metella pictōrem ad triclinium dūcit. 10

Celer in tricliniō laborat. Celer picturam pingit. magnus leō est in pictūrā. Hercules quoque est in pictūrā. leō Hercule[m] ferōcter petit. Hercules magnam fūstem tenet et leonem verberat. Hercules est fortis. 15

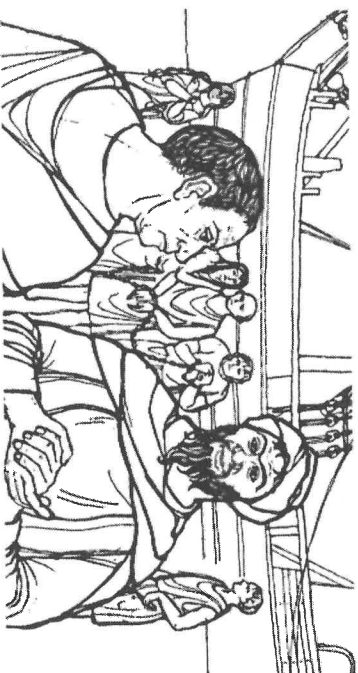
Caecilius ad villam revenit et triclinium intrat. Caecilius picturam intentē spectat et picturam laudat.

ad villam	<i>to the house</i>	leō	<i>lion</i>
iānuam	<i>door</i>	ferōcter	<i>fiercely</i>
pulsat	<i>knocks on/at</i>	petit	<i>heads for, attacks</i>
aperit	<i>opens</i>	fūstem	<i>club</i>
vocat	<i>calls</i>	tenet	<i>is holding</i>
dūcit	<i>leads</i>	verberat	<i>is striking</i>
picturam	<i>picture</i>	fortis	<i>brave, strong</i>
pingit	<i>paints</i>	revenit	<i>returns</i>
magnus	<i>big, large</i>	intentē	<i>intently</i>



Wall-paintings
from Pompeii.

VĒNĀLĪCIUS



Caecilius ad portum ambulat. Caecilius portum circumspectat. argentarius navem Syriam videt et ad navem ambulat. Syphax prope navem stat.

"salvė, Syphax!" clāmat argentārius. Syphax est vēnālicius. Syphax Caecilium salūtāt.

Caecilius servum quaerit. Syphax rīdet. ecce Syphax magnum servum habet. Caecilius servum spectat. argentārius nōn est contentus. argentārius servum nōn emit.

"vinum!" clāmat Syphax. ancilla vīnum bonum ad Caecilium portat. argentārius vīnum bibit.

Caecilius ancillam spectat. ancilla est pulchra. ancilla rīdet. ancilla Caecilium delectat. vēnālicius quoque rīdet.

"Melissa cenam optinam coquit," inquit vēnālicius. "Melissa linguam Latinam discit. Melissa est docta et pulchra. Melissa ..."

"satis! satis!" clāmat Caecilius. Caecilius Melissam emit et ad villam revertit. Melissa Grumionem delectat. Melissa Quintum delectat. eheu! ancilla Metellam nōn delectat.

ad portum	to the harbor	bonum	good
navem Syriam	Syrian ship	pulchra	beautiful
prope navem	near the ship	linguam Latinam	Latin language
quaerit	is searching for,	discit	is learning
	is looking for	docta	skillful, good at
habet	has	satis	her job
contentus	satisfied	eheu!	enough
emit	buys		alasi! Oh dear!

3.4 Declensions of Nouns

A Complete the following table.

	1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
Nominative	puell__	serv__	mercātor, canis, leō, Clēmēns
Accusative	puell__	serv__	mercātōr__, can__, leōn__, Clément__

B Indicate to which declension each of the following nouns belongs and whether it is Nominative or Accusative. Then write the other form (i.e. if the noun is Nominative, write the Accusative form). One is done for you.

	Declension	Nom. / Acc.	Other Form
1 pictor	3rd	Nom.	pictōrem
2 Metellam			
3 tōnsōrem			
4 cibus			
5 mercātor			
6 nāvis			
7 vēnālicium			
8 ancilla			
9 Grumiō			
10 canem			
11 cēnam			

C Put each of the following nouns into the table according to its declension.

viam dominus mātrem Grumiō taberna coqus mēnsa senem amicum

1st declension	2nd declension	3rd declension

3.7

Snake Sentences

Translate each English sentence into Latin by circling the correct Latin. One is done for you.

- 1 *Caecilius is walking towards a ship.*

Caecilius	in nāvem	ambulat.
Caecilium	ad nāvem	audit.

- 2 *The slave-dealer greets Caecilius.*

vēnālicium	Caecilium	surgit.
vēnālicius	Caecilius	salūtat.

- 3 *Syphax has a large slave.*

Syphācem	magnus servus	habet.
Syphāx	magnum servum	bibit.

- 4 *The banker is not satisfied.*

argentārius	nōn	est	contentum.
argentārium		exit	contentus.

- 5 *Caecilius looks at the slave-girl.*

Caecilius	ancilla	exspectat.
Caecilium	ancillam	spectat.

- 6 *The slave-girl cooks an excellent dinner.*

ancilla	cēna	optimam	coquit.
ancillam	cēnam	optima	circumspectat.

- 7 *Alas, the slave-girl does not please Metella.*

ēheu!	ancillam	Metella	nōn	dormit.
satis!	ancilla	Metellam		dēlectat.

Stage 4

Stage 4 Vocabulary Checklist

agit	does
negōtium agit	does business, works
ānulus	ring
cera	wax, war tablet
coquit	cooks
cūr?	why?
ē, ex	out of, from
ego	I
chēui!	alast! oh dear!
habet	has
inquit	says
iudex: iudicem	judge
mendāx: mendācem	liar
pecunia	money
perterritus	terrified
poēta	poet
quaerit	searches for, looks for
quis?	who?
reddit	gives back
satīs	enough
sed	but
signum	sign, seal, signal
tū	you
vēndit	sells
vocal	calls

About the Language

A In the first three Stages, you met sentences like this:

ancilla ambulat. mercātor sedet. servus currit.
The slave-girl walks. The merchant sits. The slave runs.

All of these sentences have a noun (*ancilla, mercātor, servus*) and a word indicating the action of the sentence, known as the verb. In the sentences above the verbs are *ambulat, sedet, currit*.

In all the sentences you met in the first three Stages, the verb ended in -t.

B In Stage 4, you have met sentences with *ego* and *tū*:

ego ambulo. *I walk.* ego sedeo. *I sit.* ego curro. *I run.*
tū ambulās. *You walk.* tū sedēs. *You sit.* tū curris. *You run.*

C Notice the three different forms of each word:

ego ambulo. ego sedeo. ego curro.
tū ambulās. tū sedes. tū curris.
ancilla ambulat. mercātor sedet. servus currit.

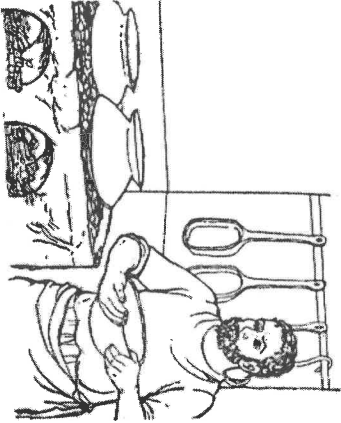
Notice also that the words *ego* and *tū* are not strictly necessary, since the endings -o and -s make it clear that *I* and *you* are performing the action of the sentence. The Romans generally used *ego* and *tū* only for emphasis.

D The following example is rather different:

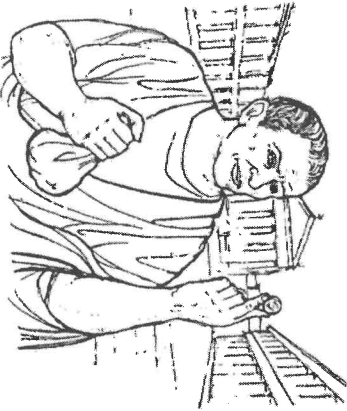
ego sum irātus. tū es irātus. servus est irātus.
I am angry. You are angry. The slave is angry.

E Further examples:

1. Caecilius recitat. ego recito.
2. Quintus dormit. tū dormis.
3. tū laborās. servus laborat.
4. Syphax servum habet. ego servum habeo.
5. ego pecuniam trādo. tū pecuniam trādis.
6. Pantagathus est iōnsor. tū es mercātor. ego sum poēta.
7. ambulo, circumspicio; circumspicias; es.
8. sum; audio; audis; habes.



1 Grunio:
ego sum coquus.
ego cenam coquo.



2 Caecilus:
ego sum argentarius.
ego pecuniam teneo.



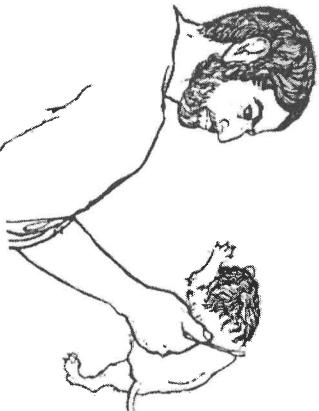
3 Pantagathus:
ego sum tonsor.
ego barbam tondeo.



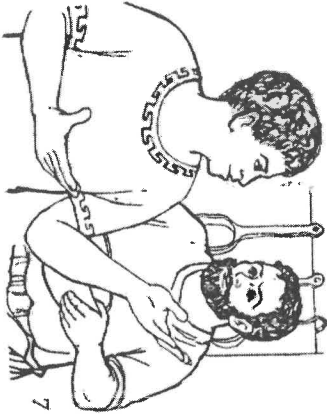
4 Syphax:
ego sum venalicius.
ego servum vendo.



5 poeta:
ego sum poeta.
ego versum recito.



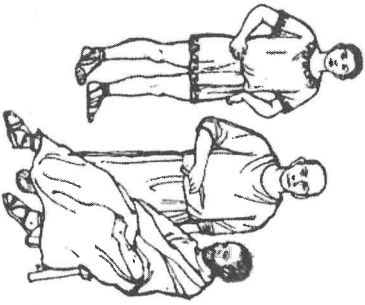
6 Celer:
ego sum pictor.
ego leonem pingo.



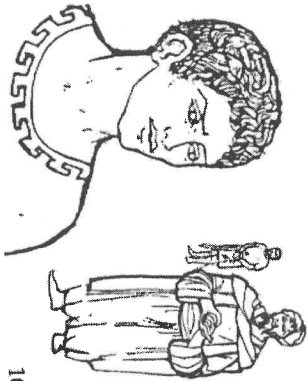
7 Quintus: quid tū coquis?
Grunio: ego cenam coquo.



8 Quintus: quid tū tenēs?
Caecilius: ego pecuniam teneo.



9 Quintus: quid tū tondeās?
tonsor: ego barbam tondeo.



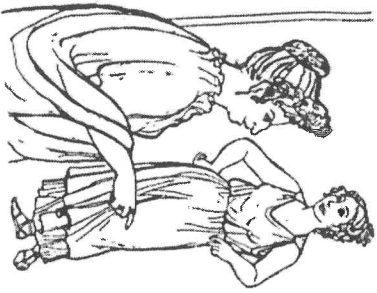
10 Quintus: quid tū vëndis?
vénālicius: ego servum vëndo.



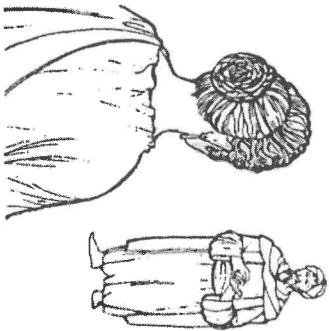
11 Quintus: quid tū rectāas?
poëta: ego versum recto.



12 Quintus: quid tū pingis?
pictor: ego leonem pingo.



13 Metella: quis es tū?
ancilla: ego sum Melissa.



14 Metella: quis es tū?
venalicius: ego sum Syphax.



15 Metella: quis es tū?
tonsor: ego sum Pantagathus.

Hermogenēs

Caecilius est in forō. Caecilius in forō argentāriam habet. Hermogenēs ad forum venit. Hermogenēs est mercātor Graecus. mercātor nāvem habet. mercātor Caecilium salutāt.

"ego sum mercātor Graecus," inquit Hermogenēs. "ego sum mercātor probus. ego pecūniam quaerō."

"cūr tū pecūniam quaeris?" inquit Caecilius. "tū nāvem habēs."

"sed nāvis nōn adest," respondet Hermogenēs. "nāvis est in Graeciā. ego pecūniam nōn habeo. ego tamen sum probus. ego semper pecūniam reddō."

"ecce!" inquit Caecilius. "ego cēram habeo. tū anulū habēs?"

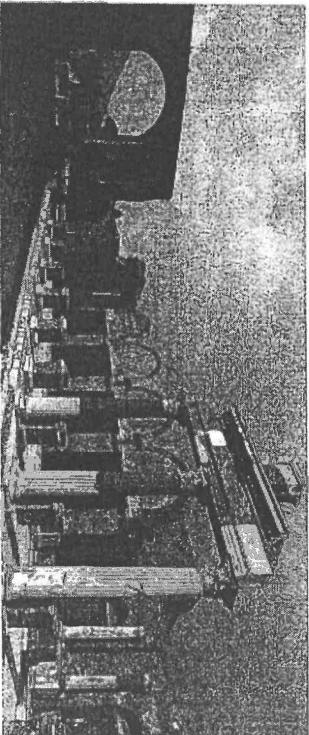
"ego anulū habeo," respondet Hermogenēs. "anulū signum habet. ecce! ego signum in cēra imprimō."

Caecilius pecūniam trādit. mercātor pecūniam capit et ē forō currit.

ēheu! Hermogenēs nōn revenit. mercātor pecūniam nōn reddit. Caecilius Hermogenem ad basilicam vocat.

argentāriam	banker's stall	cēram	wax tablet
Graecus	Greek	anulū	ring
probus	honest	signum	seal, sign
cūr?	why?	ego imprimō	I press
nōn adest	is not here	trādit	hands over
in Graeciā	in Greece	capit	takes
tamen	however	currit	runs
semper	always	ad basilicam	to the law court
ego reddō	I give back		

A corner of the forum with shops opening off the colonnade.



in basilicā

index basilicam intrat.

iūdex:	quis es tū?			
Caecilius:	ego sum Lūcius Caecilius Iucundus.			
iūdex:	tū es Pompēianus?			
Caecilius:	ego sum Pompēianus.			5
iūdex:	quid tū in urbe agis?			
Caecilius:	ego cotidie ad forum veniō. ego sum argentārius.			
iūdex:	ctr tū hodie ad basilicam venis?			
Caecilius:	Hermogenēs multam pecuniam debet.			10
Hermogenēs:	Hermogenēs pecuniam nōn reddit.			
Caecilius:	Caecilius est mendāx!			
Hermogenēs:	quis es tū?			
iūdex:	ego sum Hermogenēs.			
Hermogenēs:	Hermogenēs, quid tū in urbe agis?			
Hermogenēs:	ego in forō negotium agō. ego sum mercātor.			15
iūdex:	quid tū respondēs? tū pecuniam debēs?			
Hermogenēs:	ego pecuniam nōn debeō. amicus meus est testis.			
amicus:	ego sum testis. Hermogenēs pecuniam nōn debet.			
Caecilius:	Caecilius est mendāx.			20
Caecilius:	tū, Hermogenēs, es mendāx. amicus tuus quoque			
iūdex:	est mendāx. tū pecuniam nōn reddis ...			
	satis! tū Hermogenem accusās, sed tū rem nōn			
	probās.			
Caecilius:	ego cēram habeo. tū signum in cēra vides.			
Hermogenēs:	ehui!			25
iūdex:	Hermogenēs, tū anulū habēs?			
Caecilius:	ecce! Hermogenēs anulū cēlat.			
iūdex:	ubi est anulū? ecce! anulū rem probat. ego			
	Hermogenem convincō.			

iūdex	judge	meus	my, mine
quis?	who?	testis	witness
Pompēianus	a citizen of Pompēii, Pompēian	tuus	your
quid tū agis?	what do you do?	tū accusās	you accuse
in urbe	in the city	tū rem nōn probas	you do not prove the case
cotidie	every day	cēlat	is hiding
hodie	today	ubi?	where?
debet	owes	ego convincō	I convince,
mendāx	liar		I find guilty

A Day in Court

Here is a reporter's version of Hermogenes' trial with some of the details left out. Referring to *in basilicā*, page 58 in your textbook, fill in the blanks.

After the judge entered the _____, he asked Caecilius' name. Then he wanted to know if Caecilius was a _____ and what he did in the _____. Caecilius told the judge that he was a _____ and that he came to the _____ every day. He said that he was bringing a charge against _____ who owed him _____ and had not _____ it. Suddenly someone shouted that Caecilius was a _____. The judge did not like the interruption and asked "_____?" The man replied, "_____." When the judge asked him what he was doing in the _____, Hermogenes replied that he was a _____ and was doing business in the _____. Then the judge asked if he owed _____. Hermogenes replied that he _____ and that he had a friend who was a _____. Hermogenes' friend claimed that _____ did not _____ and that _____ was a liar. This made Caecilius so angry that he shouted out that _____ was a liar and so was his _____. The judge interrupted and said that Caecilius had to _____ his case. Caecilius said that he had a _____ and that the judge could _____ Hermogenes' _____ in the wax. _____ groaned, and the judge asked him if he had a _____. Caecilius told the judge that Hermogenes was _____ his ring. The judge demanded the _____ and, after comparing the seal of the ring with the sign in the wax tablet, announced that the _____ proved the case. Then the judge _____ Hermogenes.

ecce! Hermogenēs ānulum cēlat!



4.2

What Person?

A Here are some actions where the subject has been left out. Complete the table with the correct person: *ego*, *tū*, or *servus*. Then translate. One is done for you.

Person	Translation
servus currit.	<i>The slave is running.</i>
_____ venīs.	
_____ labōrō.	

Person	Translation
_____ habeō.	
_____ vocat.	
_____ vidēs.	

B Circle the correct verb and translate each sentence.

- 1 ego pecūniam nōn (dēbeō, dēbēs, dēbet).
- 2 Hermogenēs (sum, es, est) mendāx.
- 3 tū signum in ānulō (videō, vidēs, videt).
- 4 iūdex mercātōrem (convincō, convincis, convincit).
- 5 ego (sum, es, est) mercātor probus.
- 6 tū cēram (habeō, habēs, habet).

C Referring to lines 6–9 of *Hermogenēs*, page 57 in your textbook, find examples of verbs to fill in the spaces in the table below.

Person	Examples		
1st person / I			
2nd person / you			
3rd person / he, she, it			



S

est

Stage 5

Stage 5 Vocabulary Checklist

adest	is here
adsunt	are here
agricola	farmer
ambulat	walks
audit	hears, listens to
clāmor: clāmōrem	shout, uproar
contendit	hurries
currit	runs
eugel	hurrah!
fābula	play, story
fābulam agit	acts in a play
fēmina	woman
hodie	today
iuvenis:iuvenem	young man
meus	my, mine
multus	much
multi	many
optimus	very good, excellent, best
petit	heads for, attacks, seeks
plaudit	applauds, claps
puella	girl
senex: senem	old man
spectat	looks at, watches
stat	stands
turba	crowd
ubi?	where?
urbes: urbem	city
venit	comes

About the Language I

A In the first four Stages, you have met sentences like these:

puella sedet. servus laborat.
The girl is sitting. *The slave is working.*

leō currit. mercātor dormit.
The lion is running. *The merchant is sleeping.*

Sentences like these refer to **one** person or thing, and in each sentence the form of both words (the noun and the verb) is said to be **singular**.

B Sentences which refer to **more than one** person or thing use a different form of the words known as the **plural**. Compare the singular and plural forms in the following sentences:

singular
 puella laborat.
The girl is working.

plural
 puellae laborant.
The girls are working.

singular
 servus ridet.
The slave is laughing.

plural
 servi rident.
The slaves are laughing.

leō currit. leōnēs currunt.
The lion is running. *The lions are running.*

mercātor dormit. mercātorēs dormiunt.
The merchant is sleeping. *The merchants are sleeping.*

singular
 laborat
 ridet
 currit
 dormit

plural
 laborant
 rident
 currunt
 dormiunt

Note that in each of these sentences both the noun and the verb show the difference between singular and plural.

C Look again at the sentences in section B and note the difference between the singular and plural forms of the verb.

D Notice how Latin shows the difference between *is* and *are*:

mercator est in viā. mercātorēs sunt in viā.
The merchant is in the street. *The merchants are in the street.*

E Further examples:

- 1 auctus ambulat. aucti ambulant.
- 2 actor clamat. actores clamant.
- 3 feminae plaudunt. femina plaudit.
- 4 venāficīi intrant. venāficīus intrat.
- 5 ancilla respondet. ancillae respondent.
- 6 senes dormiunt. senex dormit.

About the Language II

A Study the following examples of singular and plural forms:

singular
 puella ridet.
The girl is smiling.

plural
 puellae rident.
The girls are smiling.

servus ambulat. servi ambulant.
The slave is walking. *The slaves are walking.*

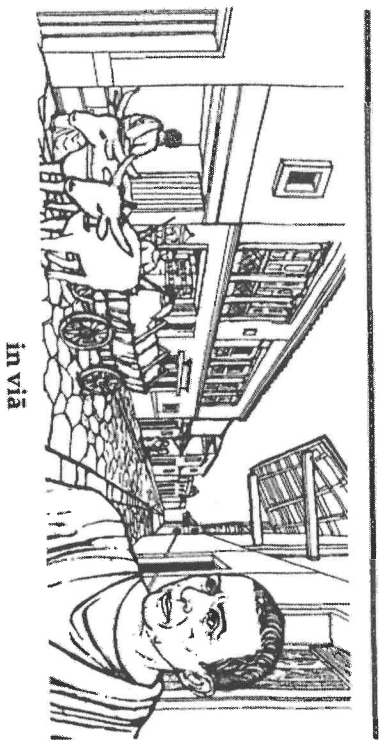
mercātor contendit. mercātorēs contendunt.
The merchant is hurrying. *The merchants are hurrying.*

B Each of the nouns in bold type is in the nominative case, because it refers to a person or persons who are performing some action, such as walking or smiling.

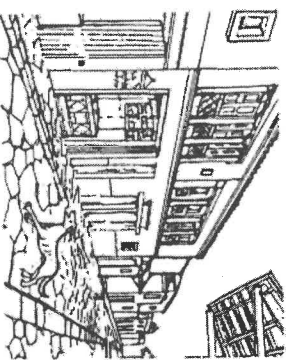
C puella, servus, and mercātor are therefore **nominative singular**, and puellae, servi, and mercātorēs are **nominative plural**.

D Notice the forms of the nominative plural in the different declensions:

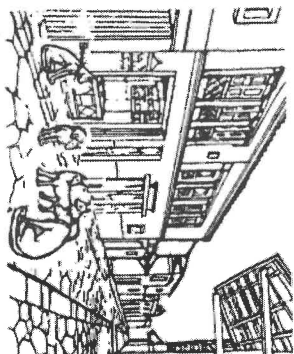
<i>first declension</i>	<i>second declension</i>	<i>third declension</i>
puellae	servi	mercātorēs
ancillae	amici	leōnēs
feminae	pueri	senēs



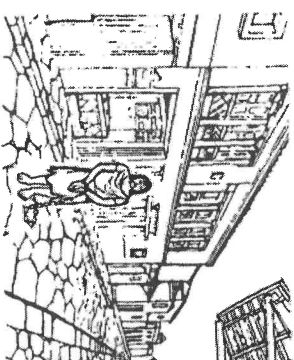
in viā



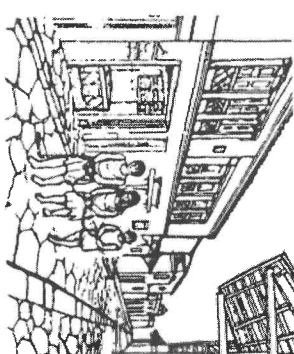
1 canis est in viā.



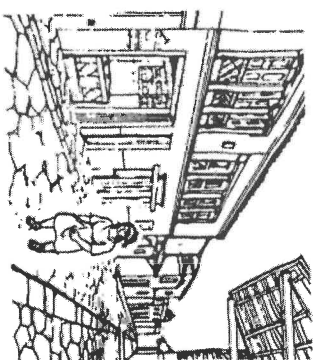
2 canēs sunt in viā.



3 servus est in viā.



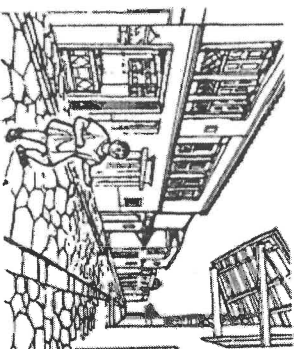
4 servī sunt in viā.



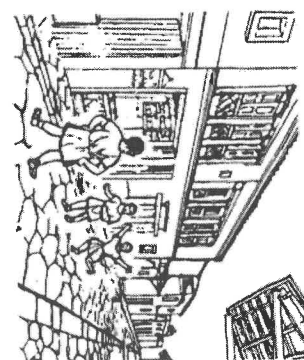
5 puella est in viā.



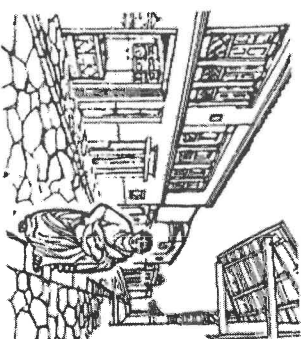
6 puellae sunt in viā.



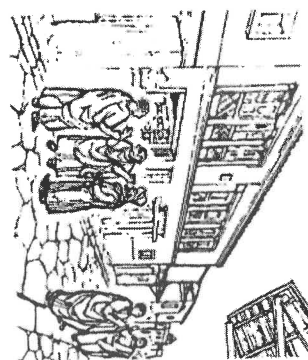
7 puer est in viā.



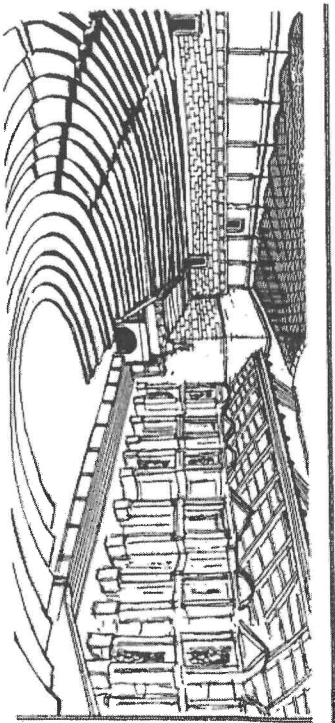
8 puerī sunt in viā.



9 mercātor est in viā.



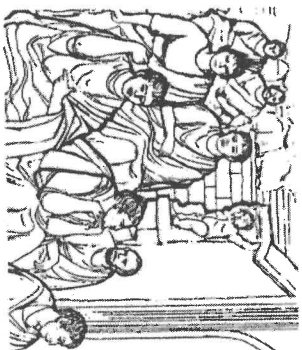
10 mercātorēs sunt in viā.



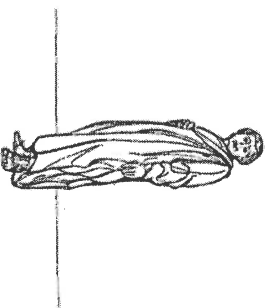
in theatrō



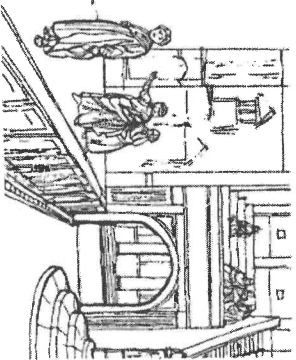
11 spectātor in theatrō sedet.



12 spectātōrēs in theatrō sedent.



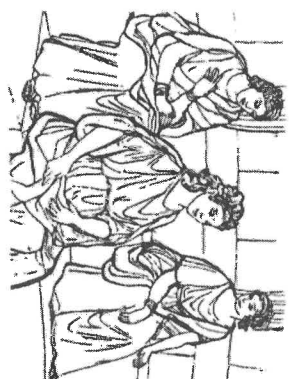
13 āctor in scenā stat.



14 āctōrēs in scenā stant.



15 femina spectat.



16 feminae spectant.



17 senex dormit.



18 senēs dormiunt.



19 iuvenis plaudit.



20 iuvenēs plaudunt.

āctōrēs

magna turba est in urbe. feminae et puellae sunt in turba, senēs quoque et iuvenēs sunt in turbā. servī hodiē nōn laborant. senēs hodiē nōn dormiunt. mercatōrēs hodiē nōn sunt occupātī. Pompēiānī sunt otīosi. urbs tamen nōn est quietā. Pompēiānī ad theatrum contendunt. magnus clamor est in urbe.

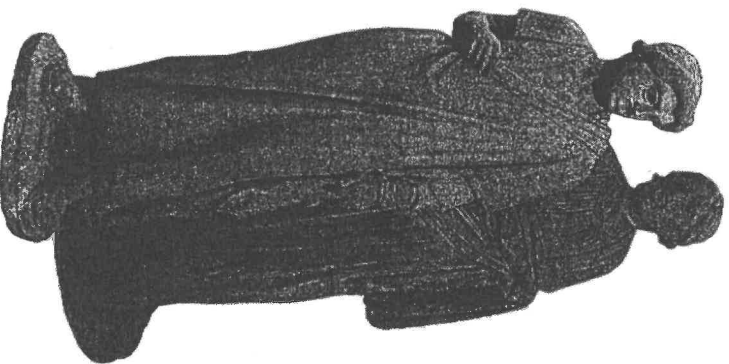
agricolae urbem intrant. nautae urbem petunt. pāstōrēs de monte veniunt et ad urbem contendunt. turba per portam ruit.

nūntius in forō clamāt: "āctōrēs sunt in urbe. āctōrēs sunt in theatrō. Priscus fābulam dat. Priscus fābulam bonam dat.

āctōrēs sunt Actius et Sorex."

Caecilius et Metella ē villā discēdunt. argentārius et uxor ad theatrum ambulāt. Clēmēns et Melissa ad theatrum contendunt. sed Grunniō in villā manet.

āctōrēs	actors
turba	crowd
feminae	women
puellae	girls
iuvenēs	young men
otīosi	at leisure, with time off, idle
quieta	quiet
ad theatrum	to the theater
contendunt	hurry
clamor	shout, uproar
agricolae	farmers
nautae	sailors
petunt	head for, seek
pāstōrēs	shepherds
de monte	down from the mountain
per portam	through the gate
ruit	rushes
nūntius	messenger
fābulam dat	is putting on a play
uxor	wife
manet	remains, stays



Two actors in mask and costume. These statues were found in a garden in a house in Pompeii.

Poppaea

Poppaea est ancilla. ancilla prope ianuam stat. ancilla viam spectat. dominus in hortō dormit. dominus est Lucrīō. Lucrīō est senex.

Poppaea: ego amicum meum expectō. ubi est amicus?

(Lucrīō stertit.)

(agricolae in viā clamant.)

agricolae: euge! agricolae hodiē nōn laborant!

Poppaea: Lucrīō! Lucrīō! agricolae urbem intrant. agricolae adsunt.

Lucrīō: (semisomnus) a ... a ... agricolae? euge! Sorex! Actius! āctōrēs adsunt.

Poppaea: Lucrīō! Lucrīō! pueri per viam currunt.

Lucrīō: quid tū clamās, Poppaea? cūr tū clamōrem facis?

Poppaea: Lucrīō, Pompēiānī clamōrem faciunt. agricolae et puerī sunt in viā.

Lucrīō: cūr tū me vexās? āctōrēs in theatrō fābulam agunt.

Lucrīō: āctōrēs? Sorex et Actius adsunt.

Poppaea: quid tū dicis?

(frātra) senēs ad theatrum ambulāt. iuvenēs ad theatrum contendunt. omnes Pompēiānī ad theatrum runt. āctōrēs in theatrō fābulam agunt.

Lucrīō: euge! āctōrēs adsunt. ego quoque ad theatrum contendō.

(exit Lucrīō. amicus villam intrat.)

amicus: salvē! mea columba!

Poppaea: Grunniō, deliciāe meae! salvē!

Grunniō: ubi est dominus tuus?

Poppaea: Lucrīō abest.

Grunniō: euge! hurrahi! fābulam agunt

adsumt are here tū dicis tū dicis act in a play

puerī semisomnus half-asleep omnes all

tū ... facis boys you make mea columba my dove

clamōrem a noise deliciāe meae my darling

tū ... vexās you annoy abest is out

30

25

20

5

10

5

5.8 Agreement of Subject and Verb

A Circle the subject which correctly agrees with its verb. Translate each sentence.

- 1 (āctor, āctōrēs) sunt in theātrō.
- 2 (servus, servī) in villā manet.
- 3 (puer, puerī) in viā clāmat.
- 4 (agricola, agricolae) per urbem currunt.
- 5 (canis, canēs) in viā dormiunt.
- 6 (filius, filii) patrem salūtat.
- 7 (pater, patrēs) in tablinō labōrant.

B Circle the verb which correctly agrees with its subject. Translate each sentence.

- 1 iūdex basilicam (intrans, intrat, intrō, intrās).
- 2 poēta ad theātrum (ambulō, ambulat, ambulat, ambulās).
- 3 ego (sum, est, es, sunt) Metella.
- 4 Sorex et Actius (adsum, adsunt, adest, ades).
- 5 cūr tū hodiē in basilicam (veniō, veniunt, venīs, venit)?
- 6 argentārii pecūniam (habeō, habēs, habet, habent).
- 7 māter cibum (gustat, gustant, gustās, gustō).

C Fill in the blanks to change the following sentences from singular to plural. Translate the new sentence.

- 1 dominus pecūniam habet. domin_____ pecūniam habe _____.
- 2 ancilla Grumiōnem dēlectat. ancill_____ Grumiōnem dēlecta _____.
- 3 mercātor agricolam videt. mercātōr_____ agricolam vide _____.
- 4 nūntius in forō clāmat. nūnti_____ in forō clāma _____.
- 5 iuvenis in theātrum ambulat. iuven_____ in theātrum ambula _____.
- 6 puer respondet. puer_____ responde _____.
- 7 senex dormit. sen_____ dormiu _____.
- 8 coquus cēnam optimam parat. coqu_____ cēnam optimam para _____.
- 9 ubi est villa? ubi _____ vill _____?

Stage 6

Stage 6 Vocabulary Checklist

abest	is out, is absent
aberat	was out, was absent
avānus	miser
bonus	good
emit	buys
erat	was
ferocier	fiercely
festinat	hurries
fortis	brave, strong
fur furem	thief
infāns: infāntem	baby, child
intēntē	intently
libertus	freedman, ex-slave
ōlim	once, some time ago
parvus	small, little
per	through
postquam	after, when
pulsat	hits, punches, whacks
quod	because
res	thing
scribit	writes
subitō	suddenly
superat	overcomes, overpowers
tum	then
tuis	your, yours
viuperat	finds fault with, tells off, curses

About the Language

A All the stories in the first five Stages were set in the present, and in every sentence the verbs were in the present tense. Study the following examples:

PRESENT TENSE

singular servus laborat. The slave works or The slave is working.
plural servi laborant. The slaves work or The slaves are working.

B In Stage 6, because the stories happened in the past, you have met the imperfect tense and the perfect tense. Study the different endings of the two past tenses and their English translation:

IMPERFECT TENSE

singular poëta recitabat.
Metella in hortō sedebat.

A poet was reciting.
Metella was sitting
in the garden.

plural servi in foro ambulabant.

The slaves were walking
in the forum.
The Pompeians were
drinking wine.

Pompēiāni vinum bibebant.

PERFECT TENSE

singular coquus intravit.
Clēmēns clamōrem audivit.

The cook entered.
Clēmēns heard the uproar.

plural amici Caecilium
salutāverunt.

The friends greeted
Caecilius.
The young men
hurried to an inn.

invenēs ad tabernam
festināverunt.

C Compare the endings of the imperfect and perfect tenses with the endings of the present tense:

singular plural

PRESENT portat portant

IMPERFECT portābat portābant

PERFECT portāvit portāverunt

You can see that in the imperfect and perfect tenses, as with the present tense, the singular ends in -t and the plural in -nt.

D Notice how Latin shows the difference between *is, are, and was, were*.

singular

PRESENT Caecilius est in tablino.
Caecilius is in the study.

plural

servi sunt in culinā.
The slaves are in the kitchen.

IMPERFECT Caecilius erat in foro.
Caecilius was in the forum.

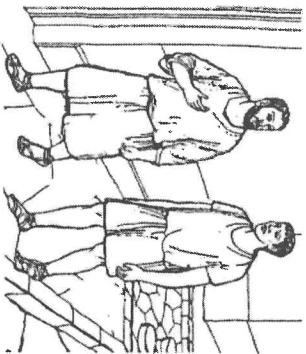
servi erant in viā.
The slaves were in the street.

E In the following examples you will see that the imperfect tense is often used of an action or situation which was going on for some time.

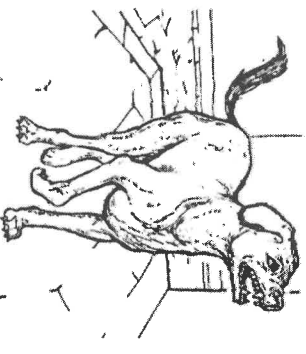
infāns in cubiculō dormiēbat. pater et māter aberant.
The baby was sleeping in the bedroom. The father and mother were away.

F The perfect tense, on the other hand, is often used of a completed action or an action that happened once.

agricola mercāforem pulsāvit. Pompēiāni agricolam
laudāverunt.
The farmer punched the merchant. The Pompeians praised the farmer.



1 servi per viam ambulabant.



2 canis subito laetavit.



3 Gruntio canem timebat.



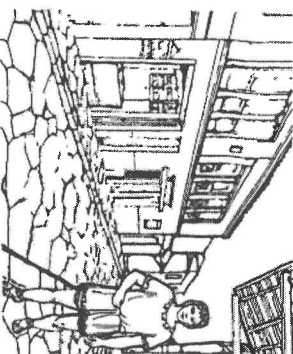
4 "pestis" clamavit coquus.



5 Clementis erat fortis.



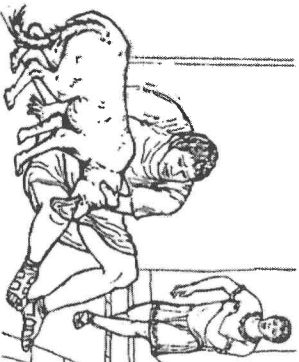
6 sed canis Clementem superavit.



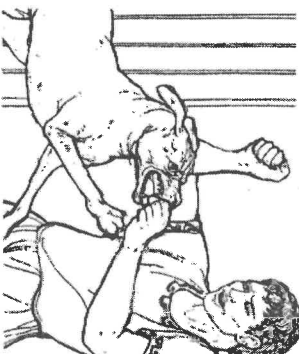
7 Quintus per viam ambulabat.



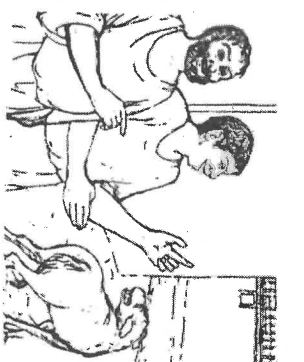
8 iuvenis clamorem audierit.



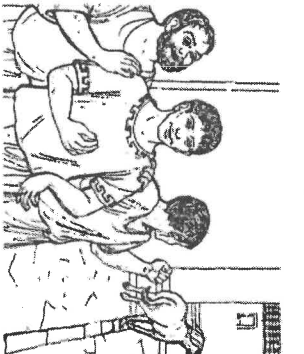
9 canis Clementem vexabat.



10 Quintus canem pulsavit.



11 servi erant lacti.



12 servi Quintum laudaverunt.

Pugna

Clemens in forō ambulabat turba maxima erat in forō. servī et ancillae cibum emebant. multī pistōrēs panem vendēbant. poēta recitabat. mercātor Graecus contentiōnem cum agricolā habebat. mercātor Irātus pecūniam postulabat. subito agricola Graecum pulsāvit, quod Graecus agricolam vituperabat. Pompēiānī ridebant, et agricolam inctābant. Clemens, postquam clamōrem audivit, ad pugnam festināvit. tandem agricola mercātores superāvit et e forō agitāvit. Pompēiānī agricolam fortem laudāverunt.

pugna	fight	pulsāvit	hit, punched
maxima	very large	quod	because
erat	was	inctābant	were trying on
pistōrēs	bakers	postquam	when, after
panem	bread	festināvit	hurried
contentiōnem	argument	superāvit	overpowered
cum agricolā	with a farmer	agitāvit	chased
postulābat	was demanding		

5



Shopping for dinner.

Felix



multī Pompēiānī in tabernā vinum bibebant. Clemens tabernam intrāvit. subito Clemens "Felix!" clamāvit. Clemens Felicem laetē salutāvit. Felix erat libertus.

Clemens Felicem ad villam invitāvit. Clemens et Felix villam intrāverunt. Clemens Caecilium et Metellam quaesivit. Caecilius in tablinō scribebat. Metella in hortō sedebat. Caecilius et Metella ad atrium festināverunt et Felicem salutāverunt. postquam Quintus atrium intrāvit, Felix iuvenem spectāvit. libertus erat valde commōtus. paene lacrimābat; sed ridēbat.

5

tum Clemens ad culinam festināvit. Grunniō in culinā dormiebat. Clemens coquam excitāvit et tōtam rem nārrāvit. coquus, quod erat laetus, cēnam optimam parāvit.

10

laetē	happily
libertus	freedman
invitāvit	invited
valde	very much, very
commōtus	moved, affected
paene	almost
lacrimābat	was crying
tum	then
excitāvit	woke up, aroused
tōtam rem	the whole story
nārrāvit	told
parāvit	prepared

Fēlix et fūr

post cēnam Quintus rogāvit, "pater, cūr Fēlix nunc est libertus? ōlim erat seruus tuus."

tum pater totam rem narrāvit.

Caecilius: Felix olim in tablinō scribēbat. Felix erat solus. 5

Clemēns et Grunniō cibum in forō quaerebant.
Metella aberat, quod sorōrem visitābat.

Fēlix: pater tuus aberat, quod argentāriam in forō administrābat.

Caecilius: nēmō erat in villā nisi Fēlix et infāns. parvus infāns in cubiculo dormiebat. subito fūr per ianuam intrāvit. 10

fūr tacitē ātrium circumspiciēbat; tacitē cubiculum intrāvit, ubi infāns erat. Felix nihil audiuit, quod intentē laborābat. fūr parvum infāntem ē villā tacitē portābat. subito infāns vāgīvit. Felix, postquam clamōrem audiuit, statim ē tablinō festināvit.

"furtifer!" clamāvit Felix irātus, et fūrem ferōciter pulsāvit. Felix fūrem paene necāvit. ita Felix parvum infāntem servāvit.

Fēlix: infāntem, postquam rem audiuit, erat laetus et me dominus, postquam rem audiuit, erat laetus et me 20

liberāvit. ego igitur sum libertus.

Quintus: sed quis erat infāns?

Caecilius: erat Quintus!

fūr	thief	in cubiculo	in a bedroom
post	after	tacitē	quietly
rogāvit	asked	ubi	where
nunc	now	nihil	nothing
olim	once, some time ago	portābat	began to carry
solus	alone	vāgīvit	cried, wailed
aberat	was out	statim	at once
sorōrem	sister	necāvit	killed
administrābat	was looking after	ita	in this way
nisi	except	servāvit	saved
infāns	child, baby	liberāvit	freed, set free
parvus	little, small	igitur	therefore, and so

6.2

What tense is it?

A Examine the following pool of verbs. Decide whether each verb is present, imperfect, or perfect and write it in the appropriate column in the table.

ambulāvit	vidēbant	vocāvērunt	dormit
stant	petis	stābat	ambulant
scribit	dormiēbant	superās	petivit
erat	vocat	superāvērunt	videō

Present				
Present				
Imperfect				
Perfect				

B Circle the correct verb to complete each sentence. Then translate each sentence, being careful to translate the tense correctly.

- vēnālicius ancillam (vēndēbat, vēndēbant).
- puer iānuam (pulsāvit, pulsāvērunt).
- āctōrēs fābulam (agit, agunt).
- māter servum (vituperāvit, vituperāvērunt).
- fūrēs ad forum (venit, veniunt).
- multī mercātōrēs (aderat, aderant).



Quintus per viam ambulabat.



subitō Quintus clāmōrem audivit.

Stage 7

Stage 7 Vocabulary Checklist

cēnat: cēnāvit	eats dinner, dines
centuriō	centurion
conspiciat: cōnspexit	catches sight of
cum	with
facit: fecit	makes, does
heri	yesterday
ingēns: ingentem	huge
intelligit: intellexit	understands
lacrimat: lacrimāvit	cries, weeps
mortuus	dead
nātrat: nātrāvit	tells, relates
necat: necāvit	kills
nihil	nothing
omnis	all
parat: parāvit	prepares
pestis: pestem	pest, rascal
pōculum	cup (often for wine)
prōcedit: prōcessit	advances, proceeds
prope	near
pulcher: pulchrum	beautiful, handsome
rogat: rogāvit	asks
tacite	quietly, silently
tamen	however
terret: terruit	frightens
umbra	ghost, shadow
valde	very much, very

About the Language I

A Study the following example:

mercātor Caecilium visitābat. mercātor villam intrāvit.
A merchant was visiting Caecilius. The merchant entered the house.

B In Stage 7, you have met a shorter way of saying this:

mercātor Caecilium visitābat. villam intrāvit.
A merchant was visiting Caecilius. He entered the house.
The following sentences behave in the same way:
amici cum Caecilio cēnābant. coquum laudāverunt.
Friends were dining with Caecilius. They praised the cook.
ancilla in atrio stābat. dominum salutāvit.
The slave-girl was standing in the hall. She greeted the master.

C Notice that Latin does not have to include a separate word for *he, she, or they*. intrāvit can mean *he entered* or *she entered*, depending on the context.

D Further examples:

- 1 Grunio in culinā laborābat. cēnam parābat.
- 2 āctōres in theātro clamābant. fābulam agēbant.
- 3 Metella nōn erat in villa. in hortō ambulābat.
- 4 Iberti in tabernā bibēbant. Grunionem salutāverunt.
- 5 iuvenis pōculum hausit. vinum laudāvit.

About the Language II

A In Stage 6, you met examples of the perfect tense. They looked like this:

senex ad tabernam ambulāvit. amici in urbe dormivērunt.
The old man walked to the inn. The friends slept in the city.

This is a very common way in which Latin forms the perfect tense.

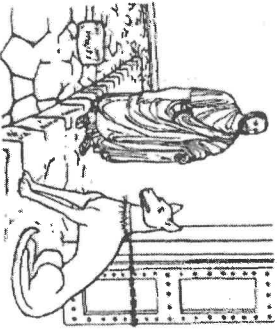
B In Stage 7, you have met other forms of the perfect tense. Look at the following examples:

PRESENT		PERFECT	
	singular		plural
appāret	appārui	appārui	appāruerunt
	s/he appeared		they appeared
dicit	dixit	dixit	dixerunt
	s/he said		they said
discedit	discessit	discessit	discesserunt
	s/he left		they left
facit	fecit	fecit	fecerunt
	s/he made		they made
capit	cēpit	cēpit	cēperunt
	s/he took		they took
venit	vēnit	vēnit	vēnerunt
	s/he came		they came

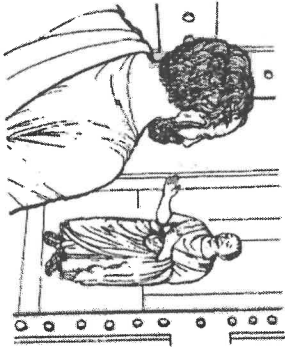
C Compare this with the way some words behave in English:

I send	I sent	I give	I gave	I read	I read
I run	I ran	I come	I came		

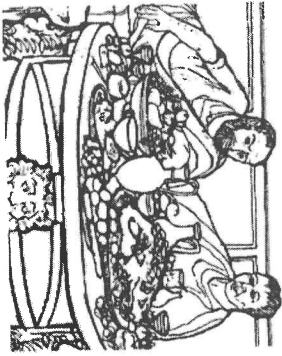
D If you are not sure whether a particular verb is in the present tense or the perfect tense, you can check by looking it up in the Complete Vocabulary section in the back of the book. Also, beginning with the Vocabulary Checklist for this Stage, verbs will be presented in two forms: the present tense, 3rd person singular, and then the perfect tense, 3rd person singular, followed by the meaning for the present tense form.



1 amicus Caecilium visitabat villam intravit.



2 Caecilius amicum expectabat amicum salutavit.



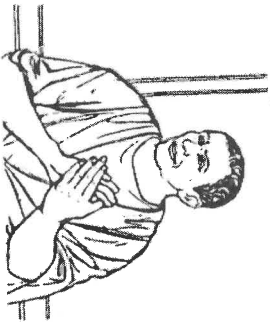
3 amicus cum Caecilio cenabat cenam laudavit.



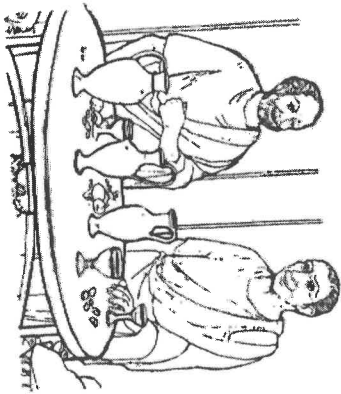
4 amicus poculum inspexit vinum gustavit.



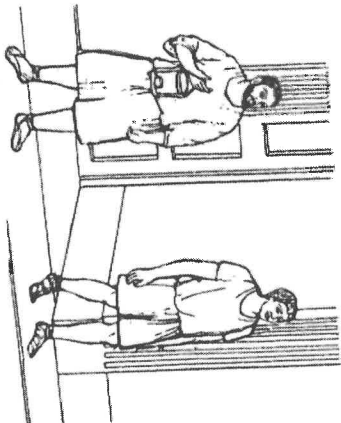
5 amicus poculum hausit tum fabulam narravit.



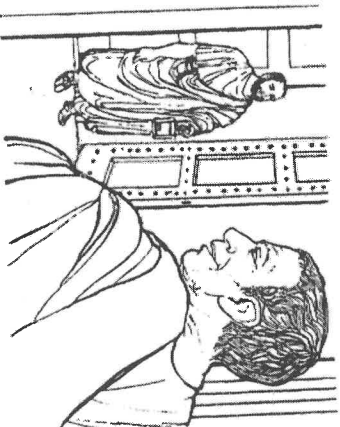
6 Caecilius plausit "euge!" dixit.



7 amici optimum vinum biberunt tandem surrexerunt.



8 servi in atrio stabant ianuam aperuerunt.



9 Caecilius et amicus "vale!" dixerunt amicus e villa discessit.

fābula mirābilis

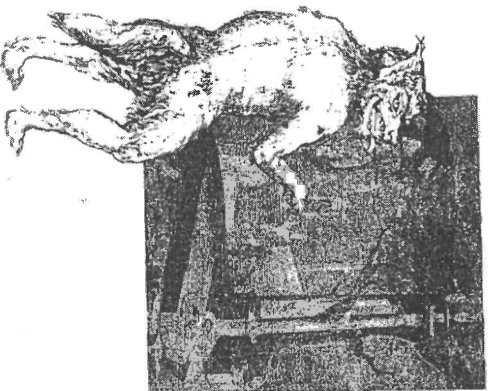
multi amici cum Caecilio cenabant. Felix quoque aderat. omnes amici coquum laudaverunt, quod cena erat optima.

postquam omnes cenaverunt, Caecilius clamavit, "ubi est Decens? Decens non adest." tum Caecilius Clementem et villā misit. servus Decentem per urbem quaesivit.

postquam servus ē villā discessit, Felix poculum hausit. tum libertus fabulam mirabilem narravit:

"olim amicus meus ex urbe discedebat. nox erat, sed luna plena lucebat. amicus per viam festinabat, ubi silva erat, et subito centurionem conspexit. amicus meus centurionem salutavit. centurio tamen nihil dixit. tum centurio tunicam deposuit. ecce! centurio evanuit. ingens lupus subito apparuit. amicus meus valde timebat. ingens lupus ululavit et ad silvam festinavit. tunica in viā iacebat. amicus tunicam cautē inspexit. ecce! tunica erat lapidea. tum amicus rem intellexit. ille centurio erat versipellis."

fabula	story
mirabilis	marvelous, strange
misit	sent
discessit	departed, left
poculum	wine-cup
hausit	drained
ex urbe	from the city
nox	night
luna	moon
plena	full
lucebat	was shining
silva	woods, forest
centurionem	centurion
conspexit	caught sight of
dixit	said
deposuit	took off
evanuit	vanished
lupus	wolf
apparuit	appeared
ululavit	howled
cautē	cautiously
inspexit	looked at, examined
lapidea	made of stone
rem intellexit	understood the truth
ille	that
versipellis	werewolf



post cenam

postquam Caecilius rem explicavit, omnes amici tacebant. mox amici "vale" dixerunt et ē villā discesserunt. per viam timide procedebant. nullae stellae lucebant. nulla luna erat in caelo. amici nihil audiverunt, quod viae desertae erant. amici per urbem tacite procedebant, quod umbram timebant.

subito felēs ululavit. amici valde timebant. omnes per urbem perterriti ruerunt, quod de viā desperabant. clamorem mirabilem faciebant. multi Pompeiani erant solliciti, quod clamorem audiverunt. Caecilius tamen clamorem non audivit, quod in cubiculo dormiebat.

explicavit	explained
vale	good-bye
timide	nervously
procedebant	were advancing, were proceeding
nullae stellae	no stars
in caelo	in the sky
desertae	deserted
felēs	cat
ruerunt	rushed
de viā desperabant	were despairing of their lives
solliciti	worried, anxious



Decēns

postquam Felix fabulam narravit, Caecilius et hospites plausērunt. tum omnes tacēbant et aliam fabulam exspectābant. subito clamōrem audierunt. omnes ad atrium festināverunt, ubi Clēmēns stābat.

Caecilius:	hercle! quid est? cūr tū clamōrem facis?	5
Clēmēns:	Decēns, Decēns ...	
Caecilius:	quid est?	
Clēmēns:	Decēns est mortuus.	
omnes:	quid? mortuus? ēheu!	
	(<i>duo servi intrant.</i>)	
Caecilius:	quid dicitis?	10
servus primus:	dominus meus ad villam tuam veniebat;	
	dominus gladiatorem prope amphitheatrum	
	conspexit.	
servus secundus:	gladiātor dominum terruit, quod gladium	15
	ingentem vibrābat. tum gladiātor clamāvit,	
	"tū mē nōn terrēs, leō, tū mē nōn terrēs!	
	leōnēs amicum meum in arenā necāverunt,	
	sed tū mē nōn terrēs!"	
servus primus:	Decēns valdē timebat. "tū es insānus," inquit	20
	dominus. "ego nōn sum leō, sum homō."	
servus secundus:	gladiātor famem dominum ferociter petiit et	
	eum ad amphitheatrum trāxit. dominus	
	perterritus clamāvit. Clēmēns clamōrem	
	audīvit.	
servus primus:	Clēmēns, quod fortis erat, amphitheatrum	25
	intrāvit. Decentem in arenā conspexit.	
	dominus meus erat mortuus.	
Caecilius:	ego rem intellegi! gladiātor erat Pugnāx.	
	Pugnāx erat gladiātor nōtissimus. Pugnāx	30
	ōlim in arenā pugnavat, et leo Pugnācem	
	necāvit. Pugnāx nōn vivit. Pugnāx est umbra.	
	umbra Decentem necāvit.	

hospitēs	guests
plausērunt	applauded
tacēbant	were silent
alliam	another
hercle!	by Hercules!
mortuus	dead
primus	first
gladiatōrem	gladiator
prope amphitheatrum	near the amphitheater
secundus	second
terrūt	frightened
gladium	sword
vibrābat	was brandishing,
	was waiting
in arenā	in the arena
insānus	insane, crazy
homō	man
eum	him
trāxit	dragged
nōtissimus	very well-known
vīvit	is alive
umbra	ghost

Metella et Melissa

Metella, postquam Caecilius et Quintus et Felix ad venationem processerunt, Melissam in villa quaerebat. Metella culinam intravit, ubi Grunio laborabat. Grunio erat iratus.

"cūr tū es irātus, Grunio? cūr ferociter circumspectās?" rogāvit Metella.

"heri Melissa cenam optimam paravit," respondit coquus. "hodie ego cenam pessimam paro, quod nullus cibus adest. heri multus cibus erat in culina. ancilla omnem cibum coxit. Melissa est pulcherrima sed Melissa est pestis!"

Metella ē culinā discessit et ad tablinum festinavit, ubi Clemens laborabat. Clemens quoque erat irātus.

"Melissa est pulcherrima sed Melissa est pestis!" clamavit servus.

"quid fecit Melissa?" rogavit Metella.

"heri Melissa in tablino laborabat," respondit Clemens. "hodie ego in tablino laboro. ecce! cereae et stili absunt. nihil est in loco proprio."

Metella, postquam ē tablino discessit, hortum intravit. Metella Melissam in horto vidit. eheu! ancilla lacrimabat.

"Melissa, cūr lacrimās?" rogavit Metella.

"lacrimo quod Grunio et Clemens me vituperant," respondit ancilla.

"ego tamen te non vitupero," inquit Metella. "ego te laudo. ecce! hū crines meos optime componis. stolam meam optime componis. fortasse Grunio et Clemens te non laudant; sed ego te laudo, quod me diligenter curas."

heri	yesterday
pessimam	very bad
coxit	cooked
pulcherrima	very beautiful
fecit	has done
stili	pens
in loco proprio	in the right place
vidit	saw
crines	hair
optime	very well
componis	arrange
stolam	(long) dress
diligenter	carefully
curas	take care of



7.10

Name that verb!

Referring to *Metella et Melissa*, page 114 in your textbook, circle the items which give the correct grammatical identification for each verb below. One is done for you.

	Person	Number	Tense
1 <i>prōcessērunt, line 2</i>	1st 2nd <u>3rd</u>	sing. <u>pl.</u>	present imperfect <u>perfect</u>
2 <i>erat, line 3</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
3 <i>es, line 4</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
4 <i>coxit, line 8</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
5 <i>labōrābat, line 11</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
6 <i>fēcit, line 14</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
7 <i>absunt, line 16</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
8 <i>vīdit, line 19</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
9 <i>lacrimābat, line 19</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
10 <i>laudō, line 23</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect
11 <i>cūrās, line 26</i>	1st 2nd 3rd	sing. pl.	present imperfect perfect

Snake Sentences

Translate each English sentence into Latin by circling the correct Latin word or phrase.

- 1 "Melissa is a pest!" shouted the cook.

	sum		clāmāvit	
"Melissa	es	pestis!"	clāmābant	coquum.
"Melissam	erat		clāmāvērunt	coquus.
	est		clāmat	

- 2 Now my son has saved Felix.

ōlim	filium meum		servāvērunt.
nunc	filii mei	Fēlicem	servat.
tamen	filius meus	Fēlix	servābat.
			servāvit.

- 3 After they heard the strange noise, all the friends were afraid.

omnem amicum,		clāmōrem mirabilem	audīvit,	timēbat.
omnēs amīcōs,	quod	clāmōr mirabilis	audiēbat,	timent.
omnēs amīcī,	postquam	clāmōrēs mirabilēs	audiunt,	timuit.
omnis amīcus,			audīvērunt,	timēbant.

- 4 My friend was hurrying down the street and suddenly caught sight of a centurion.

amicus meus		festinō	cautē
amīcī mei	per villam	festinābās	et subitō
amīcōs meōs	per viam	festināvit	valdē
amicum meum		festinābat	tacitē
	centuriō	cōspexērunt.	
	centuriōnēs	cōspexit.	
	centuriōnem	cōspicit.	
		cōspiciēbat.	

- 5 They were praising the cook because the dinner was excellent.

coquus	laudābat		cēna	est	optimus.
coquī	laudāvērunt	quod	cēnae	erat	optimam.
coquum	laudant	postquam	cēnam	sunt	optima.
	laudābant			erant	optimae.

Stage 8

Stage 8 Vocabulary Checklist

igitat agitiāvit	chases, hunts
ōnsūmit: cōnsūmpsit	eats
hūct: dūxit	leads
sum	him
facile	easily
erōx	ferce, ferocious
gladius	sword
habitat: habitāvit	lives
hic	this
gnāvus	cowardly (also lazy in other contexts)
inclat: inclāvit	urges on, encourages
tūntius	messenger
pēs: pedem	foot, paw
porta	gate
postulat: postulāvit	demand
puer: puerum	boy
pugnat: pugnāvit	fight
recumbit: recubuit	lies down, reclines
saepe	often
sanguis: sanguinem	blood
silva	woods, forest
spectāculum	show, spectacle
statim	at once
tōtus	whole

About the Language I

A From Stage 2 onwards, you have met sentences like these:

amicus puellam salutā. *The friend greets the girl.*
dominus servum vituperābat. *The master was cursing the slave.*
pueri leonem spectāverunt. *The boys watched the lion.*

In each of these examples, the person who has something done to him or her is indicated in Latin by the accusative singular.

B In Stage 8, you have met sentences like these:

amicae puellās salutā. *The friend greets the girls.*
dominus servōs vituperābat. *The master was cursing the slaves.*
pueri leonēs spectāverunt. *The boys watched the lions.*
In these examples, the persons who have something done to them are indicated in Latin by the accusative plural.

C You have now met the following cases:

SINGULAR	FIRST DECLENSION	SECOND DECLENSION	THIRD DECLENSION
nominative	puella	servus	mercātor
accusative	puellam	servum	mercātōrem
PLURAL			
nominative	puellae	servi	mercātōres
accusative	puellas	servōs	mercātōres

D Further examples:

- 1 agricola gladiatōrem laudāvit: agricola gladiatōres laudāvit.
- 2 servus agricolam interfecit: servus agricolās interfecit.
- 3 centuriō servōs laudāvit.
- 4 puer āctōres ad theātrum dūxit.
- 5 senex āctōrem ad forum dūxit.
- 6 amicus fabulās narrāvit.
- 7 amicus ancillam salutāverunt.
- 8 agricolae nūtiōs audiverunt.

About the Language II

A Study the following pairs of sentences:

Pompēiāni erant irāti. *Pompēiāni erant irātissimī.*
The Pompeians were angry. *The Pompeians were very angry.*
gladiātor est nōtus. *gladiātor est nōtissimus.*
The gladiator is famous. *The gladiator is very famous.*
māter erat laeta. *māter erat laetissima.*
The mother was happy. *The mother was very happy.*

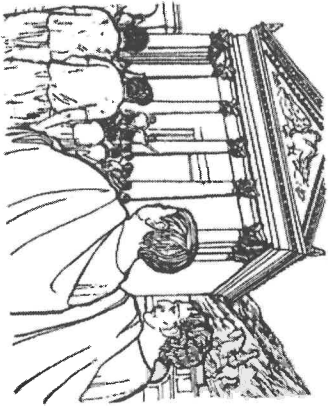
The words in bold type are known as **superlatives**. Notice how they are translated in the examples above.

B A few superlatives are formed in a different way:

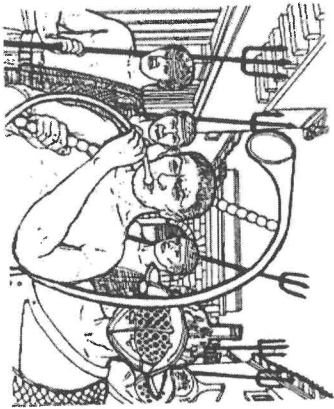
mons est pulcher. *mons Vesuvius est pulcherrimus.*
The mountain is beautiful. *Mount Vesuvius is very beautiful.*

C Further examples:

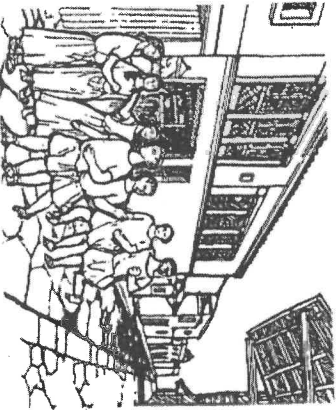
- 1 mercātor est tristis. senex est tristissimus.
- 2 canis erat ferōx. leō erat ferōcissimus.
- 3 amicus fabulam longissimam narrāvit.
- 4 murmillōhēs erant fortēs; sed rētiārii erant fortissimi.
- 5 Melissa erat pulcherrima.



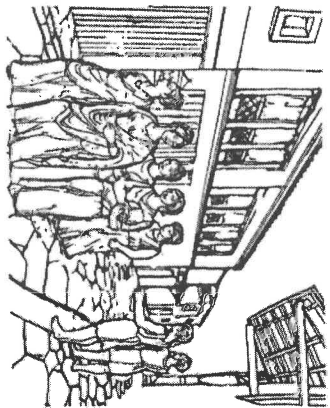
1 nūntii spectāculum
nūntiābant.
Pompēiāni nūntiōs audiēbant.



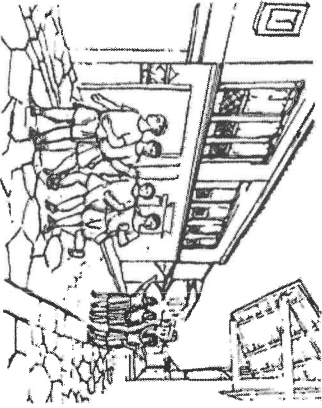
2 gladiātōrēs per viam
prōcēdēbant.
Pompēiāni gladiātōrēs
laudābant.



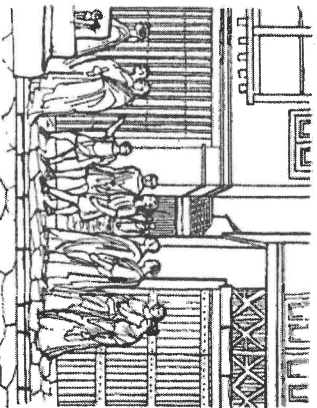
3 puellae iuvenēs salutāvērunt.
iuvenēs quoque ad
amphitheatrum
contendēbant.



4 servi feminās spectābant,
quod femināe ad
spectāculum contendēbant.

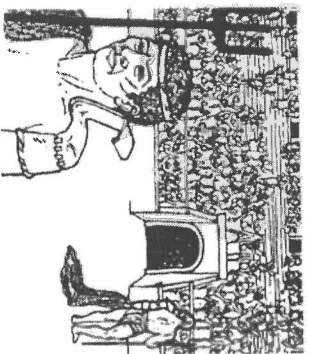
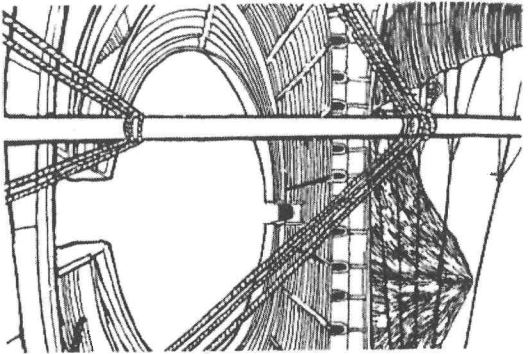


5 pueri per viam festinābant.
puellae pueros salutāvērunt.



6 Pompēiāni tabernās nōn
intrābant, quod tabernae
erant clausae.

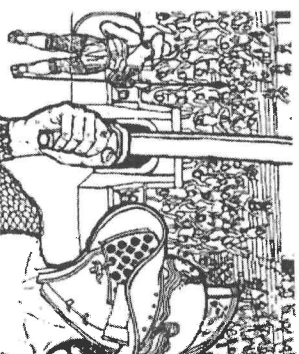
amphitheatrum



7 postquam gladiatōres
Pompēiānos salutāverunt,
Pompēiāni plausērunt.



8 Pompēiāni gladiatōres intente
spectābant, quod gladiatōres
in arēnā pugnābant.



9 spectatōres murmillōnes
iniciābant, quod murmillōnes
saepe victōres erant.

gladiatōres

Regulus erat senator Rōmānus. in villā magnificā habitabat villa erat prope Nucerniam. Nucerni et Pompēiāni erant inimici. Nucerni, quod amphitheatrum nōn habebant, saepe ad amphitheatrum Pompēianum veniebant; saepe erant turbulenti. Regulus olim spectaculum splendidum in amphitheatro edidit, quod diem natalem celebrabat. multi Nucerni igitur ad urbem venerunt. cives Pompēiāni erant irati, quod Nucerni vias complebant. omnes tamen ad forum contendērunt, ubi nuntii stābant. nuntii spectaculum optimum nuntiābant:

“gladiatōres adsunt! viginti gladiatōres hodie pugnant! rētiarii adsunt! murmillōnes adsunt! bestiarū bestias feroces agitant!”
Nucerni, postquam nuntios audiverunt, ad amphitheatrum quam celerrimē contendērunt. Pompēiāni quoque ad amphitheatrum festināverunt. hi Pompēiāni Nucernos et Regulum vituperābant, quod Nucerni erant turbulenti. omnes vehementer clamābant. cives, tamen, postquam amphitheatrum intrāverunt, tacuerunt. primum pugnam exspectābant.

senātor Rōmānus	<i>Roman senator</i>
magnificā	<i>magnificent</i>
Nucerniam	<i>Nucerina (a town near Pompeii)</i>
Nucerni	<i>the people of Nuceria</i>
inimici	<i>enemies</i>
saepe	<i>often</i>
turbulenti	<i>rowdy, disorderly</i>
spectāculum	<i>show, spectacle</i>
splendidum	<i>splendid</i>
edidit	<i>presented</i>
diem natalem	<i>birthday</i>
celebrabat	<i>was celebrating</i>
cives	<i>citizens</i>
complebant	<i>were filling</i>
nuntiābant	<i>were announcing</i>
viginti	<i>twenty</i>
rētiarii	<i>retharii, net-fighters</i>
murmillo nes	<i>murmillo nes, heavily armed gladiators</i>
bestiarū	<i>beast-fighters</i>
bestias	<i>wild animals, beasts</i>
quam celerrimē	<i>as quickly as possible</i>
hi	<i>these</i>
vehementer	<i>loudly, violently</i>
tacuerunt	<i>fell silent</i>

in arēnā

duo rētiāri et duo murmillōnēs arēnam intrāvērunt. postquam gladiātores spectātōrēs salūtāvērunt, tuba sonuit. tum gladiātōrēs pugnam commiserunt. murmillōnēs Pompēiānos valdē delectābant, quod saepe victōrēs erant. Pompēiāni igitur murmillōnēs incitābant, sed rētiārii, quod erant expediti, murmillōnēs facile evitāvērunt.

“rētiārii nōn pugnant! rētiārii sunt ignāvī!” clamāvērunt Pompēiāni. Nūcerini tamen responderunt, “rētiārii sunt callidi! rētiārii murmillōnēs decipiunt!”

murmillōnēs rētiārios frustā ad pugnam prōvocāvērunt. tum murmillō clamāvīt, “ūnus murmillō facile duos rētiārios superat.”

Pompēiāni plausērunt. tum murmillō rētiārios statim petivīt. murmillō et rētiārii ferōciter pugnavērunt. rētiārii tandem murmillōnem graviter vulnerāvērunt. tum rētiārii alterum murmillōnem petivērunt. hic murmillō fortiter pugnavīt, sed rētiārii eum quoque superāvērunt.

Pompēiāni, quod irātī erant, murmillōnēs vituperābant; missiōnem tamen postulābant, quod murmillōnēs fortēs erant. Nūcerini mortem postulābant. omnes spectātōrēs tacēbant et Rēgulum intēnē spectābant. Rēgulus, quod Nūcerini mortem postulābant, pollicem verit. Pompēiāni erant irātī, et vehementer clamābant. rētiārii tamen, postquam Rēgulus signum dedit, murmillōnēs interfecērunt.

tuba	trumpet	ūnus	one
sonuit	sounded	graviter	seriously
pugnam	began the fight	vulnerāvērunt	wounded
commiserunt		alterum	the second,
victōrēs	victors, winners	hic	this
expediti	lightly armed	missiōnem	release
evitāvērunt	avoided	mortem	death
ignāvī	cowards	pollicem verit	turned his
callidi	clever, smart		thumb up
decepti	are deceiving,	dedit	gave
	are tricking	interfecērunt	killed
frūstrā	in vain		
prōvocāvērunt	challenged		

vēnātiō

postquam rētiārii ex arēnā discesserunt, tuba iterum sonuit. subito mulī cervi arēnam intrāvērunt. cervi per tōtam arēnam currēbant, quod perterriti erant. tum canēs ferōcēs per portam intrāvērunt. canēs statim cervos perterritos agitāvērunt et interfecērunt. postquam canēs cervos superāvērunt, lupi arēnam intāvērunt. lupi, quod valdē esuriēbant, canēs ferōciter petivērunt. canēs erant fortissimi, sed lupi facile canēs superāvērunt.

Nūcerini erant laetissimi et Rēgulum laudābant. Pompēiāni tamen nōn erant contenti, sed clamābant, “ubi sunt leōnēs? cur Rēgulus leōnēs retinet?”

Rēgulus, postquam hunc clamōrem audivīt, signum dedit. statim tres leōnēs per portam ruērunt. tuba iterum sonuit. bestiāni arēnam audācissime intrāvērunt. leōnēs tamen bestiārios nōn petivērunt. leōnēs in arēnā recubuerunt. leōnēs obdormivērunt!

tum Pompēiāni erant irātissimi, quod Rēgulus spectāculum rīdiculum edēbat. Pompēiāni Rēgulum et Nūcerinos ex amphitheatrō agitāvērunt. Nūcerini per viās fugiēbant, quod valdē timēbant. Pompēiāni tamen gladios suos destrinxerunt et multos Nūcerinos interfecērunt. ecce! sanguis nōn in arēnā sed per viās fluēbat.

iterum	again
cervi	deer
esuriēbant	were hungry
retinet	is holding back
hunc	this
tres	three
audācissime	very boldly
recubuerunt	lay down
obdormivērunt	went to sleep
irātissimi	very angry
rīdiculum	ridiculous, silly
edēbat	was presenting
fugiēbant	began to run away, began to flee
suos	their
destrinxerunt	blew

8.5

One is not enough.

Make the following sentences plural. Be sure to change every word to its plural form.
Then translate the new sentence.

- 1 ancilla cēnam optimam parābat. ancill_____ cēn_____ optim_____
parāba_____.
- 2 amicus clāmōrem audīvit. amic_____ clāmōr_____ audiv_____.
- 3 gladiātor gladium dēstrīnxit. gladiātōr_____ gladi_____ dēstrīnx_____.
- 4 pater filium exspectat. patr_____ fili_____ exspecta_____.
- 5 servus tunicam īspexit. serv_____ tunic_____ īspex_____.
- 6 leō gladiātōrem necāvit. leōn_____ gladiātōr_____ necāv_____.
- 7 vēnātor lupum nōn videt. vēnātōr_____ lup_____ nōn vide_____.
- 8 dominus nūntium mittēbat. domin_____ nūnti_____ mittēba_____.
- 9 Pompēiānus erat irātissimus. Pompēiān_____ _____ irātissim_____.
- 10 mercātor est probus. mercātōr_____ _____ prob_____.
- 11 pāstor ad arēnam vēnit. pāstōr_____ ad arēn_____ vēn_____.
- 12 puer dormit. puer_____ dormiu_____.

8.6 Snake Sentences

Translate each English sentence into Latin by circling the correct Latin word or phrase.

- 1 *The messenger was announcing the very famous gladiator.*

nūntium	gladiātōrēs nōtōs	nūntiant.
nūntiī	gladiātor nōtus	nūntiābat.
nūntius	gladiātōrem nōtissimum	nūntiāvit.
nūntiōs	gladiātōrēs nōtissimōs	nūntiāvērunt.

- 2 *The very clever retiarii avoided the murmillones.*

rētiariī callidī	murmillō	ēvitāvērunt.
rētiarium callidum	murmillōnem	ēvitat.
rētiariōs callidissimōs	murmillōnēs	ēvitant.
rētiariī callidissimī		ēvitāvit.

- 3 *The spectators were praising the very fierce beast-fighters.*

spectātōrem	bēstiariī ferōcissimī	laudābant.
spectātōrēs	bēstiaris ferōx	laudāvērunt.
spectātor	bēstiariōs ferōcissimōs	laudant.

- 4 *The ridiculous fight did not please the Pompeians.*

pugnam rīdiculam	Pompēianus	nōn	dēlectat.
pugna rīdica	Pompēianum		dēlectābant.
pugnae rīdicae	Pompēianī		dēlectābat.
pugnās rīdiculās	Pompēianōs		dēlectant.

- 5 *The citizens were fleeing as quickly as possible.*

cīvēs	celeriter	fugiēbās.
cīvis	celerrimē	fugit.
civem	quam celerrimē	fugiunt.
		fugiēbant.