

CHAPTER I



hic puer est Quintus. Quintus est puer Rōmānus.



Quintus in Apūliā habitat. Apūlia est in Italiā.



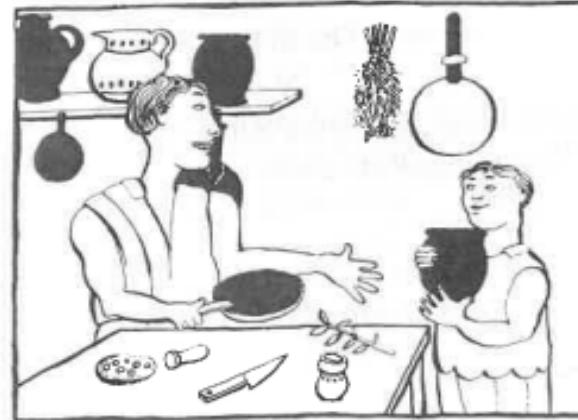
haec fēmina est Scintilla. Scintilla māter est.



Scintilla in casā labōrat. ecce! in hāc pictūrā Scintilla in culīnā est; cēnam parat.



haec puella est Horātia. Horātia filia est.



Horātia in culīnā est. ecce! in hāc pictūrā Scintillam iuvat.

Many English words are derived from Latin words, and so, if you know the English words, you will soon grasp the meaning of the Latin words. For instance

labōrat labour **habitat** habitation, inhabit **pictūra** picture

QUINTUS IS HUNGRY

Scintilla in culīnā labōrat; cēnam parat. Scintilla fessa est; ad iānuam it et Horātiam vocat. puella culīnam intrat et Scintillam salūtat; Scintillam iuvat. Quīntus culīnam intrat. nōn labōrat sed lūdit. puer ēsurit; cēnam videt. Scintilla in hortum exit et Horātiam vocat. Quīntus cēnam rapit et exit. Scintilla in culīnam redit; cēnam nōn videt; Quīntum vocat, sed puer nōn respondet. Scintilla īrāta est; aliam cēnam parat.

fessa tired
it she goes

lūdit he is playing; ēsurit is hungry
videt he sees; in hortum into the garden; exit goes out
rapit seizes; redit returns
respondet replies
īrāta angry; aliam another



Learn the following words. Give an English word that comes from the Latin wherever you can

parat	prepares	puella	girl	nōn	not
vocat	calls	cēna	dinner	et	and
intrat	enters	iānua	door	sed	but
iuvat	helps	puer	boy	ad	to
salūtat	greets	filia	daughter		
labōrat	works				



G Subject, object, verb

Sentences tend to be of the form

<i>s</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>v</i>
(Someone)	(is-doing-something)		
Quintus	is helping	Quīntus	iuvat.
Scintilla	is working	Scintilla	labōrat.

Column *s* gives the answer to the question

Who is doing something?

We call this the *subject*.

Column *v* gives the answer to the question

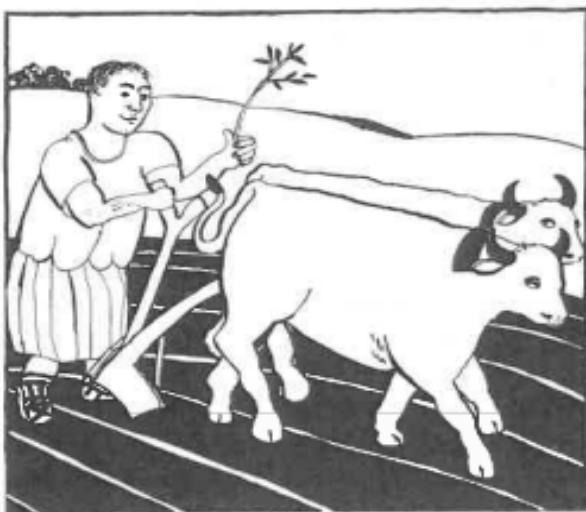
What is *s* doing?

We call this the *verb*.

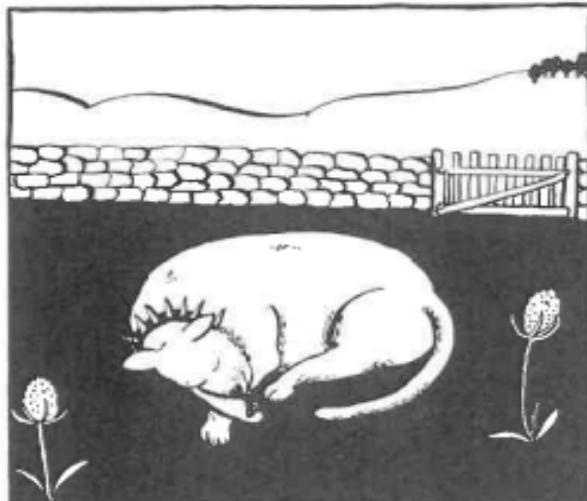
CHAPTER II



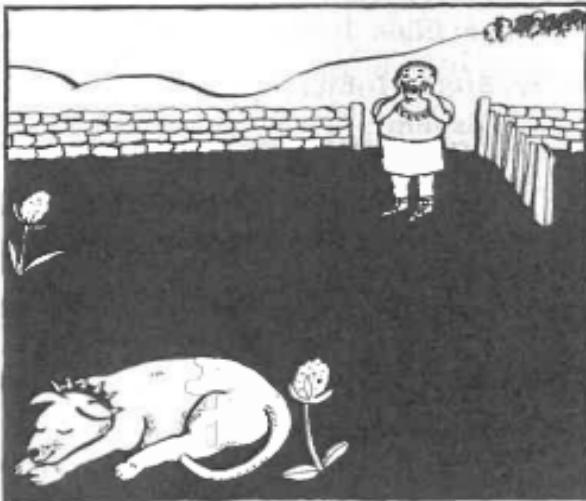
hic vir est Flaccus. Flaccus pater est.



ecce! in hāc pictūrā Flaccus in agrō labōrat; agrum arat.



hic canis est Argus. Argus in agrō dormit.



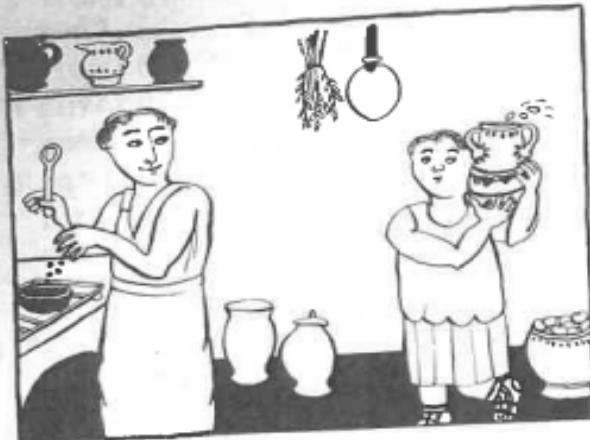
ecce! in hāc pictūrā Quīntus agrum intrat et Argum vocat; sed Argus nōn audit; Argus dormit.

QUINTUS HELPS HIS FATHER

Flaccus in agrō labōrat; agrum arat. Quīntus agrum intrat; puer Argum sēcum dūcit; Flaccum videt et vocat; sed pater eum nōn audit; nam labōrat. puer Flaccum iterum vocat. pater filium audit et ad eum venit. Quīntus Flaccum salūtat et paulisper eum iuvat. sed mox fessus est et ad casam redit.

arat is ploughing
sēcum with him; dūcit brings,
leads
nam for
iterum again
paulisper for a little
mox soon; fessus tired

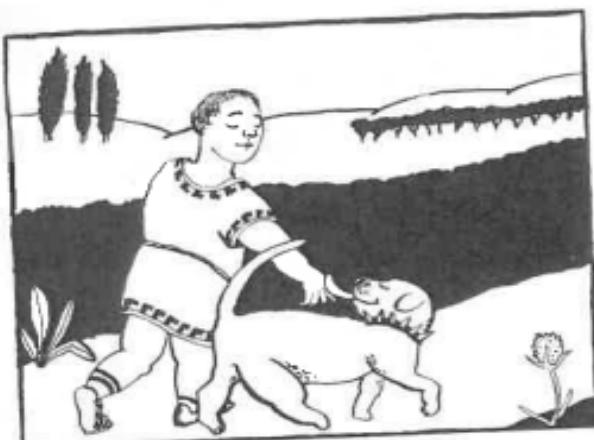
CHAPTER III



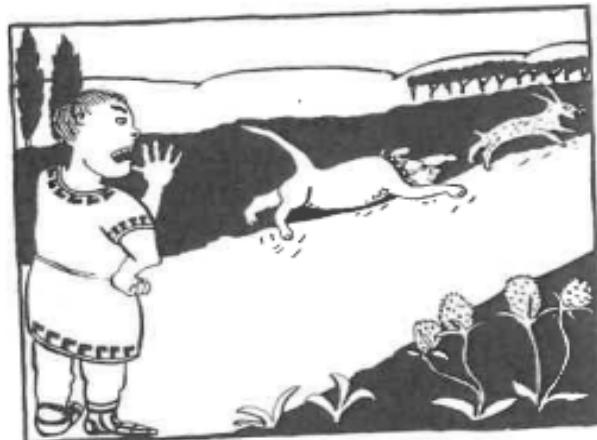
Horātia Scintillam iuvat.



Horātia diū labōrat; fessa est.



Quīntus Argum ad agrum dūcit; Argus canis bonus est.



Quīntus Argum vocat sed canis nōn redit: malus est.

QUINTUS IS LOST

Scintilla in culīnā labōrat. Quīntum vocat. Quīntus culīnam intrat et Scintillam salūtat. Scintilla eum ad agrum mittit. puer hortum intrat et Argum vocat. canis ad puerum currit. laetus est quod Quīntus eum ad agrum dūcit.

sed in viā Argus leporem videt; ferōciter lātrat. lepus timet et fugit in silvam. puer Argum vocat, sed canis nōn redit. itaque Quīntus silvam intrat et Argum quaerit. diū quaerit et vocat, sed nōn redit malus canis. tandem puer fessus est; sub arbore iacet; dormit.

culīnā kitchen

hortum garden

quod because

dūcit is taking

leporēm a hare

ferōciter fiercely; lātrat barks

tandem at last

diū dormit Quīntus sub arbore. intereā Scintilla
ānxia est. Horātiam vocat et dīcit: ‘ubi est Quīntus?’
cūr nōn redit ad cēnam? malus puer est.’ Horātia
nescit. Scintilla timet; lacrimat et clāmat. tandem
Horātiam in silvam mittit.

Horātia ad silvam currit. diū vocat et quaerit; sed
puer nōn respondet; nam dormit. tandem puellam
audit et vocat. sīc Horātia puerum invenit. Quīntus
tūtus est. Horātia gaudet et puerum ad casam redūcit.

ibi Scintilla ānxia exspectat. tandem filium et
filiam videt. currit ad Quīntum; gaudet et lacrimat et
puerum bāsiat. dīcit: ‘ō Quīnte, cūr parentēs sīc vexās?’

intereā meanwhile
ānxia anxious; ubi? where?
cūr? why?
nescit does not know
lacrimat cries; clāmat shouts
tandem at last
currit runs
respondet replies; tandem at length
sīc thus; invenit finds
gaudet rejoices; redūcit leads back
ibi there; exspectat waits
bāsiat kisses; parentēs parents;
vexās do you worry?

V

iacet	lies
timet	fears, is afraid
adit	goes to, approaches
dormit	sleeps
fugit	flees
mittit	sends
quaerit	looks for; asks

silva	wood
canis	dog
malus	bad
tūtus	safe
laetus	happy

nam	for
mox	soon
iam	now, already
diū	for a long time

Exercise 3.1

Give an English word coming from each of the following
ānxius, dormit, exspectat, salūtat, fugit

G The verb ‘est’

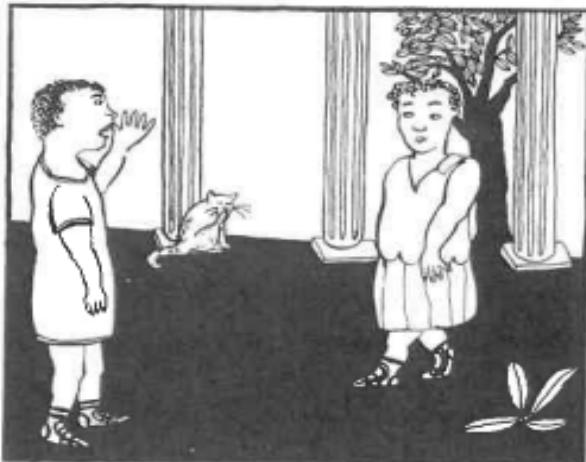
We have already met two basic sentence patterns

S V S O V
Flaccus labōrat. Flaccus filium vocat.

There is one more basic pattern of sentence

Quīntus est puer Quintus is a boy.
Quīntus est fessus Quintus is tired.

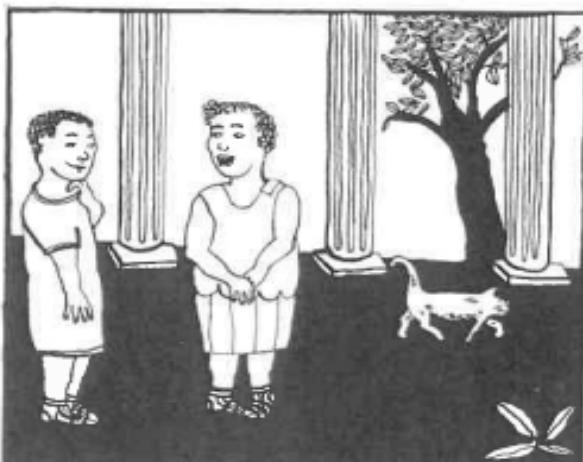
CHAPTER IV



puer puellam videt; eam vocat.



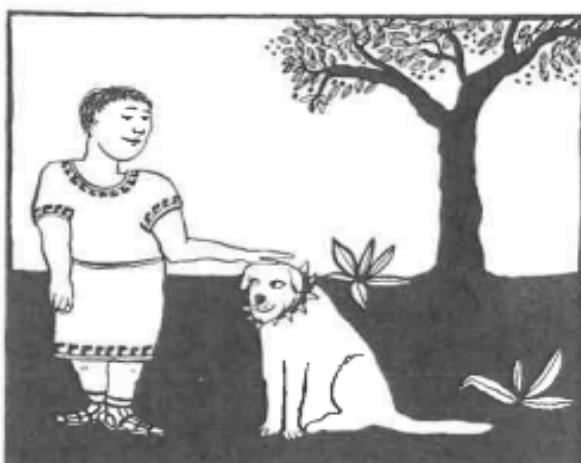
puerī puellās vident; eās vocant.



puella puerum audit et respondet.



puellae puerōs audiunt et respondent.



canis bonus est.



canēs malī sunt.

G Singular and plural

Latin, like English, distinguishes between *singular* (one person or thing) and *plural* (more than one) by changing word endings. This applies to verbs, nouns and adjectives. Study the examples on p.23 and see what changes are made.

Changes in noun endings

	<i>singular</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>singular</i>
<i>nominative</i>	puell-a	puer	domin-us (master)
<i>accusative</i>	puell-am	puer-um	domin-um
	<i>plural</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nominative</i>	puell-ae	puer-ī	domin-ī
<i>accusative</i>	puell-ās	puer-ōs	domin-ōs

Adjectives change their endings in the same way, so that they agree with the nouns they describe, e.g. *puerī fessī sunt; puellae nōn fessae sunt*.

Exercise 4.1

Translate the following pairs of verbs
vocat, vocant; videt, vident; quaerit, quaerunt; audit, audiunt; est, sunt;
adit, adeunt

Exercise 4.2

Put into the plural and translate
e.g. *puer puellam vocat; puerī puellās vocant* = the boys call the girls.

- 1 *puella puerum videt.*
- 2 *puer fēminam audit.*
- 3 *fēmina silvam intrat.*

- 4 *puella fessa est.*
- 5 *fēmina puerum vocat; puer nōn respondet.*
- 6 *puella puerum quaerit; puella ānxia est.*
- 7 *puella puerum videt; puer tūtus est.*

ARGUS SAVES HORATIA

Quīntus et Horātia ad agrum eunt. Quīntus Argum dūcit. sed in viā Argus duōs leporēs videt et ferōciter lātrat; fugiunt leporēs in silvam. Argus leporēs petit et currit in silvam. puerī eum vocant et diū quaerunt, sed nōn reddit malus canis.

tandem in silyās eunt et collem dēscendunt; mox ad fluvium veniunt; fluvius, nōmine Aufidus, magnus est et celeriter fluit. puerī ad rīpam adeunt; calidi sunt

eunt go
duōs leporēs two hares
ferōciter fiercely
lātrat barks
puerī the children
tandem at last; collem hill
fluvium river; nōmine by
name, called
celeriter quickly; fluit flows;
rīpam bank; calidi hot

et fessī. in rīpā sedent. deinde in aquam ineunt. diū laetī natant.

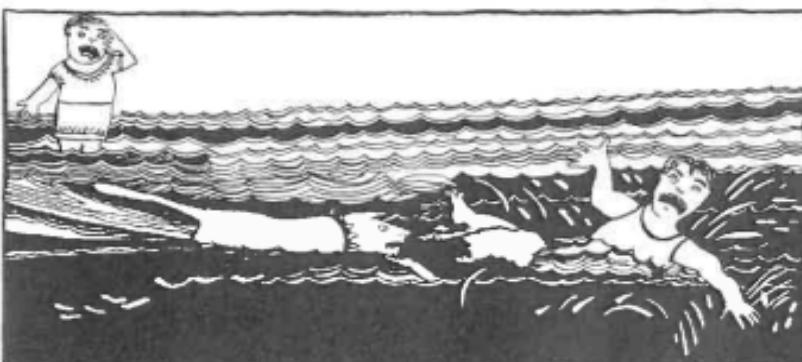
tandem Quīntus fessus est et in rīpā iacet; sed Horātia in aquā manet et iterum natat. subitō läpsat; fluvius eam rapit; territa exclāmat. Quīntus clāmōrem audit et surgit. in aquam ruit et Horātiā petit. sed fluvius eam aufert. Quīntus identidem clāmat.

Argus clāmōrēs audit; ad rīpam currit; videt Horātiā et in aquam ruit. tunicam eius dentibus capit et ad rīpam trahit. Quīntus quoque ad rīpam ēvādit. diū in rīpā iacent puer et puella, valdē fessī.

tandem surgunt. Argum laudant; collem lentē ascendunt. per silvās festīnāt et tandem ad casam adveniunt. Scintilla eōs ānxia exspectat. ubi eōs videt, accurrit et laeta eōs salūtat. in casam eōs dūcit et magnam cēnam parat.

mox pater ab agrō redit; Scintillam et puerōs salūtat. valdē fessus est. ‘parāta est cēna?’ rogit. ‘cēna est parāta,’ respondet Scintilla. omnēs sedent et cēnam laetī edunt. post cēnam Scintilla Horātiae tunicam videt; tunica scissa est. Scintilla rogit: ‘cūr tunica est scissa?’

Horātia omnem rem nārrat. Flaccus et Scintilla Argum laudant sed Quīntum reprehendunt, quod Horātiā nōn cūrat.



deinde then
natant swim

iterum again
subitō suddenly; läpsat slips
rapit seizes; clāmōrem shout
surgit gets up; ruit rushes
aufert carries away
identidem again and again
tunicam eius her tunic
dentibus with his teeth
trahit drags; quoque also
ēvādit escapes
lentē slowly

ubi when
accurrit runs up
cēnam dinner

parāta ready
omnēs all
edunt eat; post after
Horātiae Horatia's
scissa torn; cūr why
omnem rem the whole thing
nārrat tells
reprehendunt blame
quod because
cūrat looks after

Argus tunicam eius dentibus capit
et ad rīpam trahit.

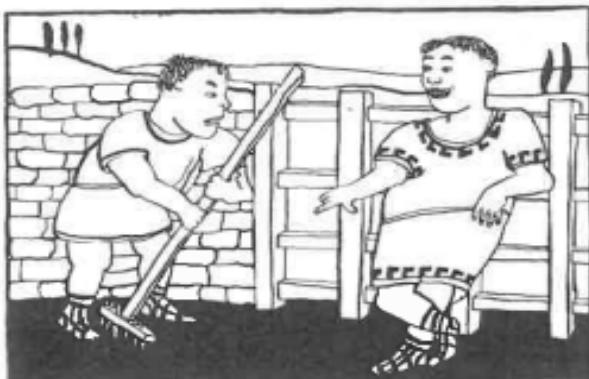
V

clāmat	shouts	ascendit	goes up, climbs
exspectat	waits for	dēscendit	goes down, descends
festīnat	hurries	currit	runs
rogat	asks	dūcit	leads
manet	remains	petit	seeks, chases; asks
respondet	answers	capit	takes, catches
aqua	water	valdē	very

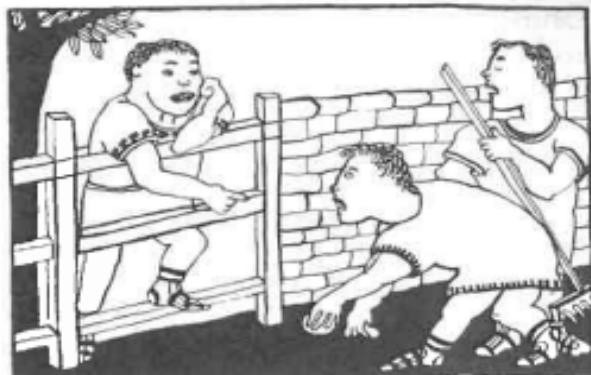
Note: adjectives are now given in masculine and feminine forms

laetus, laeta happy
magnus, magna great
territus, territa terrified

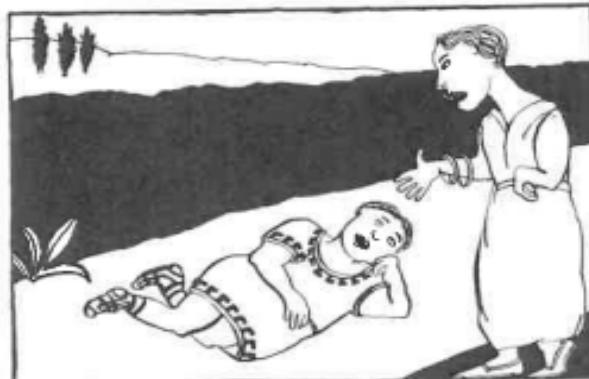
CHAPTER V



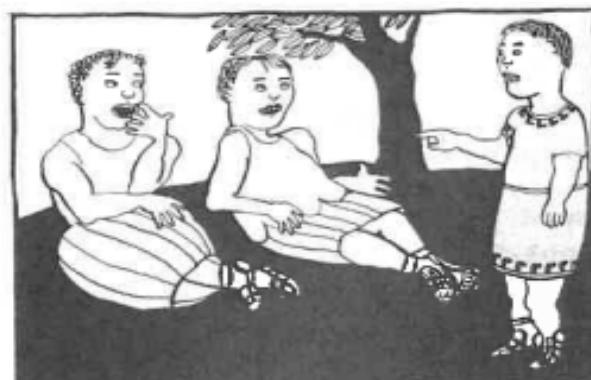
Quīntus amīcum rogat: 'cūr in agrō labōrās?'
amīcus respondet: 'patrem iuvō.'



Quīntus amīcōs rogat: 'cūr in agrō labōrātis?'
amīcī respondent: 'patrem iuvāmus.'



māter Quīntum rogat: 'cūr in viā iacēs,
Quīnte?'
Quīntus respondet: 'in viā iaceō quod
fessus sum.'



Quīntus puellās rogat: 'cūr in hortō sedētis, puellae?'
puellae respondent: 'in hortō sedēmus,
quod fessae sumus.'



Quīntus mātrem rogat: 'quid facis,
māter?'
māter respondet: 'cēnam parō.'



Quīntus puellās rogat: 'quid facitis,
puellae?'
puellae respondent: 'ad silvam
ambulāmus.'

Notice that in the third conjugation, where the stems end in consonants, vowels have to be inserted, which give the same endings as for -i verbs.

As the endings change for each person, there is no need to express the subject pronouns; for instance, **monēmus** we warn, **regunt** they rule, **audis** you hear.

The subject of the third person singular can be either *he*, *she*, or *it*.

Exercise 5.1

Translate the following

- 1 Flaccum iuvāmus.
- 2 in agrō labōrant.
- 3 cēnam parās.
- 4 Quīntum vidēmus.
- 5 Scintillam audiō.
- 6 aquam inītis.
- 7 Argum dūcimus.
- 8 puerōs exspectant.
- 9 Quīntum ad agrum mittunt.
- 10 puellās moneō.

Exercise 5.2

Translate the following into Latin

- 1 He is helping Flaccus.
- 2 We hear Quintus.
- 3 They see the boy.
- 4 What are you doing?
- 5 I am staying in the house.
- 6 You are not working, boys.
- 7 We are waiting for the girls.
- 8 They are calling Argus.
- 9 They quickly arrive at the field.
- 10 She is preparing dinner.
- 11 Why are you staying in the field?
- 12 We run to the house.

THE SCHOOL OF FLAVIUS

Quīntus ad lūdum lentē ambulat; in viā amīcum videt, nōmine Gāium; eum vocat. Gāius ad lūdum festīnat sed ubi Quīntum audit, manet et eum salūtat. ‘quid facis, Quīnte?’ inquit. ‘cūr tam lentē ambulās? sērō ad lūdum venīmus. ego festīnō.’ Quīntus respondet: ‘errās; nōn sērō venīmus. exspectā mē!’ Gāius ānxius est sed Quīntum exspectat. itaque duo amīci lentē ad lūdum prōcēdunt.

ubi ad lūdum accēdunt, aliōs puerōs vident. hī puerī magnī sunt et dūrī. ubi Gāium et Quīntum vident, ūnus, nōmine Decimus, ‘ecce!’ inquit. ‘Quīntus et Gāius accēdunt. heus, puerī, quid facitis? cūr tam lentē ambulātis? cūr nōn festīnātis? sērō ad lūdum venītis.’

Quīntus respondet: ‘errātis. nōn sērō venīmus. manēte! exspectātē nōs!’ Decimus eōs exspectat sed, ubi ad iānuam accēdunt, Quīntī capsulam rapit et in arborem iacit. Quīntus valdē īrātus est et clāmat: ‘cūr

lentē slowly; ambulat is walking
nōmine by name, called
ubi when
sērō late
ego I; errās you're wrong
exspectā mē wait for me!
duo two
prōcēdunt go on

hī these
dūrī tough
ūnus one
heus hey!

Quīntī capsulam Quīntus's
satchel; rapit snatches
arborem tree

id facis? asinus es.' et Decimum pulsat. Decimus timet; fugit in lūdum.

id that; asinus ass; pulsat hits

Quīntus et Gāius arborem ascendunt et capsulam repetunt; deinde lūdum intrant. cēterī puerī iam in sellis sedent et magistrum, nōmine Flāvium, spectant. ille, valdē irātus, clāmat: 'cūr nōn adsunt Quīntus et Gāius? cūr sērō veniunt?'

repetunt get back; cēterī the other
sellis chairs
adsunt are here

intrant puerī et Flāvium salūtant. sed ille clāmat: 'cūr sērō venītis? malī puerī estis. venīte hūc!' ferulam sūmit et puerōs verberat. deinde Quīntus et Gāius in sellis sedent et magistrum spectant. diū sedent puerī et magistrum audiunt; diū clāmat magister et litterās docet. puerī litterās in tabulīs scrībunt; magister litterās spectat et corrigit.

venīte come
hūc here; ferulam cane
sūmit takes; verberat beats



magister clāmat: 'cūr sērō venīs? malus puer es!'

Decimus est magnus et dūrus sed stultus; litterās aegrē discit. magister ad eum venit et tabulam spectat. 'Decime,' inquit, 'asinus es; litterās nōn rēctē scrībis.' Decimus 'errās, magister,' inquit; 'nōn sum asinus. litterās rēctē scrībō. ecce!' litterās iterum scrībit. sed magister, valdē irātus, 'impudēns es, Decime, et asinus,' inquit; 'litterās nōn rēctē scrībis.'

stultus stupid
aegrē with difficulty
discit learns
rēctē correctly

tandem magister puerōs dimittit; 'abīte, puerī,' inquit; 'domum festīnāte! sed tū, Decime, in lūdō manē et litterās rūrsus scrībe!' abeunt cēterī celeriter et domum laetī festīnant.

impudēns impudent

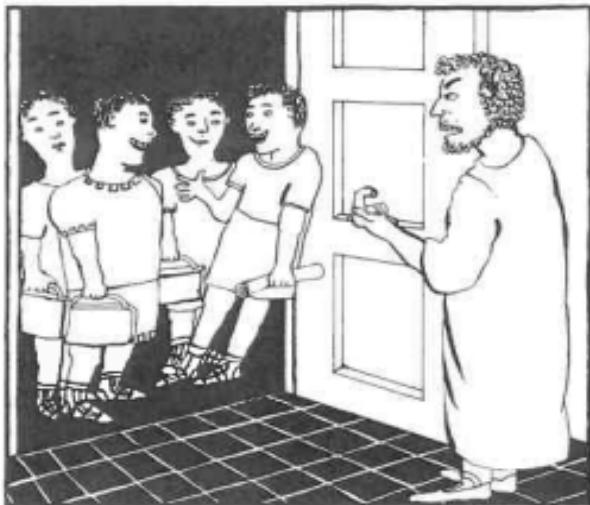
pater, ubi domum redit, Quīntum rogat: 'quid facitis in lūdō hodiē?' Quīntus respondet: 'litterās discimus, pater. ego et Gāius ad lūdum sērō advenīmus, quod Decimus capsulam in arborem iacit; sed Flāvius Decimum verberat, quod litterās nōn rēctē scrībit. Decimus litterās male scrībit, quod magister male docet. et Decimus et magister asinī sunt.' Flaccus valdē irātus est sed nihil dīcit.

tandem at last; dimittit sends away; abīte go away
tū you
rūrsus again

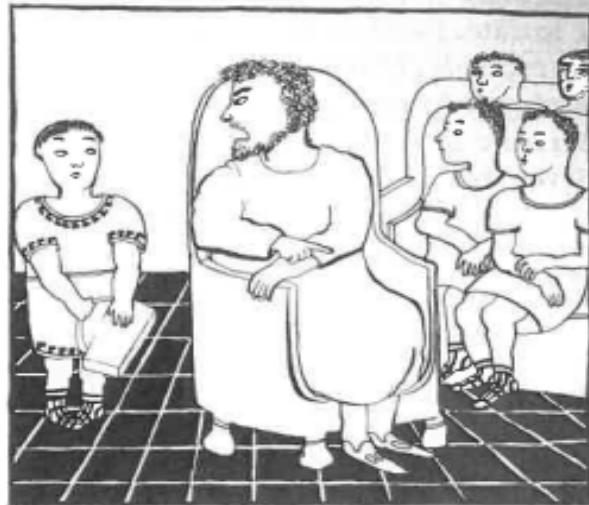
hodiē today
discimus we learn
quod because

et . . . et both . . . and
nihil nothing

CHAPTER VI



puerī prope iānuam stant; magister dīcit: 'intrāte, puerī, et sedēte!'



Quīntus sērō advenit; magister dīcit: 'cūr sērō advenīs, Quīnte? intrā celeriter et sedē.'



puerī in subselliīs sedent; magister dīcit: 'tacēte, puerī, et audīte!'



Decimus litterās male scrībit; magister dīcit: 'venī hūc, Decime, et litterās iterum scrībe.'

G Imperatives

Imperatives are the part of the verb used to give orders; orders may be given to one person (Come here, boy!) or to more than one (Come here, boys!); and so Latin has different forms for singular and plural

	1	2	3	4
<i>singular</i>	amā love!	monē advise!	rege rule!	audī hear!
<i>plural</i>	amāte	monēte	regite	audīte

Third declension adjectives have the same endings for masculine and feminine, e.g.

<i>nominative singular</i>	omnis all	tristis sad	fortis brave
<i>accusative singular</i>	omnem	tristem	fortem
<i>nominative plural</i>	omnes	tristes	fortes
<i>accusative plural</i>	omnes	tristes	fortes

FLAVIUS'S STORY: THE DEATH OF HECTOR

postridiē puerī ad lūdum accēdunt. Decimus sērō
advenit. amīcōs vocat: 'manēte, amīci; exspectāte mē.'
amīci manent et Decimum exspectant. sed magister ē
iānuā exit et eōs vocat: 'festināte, puerī; intrāte
celeriter et sedēte.'

postridiē the next day

itaque intrant puerī celeriter et sedent in sellīs, sed
nōn labōrant. magister īrātus est; 'labōrāte, puerī,'
inquit; 'litterās scribite.'

sellīs chairs

sed Decimus nōn labōrat; puellam spectat, quae in
viā ambulat. magister valdē īrātus est. 'Decime,' inquit,
'cūr nōn labōrās? venī hūc.' Decimus ad magistrum adit
et dīcit: 'errās, magister. ego labōrō. vidē litterās.'
magister litterās spectat et 'Decime,' inquit, 'litterās
male scrībis. asinus es. dīligenter labōrā.' Decimus ad
sellam redit. dīligenter labōrat. omnēs puerī dīligenter
labōrant. tandem Marcus 'magister,' inquit, 'omnēs
dīligenter labōrāmus et litterās bene scrībimus. itaque
nārrā nōbīs fābulam.'

quae who
ambulat is walking

magister 'ita vērō,' inquit. 'iam vōs omnēs
dīligenter labōrātis. bonī puerī estis. iam ego fābulam
vōbīs nārrō. attendite et mē audīte.'

dīligenter hard
omnēs all
tandem at last
bene well; itaque and so
nārrā nōbīs tell us
ita vērō certainly
vōbīs to you

Agamemnōn, rēx Mycēnārum, omnēs pīncipēs
Graecōrum convocat; nam bellum in Trōiānōs parat.
frāter eius, Menelāus, adest; Achillēs venit ē Thessaliā;
adest Ulixēs ex Ithacā, et multī aliī. magnum exercitum
colligunt et multās nāvēs parant. ad Trōiam nāvigant et
urbem oppugnant.

Mycēnārum of Mycenae;
pīncipēs Graecōrum princes
of the Greeks
bellum war; in against
frāter eius his brother
exercitum army
colligunt collect



The Lion Gate at Mycenae

sed Trōiānī fortiter urbem dēfendunt. saepe in pugnā Graecī Trōiānōs vincunt sed urbem nōn capiunt. decem annōs Trōiam obsident. tandem Agamemnōn Achillem īnsultat; ille valdē īrātus est; nōn diūtius pugnat sed prope nāvēs manet et cessat. tum Trōiānī Graecōs vincunt et pellunt ad nāvēs.

Agamemnōn amīcōs ad Achillem mittit et auxilium petit; illī dīcunt: ‘Achillēs, Trōiānī nōs vincunt et pellunt ad nāvēs. in magnō perīculō sumus. itaque amīcōs iuvā; redī ad pugnam.’ sed ille īram nōn compēscit neque ad pugnam redit, sed manet prope nāvēs et cessat.

iam Trōiānī nāvēs oppugnant et incendunt. tum amīcus Achillis, Patroclus, ‘Achillēs,’ inquit, ‘Trōiānī iam nāvēs incendunt. amīcōs iuvā. sī tū īram nōn compēscis, mitte mē in pugnam.’ Achillēs invītus Patroclum in pugnam mittit. ille arma Achillis induit et comitēs in pugnam dūcit.

volat hasta per auram et Hectoris gulam percutit.



dēfendunt defend
saepe often

decem annōs for ten years
obsident besiege
īnsultat insults; diūtius any longer

prope near; cessat rests
tum then

pellunt drive
auxilium help; nōs us
perīculō danger
compēscit check, abate
neque nor, and not

incendunt set fire to
amīcus Achillis Achilles's friend
sī if

invītus unwilling(ly)
arma Achillis the arms of
Achilles; induit puts on
comitēs comrades

Trōiānī, ubi eōs vident in pugnam ruentēs, valdē timent et fugiunt. Patroclus fortiter currit in eōs et multōs interficit. sed Hector, fortissimus Trōiānōrum, resistit et Patroclum in pugnam vocat. hastam iacit et Patroclum interficit.

Achillēs, ubi hoc cognōscit, valdē tristis est et amīcum lūget. īram in Hectorem vertit. redit ad pugnam et comitēs in Trōiānōs dūcit. illī territi in urbem fugiunt et portās claudunt. Hector sōlus extrā mūrōs manet et Achillem exspectat.

pater Priamus, rēx Trōiae, eum videt ē mūris et clāmat: ‘urbem intrā, Hector; Achillēs tē petit. festinā; portās aperīmus. in magnō periculō es.’ sed Hector urbem nōn intrat. Trōiānōs vocat et dīcit: ‘portās claudite, Trōiānī; festināte. ego sōlus maneō extrā portās et prō patriā pugnō.’

Trōiānī portās claudunt et Hector Achillem exspectat. ille propius accēdit et hastam vibrat. tum Hector valdē timet; tergum vertit et fugit.

ruentēs rushing

interficit kills; fortissimus Trōiānōrum bravest of the Trojans

resistit stands firm

hastam spear

hoc this; cognōscit learns lūget mourns; vertit turns claudunt shut; sōlus alone extrā mūrōs outside the walls

rēx Trōiae king of Troy

tē petit is after you

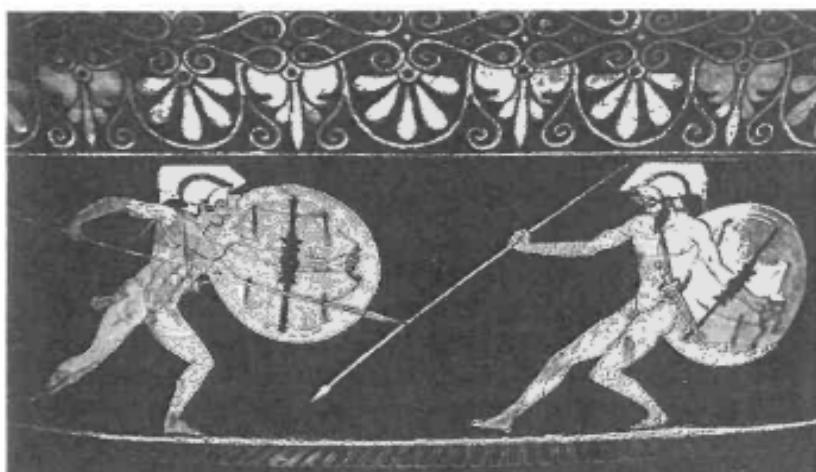
aperīmus we are opening

prō patriā for my country

propius nearer

vibrat brandishes

tergum back



Achilles fights Hector.

Achillēs celeriter currit et Hectorem petit, sed nōn capit eum. ter circum mūrōs urbis fugit Hector; tandem resistit; sē vertit et Achillem in pugnam vocat. Achillēs prōcēdit et hastam vibrat. conicit hastam in Hectorem. sed Hector hastam videt et vītat. tum Hector hastam conicit et Achillis scūtum percutit. sed Achillēs tūtus est; nam scūtum eum prōtegit.

deinde Achillēs propius accēdit; hastam summā vī conicit; volat hasta per auram et Hectoris gulam percutit. ille ad terram cadit mortuus.

ter three times; circum round

sē vertit turns round

prōcēdit advances

conicit hurls

vītat avoids

Achillis scūtum Achilles's shield; percutit hits

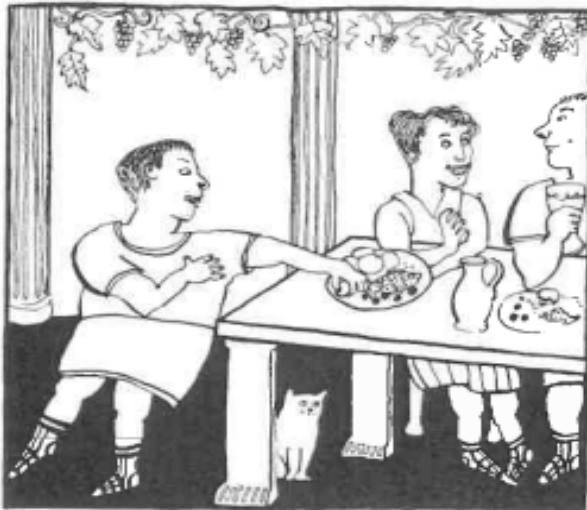
prōtegit protects

deinde then; summā vī with all his might

volat flies; auram air

Hectoris gulam Hector's throat cadit falls

CHAPTER VII



puer puellae cēnam rapit.



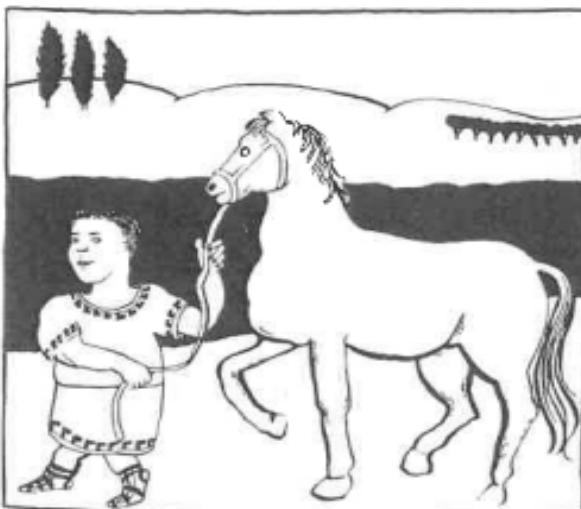
puella capsulam puerī rapit.



māter tabulās puerōrum spectat.



māter pūpās filiae spectat.



filius equum patris dūcit.



puer canum cenās portat.

Exercise 7.1

Put the words underlined into the genitive case and translate the sentences

- 1 filii verba patrēs intentē audiunt.
- 2 puerī ad iānuam lūdus accēdunt.
- 3 magister Quīntum, Scintilla filium, quaerit.
- 4 omnēs puerī litterās scribunt; magister tabulās puerī spectat.
- 5 Decimus nōn labōrat sed manum puellae spectat.
- 6 magister Decimus tabulam spectat; īrātus est.
- 7 rēx Agamemnōn prīcipēs Graecī convocat.
- 8 rēx eōs dūcit ad Priamus urbem.
- 9 Graecī saepe Trōiānōs vincunt et ad mūrōs urbs pellunt.
- 10 Achillēs Hectorem, rēx filium, interficit.

verba the words

manum group

THE FALL OF TROY

decem annōs Graecī Trōiam obsident sed nōn capiunt. tandem Agamemnōn, rēx Graecōrum, dēspērat; omnēs prīcipēs convocat et dīcit: ‘decem annōs Trōiam obsidēmus; saepe Trōiānōs in pugnā vincimus, sed urbem nōn capimus. ego iam dēspērō. quid vōs monētis?’ alīi prīcipēs tacent, sed Ulixēs ‘ego nōn dēspērō,’ inquit; ‘cōnsilium habeō. audīte mē.’

decem annōs for ten years
obsident besiege
dēspērat despairs

omnēs prīcipēs cōnsilium Ulixis attentē audiunt. cōnsilium laetī accipiunt. equum ligneum faciunt; equus ingēns est; multōs virōs in ventre capit. virōs fortissimōs ēligunt; illī ascendunt et in ventre equī manent. cēterī nāvēs cōscendunt et nāvigant ad īnsulam vīcīnam.

tacent are silent
cōnsilium plan
attentē attentively
equum ligneum wooden horse
ingēns huge; ventre belly
fortissimōs the bravest
ēligunt select
cēterī the rest
cōscendunt board
vīcīnam neighbouring



The wooden horse

Trōiānī nāvēs vident abeuntēs; ex urbe exeunt; ad castra Graecōrum adeunt. lītus dēsertum spectant et equum in lītore stantem. gaudent quod Graeci nōn adsunt, gaudent quod bellum cōflectum est. equum laetī in urbem trahunt. magnificē cēnānt et multum vīnum bibunt.

nox adest. dormiunt Trōiānī. Graeci, qui in īsulā exspectant, nāvēs ascendunt et iterum ad urbem Trōiam nāvigant. illī, qui in equō cēlātī sunt, tacitī exeunt et festinānt ad portās urbīs.

vigilēs Trōiānōrum dormiunt; ēbrii sunt. Graeci eōs celeriter interficiunt. deinde portās aperiunt et comitēs accipiunt. in urbem currunt. Trōiānī vix resistunt. paucī pugnant, sed frūstrā. Graeci tōtam urbem capiunt. rēgem Priānum et filiōs interficiunt. sīc post decem ānnōs Graeci tandem Trōiam capiunt et urbem dēlent.

abeuntēs going away
castra camp; lītus
dēsertum the deserted shore
stantem standing
bellum the war
cōflectum finished
trahunt drag; magnificē
magnificently
vīnum wine; bibunt drink
qui who; cēlātī hidden

vigilēs watchmen; ēbrii drunk
aperiunt open
comitēs comrades
vix scarcely
paucī a few; frūstrā in vain
post after
dēlent destroy



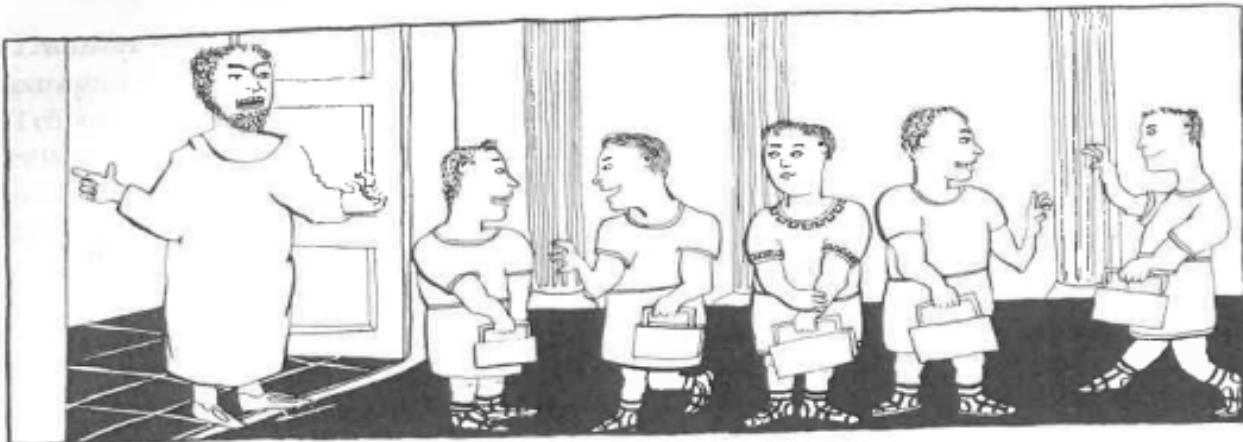
The death of Priam

V

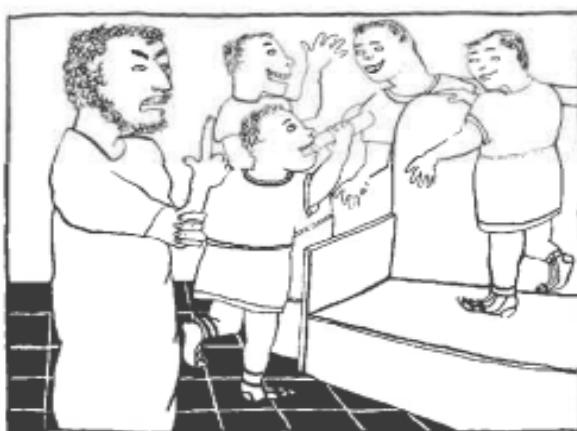
cēnō (1)	I eat, dine
moneō (2)	I advise, warn
gaudeō (2)	I rejoice
habeō (2)	I have
interficiō (4)	I kill
conveniō (4)	I come together
NB From now on nouns are given with the genitive singular and gender	
īnsula, īnsulae, f.	island
mūrus, mūri, m.	wall
equus, equī, m.	horse
vir, virī, m.	man

collis, collis, m.	hill
hostis, hostis, c.*	enemy
*common; i.e. it can be <i>m.</i> or <i>f.</i>	
nox, noctis, f.	night
parvus-a	small, little
tōtus-a	whole
tacitus-a	silent
ibi	there
iterum	again
saepe	often
quod	because

CHAPTER VIII



magister dicit: 'celeriter intrāte, puerī!' magister puerōs iubet celeriter intrāre.



puerī lūdere cupiunt; magister dicit:
'nōlīte lūdere, puerī; labōrāre dēbētis.'



puerī bonī sunt; tacitī sedent et
magistrum audiunt. magister cōnstituit
fābulam nārrāre.

⑥ The infinitive

1 **amāre** to love 2 **monēre** to warn 3 **regere** to rule 4 **audīre** to hear

The infinitive is used in Latin, as in English, after verbs like

cupiō	I want to
dēbeō	I ought to, I must
cōnstituō	I decide to
iubeō	I order

also after **nōlī** (singular) and **nōlīte** (plural) don't, e.g.

nōlī dormīre, amīce Don't sleep, friend.
nōlīte lūdere, puerī Don't play, boys.

Exercise 8.1

Analyse and translate; join infinitives to the verb they depend on by a hyphen, e.g. **lūdere-cupimus**; or thus: **iubet puerōs labōrāre.**

- 1 magister puerōs iubet labōrāre.
- 2 puerī cupiunt domum redīre.
- 3 rēx cōnstituit omnēs prīcipēs convocāre.
- 4 iubet eōs nāvēs parāre.
- 5 dicit: 'ego cupiō Trōiam nāvigāre et urbem capere.'

Exercise 8.2

Translate into Latin

- 1 The girls want to stay in the house.
- 2 The boys tell (= order) them to come to the field.
- 3 We are arriving late; we ought to hurry.
- 4 The king decides to prepare the ships.
- 5 He orders all the princes to come together.

G The verb 'eō'

The stem of this verb is **i** and so it goes basically like **audiō**

eō = I go *infinitive īre*

īs

it *imperatives ī, īte*

īmus

ītis

eunt (only **eō** and **eunt** start **e** instead of **i**)

So also redeō, redīs, redit , etc.	go back, return
adeō, adīs, adit , etc.	go to, approach
exeō, exīs, exit , etc.	go out
abeō, abīs, abit , etc.	go away

G The mixed conjugation

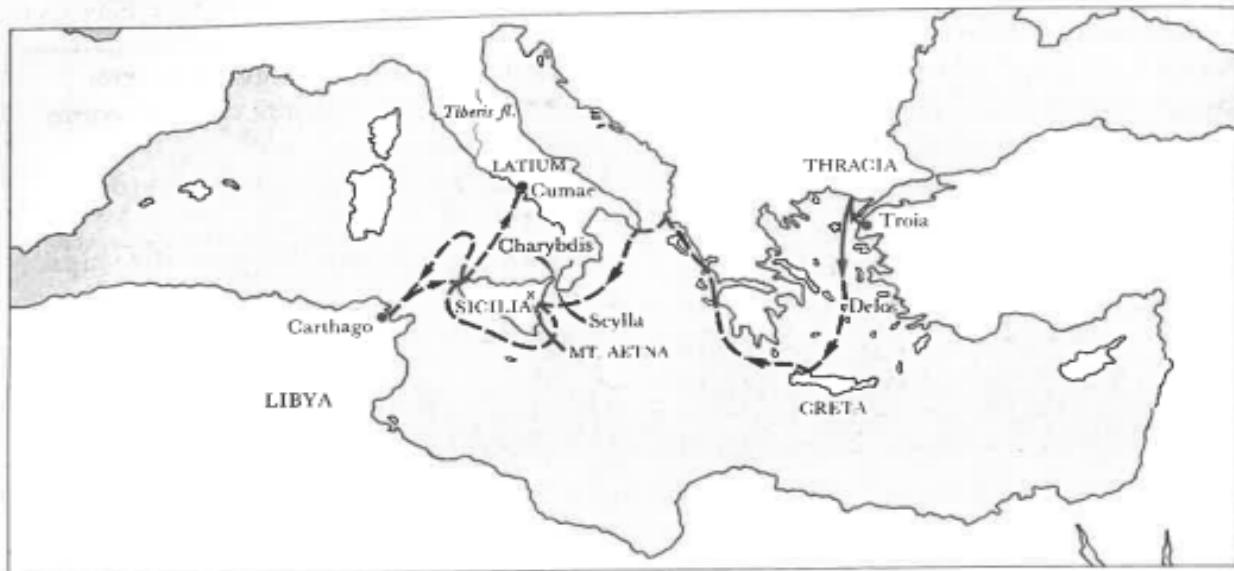
These are verbs ending in **-iō** which go like **audiō** except for their infinitive, which is **-ere** (not **-īre**) and imperative, which is **-e** (not **-ī**)

e.g. **capiō, capere** *imperatives cape, capite*

You have also met **iaciō** (infinitive **iacere**) and **interficiō** (**interficere**).

In future you will be able to recognize these verbs in the vocabulary lists because we shall give the infinitive as well as the first person singular of every verb.

THE WANDERINGS OF AENEAS



Trōiānī, ubi nāvēs cōnsidērunt, pīmū ad Thrāciām nāvīgant. ibi Aenēās eōs iubet urbē aedificāre; sed nōn diū ibi manent. nam portētū immāne eōs terret. itaque Aenēās cōnstituit ā Thrāciā abīre et nāvīgāre ad īnsulam Dēlum; nam cupit deū Apollinē rogāre ‘ubi dēbent cōnsidērē Trōiānī? quō nōs īrē iubēs?’ deūs respondēt: ‘ō Trōiānī, dēbētis ad antīquām terrām redīre. antīquām mātrem quaerite.’ Aenēās ḍrācūlūm nōn intellegit, sed pater Anchīsēs ‘audīte mē, pīncipēs,’ inquit; ‘ego ḍrācūlūm intellegō. antīqua terra Trōiānōrum est īnsula Crēta. deūs Apollō nōs iubet in Crētā cōnsidērē. ad Crētam dēbēmus festīnāre.’

itaque ad Crētam Trōiānī fessī nāvīgant. ibi urbē aedificāre incipiunt. sed deūs morbum in eōs mittit; et hominēs et frūgēs pereunt. Aenēās dēspērat sed in somnō deūs eum monet: ‘Apollō nōn iubet vōs in Crētā habitāre. nōlīte hīc cōnsidērē. iubeō vōs ad Italiam nāvīgāre. ibi Trōiām novam condere dēbētis.’

rūrsus nāvēs cōnsidērunt Trōiānī et nāvīgāre incipiunt ad Italiam. sed procul abest Italia. dīrae tempestātēs Trōiānōs affligunt. semper perīculūm et labōrēs obeunt. saepe dēspērat Aenēās.

tandem ad Italiam accēdunt; obscurōs collēs procul vident. Italiam laetī salūtant et in portū nāvīgant. sed Graeci quīdam in eā parte Italiae habitant. itaque Trōiānī celeriter abeunt et ad Siciliām

ubi when; pīmū first
aedificāre to build
portētū immāne a dreadful
sign, omen

ubi? where?
cōnsidērē to settle
antīquām ancient

intellegit understands

cōnsidērē to settle

incipiunt they begin
morbum disease
frūgēs crops; pereunt perish

condere found
rūrsus again
procul abest is far away; dīrae
tempestātēs terrible storms
affligunt afflict
perīculūm danger
obeunt they meet
obscurōs obscure, dim
portūm harbour
Graeci quīdam certain
Greeks; eā parte this part

nāviant; sed in itinere magnum pérículum vix vītant; nam saxa vident ubi habitat Scylla, et sonitum ingentem audiunt verticis ubi Charybdis undās ēvomit. pater Anchīsēs eōs monet, ‘hīc est illa Charybdis; haec saxa fugite; nāvēs ē pérículō ēripite!’ Aenēas patrem audit et saxa vītat. ē pérículō tūtī ēvādunt.

deinde, ubi ad Siciliam veniunt, montem Aetnam vident; nāvēs ad terram dīrigunt et sub noctem ad lītus adveniunt. mōns Aetna per noctem tonat; flammās et lapidēs in caelum prōicit. Trōiānī valdē timent et diem ānxii exspectant.



in itinere on their journey
vix scarcely; vītant they avoid
saxa rocks; sonitum sound
verticis of the whirlpool
undās waves; ēvomit spews
out
haec these
ēripite save!
vītat avoids; ēvādunt escape
montem Aetnam Mount
Aetna
dīrigunt steer; sub noctem
towards nightfall; litus shore
tonat thunders
lapidēs stones; prōicit flings
up

mōns Aetna tonat; flammās et
lapidēs in caelum prōicit.

postrīdiē festīnant nāvēs cōncendere, sed
hominem squālidum et miserum vident, qui ē silvīs exit
et currit ad lītus; Trōiānōs vocat; currit ad eōs et ūrat:
‘servāte mē,’ inquit, ‘vōs ūrō; ego Graecus sum, comes
Ulixis. cēterī fūgērunt. ego sōlus maneō. fugite, miserī,
fugite; nōlīte manēre sed nāvēs celeriter cōncendite.
nam Cyclōpēs hunc montem habitant, gigantēs immānēs,
qui hominēs edunt. servāte mē, accipite mē in nāvem.’

squālidum filthy; qui who
ūrat begs

cēterī the rest; fūgērunt have
got away
hunc this; gigantēs
immānēs huge giants
qui who; edunt eat

CHAPTER IX



dum Trōiānī ad Italiam nāvigate, Aeolus, rēx ventōrum, omnēs ventōs ēmittit.



ubi Neptūnus tempestātem sentit, ex undis ēmergit.



ventī timent, quod Neptūnus īrātus est, et domum fugiunt.

WRECKED IN LIBYA

dum Aenēas et Trōiānī in Siciliā manent, pater Anchīsēs, quī valdē senex est, perit. Aenēas tristissimus est et patrem valdē dēsiderat. sed cōnstituit statim ad Italiam nāvigate. Trōiānī nāvēs cōnsendunt et cursum ad Italiam dirigunt.

statim venit magna tempestās. Aeolus, rēx ventōrum, omnēs ventōs simul ēmittit; ventī magnās undās in nāvēs volvunt. nāvēs aquam accipere incipiunt; nūbēs caelum obscūrant. Aenēas timet et perīre cupit.

intereā Neptūnus, rēx Oceanī, tempestātem sentit. ex undis ēmergit et ventōs vocat. īrātus est quod Aeolus tantam tempestātem excitat. ‘quid facitis, ventī?’

qui who; perit dies
tristissimus very sad
dēsiderat misses
cursum course; dirigunt steer

simul at the same time
volvunt roll
incipiunt begin; nūbēs clouds
obscūrant darken
sentit feels
ēmergit comes up
excitat stirs up

inquit; 'cūr tantam tempestātem excitātis? iubeō vōs ad Aeolum statim redire. ego, nōn Aeolus, sum rēx Oceanī.' ventī timent et ad Aeolum fugiunt. Neptūnus nūbēs disspellit et undās sēdat.

sīc Trōiānī ē tempestāte ēvādunt et festīnant ad proximum lītus. ē nāvibus exeunt et in lītore dormiunt. postridiē Aenēās cōnstituit terram ignōtam explōrāre. ūnum comitem sēcum dūcit; cēterī prope nāvēs manent.

Aenēās et amīcus, nōmine Achātēs, collem ascendunt et prōspiciunt; multōs hominēs vident, quī urbem aedificant. Aenēās et Achātēs stupent.

Aenēās eōs trīstis spectat et dīcit: 'ō fortūnātī, vōs urbem iam aedificātis; nōs semper in undīs errāmus, semper Italiam quaerimus.' collem dēscendunt; urbem intrant et accēdunt ad magnum templum.

in templī mūrīs multae pictūrae sunt; Aenēās pictūrās spectat et stupet; nam pictūrae bellum Trōiānum dēscrībunt. Achātem vocat; 'ecce,' inquit, 'Achātēs, in hāc pictūrā Priānum vidēre potes et Achillem. hīc est Agamēmnōn. ecce, hīc Achillēs Hectōrem circum mūrōs Trōiae trahit. nōlī timēre. in omnī terrā Trōiānōrum labōrēs nōtī sunt. in hāc urbe nōn ignōtī sumus.'

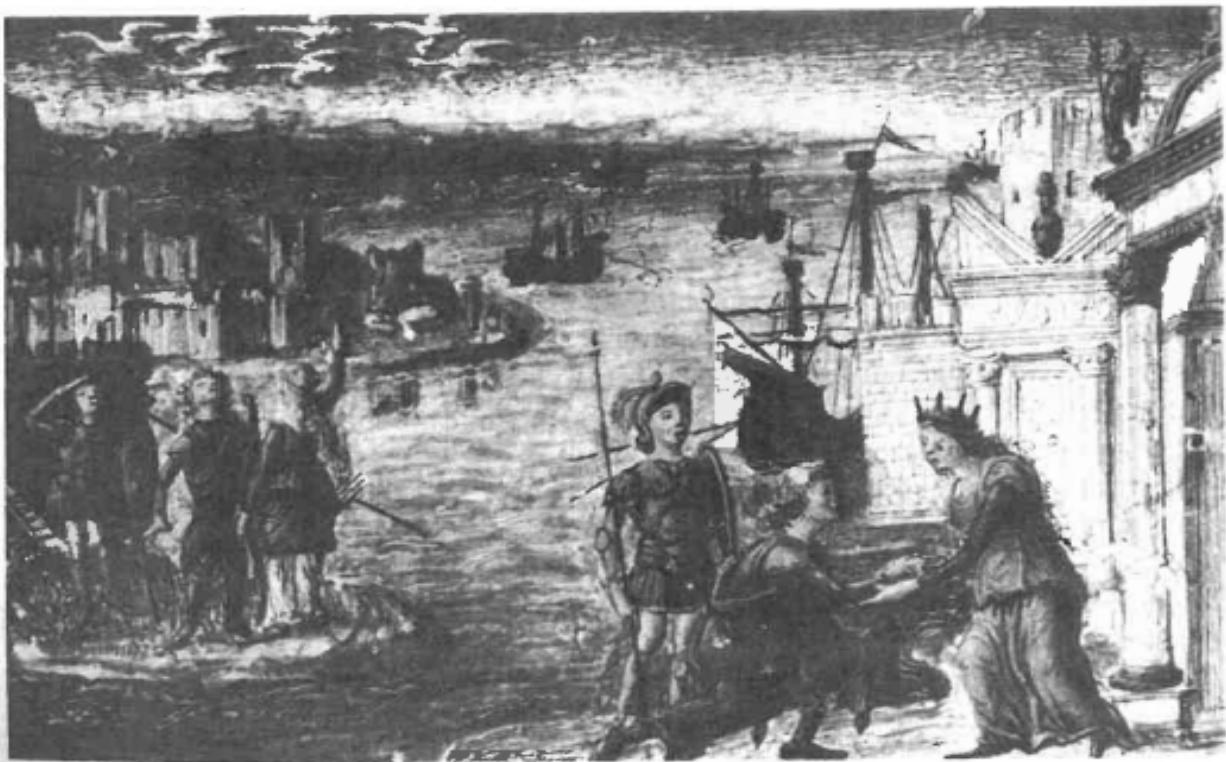
Dido welcomes Aeneas.

dispellit scatters; sēdat calms
ēvādunt escape
proximum lītus the nearest shore
ignōtam unknown
explōrāre to explore
sēcum with him

prōspiciunt look down
stupent are amazed
trīstis sadly; ō fortūnātī o lucky men
errāmus wander
templum temple

bellum Trōiānum the Trojan War
dēscrībunt depict; ecce look hāc this

nōtī well-known
ignōtī unknown



dum Aenēās pictūrās spectat, ecce, rēgīna, nōmine Dīdō, ad templum accēdit; multōs prīcipēs sēcum dūcit. Aenēās nōn timet sed currit ad eam et ‘ō rēgīna,’ inquit, ‘servā nōs; Trōiānī sumus; Italiam quaerimus; nam ibi dēbēmus novam Trōiam condere. sed tempestās nōs ad vestram terram pepulit. comitēs prope nāvēs manent.’

Dīdō, ubi eum audit, prīmum stupet; deinde ‘fāma Trōiānōrum,’ inquit, ‘omnibus nōta est. nōlīte timēre. ego vōs laeta accipiō et libenter vōs iuvō.’ sīc eōs benignē accipit et ad rēgiam dūcit. nūntiōs mittit ad nāvēs et iubet eōs dūcere Trōiānōs ad urbem. magnam cēnam parat; omnēs prīcipēs Carthāginis et omnēs Trōiānōs ad cēnam vocat.

ubi cēna cōnfecta est, Dīdō ‘age,’ inquit, ‘Aenēā, nārrā nōbīs Trōiae cāsum et omnēs labōrēs Trōiānōrum.’ omnēs tacitī sedent et Aenēām spectant. ille respondet: ‘īnfandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem. sed, sī cupis suprēmōs labōres Trōiae audīre, ego nārrābō.’

sēcum with her

vestram your; pepulit has driven

prīmum at first; fāma fame
omnibus to all
libenter gladly
benignē kindly; rēgiam palace

cōnfecta finished; age come now

nōbīs to us; cāsum the fall

īnfandum dolōrem
unspeakable grief;

renovāre renew
sī if
suprēmōs last
nārrābō I shall tell

V

possum, posse	I am able, I can
rēgīna, rēgīnae, f.	queen
unda, undae, f.	wave
nūntius, nūntiī, m.	message; messenger
ventus, ventī, m.	wind
senex, senis, m.	old man
tempestās, tempestātis, f.	storm
novus-a	new
ūnus-a	one
tantus-a	so great
cēterī, cēterae	the rest

prope + accusative	near
statim	immediately
sīc	thus
dum	while
ubi	when
semper	always
interea	meanwhile

G

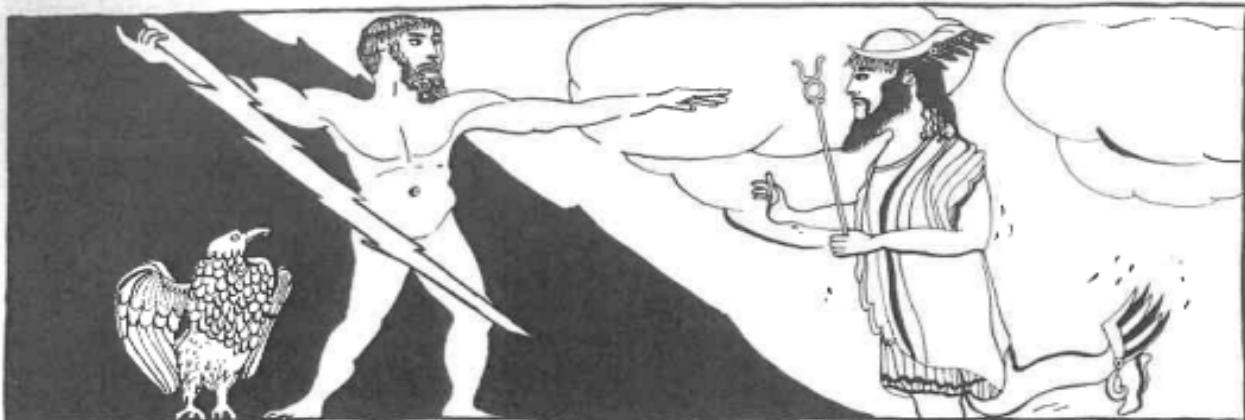
Revise

sum	ad-sum
es	ad-es
est	ad-est
sumus	ad-sumus
estis	ad-estis
sunt	ad-sunt

Learn

I am present	pos-sum
pot-es	pot-es
pot-est	pot-est
pos-sumus	pos-sumus
pot-estis	pot-estis
pos-sunt	pos-sunt

CHAPTER X



Iuppiter irātus est, quod Aenēas in Libyā cessat.
Mercurium, deōrum nūntium, ad Aenēam mittit.



Mercurius per caelum volat et advenit ad litus Libyaē.



Mercurius Aenēam monet; omnia imperia Iovis nūntiat.

G Neuter gender

In Latin most nouns, as we have seen, are either masculine or feminine in gender; a smaller number are neuter, that is neither masculine nor feminine.

- 1 There are no neuter nouns of the first declension.
- 2 Second declension neuter nouns end in **-um** in nominative and accusative singular; **-a** in nominative and accusative plural; otherwise they decline like other second declension nouns. Thus **bellum** declines

<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>
<i>nom.</i> bellum	bella
<i>acc.</i> bellum	bella
<i>gen.</i> bellī	bellōrum

In vocabulary lists such words appear:
bellum, bellī, n. war

INFELIX DIDO

ubi Aenēās finem dīcendī facit, omnēs tacitī sedent.
tandem Dīdō hospitēs dīmittit. servum iubet Trōiānōs
ad cubiculum dūcere. mox omnēs dormiunt; sed Dīdō¹
dormīre nōn potest. per tōtam noctem Aenēām et
labōrēs Trōiānōrum in animō volvit.

infelix ill-starred

finem dīcendī an end of speaking
hospitēs guests; dīmittit sends away
cubiculum bedroom
volvit turns over



Dido and Aeneas

Aenēās et Trōiānī post tantōs labōrēs valdē fessī sunt. cōnstituunt in Libyā manēre et quiēscere. interea Dīdō Aenēām amāre incipit; semper Aenēām spectat; Aenēām etiam absentem audit et videt. Aenēās quoque Dīdōnem amat. itaque per tōtam hiemem in Libyā manet et Dīdōnem iuvat, dum novam urbem aedificat. Dīdō Aenēām coniugem vocat; Aenēae filium, Ascanium, cūrat et amat. valdē laetī sunt.

sed rēx deōrum, Iuppiter, Aenēām dē caelō spectat in Libyā cessantem; īrātus est, quod Aenēās, fātī immemor, in Libyā cessat; nam dēbet ad Italiam venire et novam Trōiam condere. itaque Iuppiter Mercurium, nūntium deōrum, vocat et, 'ī nunc,' inquit, 'Mercurī, et Aenēām monē; non dēbet ille in Libyā cessāre sed statim ad Italiam nāvigāre.'

Mercurius patris imperia audit; tālāria induit et statim de caelō ad Libyam volat. Aenēām videt arcem aedificantem. statim ad eum accēdit et eum monet: 'audī mē, Aenēā,' inquit, 'ego sum Mercurius, deōrum nūntius; Iuppiter, rēx et pater deōrum, mē mittit. nōlī diūtius in Libyā cessāre. dēbēs ad Italiam festīnāre et novam Trōiam condere.'

quiēscere to rest

incipit begins

absentem absent; quoque also
hiemem winter

aedificat builds; coniugem
husband

cessantem tarrying

fātī immemor forgetful of
destiny

tālāria winged sandals;
induit puts on
volat flies; arcem
aedificantem building the
citadel

diūtius any longer

Aenēās, ubi Mercurium ante oculōs videt
monitumque deōrum audit, territus est. fugere cupit
sed nōn potest. ad comitēs redit et iubet eōs nāvēs
parāre. tum Dīdōnem invītus petit. ‘ō rēgīna,’ inquit,
‘Mercurius mē ante oculōs monet. mē iubet statim
abīre. nam Iuppiter īrātus est quod in Libyā cessō.
dēbeō ad Italiam festīnare et novam Trōiam condere.’

Dīdō cōnsternāta est et valdē īrāta. ‘quid dīcis,
Aenēā?’ inquit; ‘tu nunc cōnstituis mē prōdere? sīc
omnia beneficia mea rependis? sed ego tē nōn retineō.
ī nunc. Italiam pete. sed tē moneō; quod tū mē prōdis
et amōrem meum spernis, ultiōnem dīram exspectā.
sērius ōcius aut ego aut posterī ultiōnem dīram
exigent.’

Aenēās trīstis et commōtus est sed imperia deōrum
perficere dēbet. postrīdiē pīmā lūce Trōiānī nāvēs
solvunt.

Dīdō, ubi diēs venit, ad mare spectat. nāvēs
Trōiānōrum videt ad Italiam nāviantēs. dēspērat. īra
et furor animum vincunt. servōs iubet magnam pyram
exstruere. pyram ascendit. gladium capit et pectus
trānsfigit. comitēs, ubi Dīdōnem mortuam vident,
valdē commōtī sunt. rēgīnam lūgent et trīstēs pyram
succendunt. fūmus ad caelum surgit.

intereā Aenēās, dum per mare festīnat, ad Libyam
respicit. fūmum videt in caelum surgentem. valdē
timet. ‘quid accidit?’ inquit; ‘cūr fūmus ad caelum sīc
surgit?’ sed nōn potest redīre. trīstis et ānxius Italiam
petit.

Aenēās fūmum videt in caelum surgentem.

oculōs eyes; monitum
warning

invītus reluctantly

cōnsternāta dismayed
prōdere to betray
beneficia kindnesses;
rependis repay;
retineō keep back
spernis reject; ultiōnem
dīram terrible vengeance
sērius ōcius sooner or later;
posterī my descendants
exigent will exact
commōtus moved, upset
perficere carry out;
pīmā lūce at dawn
solvunt cast off

nāviantēs sailing
furor madness
pyram pyre
exstruere to build;
pectus heart
trānsfigit pierces
lūgent mourn for
succendunt light; fūmus smoke
respicit looks back;
surgentem rising
accidit is happening



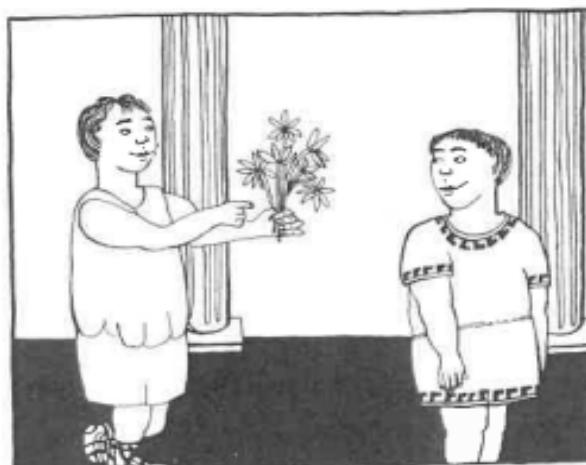
CHAPTER XI



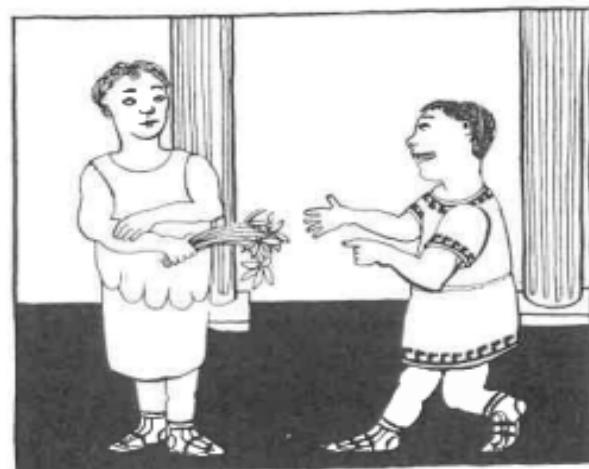
Horātia mātrī flōrēs dat.



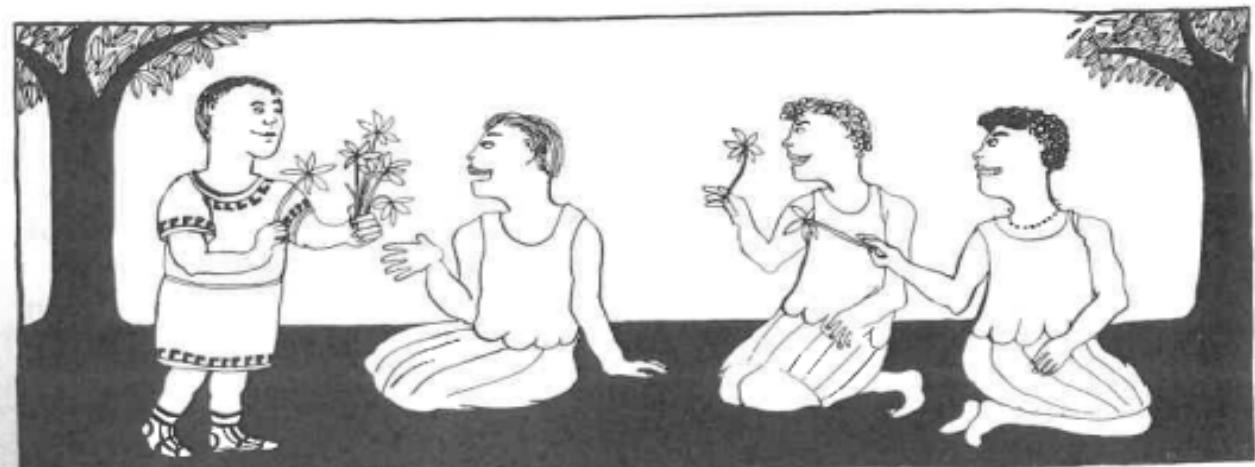
māter flōrēs filiae reddit.



Horātia Quīntō flōrēs ostendit.



Quīntus Horātiae 'dā mihi flōrēs,' inquit;
'cūpiō eōs comitibus ostendere.'



Quīntus flōrēs puellīs dat.

G ‘-que’ and

māter paterque mother and father. Note that -que is added to the second of the two words joined.

Exercise 11.2

Translate

- 1 filius filiaque patrem salūtant.
- 2 magister lūdum intrat puerōsque iubet sedēre.
- 3 pater Quīntum Horātiamque ad agrum dūcit.

Exercise 11.4

Put the words in brackets into the correct case and translate

- 1 puer equum (amicus) ostendit.
- 2 Scintilla (filia) aquam dat.
- 3 puer librum (magister) reddit.
- 4 Horātia Quīntusque (comitēs) omnia dīcunt.
- 5 māter (cēna) (vir) (filius)que dat.

G ‘est’ and ‘sunt’

We have often met these with a complement, e.g.

cēna bona est; puerī laetī sunt.

They can also be used without a complement, e.g.

sunt multī flōrēs prope viam There

are many flowers near the road.

est lupus in silvā There is a wolf in

the wood.

Exercise 11.3

Translate

- 1 est equus in agrō.
- 2 sunt multae nāvēs in portū.
- 3 parva puella est in hortō.
portū harbour

Exercise 11.5

Translate into Latin

- 1 Horātia shows the beautiful flowers to her brother.
- 2 There is a horse in the field; tell father.
- 3 There are many ships near the shore; come and see them.
- 4 Mother is telling Horatia a story; they are in the garden.
- 5 The old man gives the boys advice but they do not listen.
tell (imperative) dīc
story fābula, fābulae, f.

HORATIA ARGUM SERVAT

postridiē Quīntus ad lūdum nōn it. fēriae sunt. patrī dīcit: ‘nōnne mē ad agrum dūcis? nam tē iuvāre cupiō.’ Flaccus filiō respondit: ‘libenter tē dūcō, Quīnte. venī mēcum. sed Argum in casā relinque. nam malus canis est. leporēs semper petit nec redit, cum eum vocās. nōn possumus eum quaerere tōtum diem.’ itaque Quīntus

postridiē the next day
fēriae sunt there is a holiday

libenter gladly
relinque leave
leporēs hares
cum when

Argum in hortō inclūdit et cum Flaccō ad agrum prōcēdit.

sed Scintilla eum revocat. ‘manē, Quīnte,’ inquit. ‘ego cibum parō tibi patrīque.’ itaque Quīntus in hortō cum Argō lūdit, dum māter cibum parat. mox Scintilla ē culīnā exit cibumque Quīntō dat. Quīntus Argum in hortō relinquit lentēque ad agrum prōcēdit. Argus trīstis est, quod Quīntus eum ad agrum nōn dūcit. miserē lātrat et ēvādere temptat, sed nōn potest. tandem sub arbore iacet et dormit.

intereā Scintilla ligna in culīnam portat furnumque succedit. nam pānem facere dēbet. deinde Horātiae ‘venī,’ inquit, ‘Horātia; ad fontem īre dēbēmus. nūlla aqua est in casā.’ duās urnās ē culīnā portat ūnamque filiae dat. Argum in casā inclūdunt et lentē ad fontem prōcēdunt.

sunt multī flōrēs prope viam. dum prōcēdunt, Horātia flōrēs carpit corōnamque facit. corōnam mātrī dat. Scintilla eam laudat sed filiae reddit. ‘corōna valdē pulchra est,’ inquit, ‘sed nōlī eam mihi dare. tū eam indue; nam tū quoque pulchra es.’ Horātia gaudet corōnamque induit.

Horātia amīculam videt in viā, nōmine Pyrrham. accurrit et ‘manē, Pyrrha,’ inquit; ‘quō īs?’ illa Horātiae respondet: ‘ego ad fontem eō. māter mē ibi exspectat.’ Horātia ‘nōs quoque ad fontem īmus,’ inquit; ‘venī nōbīscum.’ corōnam Pyrrhae ostendit. ‘ecce!’ inquit, ‘corōnam spectā. nōnne pulchra est?’ Pyrrha respondet: ‘valdē pulchra est. dā eam mihi.’ sed Horātia corōnam Pyrrhae dare nō vult. Pyrrha temptat eam rapere. corōna frācta est. Horātia Pyrrham pulsat. et illa et Horātia lacrimant. Scintilla eīs ‘nōlīte lacrimāre,’ inquit. ‘sunt multī flōrēs prope viam. duās corōnās celeriter facere potestis.’

itaque Horātia novam corōnam facit Pyrrhaeque eam dat. Pyrrha corōnam splendidam facit, quam Horātiae dat. puellae corōnas induunt laetaeque ad fontem prōcēdunt.

ubi adveniunt, multae fēminaē iam adsunt. aliae ad fontem urnās ferunt, aliae aquam dūcunt. Scintilla vīcīnam videt salūtatque. illa ‘quid agis, Scintilla?’ inquit. ‘cūr tam sērō ad fontem venīs?’ Scintilla eī respondet: ‘valdē occupāta eram. vir filiusque ad agrum eunt; ego cibum eīs parō; deinde ligna portō furnumque succendō; nam pānem hodiē faciō. ergō sērō ad fontem adsumus.’

inclūdit shuts in

cibum food; tibi for you

lātrat barks; ēvādere escape

intereā meanwhile; ligna firewood; furnum oven succedit lights; pānem bread fontem spring urnās water pots inclūdunt shut in

carpit picks; corōnam garland

indue put on; quoque also

amīculam friend

nōbīscum with us

nōn vult refuses
rapere to snatch; frācta broken
pulsat hits; lacrimant cry

quam which

aliae . . . aliae some . . . others

vīcīnam a neighbour;
quid agis? how are you?
occupāta eram I was busy

ergō and so



Horātia Argum ē casā ārdensī trahit.

illa ‘nōnne ānxia es?’ inquit; ‘nōnne furnum cūrāre dēbēs?’ Scintilla eī respondet: ‘nōn ānxia sum. statim ad casam redīmus.’

sed Scintilla, ubi vīcīnam audit, rē vērā ānxia est. urnam celeriter complet Horātiāmque quaerit. illa cum Pyrrhā lūdit. Scintilla ‘festīnā, Horātia,’ inquit; ‘nōlī cessāre. dēbēmus ad casam celeriter redīre furnumque cūrāre.’

Horātia urnam celeriter complet et post mātrem festīnat. urna gravis est. Horātia eam in capite portat. quod festīnat, viam nōn spectat. via līmōsa est. Horātia lāpsat; urna dē capite cadit in terram; frācta est; omnis aqua effluit. Horātia in terrā sedet et mātrem vocat. ‘ēheu!’ clāmat, ‘urna frācta est. ō māter, redī. succurre!’

Scintilla, ubi filiam audit, celeriter recurrit. ubi urnam videt frāctam, īrāta est. ‘ō filia,’ inquit, ‘quam neglegēns es! quid facis? cūr in terrā iacēs? surge. curre ad casam. aliam urnam ad fontem portā. festīnā.’

Horātia surgit et ad casam festīnat. sed ubi accēdit, fūnum videt ad caelum surgentem. cōsistit territa. deinde Argum audit miserē lātrantem. currit ad casam. ubi advenit, fūmus ē iānuā exundat. Horātia Argum vocat sed canis nōn respondet. statim in casam ruit; Argum videt prope iānuam iacentem, semimortuum.

rē vērā in fact
complet fills

cessāre idle, dawdle

in capite on her head
līmōsa muddy
lāpsat slips
effluit flows out
ēheu! oh dear!
succurre! help!

quam neglegēns how careless
surge get up!

fūnum smoke; surgentem
rising; cōsistit she stops
lātrantem barking
exundat is billowing
iacentem lying;
semimortuum half-dead

canem ē iānuā trahit et prope viam relinquit. iānuam claudit et recurrit ad mātrem.

Scintilla ā fonte lentē prōcēdit. subitō fūmum videt. valdē ānxia est. cōsistit urnamque dēpōnit. sibi dicit: ‘dī immortālēs! quid accidit? fūmus ē casā nostrā surgit?’

eō ipsō tempore Horātia advenit mātrīque omnia nārrat. Scintilla territa est. ‘curre ad agrum,’ inquit. ‘patrem Quīntumque vocā.’ Horātia ad agrum quam celerrimē currit. ubi advenit, Flaccus in ultimā parte agrī labōrat. Horātia clāmat et ‘ō pater,’ inquit, ‘venī, succurre! ārdet casa.’ Flaccus attonitus est. ‘dī immortālēs,’ inquit, ‘venī, Quīnte. festīnā!’ omnēs ad casam currunt.

ubi adveniunt, multōs hominēs vident
discurrentēs. nam vīcīnī conveniunt Scintillamque iuvant. aliī aquam ferunt, aliī aquam in flammās īfundunt. mox flammās exstinguunt. culīna tōta combusta est, sed reliquam casam servant.

Scintilla valdē commōta est. virō dīcit: ‘mea culpa est, mī vir. neglegēns eram.’ Flaccus nōn īrātus est sed Scintillam laudat quod casam tam fortiter servat.
deinde Argum quaerunt. ille in hortō est; sub arbore dormit, omnīnō recreātus. omnēs gaudent. Quīntus Horātiae ‘tū quoque valdē fortis es,’ inquit, ‘quae Argum ē flammīs ēripiustī.’

Horātia rubēscit; valdē laeta est, quod frāter rārissimē eam laudat.

trahit drags
claudit shuts

dēpōnit puts down; sibi to herself
dī immortālēs! immortal gods;
accidit is happening
eō ipsō tempore at that very moment
quam celerrimē at full speed
ultimā furthest

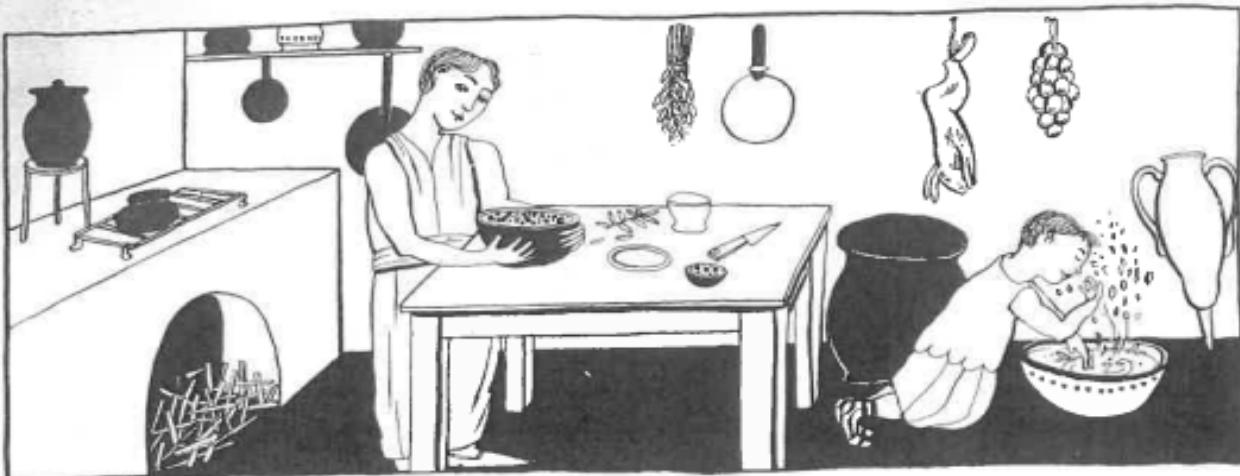
ārdet is on fire;
attonus astounded

discurrentēs running about
aliī . . . aliī . . . some . . . others . . .
īfundunt pour on;
exstinguunt put out
combusta burnt;
reliquam the rest of
culpa fault
mī vir my husband; neglegēns careless; eram I was
omnīnō recreātus completely recovered
quoque also; quae who
ēripiustī rescued
rubēscit blushes
rārissimē very seldom

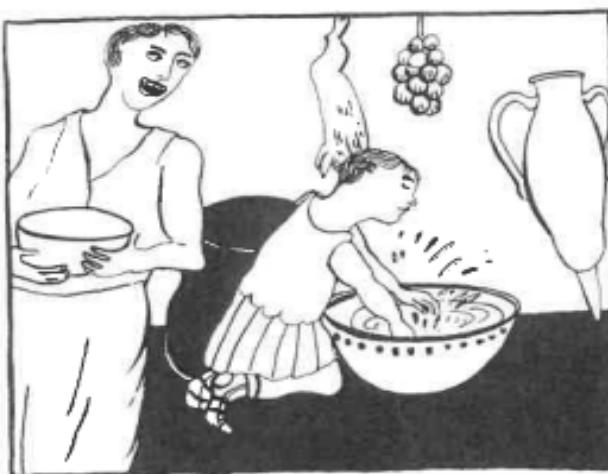
V

cūrō, cūrāre	I care for, look after	pulcher, pulchra,	pretty, beautiful
dō, dare	I give	pulchrum	
temptō, temptāre	I try	gravis, grave	heavy
cadō, cadere	I fall	nūllus-a-um	no
discēdo, discēdere	I leave, go away	duo	two
ostendō, ostendere	I show	contrā + accusative	against
prōcēdō, prōcēdere	I go forward, go on	cum + ablative	with
reddō, reddere	I give back, return	mēcum	with me
ferō (3)	I carry; I bear	tēcum	with you
fēmina, fēminae, f.	a woman	itaque	and so, therefore
flōs, flōris, m.	flower	nec	nor, and not
frāter, frātris, m.	brother	nec/neque . . .	neither . . . nor
pars, partis, f.	part	nec/neque	

CHAPTER XII



Scintilla cēnam parat. Horātia in culinā sē lavat.



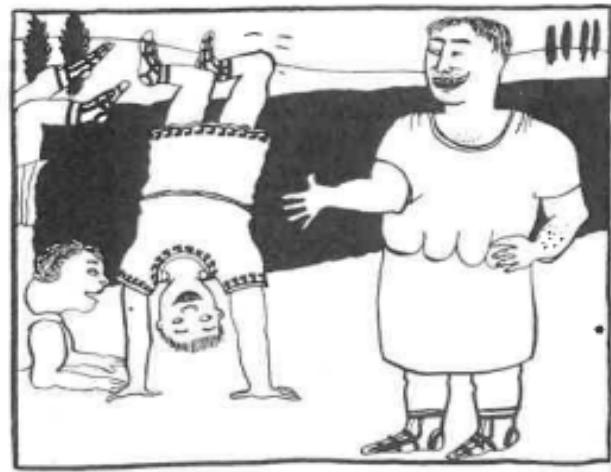
Scintilla 'festīnā, Horātia,' inquit; 'parā tē ad cēnam.'



Quīntus Horātiaque Argum in agrō exercent.



puerī in hortō sē exercent.



Flaccus eōs rogat: 'quid facitis, puerī?' illi respondent: 'nōs exercēmus, pater.'

QUINTUS MILITES SPECTAT



A lararium. Three household gods and a sacred serpent

cotidiē Flaccus prīmā lūce tōtam familiā convocat et ad Larārium dūcit. vīnum in terrā ante Larēs fundit flōrēsque iacit. deōs ōrat familiā cūrāre et pecora servāre. deinde ille ad agrōs festīnat, Quīntus ad lūdum. sed hodiē Flaccus 'diēs fēstus est,' inquit. 'Parīlia celebrāmus. vōs parāte.' Quīntus gaudet, quod non dēbet ad lūdum īre, Horātia gaudet quod nōn dēbet mātrem in casā iuvāre.

ubi omnēs parātī sunt, Flaccus familiā in viam dūcit. multī hominēs iam ad agrōs laetī festīnant, virī, fēminaē, puerī. Horātia Quīntusque amīcōs vident salūtantque. multī flōrēs prope viam sunt. puerī flōrēs carpunt; corōnās faciunt puellīsque dant.

mox ad locum sacrum adveniunt ubi Parīlia celebrāre dēbent. omnēs tacitī manent, dum sacerdōs vīnum in terrā fundit et Palem prō agricolis ōrat: 'alma Palēs,' inquit, 'servā pecora; morbōs arcē; agnās cūrā.' omnēs carmen sacrum canunt. tum ad lūdōs sē parant. multum vīnum bibunt cibumque edunt. stipulās ferunt magnōsque acervōs faciunt; acervōs accendunt; flammea ad caelum ascendunt multisque fūmus. iuvenēs acervōs fortiter trānsiliunt, dum cēterī clāmant plauduntque.

Quīntus quoque acervōs trānsilire cupit sed pater eum prohibet; 'nōlī acervōs trānsilire,' inquit; 'nimis parvus es. in flammās cadēs.' itaque Quīntus tacitus sedet et, dum pater māterque iuvenēs spectant, vīnum bibit.

subitō amīcus ad eum accurrit, nōmine Gāius. 'age, Quīnte,' inquit, 'venī mēcum. mīlitēs ad oppidum contendunt.' Quīntus 'quid dīcis?' inquit. 'mīlitēs ad oppidum prōcēdunt? multīne sunt?' 'ita vērō,' ei respondet, 'multa mīlia. venī celeriter.'

cotidiē every day; prīmā lūce at dawn
fundit pours
pecora flocks

hodiē today; diēs fēstus feast day

parātī ready

carpunt pick
locum place
sacerdōs priest
prō on behalf of
alma kindly; morbōs arcē keep off diseases; agnās lambs
carmen song
cibum food; edunt eat
stipulās straw
acervōs heaps; accendunt light

iuvenēs young men
trānsiliunt jump through
plaudunt clap
quoque also
prohibet stops; nimis too
cadēs you will fall
subitō suddenly
age come on!

ita vērō yes indeed
mīlia thousands



Quīntus Gāiusque ad oppidum recurrent. ubi adveniunt, mīlītēs in oppidum iam intrant et per viās contendunt. pīmus venit imperātor; palūdāmentum purpureum gerit et in equō magnō vectus exercitum dūcit; post eum equitant lēgātī.

trēs legiōnēs post lēgātōs contendunt; signiferī legiōnēs dūcunt, quī signa fulgentia ferunt. post eōs veniunt centuriōnēs mīlītēsque gregārīi. puerī spectant attoniti.

iam multi agricolārum ab agrīs reveniunt mīlītēsque spectant. senex quīdam, qui prope Quīntum stat, ‘ecce,’ inquit, ‘Crassus ad bellum prōcēdit, homō pūtidus. populum Rōmānum nōn cūrat sed suam glōriam augēre cupit. sine dubiō mīlītēs ad mortem dūcit.’ in terram īspuit et domum abit.

Quīntus eum nōn audit sed mīlītēs laetus spectat. iam novissimī mīlitum praetereunt agricolaeque domum abeunt. sed Quīntus plūra vidēre cupit. Gāiō ‘venī mēcum,’ inquit. Gāium manū capit et post mīlītēs festīnat.

Crassus exercitum ē portīs oppidī dūcit in agrōs apertōs. diū contendunt. tum Crassus manum tollit; exercitus cōsistit. Crassus imperia lēgātīs dat; illī ad legiōnēs equitant et imperia centuriōnibus dant. centuriōnēs mīlītēs iubent castra pōnere. statim omnēs ad opera festīnant. centuriōnēs castra in terrā signant, mīlītēs vāllum faciunt. ante sōlis occāsum omnia parāta sunt. mīlītēs cēnānt et cubitum eunt.

Quīntus Gāiusque omnia ē colle vīcīnō spectant, parentum immemorēs. sed iam nox est. Gāius ‘age, Quīnte,’ inquit ‘domum recurrere dēbēmus. nox est. sine dubiō parentēs ānxīi sunt et īrātī.’ puerī iam timent. nox obscūra est, nūlla lūna; viam vix vidēre possunt. sed Quīntus Gāium manū capit et fortiter per umbrās dūcit. tandem tūtī ad portās oppidī veniunt.

Quīntus Gāium valēre iubet et domum currit. ibi

mīlītēs per viās oppidī contendunt.

imperātor general

palūdāmentum purpureum a

purple cloak

vectus riding

equitant ride

lēgātī the officers

signiferī standard-bearers

qui who; signa fulgentia

shining standards

gregārī ordinary

quīdam a certain

pūtidus rotten

suam his own; augēre to increase; sine dubiō without doubt

īspuit spits

novissimī the last

praetereunt are passing by

plūra more

manū by the hand

apertōs open; tollit raises

cōsistit halts

opera work; signant mark out

vāllum rampart; sōlis

occāsum sunset

cubitum to bed

vīcīnō nearby

immemorēs unmindful of

sine dubiō without doubt

obscūra dark; lūna moon

vix scarcely

umbrās shadows

valēre iubet bids goodbye

Scintillam Horātiāmque invenit tristēs et ānxiās.
 Scintilla surgit et currit ad eum: ‘ō Quīnte,’ inquit ‘tūtus es. deīs grātiās agō. pater valdē īrātus est. tē quaerit in agrīs. ubi fuistī?’ Quīntus omnia mātri nārrat et patrem ānxius exspectat. Scintilla eum bāsiat Horātiāmque iubet cēnam frātrī ferre.

tandem revenit Flaccus, īrātus et valdē ānxius.
 Scintilla audit eum intrantem; currit ad eum et ‘mī vir,’ inquit, ‘Quīntus adest. tūtus est. nōlī nimis īrātus esse.’

Flaccus in culinam festīnat Quīntumque rogat ‘ubi fuistī? cūr parentēs sīc vexās? malus puer es.’ Quīntus omnia patrī nārrat veniamque īrat. Flaccus gaudet quod filius tūtus est et iam minus īrātus est. ‘nōlī unquam,’ inquit, ‘tāle iterum facere. ī nunc cubitum.’

invenit finds
 grātiās agō I give thanks
 fuistī have you been
 bāsiat kisses
 frātrī for her brother; ferre to bring
 intrantem coming in
 nimis too
 vexās worry
 veniam pardon
 minus less
 unquam ever; tāle such a thing; cubitum to bed

V

ōrō, ōrāre	I pray, beg	centuriō, centuriōnis, m.	centurion
contendō, contendere	I march, hasten	legiō, legiōnis, f.	legion
gerō, gerere	I carry, wear	mīles, mīlitis, m.	soldier
pōnō, pōnere	I place, put	mors, mortis, f.	death
agricola, agricultae, m.	farmer	opus, operis, n.	work
familia, familiae, f.	household, family	parēns, parentis, c.	parent
glōria, glōriae, f.	glory	exercitus, m.	army
cōpiae, cōpiārum, f. pl.	forces	prīmus-a-um	first
populus, populī, m.	people	sacer, sacra, sacram	sacred
oppidum, oppidi, n.	town	ante + accusative	before
vīnum, vīnī, n.	wine	ubi?	where
arma, armōrum, n. pl.	arms	domus, * domī, f.	home
castra, castrōrum, n. pl.	camp	cum (conjunction)	when
castra pōnere	to pitch camp		

*NB domum festīnō I hurry home; no preposition is used with domus.

G

Further examples of compound verbs (see Chapter 4, page 27)

eō I go; abeō I go away; adeō I go to, approach; exeō I go out of; redeō I go back.

NB con together: convocō I call together

dē down: dēdūcō I lead down

prō forwards: prōdūcō I lead forward

What is the meaning of the following compound verbs?

addūcō, indūcō, dēdūcō, prōdūcō, redūcō
 im (=in) mittō, ēmittō, dēmittō, remittō, adveniō, conveniō, reveniō, ēveniō
 ac (=ad) currō, incurrō, dēcurrō, concurrō, prōcurrō, recursrō.