EARLY IN THE DAY

Nōndum lūcet, sed Cornēlia surgit et per vīllam ambulat. Adhūc dormiunt pater et māter et Mārcus. Etiam Sextus dormit neque Cornēliam vexat. Nōn tamen dormiunt servī et ancillae. Omnēs iam surgunt et labōrāre parant quod Cornēlium et Aurēliam timent.

Cornēlia ancillam, nōmine Syram, observat quae vīllam pūrgat et alteram, nōmine Thressam, quae cibum coquere parat. Multī servī mox in agrōs currunt ubi strēnuē labōrant. Aquam ē rīvō in vīllam portant.   5

Iam surgunt Cornēlius et Aurēlia. Cornēlius petit Dāvum quī in hortō est. Īrātus subitō est Cornēlius. Dāvum reprehendit quod sub arbore sedet neque labōrat. Dāvus, ubi Cornēlium audit, statim surgit et labōrāre parat.   10

Aurēlia Cornēliam docet vīllam cūrāre. Ancillae vīllam pūrgant, cibum coquunt, lānam trahunt. Reprehendit Aurēlia ancillās sī ignāvae sunt. Mātrem observat Cornēlia et omnia quae māter facit facere parat. Mātrem adiuvāre vult, sed ipsa neque servum neque ancillam reprehendit. Servī et ancillae nunc strēnuē labōrant. Necesse est neque servum neque ancillam reprehendere.   15

1 **nōndum**, adv., *not yet*
  lūcet, *it is light, it is day*
  surgit, *(he/she) gets up, rises*
  per vīllam, *through the country house*
  pater, *father*
2 **māter**, *mother*
  etiam, adv., *also, even*
  neque, conj., *and...not*
  tamen, adv., *however*
3 **ancilla**, *slave-woman*
  omnēs, *all*
5 **observat**, *(he/she) watches*
  pūrgat, *(he/she) cleans*
6 **cibus**, *food*

  coquere, *to cook*
  mox, adv., *soon, presently*
  strēnuē, adv., *strenuously, hard*
7 **aqua**, *water*
  portant, *(they) carry*
9 **reprehendit**, *(he/she) blames, scolds*
11 **docet**, *(he/she) teaches*
  cūrāre, *to look after, take care of*
12 lānam trahunt, *(they) spin wool*
13 omnia quae, *everything that*
  adiuvāre, *to help*
  ipsa, *she herself*
14 **nunc**, adv., *now*
  necesse est, *it is necessary*

EXERCISE 6a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quis surgit?
2. Quī dormiunt?
3. Quid faciunt servī et ancillae?
4. Quid servī ē rīvō in vīllam portant?
   Quī...? *Who...?* (plural)
5. Cūr Cornēlius īrātus est?
6. Quid Aurēlia Cornēliam docet?
7. Quid Cornēlia facere parat?
8. Quid Cornēlia nōn facit?

BUILDING THE MEANING

Infinitive with Impersonal Verbal Phrase

An infinitive usually occurs with the verbal phrase **necesse est**:

Necesse est neque servum neque ancillam **reprehendere**. (6:14–15)
It is necessary **to scold** *neither slave nor slave-woman.*

The verbal phrase **necesse est** is said to be *impersonal* because we supply the subject "it."

Nouns and Adjectives: Gender

The meaning of basic Latin sentences may be expanded by the addition of modifiers such as adjectives. Compare the following sets of sentences:

Mārcus est puer.
Marcus is a boy.

Mārcus est puer **Rōmānus**.
*Marcus is a **Roman** boy.*

Cornēlia est puella.
Cornelia is a girl.

Cornēlia est puella **Rōmāna**.
*Cornelia is a **Roman** girl.*

The adjectives **Rōmānus** and **Rōmāna** are said to *modify* the nouns that they describe, namely **puer** and **puella**. In order to understand the grammatical relationship between Latin adjectives and the nouns they modify, you need to know more about Latin nouns.

Latin nouns are said to have *gender*. We say that **Mārcus** and **puer** are *masculine* nouns and that **Cornēlia** and **puella** are *feminine* nouns.

Names of men and boys, such as **Cornēlius** and **Mārcus**, and words that designate men and boys, such as **vir** and **puer**, are masculine. Most nouns, such as **hortus**, that end in *-us* are also masculine, even those that do not refer to males.

Names of women and girls, such as **Aurēlia** and **Cornēlia**, and words that designate women and girls, such as **fēmina** and **puella**, are feminine. Most other nouns that end in *-a*, such as **vīlla** and **pictūra**, are also feminine, even those that do not refer to females.

EXERCISE 6b

Tell the gender of each noun below:

1. Aurēlia
2. stola
3. Dāvus
4. amīcus
5. piscīna
6. toga
7. rāmus
8. vir
9. amīca
10. Sextus
11. servus
12. palla

Note that in the following examples the adjective ends in *-us* when it modifies **Mārcus, puer,** and **vir** (masculine nouns) and that it ends in *-a* when it modifies **puell** (feminine):

Mārcus est **Rōmānus**.
Mārcus est puer **Rōmānus**.

Cornēlius est vir **Rōmānus**.
Cornēlia est puella **Rōmāna**.

BUILDING THE MEANING

Infinitive with Impersonal Verbal Phrase

An infinitive usually occurs with the verbal phrase **necesse est**:

Necesse est neque servum neque ancillam **reprehendere**. (6:14–15)
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Cornelia is a <u>girl</u>.

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*Marcus is a **Roman** <u>boy</u>.*

Cornēlia est <u>puella</u> **Rōmāna**.
*Cornelia is a **Roman** <u>girl</u>.*

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<u>Mārcus</u> est **Rōmānus**.
Mārcus est <u>puer</u> **Rōmānus**.

Cornēlius est <u>vir</u> **Rōmānus**.
Cornēlia est <u>puella</u> **Rōmāna**.

The endings of both nouns and adjectives change when they become direct objects or become plural:

Masculine

Subject or complement singular:
serv*us* Britannic*us*

Object singular:
serv*um* Britannic*um*

Subject or complement plural:
serv*ī* Britannic*ī*

Feminine

puell*a* laet*a*

puell*am* laet*am*

puell*ae* laet*ae*

The gender of many nouns is not so easy to predict, but you can tell by looking at an adjective used to describe the noun:

Magn*us* clāmor in hortō est.
*There is **great** shouting in the garden.*

Arbor est **magn*a***.
*The tree is **big**.*

Diēs est **calid*us***.
*The day is **hot**.*

The *-us* on **magnus** shows that **clāmor** is masculine, the *-a* on **magna** shows that **arbor** is feminine, and the *-us* on **calidus** shows that **diēs** is masculine.
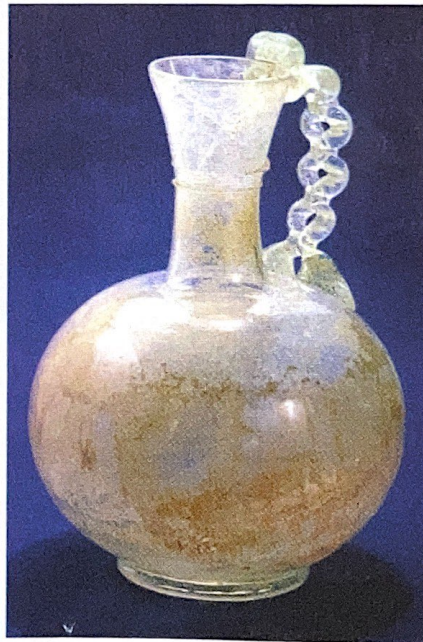
EXERCISE 6c

Read each sentence aloud. In each sentence identify the adjective and the noun that it modifies or describes. Use the ending on the adjective to determine whether the noun it modifies or describes is masculine or feminine. Then translate the sentence:

1. Cornēlia magnum fragōrem audit.
2. Puerī sunt laetī.
3. Puella sollicita magnam vōcem audit.
4. Magnum clāmōrem nōn amat Dāvus.
5. Sextus est puer strēnuus.
6. Dāvus puerum strēnuum nōn amat.
7. Puerī ad vīllam vīcīnam currunt.
8. Dāvus nōn est Rōmānus.
9. Puellae laetae in agrīs errant.
10. Magnam arborem puerī in agrīs vident.

EXERCISE 6d

Using story 6 as a guide, give the Latin for:

1. Marcus is sleeping because he is tired.
2. The energetic slaves are not sleeping.
3. Cornelius scolds lazy Davus.
4. Many slaves carry cold water.
5. Aurelia scolds a lazy slave-woman.

Romans prized creatively designed glassware, such as this jug.
Second to third century A.D.