

# WHY IS SEXTUS A PEST?

**I**am nōna hōra erat. Adhūc immōbilis in fossā haerēbat raeda. Sed nihil facere Sextum taedēbat, nam puer strēnuus erat. Subitō igitur ad raedam currit et cistam aperit. Tum ē cistā pilam extrahit.

“Vīsne pilā lūdere, Mārce?” clāmat. Pilam ad Mārcum statim iacit. Mārcus eam excipit et ad Sextum mittit. Identidem puerī pilam iaciēbant, alter ad alterum. Tum 5 Sextus, quī semper Cornēliam vexāre vult, per iocum pilam iacit et Cornēliam ferit.

Statim īrāta Cornēlia ad mātrem sē vertit et, “Cūr mē semper vexat Sextus, māter?” clāmat. “Cūr pilam in mē iacit? Quam molestus puer est Sextus!”

“Venī ad mē, cārissima,” respondet māter et filiam complexū tenet. “Sextus tē ferīre in animō nōn habēbat. Est puer strēnuus, est puer temerārius, nōn tamen est puer 10 scelestus.”

“Sed cūr Sextus apud nōs habitat?” rogit Cornēlia, quae adhūc īrāta est. “Cūr pater Sextī eum ad nōs mittit?”

(continued)

1 nōnus, *ninth*

2 Sextum taedēbat, *it bored Sextus*

3 aperiō, aperīre, *to open*  
pila, -ae, f., *ball*

4 Vīsne...? *Do you want...?*

lūdō, lūdere, *to play*

pilā lūdere, *to play ball*

eam, *her, it*

5 excipiō, excipere, *to welcome, receive,*  
*catch*

alter...alterum, *the one...the other*

6 iocus, -ī, m., *joke, prank*

per iocum, *as a prank*  
feriō, ferīre, *to hit, strike*

7 vertō, vertere, *to turn*

9 cārissima, *dearest*

10 animus, -ī, m., *mind*  
in animō habēre, *to intend*

12 apud, prep. + acc., *at the house of, with*

## EXERCISE 16a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Cūr nihil facere Sextum taedēbat?
2. Quid facit Sextus?
3. Quid faciēbant puerī?
4. Cūr est Cornēlia īrāta?
5. Habēbatne Sextus in animō Cornēliam ferīre?
6. Quālis puer est Sextus?



"Pater Sextī ad Asiam iter facit. Quod pater abest, necesse erat Sextum in Italīā relinquere. Itaque, quod pater Sextī hospes patris tuī est, Sextus apud nōs manet." 1§

"Quid tamen dē mātre Sextī?" rogit filia. "Cūr illa filium nōn cūrat?"

"Ēheu!" respondet Aurēlia. "Māter Sextī, ut scīs, iam mortua est. Mātrem nōn habet Sextus." Tacēbat Cornēlia, nōn iam īrā commōta.

Eō ipsō tempore tamen Sextus, "Visne nōbīscum lūdere, Cornēlia?" exclāmat. "Quamquam tū es puella, pilam iacere fortasse potes." Dum clāmābat, iam rīdēbat et effugiēbat. Iterum īrāta Cornēlia, "Abī, moleste puer!" clāmat. "Pilā lūdere nōlō." 20

- 15 **relinquō, relinquere**, *to leave behind*  
**itaque**, adv., *and so, therefore*  
**hospes, hospitis**, m./f., *host, guest, friend*  
16 **dē**, prep. + abl., *down from, concerning, about*

- 17 **illa, she**  
**ut, conj., as**  
**sciō, scīre**, *to know*  
**mortuus, -a, -um**, *dead*  
19 **nōbīscum** = *cum nōbīs, with us*

### Respondē Latīnē:

7. Cūr Sextus cum Cornēliīs habitat?
8. Cūr māter Sextī filium nōn cūrat?
9. Vultne Cornēlia pilā lūdere?

## BUILDING THE MEANING



### Nouns and Adjectives: Agreement I

In Chapter 6, you learned the general principle that an adjective always agrees with the noun it describes or modifies. Adjective agreement must be considered from three points of view:

1. The adjective must be the same *gender* as the noun it modifies:

<b>magnus</b> canis	(masculine)
<b>magna</b> vōx	(feminine)
<b>magnum</b> iter	(neuter)

2. The adjective must be the same *case* as the noun it modifies:

<b>magnus</b> canis	(nominative)
<b>magnī</b> canis	(genitive)
<b>magnum</b> canem	(accusative)
<b>magnō</b> cane	(ablative)

3. The adjective must be the same *number* (singular or plural) as the noun it modifies:

<b>magnus</b>	canis	(singular)	<b>magnī</b>	canēs	(plural)
<b>magna</b>	vōx	(singular)	<b>magnae</b>	vōcēs	(plural)
<b>magnum</b>	iter	(singular)	<b>magna</b>	itinera	(plural)

The fact that adjectives must agree with their nouns does *not* mean that the adjective and noun will always have identical endings, as the examples above show. Most of the adjectives you have met use the same endings as the 2nd declension masculine noun **servus** when they modify masculine nouns; they use the same endings as the 1st declension noun **puella** when they modify feminine nouns; and they use the same endings as the 2nd declension neuter noun **baculum** when they modify neuter nouns. For this reason they are referred to as *1st and 2nd declension adjectives*. Here is a complete chart of the 1st and 2nd declension adjective **magnus**, **magna**, **magnum**. Note the order of the columns in the chart: masculine (2nd), feminine (1st), neuter (2nd):

Number Case	1st and 2nd Declensions			
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<b>Singular</b>				
Nominative	<b>mágnus</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	<b>mágnūm</b>	
Genitive	<b>mágnī</b>	<b>mágnæ</b>	<b>mágnī</b>	
Dative	<b>mágnō</b>	<b>mágnæ</b>	<b>mágnō</b>	
Accusative	<b>mágnūm</b>	<b>mágnam</b>	<b>mágnūm</b>	
Ablative	<b>mágnō</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	<b>mágnō</b>	
Vocative	<b>mágne</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	<b>mágnūm</b>	
<b>Plural</b>				
Nominative	<b>mágnī</b>	<b>mágnæ</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	
Genitive	<b>magnōrum</b>	<b>magnārum</b>	<b>magnōrum</b>	
Dative	<b>mágnīs</b>	<b>mágnīs</b>	<b>mágnīs</b>	
Accusative	<b>mágnōs</b>	<b>mágnās</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	
Ablative	<b>mágnīs</b>	<b>mágnīs</b>	<b>mágnīs</b>	
Vocative	<b>mágnī</b>	<b>mágnæ</b>	<b>mágnā</b>	

Look at the following example:

Cum senātōre Rōmānō iter facit.

In this sentence **Rōmānō** is masculine ablative singular in agreement with **senātōre**. The endings are different since the noun belongs to the 3rd declension, while the adjective uses 1st and 2nd declension endings (2nd declension for masculine, as here). Sometimes, of course, the endings may be the same, when the adjective and noun belong to the same declension:

Cum virō Rōmānō iter facit.

Cum fēminā Rōmānā iter facit.

**SUMMARY:** Adjectives agree with the nouns they describe in *gender*, *case*, and *number*. The adjective and the noun it modifies may belong to different declensions and end with different letters.

In future vocabulary lists, 1st and 2nd declension adjectives will be given as follows: **magnus, -a, -um**, *big, great, large, loud (voice, laugh)*, showing the masculine nominative singular form and the endings of the feminine and neuter nominative singular forms.

### EXERCISE 16b

For each noun below, first identify the declension of the noun, then tell what gender, case, and number it is, and finally give the proper form of the adjective **bonus, -a, -um** to modify the noun:

- |             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. cubiculī | 7. auxilium (3 possibilities) |
| 2. filiārum | 8. puellam                    |
| 3. clāmōrem | 9. nōminis                    |
| 4. vōcum    | 10. artem                     |
| 5. itinere  | 11. patrēs (3 possibilities)  |
| 6. servīs   | 12. cīvis (6 possibilities)   |

### EXERCISE 16c

Read each sentence aloud. Identify all noun-adjective pairs. Check your identification by noting the gender, case, and number of both items in each pair. Then translate:

1. Aliī servī equōs dominī in viam dūcēbant, aliī ē vīllā currēbant et magnās cistās in raedam pōnēbant.
2. Ubi Cornēlius multās epistulās scribit, nēmō eum impedit.
3. Sī līberōrum magnae vōcēs patrem vexant, Aurēlia puerōs strēnuōs in hortum mittit.
4. Puellārum nōmina vocat ancilla nova; sed strēnuae puellae magnam vōcem ancillae nōn audiunt.
5. Plaustrum duās habet rotās; in plaustra onera magna rūsticī pōnunt; plaustra bovēs tardī per viās in magnam urbem nocte trahunt.
6. Magnum numerum servōrum Cornēlius in vīneā vīcīnā spectābat.
7. Cūncītī servī spectābant Getam, quī in rāmīs arboris dormiēbat.

**vocō, vocāre, to call**

**novus, -a, -um, new**

### EXERCISE 16d

Make the adjectives in parentheses agree with the nouns (if necessary, use the Latin to English vocabulary list at the end of the book to find the gender of the nouns):

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. aestātem (calidus) | 6. nōminum (alius)                     |
| 2. nocte (frīgidus)   | 7. onera (magnus)                      |
| 3. sorōribus (bonus)  | 8. viātōrēs (tardus) (2 possibilities) |
| 4. urbis (magnus)     | 9. bovēs (tardus) (4 possibilities)    |
| 5. ars (novus)        | 10. fragōris (magnus)                  |

# Word Study IV

## Numbers

The Latin words for numbers provide English with a great many words. For example, the English word *unite* (to bring together as *one*) comes from the Latin number **ūnus**. The English word *duet* (music for *two* performers) is derived from **duo** in Latin, and *triple* (*three* fold) traces its ancestry to the Latin **trēs**.

### EXERCISE 1

Match these English words with their meanings:

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. sextet          | a. five babies born together                           |
| 2. unique          | b. an eight-sided figure                               |
| 3. decimate        | c. one-of-a-kind, without equal                        |
| 4. quadrant        | d. people in their seventies                           |
| 5. duplex          | e. to destroy one tenth of                             |
| 6. septuagenarians | f. a set of three                                      |
| 7. octagon         | g. one fourth of a circle                              |
| 8. triad           | h. a period of 100 years                               |
| 9. quintuplets     | i. a group of six                                      |
| 10. century        | j. a two-family house or an apartment<br>on two levels |

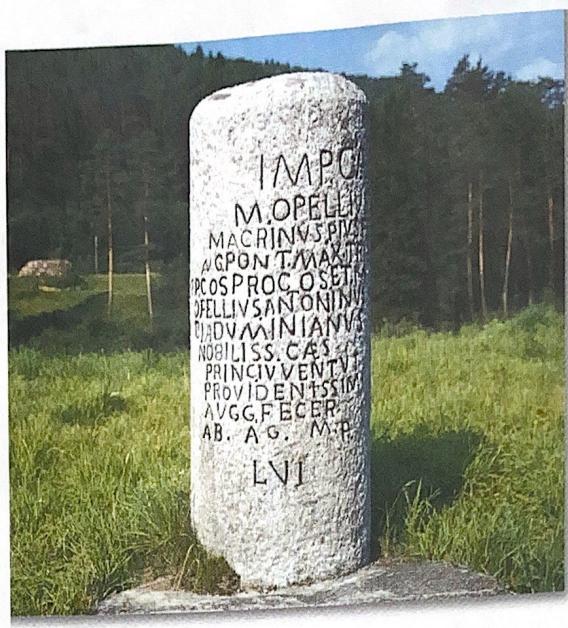
## The Roman Number System

The origin of Roman numerals from one to ten is in the human hand. The Roman numeral I is one finger held up; the numeral II is two fingers, and so on. The numeral V comes from the v-shape between the thumb and the other four fingers pressed together, and it therefore represents five. When two V's are placed with their points touching; the numeral X is formed, representing ten. A limited number of letters were used by the Romans to express numerals: I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, and M = 1000. All Roman numerals are based on these.

The number system of the Romans may seem awkward compared with the Arabic system we use today. As Roman numerals grew larger, they became increasingly hard to read. Although no longer used in mathematics, Roman numerals are still part of our everyday experience: on the face of a clock, in the chapter headings of our books, and in writing the year of an important date.

Here are some rules to remember about Roman numerals:

1. A numeral followed by a smaller numeral represents addition:  $VI = 5 + 1 = 6$ .
2. A numeral followed by a larger numeral represents subtraction:  $IV = 5 - 1 = 4$ .
3. A smaller numeral between two larger numerals is subtracted from the second of the larger numerals:  $MCM = 1000 + (1000 - 100) = 1900$ .



Roman milestone  
of A.D. 217/218  
*Trentino, Alto Adige*

### EXERCISE 2

Give the following in Arabic numerals:

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. XXI  | 6. XXXIV      |
| 2. DC   | 7. LXXXVIII   |
| 3. XL   | 8. MDLXXIII   |
| 4. LVII | 9. MCMXLVI    |
| 5. XIX  | 10. MDCCCLXIV |

### EXERCISE 3

Give the following in Roman numerals:

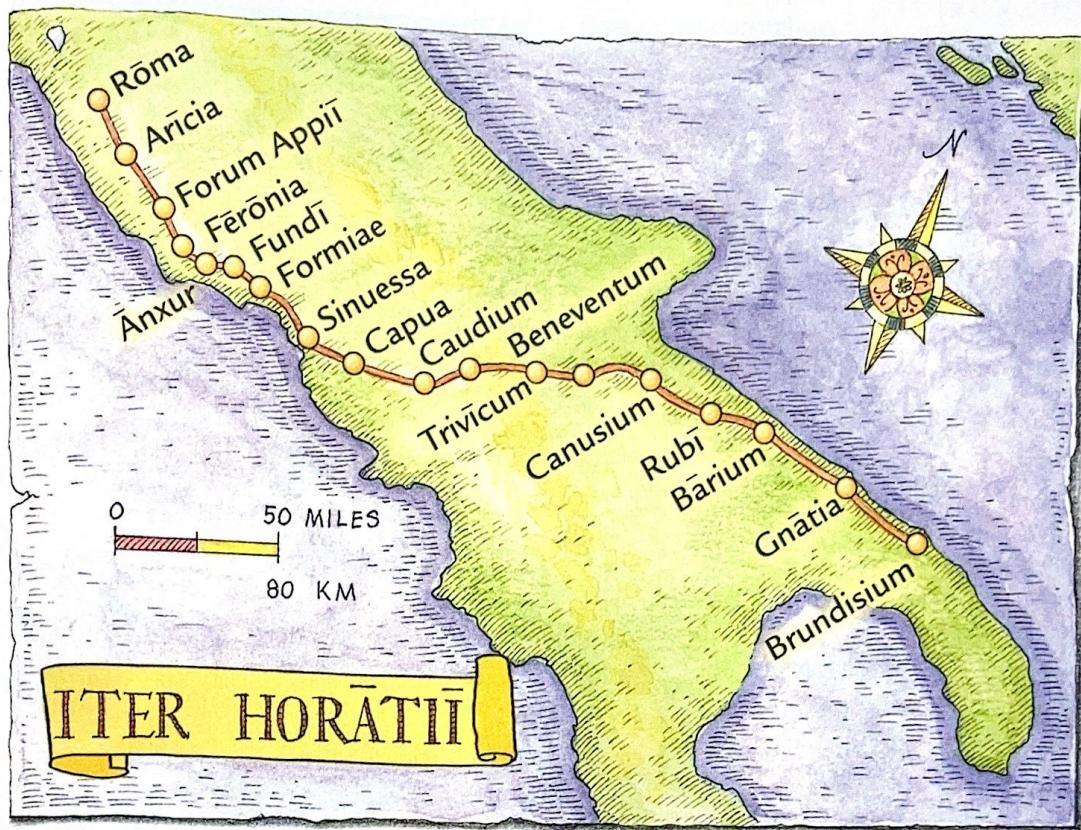
1. your age
2. the year of our story, A.D. 80
3. the current year
4. the year Rome was founded, 753 B.C.
5. your age in 25 years time

### EXERCISE 4

Find five examples of Roman numerals in use in your environment.

### EXERCISE 5

In Chapter 19 you will read the Roman poet Horace's account of his journey from Rome to Brundisium. On page 125 is a map showing the route of his journey, along with his itinerary indicating the distances in Roman numerals. Convert each Roman numeral into its corresponding Arabic numeral, and give the Roman numeral for the total miles that Horace traveled.



<i>Stage of Journey</i>	<i>Distance</i>
Day 1: Rome to Aricia	XV miles
Day 2: Aricia to Forum Appii	XXIII miles
Day 3: Canal boat to Feronia Feronia to Anxur	XV miles IV miles
Anxur to Fundi	XIII miles
Fundi to Formiae	XV miles
Day 4: Formiae to Sinuessa	XXIV miles
Day 5: Sinuessa to Capua Capua to Caudium	XXXV miles XX miles
Day 6: Caudium to Beneventum	XV miles
Day 7: Beneventum to Trivicum	XXIII miles
Day 8: By coach to unnamed town	XXVIII miles
Day 9: To Canusium Canusium to Rubi	XXX miles XXV miles
Day 10: Rubi to Barium	XXIII miles
Day 11: Barium to Gnatia	XXX miles
Day 12: Gnatia to Brundisium	XXXVIII miles