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CHAPTER

10

DEPARTURE

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:

1. accusatives and infinitives used with **iubet** and **docet**.
2. infinitives and present tense forms of verbs of all conjugations.
3. regular and irregular imperatives.

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Vocabulary

Activity 10a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 220–222 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of all the verbs that you have met so far.

The Story

Activity 10b Comprehension

Read through the Latin sentences below and number them in the order in which the actions they describe occur in the story in your textbook:

1. _____ Dāvus servōs iubet cistās in viam portāre.
2. _____ Cornēlii discēdunt.
3. _____ Sextus Getam reprehendit.
4. _____ Cornēlia in viam currit.
5. _____ Ancilla tunicās et stolās et pallās in cistam pōnit.
6. _____ Mārcus et Sextus in raedam ascendunt.
7. _____ Mārcus servōs incitat.

Building the Meaning

Accusative and Infinitive

Activity 10c Translating Sentences with *iubet* and *docet*

Circle each infinitive used with *iubet* and *docet*. Then translate the sentences:

1. Princeps Cornēlium iubet Rōmam redīre.

2. Aurēlia Cornēliam docet tunicās parāre.

3. Aurēlia servōs iubet cistās portāre.

4. Sextus Getam reprehendit et servum docet cistās cūrāre.

5. Cornēlius omnēs iubet in raedam ascendere.

Forms

Verbs: Conjugations

Activity 10d Conjugations, Infinitives, and Translation of Verb Forms

Identify the conjugation to which each of the following verbs belongs, write its infinitive, and translate the verb at the left. The first is done for you:

	Conj.	Infinitive	Translation of the Verb at the Left
1. gemis	3	gemere	you (sing.) groan, are groaning, do groan
2. sedēmus			

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3. stātis

4. audītis

5. facitis

6. timēs

7. dormīmus

8. currunt

Verbs: The Present Tense

Activity 10e Singular and Plural

Translate each of the following verb forms. Give the conjugation number of the verb. Then change the Latin forms from singular to plural or plural to singular, keeping the same person:

1. pōnō

2. incitant

3. iacimus

4. pōnis

5. iubeō

6. gerunt

7. cūrāmus

8. iacit

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9. stās	_____	_____	_____
10. pōnimus	_____	_____	_____
11. vidēmus	_____	_____	_____
12. cōspicitis	_____	_____	_____
13. dormīs	_____	_____	_____
14. faciō	_____	_____	_____
15. geritis	_____	_____	_____
16. terrēs	_____	_____	_____
17. iūbent	_____	_____	_____
18. audit	_____	_____	_____
19. dormīmus	_____	_____	_____
20. arripis	_____	_____	_____

Verbs: Imperatives

Activity 10f Imperatives

Give the infinitives and the positive imperatives of the following verbs. Then give the corresponding negative imperatives for the first three sets:

	Infinitive	Singular Imperative		Plural Imperative	
		Positive		Positive	
		Negative		Negative	
1. festīnō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
2. dīcō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
3. dūcō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

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|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4. veniō | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. promittō | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. faciō | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. iubeō | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. ferō | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Activity 10g Issuing Orders

Write the Latin commands that would result in the following actions. Use vocatives and imperatives. The first set is done for you:

1. Mārcus raedam ascendit. Mārce, raedam ascende!
2. Puerī in raedam ascendunt. _____
3. Servī cistās in raedam iaciunt. _____
4. Ancillae ad raedam veniunt. _____
5. Puer baculum in raedam pōnit. _____
6. Puella mātrem audit. _____
7. Puer lupōs timet. _____
8. Sextus cistās portat. _____
9. Puellae rident. _____
10. Servus cistam in raedam nōn iacit. _____
11. Servī scelestī nōn dormiunt. _____

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 10h Writing the Language

Translate the following English sentences into Latin. Include all long marks. Use the stories and vocabulary lists in your textbook, as well as the vocabulary lists in this book, to help you:

1. You are all working hard in the country house today.

2. You (sing.) are getting the togas ready because senators usually wear a toga in the city.

3. We usually wear a toga with purple border in the city.

4. I am throwing the chest into the carriage.

5. When all the chests are in the carriage, we climb in.

Activity 10i Expanding Your English Vocabulary

For each italicized English word below, give the related Latin word and below it the meaning of that Latin word. Then complete each sentence by filling in a word at the right:

Latin Word
Meaning of the Latin Word

If you ...

1. _____ *procrastinate* doing a chore, you put it off until _____

2. _____ write an *itinerary*, you list the places you will visit on a _____

3. _____ draw water from a *cistern*, you draw water from a storage _____

4. _____ are the *proponent* of an idea, you are the one who _____ it forward for discussion. _____

5. _____ *postpone* an appointment you _____ it off until a later date. _____

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6. _____ are an *alien*, you are a person from
_____ country.
7. _____ *incite* people to action, you _____
them to act.
8. _____ are involved in an *equestrian* sport, you
ride a _____
9. _____ are an *itinerant* teacher, you _____
from one school to another.
10. _____ perform on gymnastic *apparatus*,
you perform on equipment _____
for exercises.

Activity 10j Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary following this story. Then read the story, noting the infinitives used with *iubet*, the personal endings of verbs, and the imperatives. Reread the story for comprehension. Then mark whether each statement is V = *Vĕrum* or F = *Falsum*:

Dāvus

Dāvus ad iānuam villae stat et servōs Cornēliānōs spectat. Baculum habet et omnia cūrat. Servōs iubet cistās ad raedam ferre. Clāmat, "Cistās ad raedam ferte, servī!" "Cistās ad raedam ferimus," respondent servī.

Servum, nōmine Getam, iubet ad agrōs īre et aquam ad culinam portāre. Dāvus clāmat, "Aquam, Geta, ex agrīs ad culinam portā!" Geta gemit. "Aquam ex agrīs portāre nōlō," mussat servus, sed aquam ex agrīs petit.

Raedārium, nōmine Syrum, Dāvus vetat equōs vexāre. "Nōlī equōs vexāre, Syre!" clāmat. "Equōs nōn vexō," respondet Syrus.

Dāvus ancillās pallās et stolās in cistam pōnere iubet. "Pallās et stolās in cistam pōnite!" exclāmat sollicitus vīlicus. "Pallās et stolās in cistam pōnimus," respondent ancillae.

Alii servī in hortō sedent. “Cūr sedētis neque labōrātis?” Dāvus irātus clāmat. “Nōlite sedēre, scelestī servī! Labōrāte strēnuē!” “Strēnuē labōrāmus,” respondent servī.

“Nunc omnēs strēnuē labōrātis,” inquit Dāvus.

“Tū quoque strēnuē labōrā!” mussant servī et ancillae.

vetō, vetāre, to forbid

mussō, mussāre, to mutter

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Dāvus, “Cistās ferte!” inquit. Deinde servī cistās ferunt. | V | F |
| 2. Dāvus, “Aquam portā!” inquit. Deinde Geta aquam portat. | V | F |
| 3. Dāvus, “Equōs vexā!” inquit. Deinde raedārius equōs vexat. | V | F |
| 4. Dāvus, “Pallās in cistam pōnite!” inquit. Deinde ancillae pallās in cistam pōnunt. | V | F |
| 5. Dāvus, “Nōlite labōrāre!” inquit. Deinde servī nōn labōrant. | V | F |

