

# WHY IS SEXTUS A PEST

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

1. forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives.
2. agreement of adjectives with nouns of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declensions in gender, case, and number.



## Vocabulary

### Activity 16a Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on pages 234–235 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of all the 1st and 2nd declension adjectives that you have met so far.*

## The Story

### Activity 16b Dictation and Vocabulary

*Fill in the blanks as your teacher reads the story aloud. Then go back and write the meanings of the Latin words in the spaces provided. As you do so, add pronouns as subjects for any verbs that do not have expressed subjects in the Latin:*

Iam 1. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

erat. Adhuc immobilis in fossa haeret raeda. Sed nihil

facere Sextum 2. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_, nam puer

strenus erat. Subito igitur ad raedam currit et cistam 3. \_\_\_\_\_ =

\_\_\_\_\_. Tum est cista 4. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

extrahit. 5. “ \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

pila 6. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_, Marce?” clamat. Pilam ad

Marcum statim iacit. Marcus eam 7. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

et ad Sextum mittit. Identidem pueri pilam iaciabant, 8. \_\_\_\_\_ =

ad 9. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_.

Tum Sextus, qui semper Corneliam vexare vult, 10. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ pilam iacit et Corneliam

11. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_.

Statim irāta Cornēlia ad mātrem sē 12. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ et, "Cūr mē semper vexat Sextus, māter?" clāmat. "Cūr pilam  
 in mē iacit? Quam molestus puer est Sextus!"

"Venī ad mē, 13. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_," respondet  
 māter et filiam complexū tenet. "Sextus tē ferīre in 14. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ nōn habēbat. Est puer strēnuus, est puer temerārius, nōn tamen  
 est puer scelestus."

"Sed cūr Sextus 15. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ nōs  
 habitat?" rogit Cornēlia, quae adhūc irāta est. "Cūr pater Sextī eum ad nōs mittit?"

"Pater Sextī ad Asiam iter facit. Quod pater abest, necesse erat Sextum in Italiā  
 16. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_. 17. \_\_\_\_\_  
 = \_\_\_\_\_, quod pater Sextī 18. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ patris tuī est, Sextus apud nōs manet."

"Quid tamen 19. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Sextī?" rogit filia. "Cūr 20. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ filium nōn cūrat?"

"Eheu!" respondet Aurēlia. "Māter Sextī, ut scīs, iam 21. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ est. Mātrem nōn habet Sextus." Tacēbat Cornēlia, nōn iam irā  
 commōta.

Eō ipsō tempore tamen Sextus, "Visne 22. \_\_\_\_\_ =  
 \_\_\_\_\_ lūdere, Cornēlia?" exclāmat. "Quamquam tū es puella,  
 23. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ iacere fortasse potes." Dum  
 clāmābat, iam rīdēbat et effugiēbat. Iterum irāta Cornēlia, "Abī, moleste puer!" clāmat.  
 "24. \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ nōlō."

## Building the Meaning

### Nouns and Adjectives: Agreement I

#### Activity 16C Agreement of Nouns and Adjectives

Circle the adjectives that agree with the underlined nouns. Remember that adjectives are always the same gender, case, and number as the nouns they modify but that the adjective and its noun will not necessarily have identical endings. Then translate the sentences:

1. Cornēlius īrātus in viā ambulābat et (alius / alia / aliud) vehiculum exspectābat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Iterum pater (sollicitum / sollicitō / sollicitus) raedam quae erat in fossā spectābat et gemēbat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. (Nūllus / Nūlla / Nūllum) vehiculum appāret.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Pater (magnōs / magnās / magnae) clāmōrēs Sextī prope raedam audiēbat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Statim pater īrā (commōtus / commōtā / commōtum) puerum molestum reprehendēbat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Puer (perterrita / perterritum / perterritus) nunc tacet et nōn iam pilā lūdit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Eucleidēs (magnōs / magnās / magnī) vōcēs neque Cornēlii neque puerōrum audit quod librum legit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Cornēlia cum mātre sub (magnā / magnō / magnus) arbore sedet.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Māter (sollicitus / sollicita / sollicitum) filiam complexū tenet.  
\_\_\_\_\_

10. Subitō Cornēliī (magnus / magnum / magnam) fragōrem audiunt.

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11. Rāmus (*īnfirmus* / *īnfirmās* / *īnfirmōs*) ex arbore cadit.

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12. Cornēliī sunt *incolumēs* sed (*perterritīs* / *perterritōs* / *perterritī*).

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13. Diēs erat (*calida* / *calidus* / *calidum*), sed nunc nox (*frīgida* / *frīgidus* / *frīgidum*) appropinquat.

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14. Senātor nunc est (*sollicita* / *sollicitō* / *sollicitus*) quod nox (*periculōsus* / *periculōsa* / *periculōsum*) venit.

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## Applying What You Have Learned

### Activity 16d 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. To sit in the road bored the children.
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2. Sextus finds a ball in a chest and plays ball with Marcus.
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3. But Sextus is often an annoying boy and (he) hits Cornelia with a ball.
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4. Cornelia is angry and turns toward her mother.
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5. "Sextus is not a wicked boy," replies Aurelia, "but he is anxious because his mother is dead. He wasn't intending to hit you."
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**Activity 16e Expanding Your English Vocabulary**

Using the word bank below, write the word that could replace the italicized word or words in each sentence. Use the Latin words in parentheses to help determine the meaning of the English words. Then write the English translation of each Latin word in the word bank:

1. Aurelia turned *away* her eyes from the accident. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The boys soon turned even this event into *merry good fun*. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Sextus found it *boring* merely to wait at the side of the road. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Cornelius had to make a *change* in his plans. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Syrus was *deceived* into thinking the courier would yield. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Cornelius gave *voiced* expression to his anger. \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Cornelius family took in Sextus as a gesture of *welcoming a friend*. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cornelius was in no mood to *let go of* his anger. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Aurelia was upset by the experience of *deadly* danger. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Water was leaking from a small *opening* in the jar. \_\_\_\_\_

vocal ( <i>vocō</i> ) _____	deluded ( <i>lūdō</i> ) _____
tedious ( <i>taedēbat</i> ) _____	jocularity ( <i>iocus</i> ) _____
aperture ( <i>aperiō</i> ) _____	mortal ( <i>mortuus</i> ) _____
relinquish ( <i>relinquō</i> ) _____	hospitality ( <i>hospes</i> ) _____
averted ( <i>vertō</i> ) _____	alteration ( <i>alter...alterum</i> ) _____

## Activity 16f Reading Latin

*Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting noun-adjective pairs, especially those with words of different declensions. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions on the next page with complete Latin sentences:*

### Taking a Break

Syrus et alius servus, nōmine Eucleidēs, prope raedam manent. Syrus equōs nōn iam incitat sed ad Eucleidem lentē ambulat. Duo servī in viā cōnsīdunt.

Eucleidēs: Cūr equōs nōn iam incitās, Syre? Dominus noster est vir bonus sed adhūc īrātus est.

Syrus: Diū equōs dēfessōs virgā verberābam, sed frūstrā. Ut vidēs, equī infirmī et paene mortuī sunt. Tempus est quiēscere. Quid faciēbās tū, mī amīce, dum ego equōs incitābam?

Eucleidēs: Raeda magnum onus ferēbat. Cistās familiae nostrae movēbam et in agrō vīcīnō pōnēbam.

Syrus: Erantne in raedā multae cistae?

Eucleidēs: In vehiculō erant multae cistae sed nōn magnae.

Syrus: Cuius cista aperta est?

Eucleidēs: Cista Sextī aperta est. Puer ē cistā pilam extrāxit. Puerī nunc pilā lūdunt. Ecce! Noster Mārcus pilam magnā arte iacit et excipit.

Syrus: Ita vērō! Bonus puer est Mārcus. Quid dē Cornēliō? Quid in animō facere habet Cornēlius? Habetne hospitem quī prope habitat?

Eucleidēs: Hospitem vīcīnum dominus noster nōn habet. Apud hospitem pernoctāre nōn possumus.

Syrus: Ēheu! Ego in viā cum raedā et equīs dēfessīs sōlus pernoctāre nōlō.

cōnsīdō, cōnsīdere, *to sit down*

paene, *adv., almost*

familia, -ae, *f., family, household*

Cuius...? *Whose...?*

apertus, -a, -um, *open*

extrāxit, *took out*

prope, *adv., nearby*

pernoctō, pernoctāre, *to spend the night*

1. Quālem dominum habent Syrus et Eucleidēs?

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2. Quālēs equōs verberābat Syrus?

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3. Quāle onus in raedā est?

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4. Quālem artem habet Mārcus ubi pilā lūdit?

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5. Cūr ad hospitem vīcīnum nōn iter facit Cornēlius?

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