

IN THE GARDEN

In pictūrā est puer Rōmānus, nōmine Mārcus, quī in villā rūsticā habitat. Etiam in pictūrā est alter puer, nōmine Sextus, quī in eādem villā rūsticā habitat. Mārcus et Sextus sunt amīcī. Hodiē puerī in hortō clāmant et rīdent quod laetī sunt.

Vir quoque est in pictūrā, nōmine Dāvus, quī est servus. In Italiā sunt multī servī quī in agrīs et in villīs rūsticīs labōrant. Puerī sunt Rōmānī, sed Dāvus nōn est Rōmānus. Est vir Britannicus quī iam in Italiā labōrat. Sextus et Mārcus, quod sunt puerī Rōmānī, nōn labōrant. Dāvus sōlus labōrat, irātus quod puerī clāmant et in hortō currunt.

Subitō statua in piscīnam cadit. Sextus rīdet. Mārcus quoque rīdet, sed Dāvus, “Abīte, molestī!” clāmat et ad piscīnam irātus currit. Puerī ex hortō currunt. Dāvus gemit.

1 **puer**, (a/the) boy

quī, who

2 eādem, the same

3 **in hortō**, in the garden

clāmant, (they) shout, are shouting

rīdent, (they) laugh, are laughing, smile

4 **vir**, (a/the) man

servus, (a/the) slave

multī, many

5 **in villīs rūsticīs**, in country houses

labōrant, (they) work, are working

7 **sōlus**, alone

irātus, angry

8 **subitō**, adv., suddenly

in piscīnam, into the fishpond

cadit, (he/she/it) falls

Abīte, molestī! Go away, pests!

9 **gemit**, (he/she) groans

Latin words and phrases that are not printed in boldface are for recognition and not for mastery. See Introduction, pages xiv–xv.

EXERCISE 3a

Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quis est Sextus?
2. Suntne Mārcus et Sextus amīcī?
3. Quid faciunt puerī hodiē?
4. Quis est Dāvus?
5. Estne Mārcus servus?
6. Cūr est Dāvus irātus?
7. Quid in piscīnam cadit?
8. Quid faciunt puerī?

-ne indicates a yes or no question

Minimē! No!

Ita vērō! Yes!

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FORMS

Nouns and Adjectives: Singular and Plural

Note how these nouns change from singular to plural:

Singular	Plural
puella	puellae
servus	servī
puer	puerī
vir	virī

Study the following sentences, and note how the nouns and adjectives change from singular to plural:

1. Cornēlia est **puella Rōmāna**.
Cornēlia et Flāvia sunt **puellae Rōmānae**.
2. Dāvus est **servus**.
Multī servī in agrīs labōrant.
3. Mārcus est **puer Rōmānus**.
Mārcus et Sextus sunt **puerī Rōmānī**.
4. Cornēlius est **vir Rōmānus**.
Virī Rōmānī in Italiā habitant.



EXERCISE 3b

Change singulars to plurals:

1. amīcus Rōmānus
2. puer sōlus
3. amīca laeta
4. servus dēfessus
5. puella irāta
6. vir sōlus
7. villa rūstica
8. puer dēfessus
9. pictūra Rōmāna
10. vir laetus



Hortus with piscina and porticus
Villa of Julia Felix, Pompeii

EXERCISE 3c

Change plurals to singulars:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. amīcae dēfessae | 5. villae vīcīnae | 9. puellae īrātae |
| 2. servī īrātī | 6. amīcī laetī | 10. puerī sōlī |
| 3. puellae Rōmānae | 7. puellae strēnuae | 11. villae Rōmānae |
| 4. virī dēfessī | 8. virī Rōmānī | 12. servī dēfessī |

EXERCISE 3d

Based on what you know about singular and plural forms of subjects, verbs, and adjectives, select the correct word or phrase to complete each sentence. Then read aloud and translate:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mārcus et Sextus in eādem villā _____. | habitat/habitant |
| 2. Dāvus vir Britannicus _____. | est/sunt |
| 3. In agrīs labōrant _____. | servus/servī |
| 4. Puerī et puellae saepe _____. | gemit/currit/currunt |
| 5. Sunt in agrīs multī _____. | puella/servus/servī |
| 6. In Italiā habitat _____. | Mārcus et Sextus/Mārcus/puellae |
| 7. Mārcus et Sextus sunt puerī _____. | Rōmānus/Rōmānī/Rōmānae |
| 8. Cornēlia et Flāvia sunt puellae _____. | Rōmānus/Rōmānī/Rōmānae |
| 9. Aurēlia est fēmina _____. | Rōmānus/Rōmānī/Rōmāna |

fēmina, (a/the) woman

EXERCISE 3e

Using stories 2 and 3 as guides, give the Latin for:

1. Today the boy is laughing because he is happy.
2. The tired girls are sitting under a tree.
3. In Italy many slaves work in country houses.
4. In the picture Cornelia is reading and Flavia is writing.
5. While Davus runs to the fishpond, the boys suddenly run out of the garden.



Roman interest in the different cultures of their empire is shown in this bust of a Syrian slave.

Bronze and lead decoration, Rome, second century A.D.

DRESS

When formally dressed, the clothing of a Roman indicated his or her citizenship and status in the multicultural society of the Roman world. The picture opposite shows Cornelius's family and Sextus, the boy who is presently living with the family, all in formal dress. When living at their country villa, they would not always wear such formal attire.

Aurelia wears a simple blue tunic (**tunica**) with sleeves. Over the tunic, she wears a **stola**, a floor-length strapped dress without sleeves. The **stola** indicates that she is both a Roman citizen and the wife of a Roman citizen. She is shown here wearing a dark blue **palla** as well, a single, rectangular piece of material draped over her left shoulder. It could also be put around her body or over her head. She would wear this when out of doors.

Cornelius wears a knee-length tunic. To show that he is a senator, his tunic has broad purple stripes running from near each side of the neck down the front and down the back. On formal occasions in the country and always in the city, he wears a **toga** over his tunic. The toga indicates that he is a Roman citizen. Most Roman men would wear a plain white toga (**toga pūra**), also called a **toga virilis** (*toga of manhood*), but since Cornelius has held a high magistracy, he wears a toga with a purple border (**toga praetexta**) to signify his rank.

Marcus and Sextus wear tunics with purple stripes that are narrower than those on Cornelius's tunic. Roman boys, before coming of age between fourteen and sixteen, wore the **toga praetexta** with purple border like the toga worn by high government officials. Suspended from their necks, Marcus and Sextus wear a golden **bullā**, a locket containing an amulet or charm to ward off evil and protect them from harm. A boy's father placed a **bullā** around his son's neck at the naming ceremony soon after the boy's birth, and the boy would wear the **bullā** until he came of age. At that time, he would dedicate his **bullā** and the first shavings of his beard to the household gods, the **Larēs** and **Penātēs**, and he would then put on the **toga virilis**.

Cornelia wears a white tunic like the white ones worn by Marcus and Sextus but without the purple stripes, and she wears the **toga praetexta** to show her status as a Roman citizen. She will dedicate her **toga praetexta** to the goddess of maidenly virtue (**Fortūna Virginālis**) when she marries. Roman girls did not wear a **bullā**.

The footgear shown in the picture is more formal than the simple sandals (**soleae**) that all members of the family would wear when at leisure in the country house and fields.