

NEWS FROM ROME

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

1. nominative and accusative plural forms of nouns.
2. singular and plural subjects and direct objects.
3. identifying the declension of a noun.
4. translating sentences with subjects, verbs, and direct objects in any order.
5. determining whether nouns ending in *-ēs* are nominative or accusative plural when met in sentences.

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Vocabulary

Activity 7a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 214–215 alone or with a partner. Note that we now give both the accusative singular and plural forms of nouns and adjectives. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find an additional list of all 3rd declension nouns that you have met so far with their genders.

The Story

Activity 7b Questions on the Story

Write the name of the correct character from the story in your textbook to complete the answers to the following questions:

1. Quis multās epistulās scribere vult? _____ multās epistulās scribere vult.
2. Quis puerōs salūtāt? _____ puerōs salūtāt.
3. Quis Gāium Cornēlium petit? _____ Gāium Cornēlium petit.
4. Quis nūntium in villam dūcit? _____ nūntium in villam dūcit.
5. Quis epistulam trādit? _____ epistulam trādit.
6. Quis epistulam legit? _____ epistulam legit.
7. Quis “Ēheu!” inquit? _____ “Ēheu!” inquit.
8. Quis senātōrēs revocat? _____ senātōrēs revocat.
9. Quis est laetus quod necesse est Rōmam īre? _____ est laetus quod necesse est Rōmam īre.
10. Quis ad urbem īre nōn potest? _____ ad urbem īre nōn potest.

Forms**Nouns and Adjectives: The Endings -ās, -ōs, and -ēs****Activity 7c Nominative and Accusative Plural Forms of Nouns**

Fill in the nominative and accusative plural endings on the following nouns according to their declension:

Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.	Nom.	Acc.
1. vōc_____	vōc_____	3. puer_____	puer_____	5. patr_____	patr_____
2. serv_____	serv_____	4. agr_____	agr_____	6. puell_____	puell_____

Activity 7d Subjects and Direct Objects

Fill in each blank with the correct nominative or accusative form of the noun in parentheses. Fill in a singular or plural form as directed. Be sure to note the declension of each noun you fill in before you decide what ending it should have. Remember that the nominative case is used for the subject and the accusative case is used for the direct object.

1. Cornēlius _____ scribit. (epistula: sing.)
2. Nūntius _____ salutat. (puer: pl.)
3. _____ Dāvum saepe vexant. (puer: pl.)
4. Dāvus multās _____ audit. (vōx: pl.)
5. _____ rīvum cōspiciunt. (puella: pl.)
6. Cornēlia _____ audit. (vōx: sing.)
7. Multae _____ Cornēliam terrent. (vōx: pl.)
8. _____ Dāvus reprehendit. (servus: pl.)
9. Puerī _____ sollicitōs in viā vident. (pater: pl.)
10. Puerōs sollicitōs _____ in viā vident. (pater: pl.)
11. Lupus _____ terret. (puella: pl.)
12. _____ puellam sollicitam vident. (servus: pl.)
13. Mārcus _____ petit. (pater: sing.)
14. Servī _____ cōspiciunt. (ager: sing.)
15. Dāvus _____ spectat. (ager: pl.)

Building the Meaning

Reading with Attention to Cases

Activity 7e Reading with Attention to Cases

Identify words in the nominative and accusative case and determine which are subjects and which are direct objects. Underline the subjects and circle the direct objects. Then translate the sentences:

1. Nūntium puerī et puella in agrīs vīcīnīs cōspiciunt.

2. Ubi puerōs nūntius salūtat, Cornēlia ad villam currit.

3. Mātre Cornēlia statim petit.

4. "Nūntium," inquit Cornēlia, "puerī in agrīs nunc salūtant."

5. "Necesse est," respondet Aurēlia, "cibum parāre."

6. Cibum ancillae parant.

7. Cornēlius, ubi advenit nūntius, eum salūtat.

8. Epistolam Cornēlius legit.

9. Aurēlia nūntium salūtat et "Ecce! Cibum ancilla," inquit, "portat."

10. Statim advenit ancilla, et cibum portat.

Nominative or Accusative Plural?

How Do You Decide?

Activity 7f Nominative or Accusative?

Read each of the following sentences and circle the case of the underlined noun. Then explain why you decided it must be that case:

1. Flāvia arborēs cōspicit.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

2. Hodiē Flāvia arborēs ascendere vult.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

3. Quod arborēs Sextum nunc terrent, puer molestus ad villam redit.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

4. Brevī tempore mātrēs puellās revocant.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

5. Puellae vocēs nōn audiunt.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

6. Aurēlia, "Ēheu!" inquit, "puellae arborēs nōn ascendunt."

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

7. Matrēs puellās ex arbore dēscendere iubent.

NOM. ACC. reason: _____

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 7g 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. Cornelius is writing letters in the country house.

2. The boys run into the woods, because they* want (volunt) to climb trees there.

3. Suddenly they* hear a voice.

4. A messenger comes toward them and says, "I am looking for Cornelius."

5. "The emperor is recalling the senators."

6. "It* is necessary to return to the city."

*Do not translate *they* or *it* with separate words.

Activity 7h Expanding Your English Vocabulary

Using the word bank on the next page, 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. The emperor has the power to *call back* a senator's privileges.

2. Wearing the toga was a well established *custom handed down* among Roman citizens.

3. The messenger's *greeting* to the boys was friendly.

4. The games in the arena attract many *observers*.

5. Cornelia enjoys her time in Baiae more than *city* life.

6. The visitor *declared* that he was a messenger from the emperor. _____
7. The emperor's letter *brought forth* a groan of disappointment from Cornelia. _____
8. The messenger's *business* is to deliver the emperor's letters. _____
9. The emperor composes *formal letters* to instruct the senators. _____
10. The senator is a valued *advisor* to the emperor. _____

tradition (trādit) _____	salutation (salūtat) _____
spectators (spectant) _____	urban (urbem) _____
revoke (revocat) _____	epistles (epistulās) _____
consultant (cōnsulere) _____	occupation (occupātus) _____
produced (dūcit) _____	announced (nūntius) _____

Activity 7i Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting subjects and direct objects as you meet them. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions that follow with complete Latin sentences:

What Is Happening?

In agrīs labōrant multī servī, quī in villā habitant. Servus, nōmine Geta, quī est miser et dēfessus, nōn labōrat sed sōlus sub arbore sedet. Irātus est quod strēnuē labōrāre necesse est. Tum Dāvus ad servōs occupātōs venit. Omnēs strēnuē labōrant quod Dāvus vilicus est. Geta tamen adhūc nōn labōrat quod Dāvum nōn timet. Dāvus Getam cōspicit et clāmat, “Age, ignāve!” Nunc labōrat Geta irātus.

Mox servī cōspiciunt virum quī epistulās in sacculō habet. Vir puerōs et Cornēliam salūtat et ad eōs appropinquat. Servī vōcēs audīre nōn possunt quod vōcēs magnae nōn sunt. Geta, quī prope virum labōrat, arborem vīcīnam ascendit

et vōcēs audit. Brevī tempore Mārcus et vir ad villam ambulant. Aliī servī revocant Getam, quī ex arbore dēscendit et ad eōs venit.

Dāvus, "Quis est vir?" inquit. "Est nūntius," respondet Geta. "Gāium Cornēlium petit."

Cūr nūntius Gāium Cornēlium petit? Quid accidit? Servī sollicitī sunt.

miser, unhappy

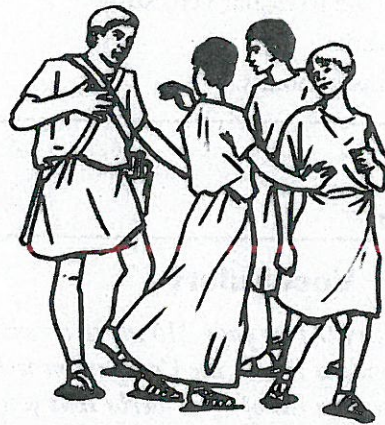
vīlicus, overseer

Age! Come on!

sacculō, pouch, bag

habet, (he/she) has

accidit, is happening



1. Quem Geta nōn timet?

2. Quis epistulās in sacculō habet?

3. Quōs vir salūtat?

4. Quid Geta audit?

5. Quem nūntius petit?
