MARCUS TO THE RESCUE

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:
1. complementary infinitives.
2. verbs that may be used with infinitives to complete their meaning.

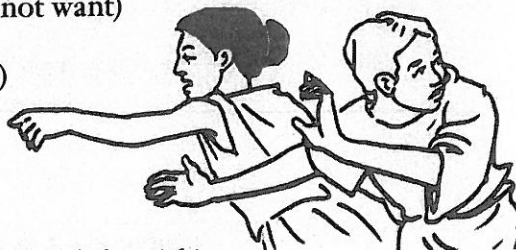## Vocabulary

Activity 5a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 210–211 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of verbs used with complementary infinitives and the infinitives of all verbs met so far.

The Story

Activity 5b Vocabulary in Context

Fill in the blanks with Latin words to match the English cues:

1. Mārcus nōn est _____. (cowardly)

2. Sextus est _____. (rash)

3. _____ Cornēlia _____ Flāvia est in vīllā. (Neither) (nor)

4. Puellae _____ rīvum sedent. (near)

5. _____ est _____. (The day) (warm)

6. Sed _____ est _____. (the stream) (cool)

7. Puellae _____ _____ currunt. (into the woods)

8. Dum puellae _____, _____ ad rīvum dēscendit. (wander) (a wolf)

9. Lupus puellās terrēre _____ _____. (does not want)

10. Sed puellae sunt _____. (frightened)

11. Puellae clāmant, "_____
_____!" ("Help!")

12. Sextus et Mārcus _____ _____ currunt. (toward the girls)

13. Puellae _____ vident. (them)

14. Mārcus rāmum _____. (grabs hold of)

15. Mārcus lupum repellere _____ _____. (is not afraid)

16. Statim Mārcus lupum _____. (drives off)

17. Puellae currunt et ad vīllam _____. (arrive)

18. Cornēlius et Aurēlia eās _____. (welcome)

19. Puellae _____ sunt. (safe)

Building the Meaning

Activity 5c The Complementary Infinitive

Complete the following sentence:

Infinitives in Latin end with the letters _____ and are translated into English with the word _____.

Keeping to the sense of the story in your textbook, complete the following Latin sentences with infinitives from the word bank. You may use a word more than once, and there are more infinitives in the word bank than you will need. Then translate each sentence:

1. Cornēlia in silvā _____ vult.

   _____

2. Mārcus arborem _____ nōn vult.

   _____

3. Sextum nihil _____ potest.

   _____

4. Sextus, ubi lupus appropinquat, arborem _____ vult.

   _____

5. Mārcus lupum _____ potest.

   _____

6. Sextus ex arbore _____ timet.

   _____

| repellere | ascendere | respondēre | dēscendere | arripere | ambulāre | terrēre | excipere |

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Activity 5d Completing Sentences with Correct Verb Forms

Read each sentence. Decide whether the subject needs a singular or plural verb or whether a complementary infinitive is needed. Circle the word that correctly completes the sentence. Then answer the questions below in complete English sentences:

Mārcus et Sextus in silvam (ambulant / ambulat). Sextus (clāmat / clāmant), "Ego arborem (ascendit / ascendere) volō." Sed Mārcus arborem (dēscendere / ascendere) nōn vult. Tum Sextus, "Tū es ignāvus." Statim Sextus arborem (ascendit / ascendere). Lupus venit sed Sextum (terret / terrēre) nōn potest, quod puer est in arbore. Mārcus nōn est perterritus et lupum (repellere / repellit). Sextus (dēscendit / dēscendere) nōn vult quod est ignāvus.

es, *(you) are*   **venit,** *(it) comes*

1. What does Sextus want to do?

_____

2. Why does Sextus call Marcus cowardly?

_____

3. Is the wolf able to frighten Sextus? Explain why or why not.

_____

4. Is Marcus frightened?

_____

5. How does Marcus respond?

_____

6. Where is Sextus at the end of the story and why?

_____

Activity 5e Verbs with Complementary Infinitives

Circle four verbs that can be used with complementary infinitives and give their meanings:

1. ambulat = _____
2. terret = _____
3. timet = _____
4. repellit = _____
5. currit = _____
6. potest = _____

7. clāmat = _____   9. vult = _____

8. audit = _____   10. parat = _____

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 5f 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. Sextus is an energetic boy who always wants to climb a tree.

   _____

2. When a wolf approaches, Sextus immediately runs into the woods and seeks a tree.

   _____

3. He* is not able to climb the tree.

   _____

4. He* grabs hold of a branch and drives off the wolf.

   _____

5. At last he* runs out of the woods and arrives safe(ly) at the farmhouse.

   _____

*Do not translate *he* with a separate word.

Activity 5g 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 Roman army recruited *helping* troops from the provinces.   _____

2. In the heat of the summer, the children often seek the *extremely cold* water of the stream.   _____

3. When you make a *mistake*, you "wander" from what is correct.   _____

4. Marcus's quick action provided *safety* for the girls.   _____

5. With the *arrival* of summer, the girls like to walk in the fields.   _____

6. Sextus often gets into difficulty because of his *recklessness*. _____

7. The wolf left a *wandering* trail through the forest. _____

8. The girls chose this tree because of its *nearness* to the stream. _____

9. Sextus is too *afraid* to climb down from the tree. _____

10. Marcus's actions *drove* the wolf *off*. _____

temerity (**temerārius**) _____	repelled (**repellit**) _____
propinquity (**prope**) _____	erratic (**errant**) _____
auxiliary (**auxilium**) _____	frigid (**frīgidus**) _____
timid (**timet**) _____	advent (**adveniunt**) _____
error (**errant**) _____	salvation (**salvae**) _____

Activity 5h Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting infinitives and endings that mark direct objects. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions with complete Latin sentences:

Serves Him Right

Hodiē Mārcus in agrīs lūdit quod canem habet. Canis in agrīs laetus lūdit. Brevī tempore Sextus ad Mārcum currit. Puerī et canis iam in agrīs lūdunt. Clāmor est magnus!

Ecce! Cornēlia et Flāvia in agrīs prope canem errant. Flāvia fēlem habet. Canis fēlem videt et magnā vōce lātrat. Fēlēs canem timet et aufugit. Est in agrīs magna arbor. Fēlēs arborem petit et ascendit dum canis lātrat.

Flāvia est perterrita quod fēlēs ex arbore dēscendere nōn potest. Flāvia arborem ascendere timet. Sextus, quī est puer temerārius, rīdet et clāmat, "Flāvia arborem ascendere nōn vult! Puellae semper sunt ignāvae!" Sextus arborem statim ascendit quod fēlem petere parat. Fēlēs subitō ex arbore cadit et aufugit. Flāvia fēlem salvam excipit. Sextus ex arbore dēscendere nōn potest quod tunica in rāmīs haeret.

lūdit, *(he/she) plays* **lātrat,** *(he/she) barks*
canis, *dog* **aufugit,** *(he/she) runs away*
habet, *(he/she) has* **haeret,** *is stuck*
fēlēs, *cat*

1. Quid fēlēs facere nōn potest?

_____

2. Quid Flāvia facere timet?

_____

3. Quid Sextus facere parat?

_____

4. Quid Sextus facere nōn potest?

_____