CAPTURE

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:
1. ablative singular and plural forms of nouns (review).
2. prepositional phrases with the ablative.
3. expressions of time, instrument or means, and manner with the ablative without a preposition.

Vocabulary

Activity 12a Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on pages 225–226 alone or with a partner. Note the adjective **immōbilis**, which has 3rd declension endings. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find the ablative forms of sample 1st, 2nd, and 3rd declension nouns.*

The Story

Activity 12b Comprehension

Using the story in Chapter 12 of your textbook as a guide, read each sentence and circle V for Vērum or F for Falsum. If the sentence is false, correct it by writing a sentence that is true below it:

1. Ubi servī effugiunt, dominī vīlicōs nōn reprehendunt.   V   F

_____

2. Dāvus servōs in āream statim convocat.   V   F

_____

3. Dāvus servōs in vīllam mittit.   V   F

_____

4. Dāvus servōs iubet canēs in āream dūcere.   V   F

_____

5. Canēs veniunt et togam Getae olfaciunt et vēstīgia Getae inveniunt.   V   F

_____

6. Rīvī et fossae canēs impediunt.   V   F

_____

7. Clāmōrēs servōrum Getam excitant.   V   F

_____

8. Servī Getam in rāmīs arboris vident.   V   F

_____

9. Vīlicus Getam tunicā arripit et baculō verberat.   V   F

_____

10. Dominus servōs iubet in fronte Getae litterās FUG inūrere.   V   F

_____

Review

Activity 12c Ablative Case Endings

Write the declension number of each of these nouns. Then add the ablative singular and plural endings:

Declension	Ablative Singular	Ablative Plural
1. _____	can_____	can_____
2. _____	tunic_____	tunic_____
3. _____	vīlic_____	vīlic_____
4. _____	hort_____	hort_____
5. _____	arbor_____	arbor_____
6. _____	vīll_____	vīll_____
7. _____	agr_____	agr_____
8. _____	fīli_____	fīli_____
9. _____	sorōr_____	sorōr_____
10. _____	cist_____	cist_____

Building the Meaning

The Ablative Case

Activity 12d Prepositional Phrases and Expressions
of Time, Instrument or Means, and Manner

Answer the following questions with full Latin sentences, using the words in parentheses as cues. The first question is answered for you:

1. Quandō servus effugit? (at night)

   Servus nocte effugit. _____

2. Unde servus effugit? (from the country house and farm)

   _____

3. Ubi servus sē cēlat? (in the branches of a tree)

   _____

4. Ubi petunt servī Getam? (in the garden, in the fields, in the vineyards)

   _____

5. Quibuscum Dāvus servōs in agrōs dūcit? (with dogs)

   _____

6. Quandō servī Getam inveniunt? (in a short time)

   _____

7. Quibuscum Dāvus ad arborem appropinquat? (with slaves and dogs)

   _____

8. Quō īnstrūmentō servī Getam inveniunt? (with dogs)

   _____

9. Quōmodo Dāvus clāmat? (with a loud voice)

   _____

10. Quō īnstrūmentō Dāvus Getam verberat? (with a stick)

   _____

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 12e 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. At night the dogs are sleeping while Geta runs away.

   _____

2. The slaves rouse the tired dogs and urge them on with sticks.

   _____

3. The dogs hear Davus; the overseer shouts with great anger.

   _____

4. The dogs smell Geta's tunic and run quickly with the slaves.

   _____

5. Now the dogs lead many slaves out of the country house and farm through fields and streams.

   _____

6. Look! The dogs bark because they catch the scent of Geta, who is in the tree.

   _____

Activity 12f Expanding Your English Vocabulary

Using the word bank on page 77, 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. Eucleides' Greek accent revealed a *trace* of his Greek origin.   _____

2. The carriage was *made motionless* by falling into a ditch.   _____

3. Before buying new books, Eucleides makes a *list* of the books in his library.   _____

4. The emperor demands a *calling together* of the senate.   _____

5. Davus *questions* the slaves to discover the whereabouts of Geta.   _____

6. Wolves belong to the *dog* family of animals.   _____

7. Dogs have a keen *smelling* sense.   _____

8. Davus *concludes* from the evidence that Geta has escaped.   _____

9. Cornelius will *criticize* Davus because a slave escaped.   _____

10. Davus *consults* with the rest of the slaves to find out when Geta   _____
was last seen.

infers (**ferō**) _____	inventory (**inveniō**) _____
immobilized (**immōbilis**) _____	vestige (**vēstīgia**) _____
confers (**ferō**) _____	canine (**canis**) _____
convocation (**convocō**) _____	reprehend (**reprehendō**) _____
olfactory (**olfaciō**) _____	interrogates (**rogō**) _____

Activity 12g Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting uses of the ablative case with and without prepositions. Reread the story for comprehension. Then mark whether each statement following the story is V = Vērum or F = Falsum:

Thressa's Daughter Talks with Her Mother

Fīlia:	Quandō nōbīs necesse est labōrāre, māter mea?
Thressa:	Prīmā lūce nōbīs necesse est labōrāre. Saepe mediā nocte labōrāmus. Ēheu! Geta hodiē abest et Dāvus est sollicitus.
Fīlia:	Ēheu! Geta est servus scelestus et ignāvus. Eum timeō.
Thressa:	Quōmodo tē terret?
Fīlia:	Īrātus saepe est et magnā vōce clāmat.
Thressa:	Nunc Getam petit Dāvus.
Fīlia:	Quibuscum eum petit Dāvus?
Thressa:	Cum aliīs servīs et canibus Getam petit. Canēs vēstīgia Getae olfacere et Getam invenīre possunt.
Fīlia:	Unde discēdunt servī et canēs?
Thressa:	Ex āreā quae est prope vīllam discēdunt. Servī sunt sollicitī.
Fīlia:	Quōmodo Getam petit Dāvus?
Thressa:	Magnā cum dīligentiā Dāvus eum petit. Dāvus est vīlicus bonus et, ubi servus effugit, Dāvus eum invenit et verberat.
Fīlia:	Quō īnstrūmentō eum verberat?
Thressa:	Baculō eum verberat. Ecce! Quid audiō?

Servī et canēs redeunt et Dāvus Getam ad vīllam tunicā trahit. Mox vīlla plēna vōcum et clāmōris erit, nam servī litterās FUG in fronte Getae inūrent.

> **dīligentia, -ae,** f., *care*
> **erit,** *(it) will be*
> **inūrent,** *(they) will brand*

1. Ancillae prīmā lūce et mediā nocte saepe labōrant.   V   F

2. Geta magnā dīligentiā labōrat et omnēs magnā cum irā spectat.   V   F

3. Canēs Getam vēstīgiīs invenīre possunt.   V   F

4. Dāvus Getam magnā cum dīligentiā petit.   V   F

5. Dāvus Getam togā trahit et eum baculō verberat.   V   F