Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

CHAPTER 28

PREPARING TO GO SHOPPING

Go Online PHSchool.com Web Code: jgd-0001

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

1. relative clauses and their antecedents.
2. the forms of the relative pronoun.
3. the gender, case, and number of relative pronouns in their clauses.

Vocabulary

Activity 28a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on page 195 alone or with a partner.

The Story and Building the Meaning

Relative Clauses I

Activity 28b Vocabulary in Context

Fill in the blanks to match the English cues.

1. Phrygia et Syra, quae _____ Aurēliae _____ cūrābant, dominam vexābant. (hair) (carelessly)
2. Syra, _____ manus tremēbat, dominam nōn bene cūrāre poterat. (whose)
3. Aurēlia, neglegentiā ancillārum _____, "Abīte!" clāmāvit. (annoyed)
4. Aurēlia in animō habēbat īre ad tabernam mercātōris cuiusdam, quī _____ optimōs _____ solēbat. (dormice) (to sell)
5. Servī, quōs Aurēlia iussit _____ ad iānuam ferre, mātrem et fīliam ad tabernam mercātōris portābunt. (sedan chairs)
6. Servus iam ēmit _____, quem domum tulit. (a pig)

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Forms

Relative Pronouns

Activity 28c Relative Pronouns: Endings and Forms

Next to each of the relative pronouns below, write the number of the declension (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) that has the same ending for that gender, case, and number. Then fill in the missing forms of the relative pronoun.

	Singular Masculine	Singular Feminine	Singular Neuter
Nom.	_____	_____	_____
Gen.	_____	_____	_____
Dat.	_____	_____	_____
Acc.	quem _____	quam _____	_____
Abl.	quō _____	quā _____	quō _____

	Plural Masculine	Plural Feminine	Plural Neuter
Nom.	quī _____	quae _____	_____
Gen.	quōrum _____	quārum _____	quōrum _____
Dat.	quibus _____	quibus _____	quibus _____
Acc.	quōs _____	quās _____	_____
Abl.	quibus _____	quibus _____	quibus _____

Building the Meaning

Relative Clauses II

Activity 28d The Function of the Relative Pronoun in Its Clause

a. Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences.
b. Circle the antecedents.
c. Give the gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent.
d. Give the case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause.
e. Then translate the sentence:

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

1. Speculum, quod Syra nōn bene tenet, novum est.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

2. Ancilla, quae crīnēs Aurēliae neglegenter pectēbat, erat Phrygia.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

3. Māter fīliam, quae iam in cubiculō suō dormit, in urbem dūcere vult.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

4. Amīcī, ad quōs Cornēlius nūntium mīsit, ad cēnam tribus diēbus advenient.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

5. Taberna, in quā Aurēlia glīrēs optimōs invēnit, nōn procul aberat.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

6. Servī, quōs Aurēlia vocāverat, duās sellās ad iānuam celeriter tulērunt.

Gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent: _____

_____

Case of the relative pronoun and its function in its clause: _____

_____

Translation: _____

_____

Activity 28e Combining Sentences Using a Relative Pronoun

Combine the following pairs of sentences by changing the second into a relative clause and inserting it into the first sentence. In every case you will substitute a relative pronoun for the word in boldface. Your new Latin sentence should match the English translation given below. The first set is done for you.

1. Aurēliae crīnēs pulchrī erant.

Duae ancillae **crīnēs** pectēbant.

Aurēliae crīnēs, quōs duae ancillae pectēbant, pulchrī erant.

Aurelia's hair, which two slave-women were combing, was pretty.

2. Mercātor glīrēs optimōs vēndere solet.

Taberna **mercātōris** est prope Forum.

_____

The merchant, whose shop is near the Forum, is accustomed to selling excellent dormice.

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

3. Phrygia Cornēliam vocāvit.

Cornēlia in hortō librum legēbat.

_____

Phrygia called Cornelia, who was reading a book in the garden.

4. Sella erat nova.

Sellam servī fortēs ad iānuam ferēbant.

_____

The sedan chair, which strong slaves were carrying to the door, was new.

5. Cornēlius amīcōs ad cēnam invītāvit.

Amīcī erant senātōrēs Rōmānī.

_____

Cornelius invited friends, who were Roman senators, to dinner.

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 28f Writing the Language

Translate the following English sentences into Latin. Include all long marks. Use the story and vocabulary lists in your textbook, as well as the vocabulary lists in this book, to help you:

1. Those two slave-women, who will help Aurelia again tomorrow, are anxious.

Illae duae ancillae, quae adiuvābunt Aureliam crās iterum sunt sollicitae.

2. Eucleides will be reading that new book that he bought yesterday.

Eucliedīēs leget illum novum librum quem comparāvit herī.

3. Aurelia, who is sometimes an anxious mistress, will be busy in the kitchen.

Aurelia, quae est nōnnumquam sollicita domina, erit occupāta in culīnā.

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

4. For what reason? Her husband, who is a distinguished senator, has invited certain friends to dinner.

_____

_____

5. The dinner that Aurelia will prepare in three days ought to be very good.

_____

_____

Activity 28g 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 is annoyed by Phrygia's *carelessness.* _____
2. Aurelia finds Syra's behavior very *annoying.* _____
3. Many *sellers* gather in the Forum to display their goods. _____
4. A large man with a *pig-like* face was sitting in a sedan chair. _____
5. Of all the goddesses, Venus was best known for her *beauty.* _____

porcine **(porcus)** _____	pulchritude **(pulcher)** _____
vexatious **(vexāre)** _____	vendors **(vēndere)** _____
negligence **(neglegenter)** _____	

Activity 28h Reading Latin

In the Kitchen

Look at the new vocabulary following this story. Then read the story, noting the relative clauses and words beginning with ***qu-*** or ***cui-****. Reread the story for comprehension. Then mark whether each statement about the story is* ***V*** *=* ***Vērum*** *(True) or* ***F*** *=* ***Falsum*** *(False):*

Postquam Cornēlia et Aurēlia in sellīs discessērunt, Elissa, ancilla nova, cum aliīs ancillīs in culīnā strēnuē labōrābat.

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Syra: Ubi tū antehāc habitāvistī, Elissa?

Elissa: Habitābām apud familiām, cuius vīlla extrā urbem in collibus est. Ēheu! Vīlla nostra erat magna, sed nōn erant multī servī. Cotīdiē strenuē labōrāre necesse erat. Quam miserī erāmus!

Syra: Quam fēlīx nunc es! Certē domus Cornēliī magna est, sed dominus noster multōs servōs et multās ancillās habet. Cūrāmus bonam familiam, quae nūper ad urbem subitō rediit.

Anna: Habēmus duōs strenuōs puerōs, Mārcum et Sextum, quibus multum cibum parāmus quod semper ēsuriunt! Mārcus est fīlius dominī nostrī et puer optimus.

Elissa: Quis est Sextus?

Anna: Pater Sextī, quem prīnceps ad Asiam mīsit, est hospes Cornēliī. Sextus igitur cum familiā nostrā manet. Sunt in urbe multa quae Sextus numquam anteā vīdit.

Elissa: Quid est nōmen fīliae, quam in sellā vīdī? Cūr cum mātre suā discessit?

Anna: Cornēlia est fīlia Aurēliae, quācum ad tabernās iit. Glīrēs et multa alia ement.

Elissa: Quam ob causam glīrēs ement? Quam ob causam tantus strepitus in domō est? Cūr omnēs strēnuē labōrāmus?

(Subitō intrāvit Phrygia sollicita, quae omnia audīverat.)

Phrygia: Cornēlius, dominus noster, habet amīcōs, quōs ad cēnam invītāvit. Tribus diēbus convīvae advenient. Nōbīs igitur cibum coquere et domum parāre necesse est. Ātrium pūrgāre vōbīs necesse est, Syra et Elissa. Holera parāre tibi necesse est, Anna. Vestra neglegentia dominam valdē vexābit. Agite, ignāvae ancillae! Tempus est strēnuē labōrāre!

antehāc, adv., *previously*
collis, collis, m., *hill*
fēlīx, fēlīcis, *happy, lucky*
nūper, adv., *recently*
emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptus, *to buy*
convīva, -ae, m., *guest*
holus, holeris, n., *vegetable*

1. Elissa extrā urbem in collibus habitābat. V F
2. Cornēliī habitant in domō in quā nōn sunt multī servī et multae ancillae. V F
3. Ancillae cūrant Cornēliōs quī ad urbem nūper rediērunt. V F
4. Puerī multum cibum ancillīs parant. V F
5. Prīnceps Cornēlium ad Asiam mīsit. V F
6. Nōmen puellae quae in sellā discessit Cornēlia est. V F
7. Syra et Elissa holera parābunt; Anna ātrium pūrgābit. V F

© Pearson Education, Inc., or its affiliates. All rights reserved.