A SLAVE RUNS AWAY

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:
1. genitive singular and plural forms of nouns.
2. using the genitive singular to identify the declension and base of a Latin noun and producing other case forms using this base.
3. determining whether nouns ending in *-ae* or *-ī* are genitive singular or nominative plural in sentences.

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Vocabulary

Activity 11a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 223–224 alone or with a partner. Note that 1st and 2nd declension nouns are now given in the nominative singular with their genitive singular endings and genders. Third declension nouns are given with their genitive singular forms spelled out in full. For adjectives, nominative, genitive, accusative, and ablative forms are given in singular and plural for masculine and feminine. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of all the nouns that you have met so far, listed by declension with their genitive endings or genitive forms.

The Story

Activity 11b Vocabulary in Context

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

1. Geta _____ nōn timet. (the master)

2. Ubi dominus _____, servī saepe nōn labōrant. (is away)

3. Geta _____ vult. (to run away, escape)

4. Nēmō eum _____. (hinders)

5. Geta _____ parat. (food)

6. _____ _____ ē vīllā fūrtim ambulat. (That night)

7. _____ nox est, servus celeriter currit. (Although)

8. Geta in silvam _____ arborum currit. (full)

9. In arbore _____. (hides himself)

10. Dāvus servōs in _____ venīre iubet. (threshing floor)

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

11. Necesse est servōs _____, sī nōn strēnuē labōrant. (to beat)

12. Geta _____ vīlicī nōn timet. (the anger)

13. Dāvus ad _____ stat sed Getam neque vidēre neque audīre potest. (the gate)

14. _____ īrātus et sollicitus est. (the overseer)

Forms

Nouns: Cases and Declensions
Genitive Case

Activity 11c Genitive Singular and Plural Forms of Nouns

Fill in the genitive singular and plural endings on the following nouns according to their declension:

1. vōc_____, vōc_____   2. serv_____, serv_____   3. puer_____, puer_____

4. agr_____, agr_____   5. patr_____, patr_____   6. puell_____, puell_____

Activity 11d Identifying and Using Bases of Nouns

For each of the following nouns, draw a box around its base, circle the declension to which it belongs, and use its base to provide the requested form. The first one is done for you:

1. ager, agrī   1 ②3   nom. pl.   *agrī*

2. nūntius, nūntiī   1 2 3   gen. pl.   _____

3. arbor, arboris   1 2 3   acc. sing.   _____

4. iānua, iānuae   1 2 3   abl. pl.   _____

5. urbs, urbis   1 2 3   abl. sing.   _____

6. fīlia, fīliae   1 2 3   nom. pl.   _____

7. māter, mātris   1 2 3   abl. pl.   _____

8. ancilla, ancillae   1 2 3   abl. sing.   _____

9. vir, virī   1 2 3   acc. sing.   _____

10. vōx, vōcis   1 2 3   gen. pl.   _____

Building the Meaning

The Genitive Case

Activity 11e Putting Nouns into the Genitive Case

Make the following pairs of sentences say the same thing by filling in the blanks with appropriate words in the genitive case. Draw an arrow from each word in the genitive case to the noun it modifies. Translate each sentence. The first set is done for you:

1. Servus magnam īram habet.

   The slave has great anger.

   Īra _____ servī _____ est magna.

   The anger of the slave/The slave's anger is great.

2. Puella magnam vōcem habet.

   Vōx _____ est magna.

   _____

3. Pater longam epistulam habet.

   Epistula _____ est longa.

   _____

4. Puerī magnās cistās habent.

   Cistae _____ sunt magnae.

   _____

5. Puer equum strēnuum habet.

   Equus _____ est strēnuus.

   _____

6. Arborēs rāmōs īnfirmōs habent.

   Rāmī _____ sunt īnfirmī.

   _____

7. Puellae amīcās laetās habent.

   Amīcae _____ sunt laetae.

   _____

8. Servī vīlicum īrātum habent.

   Vīlicus _____ est īrātus.

   _____

9. Patrēs multōs servōs habent.

   Servī _____ sunt multī.

   _____

10. Sunt multī agrī.

    Numerus _____ magnus est.

    _____

Genitive Singular or Nominative Plural?

How Do You Decide?

Activity 11f Genitive Singular or Nominative Plural?

Read the following sentences. Decide whether the noun ending in -ae or -ī is genitive singular or nominative plural, and circle Gen. Sing. or Nom. Pl. If it is genitive singular, draw an arrow to the noun it modifies:

1. Cornēlius est dominus vīlicī et servōrum et ancillārum.

   vīlicī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

2. Geta effugit et vīlicus Cornēliī est īrātus.

   Cornēliī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

3. Diēs est calidus sed omnēs servī et ancillae in āreā stant.

   servī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

   ancillae: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

4. Servī baculum vīlicī timent et tacitē stant.

   servī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

   vīlicī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

5. Īra vīlicī est magna; ancillae etiam sunt īrātae.

   vīlicī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

   ancillae: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

6. Servī Cornēliī sunt īrātī.

   Servī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

   Cornēliī: Gen. Sing.   Nom. Pl.

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 11g 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. The carriage is full of boys and girls and is now departing.

   _____

   _____

2. Although Cornelius is absent, the slaves work hard in the master's country house and farm.

   _____

   _____

3. The anger of the overseer frightens the master's slaves.

   _____

4. The slaves fear the angry overseer's large stick, because he often beats them

   _____

   _____

5. Therefore they return to the fields.

   _____

Activity 11h Expanding Your English Vocabulary

Using the word bank on page 71, 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's message roused the *anger* of the whole family. _____

2. Geta left ample evidence of his *nighttime* escape. _____

3. Marcus and Sextus *get in the way of* Davus's work in the garden. _____

4. The emperor holds the *controlling* power in Roman politics. _____

5. Davus will have to pursue the *fleeing* slave. _____

6. The emperor has called a *full* session of the Senate. _____

7. Cornelia could not *hide* her disappointment at the news.   _____

8. The boys' shouts *resound* through the house.   _____

9. Marcus defends Cornelia with *brotherly* devotion.   /   _____

10. Cornelia will not forget the *numberless* joys of Baiae.   _____

nocturnal (**nocte**) _____	dominant (**dominus**) _____
plenary (**plēnus**) _____	reverberate (**verberō**) _____
innumerable (**numerus**) _____	ire (**īra**) _____
impede (**impediō**) _____	fugitive (**effugiō**) _____
conceal (**cēlō**) _____	fraternal (**frāter**) _____

Activity 11i Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, mentally registering the forms of the words and their meanings as you read. Note all noun endings; four cases are used, including the genitive. Reread the Latin for comprehension of what is being said. Then answer the questions that follow the story with complete Latin sentences:

Davus Tells a New Slave about Cornelius's Family

Dāvus: Ego sum Dāvus, vīlicus Gāiī Cornēliī. Gāius Cornēlius est senātor Rōmānus et ad urbem saepe redit. Nunc dominus noster abest, sed hīc saepe habitat Cornēlius cum Aurēliā et Mārcō et Cornēliā et Sextō. Aurēlia est uxor Cornēliī.

Servus: Quis est Mārcus?

Dāvus: Mārcus est fīlius Cornēliī et frāter Cornēliae. Cornēlia igitur est soror Mārcī.

Servus: Sed quis est Sextus? Estne frāter Mārcī?

Dāvus: Minimē vērō! Nōn est frāter sed amīcus Mārcī. Pater Sextī est amīcus Cornēliī. Pater Sextī nōn iam in Italiā sed in Asiā habitat. Sextus cum Mārcō in Italiā habitat.

Servus: Suntne multī servī in familiā Cornēliānā?

Dāvus: Est magnus numerus servōrum et ancillārum. Aliī servī in vīllā labōrant, aliī in agrīs et vīneīs vīllae rūsticae.

Servus: Quid faciunt ancillae?

Dāvus: Vestēs līberōrum et parentum cūrant. Cibum quoque parant.

Servus: Ecce! Servī in vīllā rīdent. Suntne laetī servī Cornēliī? Amantne dominum?

Dāvus: Ita vērō! Ego sum vīlicus virī bonī.

> **familia, -ae,** f., *family, household*
> **vīnea, -ae,** f., *vineyard*
> **vestis, vestis,** f., *clothing*

1. Cuius fīlius est amīcus Sextī?

_____

2. Cuius amīcus est Mārcus?

_____

3. Cuius pater in Asiā habitat?

_____

4. Cūrantne ancillae vestēs Cornēliae et Mārcī et Sextī?

_____

5. Cuius servī sunt laetī?

_____

Cuius. . . ? *Whose . . . ?*