

ARRIVAL AT THE INN

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

1. forms of adjectives.
2. agreement of nouns and adjectives.

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Vocabulary**Activity 18a Vocabulary**

Study the vocabulary list on pages 237–238 alone or with a partner. Note that all 3rd declension adjectives you have seen so far are listed.

The Story**Activity 18b Vocabulary in Context**

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

1. _____ obesus _____ et canēs revocāvit. (A man)
(appeared)
2. “Hī canēs caudās movent _____,” inquit Cornēlia, “quod laetī sunt.”
(only)
3. “Nōlite _____!” (flee)
4. Puella sōla ad canēs _____ extendit. (hand)
5. “_____ hīc in caupōnā,” inquit caupō, “_____ prīncipis
pernoctāvit.” (Once) (an envoy)
6. Aurēlia mussat, “Doleō quod in caupōnā _____ necesse est.”
(to spend the night)
7. “_____ , caupō est meus amīcus Apollodōrus!”
inquit Eucleidēs. (Unless I am mistaken)
8. “_____ , mī Apollodōre?” (How are you?)

Forms**Adjectives: 1st/2nd Declension and 3rd Declension****Activity 18c Practice with Forms of Adjectives**

*Supply the proper form of **omnis**, **-is**, **-e** before each of the following nouns and the proper form of **noster**, **nostra**, **nostrum** after each noun. Be sure to make the adjectives agree with the nouns in gender, case, and number. The words used are in the word bank on the next page:*

| | omnis, -is, -e | | noster, nostra, nostrum |
|-----|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | _____ | vīllam | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | artēs (nom. pl.) | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | lēgātō | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | plaustrum | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | onere | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | lēgātus | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | caudae (gen. sing.) | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | hominem | _____ |
| 9. | _____ | caudīs | _____ |
| 10. | _____ | artem | _____ |
| 11. | _____ | hominibus | _____ |
| 12. | _____ | plaustra | _____ |
| 13. | _____ | cauda | _____ |
| 14. | _____ | onerum | _____ |
| 15. | _____ | oneris | _____ |
| 16. | _____ | hominum | _____ |
| 17. | _____ | plaustrī | _____ |
| 18. | _____ | arte | _____ |
| 19. | _____ | caudārum | _____ |
| 20. | _____ | onera | _____ |

| <i>1st Declension</i> | <i>2nd Declension</i> | <i>3rd Declension</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| vīlla, -ae, f. | lēgātus, -ī, m. | homō, hominis, m. |
| cauda, -ae, f. | plaustrum, -ī, n. | ars, artis, f. |
| | | onus, oneris, n. |

Building the Meaning

Nouns and Adjectives: Agreement II

Activity 18d Adjective Agreement

Circle the adjective that agrees with the boldface noun in each sentence:

1. Raeda in fossā manet (immōbilis / immōbile).
2. Euclidēs Cornēlium ad **caupōnam** (vīcīnam / vīcīnum) dūcit.
3. **Puerī** (temerārius / temerārii) ad caupōnam currunt.
4. Aurēlia et Cornēlia (sollicitī / sollicitae) lentē ambulant.
5. (Omnis / Omnēs) **Cornēlii** ad caupōnam adveniunt et canēs vident.
6. Ubi canēs lātrant, Sextus, **puer** (ignāvō / ignāvus), fugit.
7. Mārcus tamen nōn est ignāvus; **puer** stat (immōbilis / immōbilibus).
8. Cornēlia est **puella** (forte / fortis) et manum extendit.
9. Tum **homō** (obēsus / obēsō) appāruit.
10. Euclidēs **caupōnem** (obēsam / obēsū) salūtat quod agnōscit amīcum.

What Noun Does an Adjective Modify? How Do You Decide?

Activity 18e What Noun Does the Adjective Modify?

Consider the gender, case, and number of each adjective to determine what noun it modifies. Then translate each sentence:

1. Caupō bonum amīcum habet.

2. Bonus amīcus est servus.

3. Dominus bonī servī est Cornēlius.

4. Caupōna bonī caupōnis est vicīna.

5. Servus bonum caupōnem salūtat.

6. Caupō bonus amīcum salūtat.

7. Caupō bonō cum servō sedet.

8. Servus bonō cum caupōne sedet.

9. Puella fortis ad canēs manum extendit.

10. Canēs fortem puellam salūtant.

11. Puella fortibus cum canibus lūdit.

12. Canēs fortī cum puellā lūdunt.

13. Puella est amīca fortium canum.

14. Canēs sunt amīcī fortis puellae.

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 18f 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. Aurelia was going toward the nearby inn slowly because she did not want to spend the night there.

2. Suddenly the rash dogs bark fiercely and make for the Cornelii.

3. Cornelia holds out her hand to the big dogs, and the dogs wag their tails.

4. At that very moment a fat man appears at the door of the inn and greets the tired guests.

5. Eucleides happily (use adjective, not adverb) shouts, "I recognize my friend Apollodorus!"

6. The Greek innkeeper replies, "I am glad that you are coming to my inn. Come in, everyone!"



Activity 18g 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 thinks Cornelius's decision was too *ru*shed. _____
2. Cornelia shows great *courage* with the dogs. _____
3. In the courtyard of the inn, we could see *dog-like* tracks. _____
4. Did an *official representative* of the emperor stay at this inn? _____
5. Aurelia thinks it was a *mistake* to stay at the inn. _____
6. Aurelia prays to the *all-powerful* gods for help. _____
7. Cornelius's decision is *unable to be called back*. _____
8. Syrus *handles* the reins with great skill. _____
9. Because the printing press had not been invented, all writing in the ancient world had to be done *by hand*. _____
10. Cornelius sees the inn as a *place to retreat to for safety*. _____
11. With a *sad* sigh, Aurelia reluctantly follows Cornelius. _____

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| refuge (<i>fugere</i>) _____ | omnipotent (<i>omnis</i>) _____ |
| irrevocable (<i>revocāre</i>) _____ | (+ <i>posse</i> , to be able) |
| precipitate (<i>sē praecipitant</i>) _____ | fortitude (<i>fortis</i>) _____ |
| manually (<i>manum</i>) _____ | legate (<i>lēgātus</i>) _____ |
| manipulates (<i>manum</i>) _____ | doleful (<i>dolēre</i>) _____ |
| canine (<i>canēs</i>) _____ | error (<i>errō</i>) _____ |

Activity 18h Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting agreement of adjectives and nouns. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions on the next page with complete Latin sentences:

Uncle Titus

Intereā, in urbe Rōmā frāter Cornēlii, nōmine Titus, in hortō sedēbat. Multi servī fortēs et ancillae strēnuae labōrābant, sed Titus prope piscīnam vicīnam sedēbat et amīcōs cārōs exspectābat. Nōn labōrābat. Neque epistulās scribēbat neque legēbat. Nihil facere solēbat. Titus omnibus cum amīcīs cēnāre et in lectō dormīre modo volēbat.

Tum vōcēs hominum procul audit. Titus sibi, “Nisi errō,” inquit, “vōcēs amīcōrum fidēlium meōrum audiō.”

Duo hominēs brevēs et obēsī intrant et Titum salūtant. “Salvē, noster Tite! Tempus est breve! Tempus est cēnāre!”

“Salvēte, amīcī mei,” repondet Titus. “Laetus vōs videō. Servī mei cēnam nōbīs parāvērunt.”

“Quālem cibum parāvērunt?”

“Porcum suāvem et ingentem parāvērunt!” Trēs amīcī igitur celeriter trīclīnium ēlegāns intrant et in lectīs accumbunt. Titus, “Sollicitus et vexātus sum,” inquit. “Hodiē enim ad Portam Capēnam iī quod meus frāter Cornēlius, vir gravis, cum uxōre et liberīs ad urbem redīre in animō habēbat. Diū ad portam sedēbam et exspectābam sed nōn advēnit. Cornēlius est senātor nōbilis sed homō tardus.”

“Quid accidit? Suntne omnēs incolumēs?” rogat amīcus Titī.

“Nesciō. Crās iterum ad portam mihi redīre necesse erit. Ecce! Mei servī cibum ferunt! Nostra cēna advenit. Servī mei tardī nōn sunt!”

cārus, -a, -um, dear, beloved
cēnō, cēnāre, to eat dinner
sibi, to himself
fidēlis, -is, -e, faithful
cēna, -ae, f., dinner
parāvērunt, (they) have prepared
porcus, -ī, m., pig
suāvis, -is, -e, sweet, delightful
ingēns, ingentis, huge
trīclīnium, -ī, n., dining room
ēlegāns, ēlegantis, elegant

lectus, -ī, m., couch
accumbō, accumbere, to lie down, recline
vexātus, -a, -um, annoyed
īī, I went
gravis, -is, -e, serious
advēnit, he did come
nōbilis, -is, -e, noble
accidit, happened
erit, it will be

1. Quot et quāles servōs et ancillās habet Titus?

2. Quāles hominēs Titum salūtant?

3. Quālem porcum parāvērunt servī Titī?

4. Quāle trīclīnium habet Titus?

5. Quālem frātre[m] habet Titus?
