

# A VISIT TO THE RACES

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

1. the dative case with special intransitive verbs.
2. personal pronouns.
3. reflexive pronouns.
4. possessive adjectives.



## Vocabulary

### Activity 27a Vocabulary

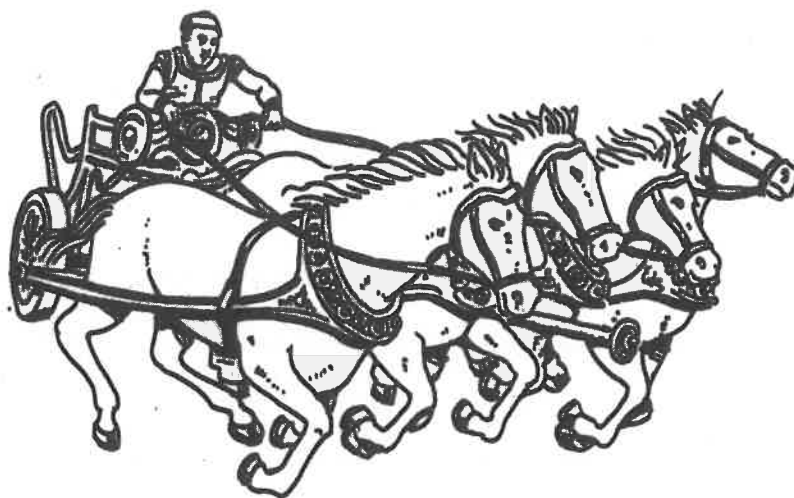
*Study the vocabulary list on pages 253–254 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of special intransitive verbs that take the dative case.*

## The Story

### Activity 27b Sextus Tells It His Way

*Sextus was so excited about the trip to the Circus that he couldn't wait to tell Cornelius all about the afternoon. Read the story below and give the English meanings of the Latin words in bold:*

“Eugepae! Today everyone was **fēriātī** = 1. \_\_\_\_\_, so we were allowed to go to the **lūdī circēnsēs** = 2. \_\_\_\_\_ in the **Circus Maximus**, which is a 3. \_\_\_\_\_. Thousands of people had come to watch the charioteers race their **quadrīgae** = 4. \_\_\_\_\_, but despite the size of the crowd, we got to sit right down by the **curriculum** = 5. \_\_\_\_\_. The track was enormous, and the **spīna** = 6. \_\_\_\_\_ ran right down the center of it! It was covered with shrines, altars, and statues, and at each end were the enormous **mētae** = 7. \_\_\_\_\_, that shone like gold in the sun! The charioteers all belonged to four different **factiōnēs** = 8. \_\_\_\_\_, and they had different colored tunics. I cheered for the **russātī** = 9. \_\_\_\_\_, Marcus cheered for the **albātī** = 10. \_\_\_\_\_, Cornēlia cheered for the **venetī** = 11. \_\_\_\_\_, and Eucleides didn't cheer for anybody. Instead he just kept telling us for whom all the emperors had cheered! That means nobody cheered for the **prasinī** = 12. \_\_\_\_\_. We were so close to the track that I could even see **Caesar** = 13. \_\_\_\_\_ give the **signum** = 14. \_\_\_\_\_ to start each race by dropping the **mappa** = 15. \_\_\_\_\_. I can't wait until we can go back again!



### Activity 27c Questions about the Story

*Answer in full Latin sentences these questions based on the story in Chapter 27:*

1. Hodiē quō licet ire puerīs?

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2. Quibuscum puerī ibunt?

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3. Cūr Circus hodiē nōn clausus est?

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4. Cūr puerī statim discēdere nōn possunt?

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5. Quid audiunt puerī, ubi Circō appropinquant?

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6. Quālis est turba?

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7. Ubi Mārcus sedēre vult? Cūr?

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8. Cūr Eucleidēs ibi sedēre nōn vult?

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9. Quis venetīs favet?

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10. Quōmodo aurīga russātus equōs agit?

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11. Quīd facit aurīga Mārcī? Cūr?

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12. Quid semper clāmant spectātōrēs?

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13. Quī vincunt?

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14. Cūr domum redīre necesse est?

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15. Cūr Sextus domum redīre nōn vult?

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## Building the Meaning

### Dative with Special Intransitive Verbs

#### Activity 27d Review of Verbs That Take the Dative Case

*Choose a noun or phrase from the word bank on the next page that would make sense in each sentence. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the dative case form of the noun or phrase. Then translate the sentences:*

1. Sī \_\_\_\_\_ nocueritis, pater eius certē vōs pūniet.

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2. Ego \_\_\_\_\_ cōfidō. Ille liberōs bene custōdiet, quod eōs valdē amat.

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3. Prīnceps ipse, ut omnēs bene scīmus, \_\_\_\_\_ favēre solet.

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4. Sextā hōrā diēs erat calidus et nōs \_\_\_\_\_ appropinquābāmus.

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5. Nōn licet \_\_\_\_\_ prope curriculum sedēre, nam ibi perīculum est magnum.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Sī extrā Cūriam manēbimus, fortasse \_\_\_\_\_ occurrēmus.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

arcus Tiberiū	frāter Titus	prasinī
filius senātōris	liberī parvulī	prīnceps

## Forms

### Pronouns: 1st and 2nd Persons

#### Activity 27e Choosing the Correct 1st or 2nd Person Pronoun

*Read the following English sentences. Determine the function of the word or phrase in bold type in each sentence. Then circle the form of the Latin pronoun that would replace it and correctly fit the grammar if the sentence were written in Latin:*

- Aurelia: I'm glad it was allowed **for you** to go to the Circus today, Cornelia.  
tū / tibi / tē
- Cornelia: I am glad, too, mother, but I'm sorry that you could not come **with us**.  
nōbīscum / nōs / nōbīs
- Aurelia: Did Eucleides watch **you** carefully?  
vōbīs / tū / vōs
- Cornelia: Yes, it was not permitted **for us** to sit near the racetrack.  
nōs / nōbīs / nostrī
- Aurelia: Whom did **you** favor?  
tū / vōs / tē
- Cornelia: I favored the blues.  
ego / mihi / mē

7. Aurelia: Did Sextus annoy **you**?  
tū / tibi / tē
8. Cornelia: No, he watched the horses and charioteers, and **we** all got along fine.  
nōs / nostrī / nōbīs
9. Aurelia: I am glad that **you** all had fun.  
tū / vōs / vōbīs
10. Cornelia: Thank you, mother, I am glad it was permitted **for me** to go.  
mē / meī / mihi

### Pronouns: 3rd Person

#### Activity 27f Choosing the Correct 3rd Person Pronoun

*Read the following sentences. Complete the second sentence by filling in the blank with the proper form of the pronoun **is, ea, id**. Use the noun in bold type in the first sentence to determine the gender and number of the pronoun, but be sure to use the case that completes the meaning of the second sentence grammatically. Then translate the sentences:*

1. "Illum **librum** legere volō," inquit Mārcus. "Da mihi \_\_\_\_\_!"  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. "Māter, **Mārcus** hunc librum habēre vult. Eum \_\_\_\_\_ dare nōlō."  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ecce! Ego hanc **lectīcam** tibi condūxī. In \_\_\_\_\_ domum redīre potes.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Quandō Caesar **signum** dabit? Diū \_\_\_\_\_ exspectāvī.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. **Aurīgae** russātī semper quādrīgās magnā arte agunt. Ego \_\_\_\_\_ hodiē faveō.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Sedēbimusne prope curriculum cum **patruō Titō**? Ita vērō! \_\_\_\_\_ amō.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. **Amīcī** Titī sunt virī bonī. Fortasse mox cum \_\_\_\_\_ cēnābimus.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Vidistisne in Forō **aedificia** mīra, puerī? Ita vērō! Eucleidēs \_\_\_\_\_ nōbīs dēmōnstrāvit.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. **Līberōs** nōn videō quod in hortō sunt. Vōcēs \_\_\_\_\_ tamen audīre possum.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. **Servī** nōs adiuvābant. Deinde caupō \_\_\_\_\_ cēnam nōbīs parāre iussit.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Pronouns: Personal and Reflexive

### Activity 27g Personal and Reflexive Pronouns

*Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the proper forms of pronouns to match the English cues. Read the sentences to determine which case to use. Circle all pronouns that are reflexive:*

1. Nocuistīne \_\_\_\_\_, Sexte, ubi cecidistī? (yourself)

2. Minimē! \_\_\_\_\_ nōn nocuī. (myself)

3. Nocuitne \_\_\_\_\_ Mārcus? (himself)

4. Minimē! Nēmō \_\_\_\_\_ nocuit. (him)

5. Fēminae: \_\_\_\_\_ in aquā piscīnae vidēmus. (Ourselves)
6. Fēminae: \_\_\_\_\_ quoque, virī, in aquā piscīnae vidēre possumus. (You, pl.)
7. Virī: \_\_\_\_\_, fēminae, in aquā piscīnae vidēre possumus. (You, pl.)
8. Virī: \_\_\_\_\_ in aquā piscīnae vidēre nōn possumus. (Ourselves)
9. Virī \_\_\_\_\_ in aquā piscīnae vidēre possunt. (them, i.e., the women)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ tamen in aquā piscīnae vidēre nōn possunt. (Themselves)
11. Sextus \_\_\_\_\_ cōgitābat, “Sōlus esse nōlō.” (with/to himself)
12. “Fortasse Mārcus \_\_\_\_\_ pilā lūdare vult.” (with me)
13. “Laetus \_\_\_\_\_ pilā lūdam,” respondit Mārcus. (with you)
14. “Ita \_\_\_\_\_ dēlectāre fortasse poterimus. (ourselves)

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to please, delight, amuse*

## Adjectives: Possessive

### Activity 27h Possessives

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

1. “Hic liber \_\_\_\_\_ est.” inquit Cornēlia. (mine)
2. Mārcus librōs \_\_\_\_\_ legere heri volēbat. (his own)
3. Hodiē Mārcus librum \_\_\_\_\_ legere vult. (her)
4. “Estne hic liber \_\_\_\_\_, Cornēlia?” (your)
5. “Minimē. Liber \_\_\_\_\_ est.” (his)
6. “Nōlite nocēre amīcīs \_\_\_\_\_, puerī.” (your)
7. “Amīcōs \_\_\_\_\_ cūrābimus, pater.” (our)
8. Multī Rōmānī servīs \_\_\_\_\_ nōn cōfidunt. (their own)
9. “Cōfidisne servīs \_\_\_\_\_, Cornēli?” (your)
10. “Servīs \_\_\_\_\_ cōfidō.” (my)



## Applying What You Have Learned

### Activity 27i 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. Eucleidēs wanted to go to the Circus Maximus. He took the children with him.

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2. Marcus favored the whites, but (his) sister (favored) the blues.

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3. "Alas!" Marcus shouted, "My charioteer fell!"

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4. The charioteer fell but hurt neither himself nor his horses.

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5. "Hurray!" shouted Cornelia, "Your charioteer and his horses are unhurt!"

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### Activity 27j Expanding Your English Vocabulary

For each italicized English word, give the related Latin word and below it the meaning of that Latin word. Then complete each sentence by filling in a word at the right:

Latin Word  
Meaning of the Latin Word

If you ...

1. \_\_\_\_\_

are *invincible*, you cannot  
be

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2. \_\_\_\_\_

show your *favor* or support  
for one candidate in an  
election, that person is your  
\_\_\_\_\_ candidate.

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3. \_\_\_\_\_

have achieved a *victory* over  
your opponent, you have  
\_\_\_\_\_ him.

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4. \_\_\_\_\_ are *humiliated*, you are made  
to feel \_\_\_\_\_, as if \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ "cast on the ground."
5. \_\_\_\_\_ belong to a *faction*, you are  
a member of a partisan  
\_\_\_\_\_, usually formed to \_\_\_\_\_  
oppose the majority.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ *convince* people, you \_\_\_\_\_  
them over to your side.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ follow a university's  
*curriculum*, you follow its \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ give the *sign* for the start  
of a race, you start the  
race with a prearranged \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ have an *albino* cat, you have a  
cat whose fur is \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 27k Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting the forms of pronouns and possessive adjectives. Reread the Latin for comprehension. Then mark whether each statement about the story is *V = Vērum* (True) or *F = Falsum* (False):

#### More News for Flavia from Cornelia

Mē et puerōs ad lūdōs in Circō Maximō factōs heri Eucleidēs dūxit. Ubi ē somnō surrēxī, puerī et Eucleidēs sē iam parāverant. Statim igitur Circum petivimus. Ubi eō pervēnimus, patruus noster cum suīs amīcīs iam prope curriculum cōnsēderat. Quamquam prope curriculum sedere nōbīs nōn licuit, omnia tamen vidēre potuimus. Postquam aurīgae habēnās sūmpsērunt, Caesar ipse signum mappā dedit. Quam celeriter equī cucurrērunt, nam aurīgae eōs ferōciter verberābant!

Omnēs mulierēs, senātōrēs, cīvēs, servī factiōnibus suīs strēnuē favēbant.  
 Quam magnae erant vōcēs eōrum! Ego et puerī factiōnibus nostrīs favēbāmus.  
 Sextus, ille puer molestus, nōbīs identidem clāmābat, “Meī russātī semper vestrōs  
 aurīgās vincent!” Quamquam prīmō russātī eius vīcērunt, meī venetī saepe  
 vīcērunt. Albātī Mārcī nōn bene currēbant, et Mārcus miser sibi mussābat. Pauca  
 post certāmina tempus fuit discēdere. Dum domum redībāmus, puerī mē vexāre  
 temptābant, ut semper, sed eōs vītāre poteram.

Cum tū ad urbem vēneris, nōbīscum ad lūdōs circēnsēs fortasse īre poteris!  
 Licēbitne mox tibi Rōmam venīre? Sī māter tua tēcum vēnerit, laeta erit māter  
 mea quod eam vidēre vult.

Necesse est mihi cubitum īre. Valē, mea amīca.

**prīmō**, adv., *at first*    **paucī**, -ae, -a, *a few*    **certāmen**, **certāminis**, n., *contest*

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Postquam Mārcus et Sextus sē quiētī dedērunt, puerī et Cornēlia cum Eucleide Circum petīvērunt. | V | F |
| 2. Mārcus et Cornēlia patruum suum cum amīcīs eius sedentem in Circō cōspexērunt.                  | V | F |
| 3. Omnēs factiōnibus suīs favēbant.  | V | F |
| 4. Mārcus erat miser et Sextō mussābat.  | V | F |
| 5. Licuit liberīs omnia certāmina spectāre.  | V | F |
| 6. Dum liberī domum redībant, Cornēlia puerōs molestōs vītābat.                                    | V | F |
| 7. Cornēliae māter mātrem Flāviae vidēre vult.   | V | F |