

MURDER

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

1. principal parts of verbs.
2. verbs.

Vocabulary

Activity 21a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 242–243 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of verbs for review and a list of verbs grouped by their perfect stem markers.

The Story

Activity 21b Vocabulary in Context

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

1. Aurēlia _____ caupōnam intrāvit. (unwilling(ly))
2. Irāta erat ubi lectum sordidum _____. (saw)
3. Caupō tamen servōs _____ alium lectum in cubiculum movēre et cēnam nōbīs parāre. (ordered)
4. Postquam cēnam _____ mīles fābulam nārrāvit. (we finished)
5. Dum Septimus dormit, Aulus eī in _____ appāruit. (sleep)
6. “Necesse est tibi,” inquit Aulus, “ad caupōnam _____ ire.” (in the morning)
7. “Meum _____ valdē timeō,” _____ Septimus. (dream) (bad) (thought)
8. Septimus _____ nōn poterat. (to wake up)
9. Caupō _____ Auli in plastrum posuit et stercus _____ iēcit. (body) (on top)
10. Septimus ad caupōnam _____ iit. (at dawn)
11. Caupō _____ scelestus vidētur. (to him)

12. Septimus Aulum _____ sub stercore _____. (dead)
(found)

13. Cīvēs caupōnem, quamquam innocentiam _____,
(he was pretending) (punished)

14. Puerī gaudēbant, quod _____ cubitum ire licēbat. (late)

Verbs

Activity 21c Principal Parts

Fill in the missing principal parts and write the conjugation numbers or irreg. for irregular verb on the lines at the right:

1. _____	_____	posuī	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____	surrēctūrus	_____
3. _____	removēre	_____	_____	_____
4. inveniō	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	iussī	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____	adiūtus	_____
7. _____	_____	iī	_____	_____
8. dicō	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	petīvī	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	nōluī	_____	_____
11. _____	esse	_____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____	vīsus	_____
13. _____	respondēre	_____	_____	_____
14. possum	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. _____	_____	_____	coniectus	_____
16. _____	relinquere	_____	_____	_____
17. _____	velle	_____	_____	_____
18. _____	_____	tremuī	_____	_____
19. extrahō	_____	_____	_____	_____
20. _____	_____	sēdī	_____	_____
21. _____	effugere	_____	_____	_____
22. rīdeō	_____	_____	_____	_____

Activity 21d Finding the Verb That Does Not Belong

In 1–6, one verb does not belong because it is not the same tense as the others. Circle the verb that does not belong. The first set is done for you:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. adiuvant | amāvērunt | iussērunt | vērērunt |
| 2. portāvērunt | sunt | removēmus | dormīmus |
| 3. poterās | erāmus | faciēbās | extrahimus |
| 4. adiuvērunt | fuit | diximus | invenītis |
| 5. pūniēbat | poterat | est | clāmābat |
| 6. habuistis | cōgitātis | pūnītis | timētis |

In 7–12, one verb does not belong because it is not the same person and number as the others. Circle the verb that does not belong. The first set is done for you:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 7. adiuvī | taceō | erāmus | exclāmō |
| 8. poteram | eō | parāvistī | posuī |
| 9. es | appāruī | iussistī | lacrimās |
| 10. facimus | iēcimus | agitis | sedēmus |
| 11. sum | necāvī | ībam | vīdistī |
| 12. nōn vīs | appropinquāvistī | poterat | erās |



Activity 21e Translating Verbs

Match each verb with its correct translation:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. iaciunt _____ | a. they have thrown |
| 2. removet _____ | b. we kept throwing |
| 3. mīsimus _____ | c. we are sending |
| 4. removēbant _____ | d. they are throwing |
| 5. iēcistī _____ | e. I did remove |
| 6. remōvit _____ | f. he does remove |
| 7. mittitis _____ | g. we were sending |
| 8. removeō _____ | h. you do send |
| 9. iaciēbāmus _____ | i. they were removing |
| 10. mittēbās _____ | j. you were throwing |
| 11. iēcērunt _____ | k. we have sent |
| 12. mittimus _____ | l. you kept sending |
| 13. remōvī _____ | m. you threw |
| 14. mittēbāmus _____ | n. I remove |
| 15. iaciēbās _____ | o. she removed |

Activity 21f Making and Translating Perfect Tense Forms

Circle the subjects in the sentences below. Then fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb in parentheses in the perfect tense. Finally, translate each sentence:

1. Puerī _____, "Ubi tū, mīles, hanc fābulam _____?"
(rogāre) (audire)

2. "Amīcus," mīles _____, "hanc fābulam mihi _____."
(respondere) (nārrāre)

3. Duo amīcī, Aulus et Septimus, olim in Graeciā iter _____ (facere)

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

4. Septimus in villā hospitis _____, sed Aulus _____ ad
caupōnam. (pernoctāre) (īre)

5. Aulus Septimō in somnō _____ et, "Adiuvā mē!" inquit. (appārēre)

6. Septimus _____ sed mox iterum _____. (surgere)
(obdormīre)

7. Aulus iterum Septimō in somnō _____ et "Caupō mē
quod tū nōn _____," inquit. (appārēre) (necāre) (venīre)

8. Septimus caupōnem _____. (accūsāre)

9. "Cūr tū," inquit caupō, "mē _____. (accūsāre)

10. Cīvēs caupōnem _____. (pūnīre)

11. Miles fābulam dē caupōne malō nārrātam _____. (finīre)

12. "Tūne _____ hīc antea?" _____ Mārcus.
(pernoctāre) (rogāre)

13. "Minimē," _____ miles, "sed ego in multīs aliīs caupōnīs
_____." (respondēre) (pernoctāre)

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 21g 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. Once Aulus made a journey in Greece.

2. He could not find his friend's country house, and so he spent the night in an inn.

3. When the innkeeper saw the tired traveler, he ordered (his) slaves to help him.

4. But that night he killed (his) guest.

5. In the morning he hid the body under the dung in a wagon.

6. The citizens, when they removed the dung and saw Aulus dead, accused the innkeeper and punished (him).

Activity 21h Expanding Your English Vocabulary

For each italicized English word below, 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(s)

If you are ...

Meaning of the Latin Word

1. _____

distributing a *petition*, you are
_____ support for a cause. _____

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

2. _____ a *somnambulist*, you are a _____

3. _____ receiving *corporal* punishment,
you are receiving _____
punishment. _____
4. _____ *immortal*, you will never
be _____

5. _____ taking time to *cogitate*, you are
taking time to _____ carefully. _____

6. _____ a person of *infinite* wisdom,
your wisdom has no _____

7. _____ making a *deposit*, you are
_____ something aside. _____

8. _____ *corpulent*, you have a large _____

9. _____ considering *punitive* measures,
you are looking for ways to _____

10. _____ a general's *adjutant*, you _____
the general. _____

11. _____ in a *mortuary*, you are in a place
devoted to people who are _____

12. _____ *simulating* interest, you _____
to be interested. _____

Activity 21i Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting uses of imperfect and perfect tenses. Reread the story for comprehension. Then match the first parts of the sentences following the story to the clauses that correctly complete them:

A Slave Overnight

Cornēlia in culinā villae stābat sōla. Calceōs nōn habēbat et tunicam sordidam gerēbat. “Venīte, servī! Venīte, ancillae!” clāmābat Cornēlia. “Ubi estis, ignāvī servī? Quid agitis?”

Nēmō vēnit. Iterum iterumque Cornēlia clāmābat, sed nihil nisi silentium erat. Tandem vōcēs servōrum audīvit. Subitō appāruit Dāvus et aliī servī. Brevi tempore circum Cornēliam cōstitērunt. Omnēs togās gerēbant. Tum Dāvus, “Quid est,” inquit, “ancilla?”

Cui Cornēlia, “Nōn tibi licet mē ancillam vocāre.”

Respondit Dāvus irātus, “Servus nōn sum, sed tū ancilla es. Ecce! Ego, ut vidēre potes, togam gerō; tū geris tunicam sordidam. Tū es Syra, serva amīcī meī, Cornēliī.”

Stupuit Cornēlia et clāmāvit, “Cornēlia sum, nōn Syra.” Sed nēmō eam audiēbat.

Subitō clāmābant servī, “Fer vīnum! Fer cibum! Pūrgā villam! Coque cibum! Movē cistam! Nōlī cessāre!”

Hūc illūc currēbat Cornēlia. Tulit cibum et vīnum. Mōvit cistam. Pūrgāvit villam, coxit cibum, omnia sōla cūrāvit. Strēnuē labōrābat Cornēlia, quae iam effugere voluit. Tum clāmāvit Dāvus, “Tacēte, omnēs! Appropinquat dominus Syrae!”

Omnēs statim tacuērunt et iānuam spectābant. Intrāvit dominus. Nōn fuit pater Cornēliae. Nōn fuit homō! Vīdit Cornēlia perterrita canem ingentem et exclāmāvit, “Fer mihi auxilium!”

Oculōs aperuit. Aurēlia prope lectum stābat sollicita.

ātrium, -ī, n., *main room*

calceus, -ī, m., *shoe*

circum, prep. + acc, *around*

cōnsistō, cōnsistere, cōstitī, *to come to a halt, stand still*

pessimus, -a, -um, *very bad, worst*

stupeō, stupēre, stupuī, *to be amazed, gape*

vīnum, -ī, n., *wine*

coquō, coquere, coxī, coctus, *to cook*

oculus, -ī, m., *eye*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dāvus iam togam gerēbat sed
Cornēlia _____ | a. somnium modo fuit. |
| 2. Cornēlia ancilla fuit sed Dāvus _____ | b. semper strenuē labōrābat. |
| 3. Cornēlia effugere voluit quod _____ | c. tunicam sordidam gerēbat neque
calceōs habēbat. |
| 4. Cornēlia perterrita exclāmāvit _____ | d. quod dominus fuit canis ingēns. |
| 5. Cornēlia oculōs aperuit; _____ | e. servus nōn fuit. |