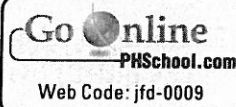


GOODBYE

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

1. ablative singular and plural forms of nouns.
2. prepositional phrases using nouns in the accusative and ablative cases.



Vocabulary

Activity 9a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 217–219 alone or with a partner. Note that we now give the ablative singular and plural of nouns and adjectives. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find nominatives and ablatives of all 3rd declension nouns that you have met so far.

The Story



Activity 9b Vocabulary in Context

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

1. Ubi Cornēlia ad villam amīcae currit, _____ eam videt. (no one)
2. Nōndum lūcet. _____ servī in agrīs labōrant. (No)
3. Cornēlia in villam amīcae _____ intrat. (silently)
4. Cornēlia est _____. (unhappy)

5. Cornēlia Flāviam _____ (to wake up) (tries)
6. Flāvia, "_____ mē _____!" inquit. ("Don't wake...up!")
7. Cornēlia respondet, "_____! Venī _____ in agrōs!"
(Be quiet!) (with me)
8. "_____ necesse est ad urbem hodiē redīre." (for me)
9. Flāvia _____ quod Cornēlia
_____. (unhappy) (weeps) (is going away)
10. Sed epistulās _____ (she promises)
11. Cornēlia, "_____!" inquit. ("Goodbye!")
12. Cornēlia Flāviam complexū _____ et brevī tempore
_____. (holds) (goes away)
13. Cornēlia ad vīllam festīnat quod _____ discēdere
necesse est. (at the second hour)

Forms

Nouns: Cases and Declensions

Ablative Case

Activity 9c Ablative Singular and Plural Forms of Nouns

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

- | Sing. | Pl. | Sing. | Pl. | Sing. | Pl. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| 1. vōc _____, vōc _____ | 3. puer _____, puer _____ | 5. patr _____, patr _____ | | | |
| 2. serv _____, serv _____ | 4. agr _____, agr _____ | 6. puell _____, puell _____ | | | |

Building the Meaning**Prepositional Phrases: Accusative and Ablative Cases****Activity 9d Prepositional Phrases with Singular and Plural Nouns**

A. Add accusative or ablative singular endings as appropriate to complete the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Be sure to identify the declension of each noun before deciding on its ending. Then translate the prepositional phrases in the blanks at the right:

1. Flāvia in vill_____ rŭstic_____ habitat. _____
2. Flāvia ex agr_____ currit. _____
3. Flāvia aquam ad nŭnti_____ portat. _____
4. Urbs est prope rĭv_____.
5. Flāvia sub arbor_____ sedet. _____
6. Nŭntius epistulās per Itali_____ portat. _____
7. Flāvia ē vill_____ ambulat. _____
8. Cornēlia in urb_____ intrat. _____
9. Nŭntius ex urb_____ advenit. _____

B. Add accusative or ablative plural endings as appropriate to complete the prepositional phrases in the following sentences. Be sure to identify the declension of each noun before deciding on its ending. Then translate the prepositional phrases in the blanks at the right:

1. Puerī in arbor_____ ascendunt. _____
2. Puerī in arbor_____ sedent. _____
3. Amīcae ex agr_____ ambulant. _____
4. Urbs est prope silv_____.
5. Multī amīcī sub arbor_____ sedent. _____
6. Puella per agr_____ errat. _____
7. Puellae in vill_____ vīcīn_____ habitant. _____
8. Nŭntius epistulās ad mult_____ urb_____ portat. _____
9. Nŭntiī ex urb_____ festinant. _____

Activity 9e Prepositional Phrases with *in* and with *ē/ex*:

*Put parentheses around prepositional phrases. Then change the sentences to state the opposite by changing *ē/ex* to *in* and *in* to *ē/ex*. Be sure to identify the declension of each noun before deciding on its ending. The first one is done for you:*

1. Puellae (in hortum) ambulant.

Puellae ex hortō ambulant.

2. Puerī in agrōs currunt.

3. Nūntius ē villā festīnat.

4. Nōbīs in urbem ire necesse est.

5. Servī ex urbibus ambulant.

Activity 9f Longer Prepositional Phrases

Put parentheses around the prepositional phrases. Prepositional phrases can contain adjectives and conjunctions:

1. Flāvia sōla in magnā silvā vicinā errat.
2. Flāvia sub magnā arbore sedet et lacrimat.
3. Arbor est prope rīvum frīgidum.
4. Altera puella ad arborem et rīvum appropinquat.
5. "Salvē," inquit, "nunc in villā vicinā habitō."
6. Flāvia sub magnā arbore nōn iam lacrimat.
7. Tum puellae laetae per silvam et agrōs ambulant.

Underline all words in the ablative in the sentences above.

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 9g 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. Flavia lives in a neighboring country house.

2. Cornelia walks into the neighboring country house.

3. Flavia and Cornelia no longer run in the fields.

4. Now Flavia walks alone into the forest.

5. Unhappy Flavia stays in the country house.

Activity 9h Expanding Your English Vocabulary

Using the word bank on the next page, 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 *canceled* the vacation plans of Cornelius's family.

2. The *floor sweeper* here sometimes serves as a doorkeeper.

3. When Cornelia asked to be excused, Aurelia nodded her *silent* approval.

4. Aurelia *tried* repeatedly to wake up Marcus.

5. When Cornelius finished, Cornelia's face revealed her *unhappiness*.

6. When Aurelia called, the boys did not get up *at the same time*.

7. Flavia and Cornelia share a *tearful* farewell. _____
8. Cornelia assures Flavia of her *enduring* friendship. _____
9. Despite Sextus's *firmly held* grip, the branch broke and Sextus fell. _____
10. The one boy talked a lot, but the other was *habitually silent*. _____

misery (<i>misera</i>) _____	tacit (<i>tacitē</i>) _____
nullified (<i>nūlli</i>) _____	tenacious (<i>tenet</i>) _____
lachrymose (<i>lacrimat</i>) _____	simultaneously (<i>simul</i>) _____
janitor (<i>iānitor</i>) _____	attempted (<i>temptat</i>) _____
taciturn (<i>tacitē</i>) _____	permanent (<i>manēre</i>) _____

Activity 9i Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary following this story. Then read the story, noting prepositional phrases with the accusative and those with the ablative. Reread the story for comprehension. Then rewrite the prepositional phrases in the sentences below the story to make the statements true:

Flavia Is Left Behind

Ubi Cornēlia discēdit, Flāvia lacrimāns sub arbore stat. Puella misera lacrimat et ex agrīs ad villam tacitē ambulat. Ad iānuam villae iānitor sēmisomnus sedet. "Dormīsne?" rogat Flāvia. "Nōn dormiō!" iānitor irātus magnā vōce respondet et statim surgit.

Flāvia villam intrat et mātrem petit. Per villam festīnat puella misera sed mātrem nōn videt. Flāvia ancillās in culinā labōrantēs cōspicit et rogat, "Quid facitis? Ubi est mātēr mea?" "Nescīmus," respondet ancilla occupāta. "Culinam pūrgāmus neque mātrem tuam petere possumus."

Tandem vōcem audit Flāvia et in hortum festīnat. Mātrem prope piscīnam cōspicit. Mātēr celeriter surgit. "Cūr lacrimās, mea filia?" rogat mātēr sollicita. "Ō mē miseram! Hodiē Cornēlia mea ad urbem redit et ego in villā maneō!" Mātēr filiam complexū tenet. Brevī tempore Flāvia, "Necesse est mihi," inquit, "epistulam scribere!" et ad cubiculum currit.

possumus, we are able

filia, daughter

1. Flāvia lacrimāns in agrōs tacitē ambulat.

2. "Nōn dormiō!" clāmat iānitor quī sub iānuā villae sedet.

3. Flāvia in hortō lentē ambulat et mātrem in piscinā cōspicit.

4. Dum Cornēlia ex urbe redit, Flāvia prope villam manet.
