

# GETTING UP EARLY

Nōndum lūcet, sed Aurēlia, māter Mārcī et Cornēliae, iam in vīllā occupāta est. Irāta est quod servōs sedentēs cōnspicit.

“Agite, molestī servī!” inquit. “Cūr nihil facitis? Cūr vōs ibi sedētis? Cūr nōn strēnuē labōrātis? Omnia statim parāre necesse est quod nōs hodiē Rōmam redīmus.” Iam strēnuē labōrant servī.

5

Tum Aurēlia puerōs excitāre parat. Intrat igitur cubiculum Mārcī. Clāmat, “Age, Mārce! Tempus est surgere. Nōs ad urbem redīre parāmus.”

Mārcus mātrem audit sed nihil respondet. Deinde Aurēlia cubiculum Sextī intrat. Clāmat, “Age, Sexte! Tempus est surgere.” Statim surgit Sextus. Celeriter tunicam et togam induit et brevī tempore ē cubiculō currit.

10

Iterum Aurēlia cubiculum Mārcī intrat. Iterum clāmat, “Age, Mārce! Nōs iam strēnuē labōrāmus. Cūr tū sōlus nōn surgis?”

15

Gemit Mārcus. “Ego nōn surgō,” inquit, “quod Rōmam redīre nōlō. Cūr mihi quoque necesse est ad urbem redīre? Patrem meum prīnceps ad urbem revocat. Patrem cōsulere vult. Nōn vult cōsulere Mārcum.”

Subitō intrat Gāius, pater Mārcī, et clāmat, “Sed ego volō cōsulere Mārcum! Cūr, Mārce, hodiē mē vexās? Cūr nōn surgis? Cūr nōndum tunicam et togam induis, moleste puer?”

Nihil respondet Mārcus sed statim surgit quod patrem timet.

## EXERCISE 8b

Take parts and read these dialogues aloud several times:

1. NĀRRĀTOR: Sextus est laetus.  
MĀRCUS: Tū es laetus, Sexte. Cūr?  
SEXTUS: Ego sum laetus quod Rōmam  
īre volō.
2. NĀRRĀTOR: Servī sunt dēfessī.  
MĀRCUS: Vōs estis dēfessī, servī. Cūr?  
SERVĪ: Dēfessī sumus quod strēnuē labōrāmus.
3. NĀRRĀTOR: Cornēlius epistulās legit.  
AURĒLIA: Quid legis, Cornēlī?  
CORNĒLIUS: Epistulās legō.
4. NĀRRĀTOR: Mārcus rāmum arripit.  
SEXTUS: Quid arripis, Mārce?  
MĀRCUS: Rāmum arripiō.
5. NĀRRĀTOR: Cornēlia rīdet.  
FLĀVIA: Cūr rīdēs, Cornēlia?  
CORNĒLIA: Rīdeō quod laeta sum.
6. NĀRRĀTOR: Senātōrēs ad urbem redeunt.  
AURĒLIA: Cūr ad urbem redītis, senātōrēs?  
SENĀTŌRĒS: Redīmus quod prīnceps nōs  
cōnsulere vult.
7. NĀRRĀTOR: Puerī lupum nōn timent.  
PUELLAE: Cūr lupum nōn timētis, puerī?  
PUERĪ: Lupum nōn timēmus quod  
temerāriī sumus.
8. NĀRRĀTOR: Puellae clāmant, “Ferte auxilium!”  
PUERĪ: Cūr vōs clāmātis “Ferte auxilium!”?  
PUELLAE: Nōs clāmāmus “Ferte auxilium!”  
quod lupum cōspicimus.

### **EXERCISE 8c**

Read aloud. Identify the person (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) and number (singular or plural) of each verb that is not an infinitive. Then translate:

1. Cūr ē vīllā in silvam saepe ambulātis, puellae?
2. In eādem silvā puerī quoque ambulant.
3. Īrāta sum quod servōs sedentēs cōnspiciō.
4. Arborēs ascendimus quod lupī nōs terrent.
5. “Sexte! Mārce!” clāmat Cornēlia. “Cūr nōn surgitis?”
6. “Ēheu!” inquit Dāvus. “Semper ego labōrō; semper mē vexant puerī; ad Britanniam redīre volō.”
7. Omnia parāmus quod Rōmam hodiē redīmus.
8. Servī in vīllā sedent; neque Aurēliam audiunt neque respondent, nam dēfessī sunt.  
**nam**, conj., *for*

## Verbs: Persons

Web Code: jfd-0008

Look at these sentences:

Rōmam redīre nōlō.

I do not want to return to Rome.

Cūr nōn surgis?

Why do you not get up?

Aurēlia cubiculum Mārcī intrat.

Aurelia goes into Marcus's bedroom.

Iterum clāmat.

She calls again.

Ad urbem redīre parāmus.

We are preparing to return to the city.

Cūr nōn strēnuē labōrātis?

Why do you not work hard?

Puerī in agrīs errant. Servōs  
labōrantēs spectant.

The boys wander in the fields.

They watch the slaves working.

The ending of the verb tells us who is doing something, i.e., whether the subject is 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person, *singular* or *plural* (I, you, he/she/it; we, you, they). In the 3rd person the subject may be a noun (e.g., Aurēlia and puerī). The 1st person is the speaker or speakers (I, we); the 2nd person is the person or persons spoken to (you, singular or plural); and the 3rd person is the person or thing or persons or things spoken about (he, she, it, they). The personal pronouns **ego**, **tū**, **nōs**, and **vōs** are used only for emphasis.

Person	Singular		Plural	
1	-ō	I	-mus	we
2	-s	you	-tis	you
3	-t	he/she/it	-nt	they

These personal endings always have the same meaning wherever they occur.

Person	Singular		Plural	
1	párō	I prepare	parámus	we prepare
2	párās	you prepare	parátis	you prepare
3	párat	he/she prepares	párant	they prepare

Be sure to learn these forms thoroughly.

Note that the vowel that precedes the personal endings is short before final **-t** and **-nt**. Note how each word is accented.

The following verb is irregular, but it uses the same endings as above (except for **-m** in place of **-ō** in the 1st person singular).

Person	Singular		Plural	
1	sum	I am	súmus	we are
2	es	you are	éstis	you are
3	est	he/she/it is	sunt	they are

Be sure to learn these forms thoroughly.