

# A MISCHIEF-MAKER

**S**extus est puer molestus quī semper Cornēliam vexat. Cornēlia igitur Sextum nōn amat. Hodiē sub arbore dormit Cornēlia. Sextus puellam cōspicit et fūrtim appropinquat. Arborem ascendit et subitō magnā vōce clāmat. Vōcem Cornēlia audit sed Sextum nōn videt. Magna vōx Cornēliam terret. Sollicita est.

Tum Mārcus ad arborem currit. Mārcus puerum molestum cōspicit et clāmat, 5  
“Dēscende, Sexte!”

Sextus clāmat, “Mārce, cūr tū nōn arborem ascendis? Nihil mē terret. Quid tē terret?”

“Cavē, Sexte!” clāmat Mārcus. “Rāmī sunt infirmī.”

Subitō Mārcus et Cornēlia magnum fragōrem audiunt; Sextus ex arbore cadit. Rident Mārcus et Cornēlia, sed nōn rīdet Sextus. 10

- 1 **molestus**, *troublesome, annoying*  
**semper**, adv., *always*  
**vexat**, (he/she) *annoys*  
**igitur**, conj., *therefore*
- 2 **amat**, (he/she) *likes, loves*  
**dormit**, (he/she) *sleeps*  
**cōspicit**, (he/she) *catches sight of*  
**fūrtim**, adv., *stealthily*
- 3 **appropinquat**, (he/she) *approaches*  
**ascendit**, (he/she) *climbs*  
**magnus**, *big, great*  
**magnā vōce**, *in a loud voice*
- 4 **audit**, (he/she) *hears, listens to*

- videt**, (he/she) *sees*  
**vōx**, (a/the) *voice*  
**terret**, (he/she/it) *frightens*  
**sollicita**, *anxious, worried*

- 5 **tum**, adv., *at that moment, then*
- 6 **Dēscende, Sexte!** *Come down, Sextus!*
- 7 **tū**, *you (subject)*  
**nihil**, *nothing*  
**tē**, *you (direct object)*
- 8 **Cavē!** *Be careful!*  
**rāmus**, (a/the) *branch*  
**infirmus**, *weak, shaky*
- 9 **fragor**, (a/the) *crash, noise*

In Latin, the form **Sexte** is used when Sextus is addressed by name. (Compare **Mārce**.) No such change is made in English.

## EXERCISE 4a

### Respondē Latīnē:

1. Quālis puer est Sextus?
2. Quid facit Cornēlia hodiē?
3. Quid facit Sextus?
4. Quid audit Cornēlia?
5. Quō Mārcus currit?
6. Quid clāmat Sextus?
7. Quid audiunt Mārcus et Cornēlia?

Quālis...? *What sort of...?*

Quō...? *Where...to?*



## EXERCISE 4b

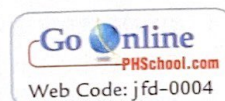
### Review

Select, read aloud, and translate:

1. Mārcus est puer \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Flāvia et Cornēlia in hortō \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Mārcus et Sextus sunt \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mārcus nōn est \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Puerī nōn sunt \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mārcus arborem nōn \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_, cūr tū nōn arborem ascendis?
8. Dāvus est vir \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Puerī \_\_\_\_\_ rident.
10. Cornēlia et Flāvia sunt \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ servī in Italiā \_\_\_\_\_.

Rōmānus/Rōmāna  
currit/currunt  
amīcus/amīcī  
servus/servī  
servus/servī  
ascendit/ascendunt  
Mārcus/Mārce  
Britannicus/Britannici  
laetus/laetī  
dēfessa/dēfessae  
Multī/Multae      labōrat/labōrant

## BUILDING THE MEANING



### Direct Objects and the Ending -m

Look at these sentences taken from story 4:

**DO**  
Sextus Cornēliam vexat. (4:1)      *Sextus annoys Cornelia.*

**DO**  
Vōcem Cornēlia audit. (4:3–4)      *Cornelia hears the voice.*

In these sentences, the words that end in *-m*, namely **Cornēliam** and **vōcem**, are said to be the *direct objects* (DO) of the verbs **vexat** and **audit**. They name the person or thing that receives the action of the verb.

In English, the order of the words in a sentence usually tells us what word is the direct object; the direct object usually follows the verb, e.g., Cornelia hears the voice. In Latin, it is the ending *-m* that indicates the direct object in the sentence **Vōcem Cornēlia audit**. The Latin words could be arranged in any order, and they would still convey essentially the same message.

Note that the pronouns **mē** and **tē**, seen in line 7 of the story on page 19, are also direct objects, although they do not have the ending *-m*.



## Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Verbs that take direct objects are said to be *transitive verbs* and may be labeled TV. Verbs that do not take direct objects are said to be *intransitive verbs* (IV), e.g., *Cornēlia sub arbore sedet*, *Cornelia sits under the tree* (1:3).

## Core Elements of Latin Sentences

A complete sentence usually has at least a subject and a verb. If the verb is a linking verb, a complement will be needed to complete the sentence. If the verb is transitive, a direct object will be needed to complete the sentence.

You have now met three different kinds of Latin sentences, each with a different selection of core elements as follows:

1. Subject and Intransitive Verb:

**S** **IV**  
**Sextus** ex arbore **cadit**. (4:9)

2. Subject, Linking Verb, and Complement:

**S** **LV** **C** **S** **C** **LV**  
**Sextus** est puer molestus. (4:1) Brevi tempore **Cornēlia** dēfessa est. (2:3–4)

3. Subject, Direct Object, and Transitive Verb:

**S** **DO** **TV** **DO** **S** **TV**  
**Magna** vōx **Cornēliam** terret. (4:4) **Vōcem** **Cornēlia** audit. (4:3–4)

For a fuller discussion of the core elements of Latin sentences and for more examples, see pages 274–275, II.A, B, C, and D.

### EXERCISE 4c

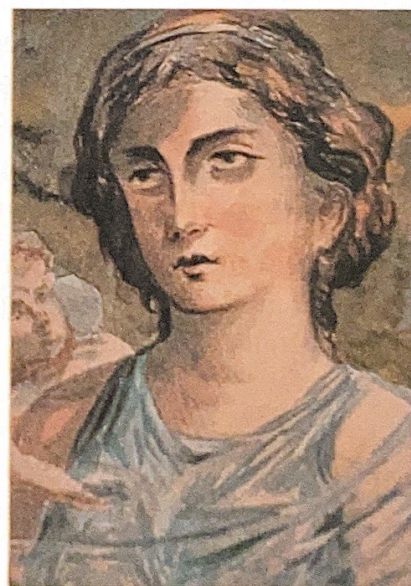
Read each sentence aloud, identify core elements, and translate:

1. Sextus Dāvum saepe vexat; Sextum Dāvus nōn amat.
2. Puellae Mārcum et servum cōspiciunt.
3. Magna vōx puellam terret.
4. Magnam arborem Sextus ascendit.
5. Dāvus, quī fragōrem audit, est irātus.

### EXERCISE 4d

Using story 4 as a guide, give the Latin for:

1. Sextus is always annoying Cornelia.
2. Cornelia is tired and is sleeping under a tree.
3. Marcus runs to the tree and catches sight of the annoying boy.
4. Nothing frightens Sextus.
5. Marcus hears a big noise.



Romans and their style of painting can be remarkably modern looking, as in this artwork from Pompeii.