

DISASTER

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

1. the genitive plural of 3rd declension i-stem nouns.
2. 3rd person singular and plural forms of verbs in the imperfect tense.
3. adverbs.



Vocabulary

Activity 13a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 227–228 alone or with a partner. Note that we give the new imperfect forms of verbs. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of all the adverbs that you have met so far.

The Story

Activity 13b Vocabulary in Context

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

1. Sextus in vehiculō cum _____ sedēbat. (the coachman)
2. Cornēlia _____ spectābat. (the peasants)
3. Aurēlia et Cornēlius in raedā _____. (were resting)
4. Rūstici septimā _____ nōn iam labōrābant. (hour)
5. “Tabellārius, nōn _____, appropinquat,” clāmat Mārcus. (a charioteer)
6. Tabellārius epistulās _____ fert. (from the city)
7. Tabellārii ad omnēs _____ Italiae festīnant. (parts)
8. Tabellārius epistulās _____ fert. (of citizens)
9. Tabellārius fatuus est, nam equōs _____ incitat. (fiercely)
10. “_____ tabellārium! Tenē equōs!” clāmat Sextus. (Watch out for . . . !)

Forms**3rd Declension i-stem Nouns****Activity 13c Genitive Plurals***Circle the nouns that are in the genitive plural:*

aurigārum pedum cīvium puerum servum rūsticōrum partium tabellārium

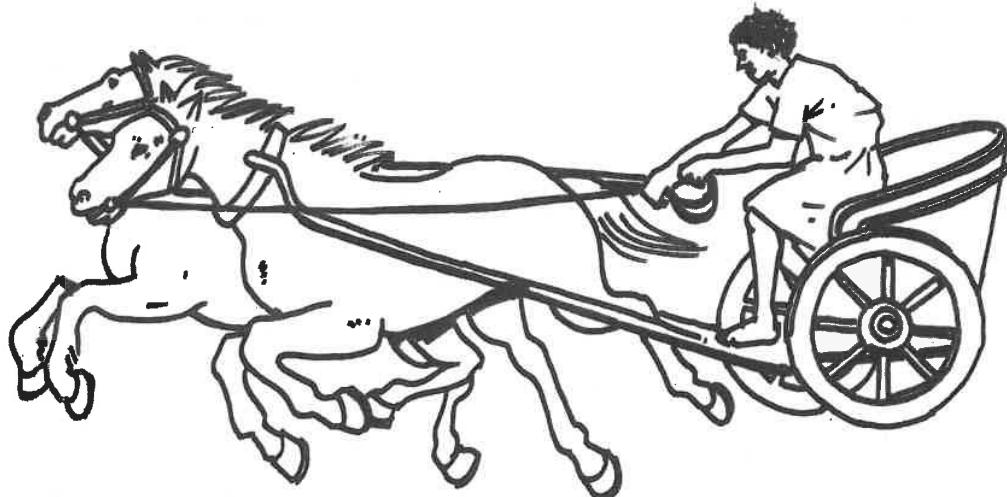
Verbs: The Imperfect Tense I**Activity 13d Translating Verbs***Match each verb with the correct translation from the list on the right:*

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1. possunt | _____ | a. he was laughing |
| 2. iacit | _____ | b. they are listening |
| 3. rīdēbat | _____ | c. she is |
| 4. currēbant | _____ | d. he is shouting |
| 5. est | _____ | e. they kept running |
| 6. audiēbant | _____ | f. they are able |
| 7. currunt | _____ | g. she is laughing |
| 8. clāmat | _____ | h. they were listening |
| 9. erat | _____ | i. they are running |
| 10. rīdet | _____ | j. he kept throwing |
| 11. iaciēbat | _____ | k. she was shouting |
| 12. poterant | _____ | l. he was |
| 13. clāmābat | _____ | m. they were able |
| 14. audiunt | _____ | n. she is throwing |

**Activity 13e Singulars, Plurals, and Translation
of Verbs in the Imperfect Tense**

Change the imperfect verbs from singulars into plurals and plurals into singulars. Then translate the new verb:

1. volēbat _____
2. erat _____
3. ībant _____
4. quiēscēbat _____
5. verberābat _____
6. dormiēbant _____
7. ambulābant _____
8. sedēbat _____
9. iubēbant _____
10. poterant _____



Building the Meaning

Adverbs

Activity 13f Matching Adverbs with Meanings

Match the adverbs at the left with meanings at the right:

Adverbs	Meanings
1. celeriter	a. not
2. crās	b. no longer
3. deinde	c. then, next
4. etiam	d. silently
5. hīc	e. also, even
6. hodiē	f. however, nevertheless
7. mox	g. now
8. nōn	h. together, at the same time
9. nōn iam	i. here
10. nunc	j. also
11. quoque	k. soon, presently
12. simul	l. today
13. strēnuē	m. quickly
14. subitō	n. strenuously, hard
15. tacitē	o. tomorrow
16. tamen	p. suddenly

Activity 13g Adverbs in Sentences

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

1. Geta ē vīllā _____ currēbat. (stealthily)
2. Geta arborem ascendit et _____ sē cēlat. (there)
3. Dum per viam _____ ibant, māter et Cornēlia rūsticōs spectābant. (slowly)
4. In raedā māter et pater _____ dormiēbant. (already)
5. Mārcus _____ Cornēliam vexābat. (again)
6. Syrus equōs _____ verberābat. (again and again)
7. Quam _____ Syrus equōs verberat! (fiercely)

8. _____ Dāvus omnēs servōs excitat. (Meanwhile)
9. Dāvus est sollicitus, nam necesse est Getam _____ invenīre. (immediately)
10. Domini vīlicōs nōn _____ verberant. (often)
11. Domini servōs molestōs _____ verberant. (always)
12. Getam in fossīs _____ inveniunt. (not yet)
13. Geta _____ in arbore manet. (still)
14. _____ canēs Getam inveniunt. (Finally)
15. _____ Dāvus Getam verberat. (Then)

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 13h 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. Put all verbs into the imperfect tense:

1. Syrus was watching the peasants, who were resting silently under the trees.

2. He kept urging the horses on strenuously.

3. "Come on!" the coachman was shouting again and again.

4. A courier was quickly carrying letters of distinguished citizens.

5. Syrus was able to avoid the courier, but not the ditch.

Activity 13i 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**If you ...****Meaning of the Latin Word**

1. _____ know a result is *inevitable*, you know that it cannot be _____

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

3. _____ are enjoying a *quiescent* moment, you are taking a moment to _____

4. _____ push a *pedal*, you press it with your _____

5. _____ exercise your *civic* responsibilities, you perform the duties of a good _____

6. _____ have *partitioned* something, you have divided it into _____

7. _____ are *absent* from school, you have stayed away _____ it.

8. _____ want to scare your opponent, you might roar *ferociously*. That is, you might roar _____

9. _____ defend your *civil* rights, you defend your rights as a _____

10. _____ follow a path of your own *volition*, you follow it because you _____ to.

Activity 13j Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting the verbs in the imperfect tense. Reread the Latin for comprehension. Then correctly rewrite the sentences that follow the story:

Coming the Other Way

Celeriter iter faciēbat tabellārius quī epistulās cīvium praeclārōrum ferēbat. Equī erant dēfessī, sed tabellārius eōs identidem et ferōciter incitābat. “Necesse est,” mussābat tabellārius sollicitus, “hodiē Neāpolim advenīre.” Mox raedam Cornēliānam procul cōspicit. “Ecce, raeda! Tarda et magna est. Ēheu! Ō mē miserum!” Deinde magnā vōce exclāmat, “Sed mihi necesse est festīnāre!” Equōs ferōciter incitat, et, ubi ad raedam appropinquat, identidem clāmat, “Tenē equōs tuōs, raedārie!” Brevī tempore cisium tabellārii raedam Cornēliānam magnā cum celeritāte praeterīre poterat. “Fatue!” mussābat tabellārius sed mox gemēbat quod equī nōn iam celeriter currēbant sed lentē et magnā cum difficultāte ambulābant. “Ēheu! Quid est? Equus claudus est. Necesse est mihi equum novum petere.”

Neāpolim, to/at Naples

procul, adv., in the distance

tardus, slow

cisium, light two-wheeled carriage

celeritās, celeritatis, f., speed

praetereō, praeterīre, to go past

difficultās, difficultatis, f., difficulty

claudus, lame

novus, new

1. Tabellārius epistulās mittēbat et iter lentē faciēbat.
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2. Tabellārius hodiē Neāpolim advenīre nōlēbat.
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3. Equī gemēbant quod nōn iam celeriter currēbant.
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4. Necesse est cisium novum petere.
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