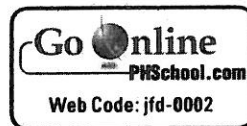


# A SUMMER AFTERNOON



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

1. adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections.
2. subjects, linking verbs, and complements.
3. **est** and **sunt** when used as linking verbs and when used without a complement.
4. singular and plural subjects and verbs.

## Vocabulary

### Activity 2a Parts of Speech

*In Chapter 1, you were given definitions of nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Here are definitions of three more parts of speech with examples from the Latin words in Chapter 1. Give English meanings for the Latin words:*

**ADVERBS (ADV):** words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs:

etiam \_\_\_\_\_

iam \_\_\_\_\_

**CONJUNCTIONS (CONJ):** words that link words, phrases, or clauses:

dum \_\_\_\_\_

et \_\_\_\_\_

quod \_\_\_\_\_

ubi \_\_\_\_\_

**INTERJECTIONS (INTERJ):** words that can stand alone and that call attention to a statement or express an emotion:

Ecce! \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 2b Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on page 205 alone or with a partner. Note that adverbs and conjunctions are grouped under their respective headings. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find an additional list of adverbs and conjunctions you have met so far.*

## The Story

### Activity 2c Comprehension

Using your understanding of the story in your textbook, complete the sentences below with the appropriate Latin phrases from the word bank. There are more phrases than you will need:

1. Cornelia and Flavia spend a lot of time together because \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They are tired of sitting under the tree so they \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Flavia keeps running because \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Cornelia and Flavia read and write \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Finally the girls \_\_\_\_\_.

in agrīs ambulant	ad villam rŭsticam ambulant
in arbore sedet	sunt laetae
sunt amīcae	est puella strēnua
dum sub arbore sedent	est dēfessa

## Building the Meaning

### Subjects, Verbs, Linking Verbs, and Complements

#### Activity 2d Subjects, Linking Verbs, and Complements

Fill in the blanks in this story, following the English cues. Use each word or phrase in the word bank only once:

Puellae sunt (energetic) \_\_\_\_\_. (Today) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Flāvia et Cornēlia (in the fields) \_\_\_\_\_ currunt. (In a short time)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ puellae sunt dēfessae. Puellae nōn iam (run)  
 \_\_\_\_\_. Cornēlia est (tired) \_\_\_\_\_. Flāvia (also)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ est dēfessa. (At last) \_\_\_\_\_ Flāvia sub  
 arbore sedet (but) \_\_\_\_\_ Cornēlia (to the country house)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ambulat.

sed	tandem
hodiē	currunt
strēnuae	brevi tempore
dēfessa	in agrīs
quoque	ad villam

Now, look at the story on page 7 and study the words in bold type. Put an S over each subject, an LV over each linking verb, and a C over each complement. Then put the letters ADV over each adverb and CONJ over each conjunction.

## Activity 2e Est and Sunt as Linking Verbs and When Used without a Complement

Translate each sentence below and circle Linking Verb or No Complement as appropriate:

1. In agrīs est villa. Linking Verb No Complement

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Villa est Rōmāna. Linking Verb No Complement

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Est altera puella in pictūrā. Linking Verb No Complement

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Altera puella est Flāvia. Linking Verb No Complement

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Flāvia et Cornēlia sunt amīcae. Linking Verb No Complement

\_\_\_\_\_

## Forms

### Verbs: The Endings -t and -nt

## Activity 2f Singular and Plural Subjects

The following words could be used in sentences as subjects. Write Sing. in the blank if a singular verb would be expected and Pl. if a plural verb:

- |                            |                  |                   |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. amīca _____             | 4. villa _____   | 7. puella _____   |
| 2. puellae _____           | 5. amīcae _____  | 8. villae _____   |
| 3. Flāvia et Aurēlia _____ | 6. pictūra _____ | 9. Cornēlia _____ |

**Activity 2g Singular and Plural Verbs**

*In the story on page 7 of your textbook, find all the verbs that end in -t and -nt and copy them in the spaces below. Do not copy the same word more than once.*

**-t****-nt**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

*Look at how these verbs were used in the story. Then complete the following sentences:*

1. When the subject of a Latin sentence is plural, the verb ends in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. When the subject of a Latin sentence is singular, the verb ends in \_\_\_\_\_.

**Activity 2h Singular and Plural Subjects and Verbs**

*Underline each subject. Then circle the verbs that complete the sentences correctly:*

Cornēlia sub arbore (sedet / sedent). Flāvia in agrīs (currit / currunt). Puellae (est / sunt) amīcae. Iam puellae ad villam (currit / currunt) et in villā (sedet / sedent). Cornēlia (est / sunt) laeta quod amīca eius in villā vīcīnā aestāte (habitat / habitant).



## Applying What You Have Learned

### Activity 2i 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. In the picture there are girls, named Cornelia and Flavia.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Cornelia is happy because (she)\* sits under a tree and reads.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Flavia is a friend who lives in a neighboring country house.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Flavia is running in the fields.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. In a short time the girls walk out of the fields.

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Do not translate *she* with a separate word.

### Activity 2j 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  
Meaning of the Latin Word

If you ...

1. \_\_\_\_\_ behave in an *amicable* manner,  
your actions are \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are employed in *agriculture*, you  
work a lot in the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ are an *ambulatory* patient in a hospital,  
you are able to \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are amazed by the *brevity* of a speech,  
you are amazed by its \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ report on *current* events, you are  
reporting on events that are presently \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ work at a *temporary* job,  
you are working for a limited \_\_\_\_\_
7. (two words) \_\_\_\_\_ *subscribe* to a magazine,  
you \_\_\_\_\_ your name \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ an agreement to pay  
for regular delivery of the magazine. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ work *strenuously*, you are  
working with a lot of \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ pay a *nominal* fee, you are paying an  
amount so small that it is a fee  
in \_\_\_\_\_ only. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_ have *amiable* companions,  
you expect them to be \_\_\_\_\_



**Activity 2k Reading Latin**

*Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting singular and plural subjects, verbs, and complements. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions below with complete Latin sentences:*

**Girls in the Fields I**

Ecce! Sunt puellae in agrīs. Puellae sunt Flāvia et Cornēlia. Flāvia et Cornēlia sunt amīcae et in agrīs saepe ambulant. Sed hodiē Cornēlia currit. Brevi tempore etiam Flāvia currit. Cūr puellae currunt? Currunt quod sunt vaccae quoque in agrīs. Vaccae lentē ambulant, sed vaccae sunt magnae et puellae sunt parvae. Puellae ex agrīs currunt quod timidae sunt.

*vaccae, cows      magnae, large, big      parvae, small      timidae, afraid, fearful, timid*

1. Quae sunt in agrīs?

Quae...? *Who (pl.)...? What (pl.)...?*

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Quae hodiē currunt?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Quae magnae sunt?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Quid faciunt puellae?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Cūr puellae ex agrīs currunt?

\_\_\_\_\_