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CHAPTER 29

GOING TO THE MARKET

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

1. relative pronouns.
2. words beginning with **qu-**.
3. the indefinite adjective **quīdam, quaedam, quoddam**.
4. the interrogative pronoun **Quis...? Quis...? Quid...?**

Vocabulary

Activity 29a Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on page 196 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find the six **qu-** words given on pages 13–14 of your textbook.*

The Story

Activity 29b Questions on the Story

Complete the answers to these questions based on the story in Chapter 29:

1. Quī Aurēliam et Cornēliam per urbem ferēbant?

   _____ Aurēliam et Cornēliam per urbem ferēbant.

2. Quī onera ingentia portābant?

   _____ onera ingentia portābant.

3. Quae rēs Cornēliam dēlectant?

   _____ eam dēlectant.

4. Quid mendīcī petunt?

   _____ mendīcī petunt.

5. Quī lectīcam hominis obēsī portant?

   _____ lectīcam hominis obēsī portant.

6. Quid homō obēsus in manū habet?

   _____ homō obēsus in manū habet.

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7. Cuius ē manibus effugit porcus?

_____ effugit porcus.

8. Quis in lutum propter porcum fugientem cadit?

_____ in lutum propter porcum fugientem cadit.

9. Quī homō est īrā commōtus?

_____ est īrā commōtus.

10. Ubi Cornēlia et Aurēlia dē sellīs dēscendērunt?

_____ Cornēlia et Aurēlia dē sellīs dēscendērunt.

Relative Pronouns

Activity 29c Relative Pronouns

Insert the correct form of the relative pronoun to complete these sentences.

1. Servī, _____ sellās portābant, fortēs erant.
2. Sellae, _____ servī portābant, magnae erant.
3. Onera, _____ servī in viīs portābant, ingentia erant.
4. Domina, _____ sellam servī portābant, uxor senātōris erat.
5. Taberna, in _____ Aurēlia glīrēs emet, in Forō Boāriō est.
6. Viae, in _____ multī servī currēbant, plēnae hominum erant.
7. Poētae, _____ Cornēlia cōnspexit, versūs recitābant.
8. Subitō porcus, _____ servus quīdam portābat, ē manibus servī effūgit.
9. Mercātor, _____ Aurēlia pecūniam dederit, laetus erit.
10. Taberna, _____ māter et fīlia petunt, nōn procul abest.

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Activity 29d Combining Sentences Using a Relative Pronoun

Combine the following pairs of sentences by changing the second into a relative clause and inserting it into the first sentence. In every case you will substitute a relative pronoun for the word in boldface. Your new Latin sentence should match the English translation given below.

1. Vehiculum ingēns erat.

   Vehiculum onus portābat.

   _____

   The vehicle, which was carrying a load, was huge.

2. Cornēlia poētam cōnspicit.

   Poēta versūs recitat.

   _____

   Cornelia catches sight of a poet, who is reciting verses.

3. Cornēlia lectīcam ēlegantissimam videt.

   Homō in **lectīcā** recumbit.

   _____

   Cornelia sees a very elegant litter, in which a man is reclining.

4. Homō īrātus est.

   Hominī porcus currēns nocet.

   _____

   The man, whom the running pig harms, is angry.

Building the Meaning

Activity 29e Common Words Beginning with *qu-*

*Complete these Latin sentences by writing the correct form of one of the words beginning with **qu-** on the line at the left. Then identify the **qu-** word by writing one of the following numbers on the line at the right:*

1. a relative pronoun, **quī, quae, quod**
2. an indefinite adjective, **quīdam, quaedam, quoddam**

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3. an interrogative pronoun, **Quis...? Quis...? Quid...?**
4. the causal conjunction, **quod**
5. the exclamatory adverb, **Quam...!**
6. an interrogative adjective, **Quī...? Quae...? Quod...?**

1. Who was combing Aurelia's hair?

Quis _____ crīnēs Aurēliae pectēbat? _____

2. How angry Aurelia is!

Quam _____ īrāta est Aurēlia! _____

3. Whom did Cornelia see in the city?

Quem _____ in urbe vīdit Cornēlia? _____

4. She saw a certain poet reciting verses.

Poētam quendam _____ versūs recitantem vīdit. _____

5. Aurelia arrived at the shop of the merchant, who sold the best dormice.

Aurēlia advēnit ad tabernam mercātōris, quī _____ glīrēs optimōs vēndēbat. _____

6. Which woman wants to buy dormice?

quae _____ fēmina glīrēs emere vult? _____

7. The woman, who wants to buy dormice, is Aurelia.

Fēmina, quae _____ glīrēs emere vult, est Aurēlia. _____

8. A slave, whom Cornelia saw, was carrying a pig.

Servus, quem _____ Cornēlia vīdit, porcum portābat. _____

9. A certain man was angry because he could not avoid the pig.

Vir quīdam _____ īrātus erat quod _____ porcum vītāre nōn paterat. _____

_____

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Forms

Indefinite Adjectives

Activity 29f The Indefinite Adjective *quīdam, quaedam, quoddam*

Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the indefinite adjective to agree with the underlined noun. When you are finished, copy the circled letters in order below, and you will find a form of the indefinite adjective.

1. Aurēlia petit tabernam (q) u a n d a m, quae nōn procul abest.
2. Pecūniam mercātōrī c (u) i d a m dabit.
   dat sing mas
3. Aurēlia glīrēs ā mercātōrē q u (ō) d a m emere solet.
   sing abl mas
4. Glīrēs mercātōrum q u ō (r) u n d a m nōn bonī sunt.
   gen pl mas
5. Necesse est igitur ad mercātōrem q (u) e n d a m īre.
   acc, mas, sing
6. Tabernae mercātōrum q u ā r u (n) d a m sordidae sunt.
7. Hodiē Aurēlia per viās q u ā s (d) a m celeriter ībat.
8. Amīcae ___ ___ (___) ___ ___ ___ ___ eī optimōs mercātōrēs dēmōnstrāvērunt.
   pl sg mas
9. Senātōrēs q u ī d a (m), quōs Cornēlius ad cēnam invītāvit, laetī erunt.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

pl mas acc

Interrogative Pronouns

Activity 29g Who or What?

Match the Latin questions here and on page 13 to the correct answers:

1. Quī sunt parentēs Mārcī et Cornēliae? _____ a. Phrygia.
2. Quis est ancilla Aurēliae? _____ b. Cornēliī.
3. Quid mendīcī petēbant? _____ c. Aurēlia et Cornēlius.
4. Cuius frāter est Titus? _____ d. Mercātōrī.

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5. Cui dabit pecūniam Aurēlia? _____ e. Hominem obēsum.

6. Quācum Aurēlia in urbem ībat? _____ f. Mārcī.

7. Quid recitābant poētae? _____ g. Cum Cornēliā.

8. Quī sunt līberī Aurēliae? _____ h. Pecūniam.

9. Quem in lectīcā Cornēlia vīdit? _____ i. Versūs.

10. Cuius soror est Cornēlia? _____ j. Mārcus et Cornēlia.

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 29h Writing the Language

Translate the following English sentences into Latin. Include all long marks. Use the story and vocabulary lists in your textbook, as well as the vocabulary lists in this book, to help you:

1. What delighted you in the city today, my daughter?

Quis dēleetavit tē in urbe hodiē, mea filiā?

2. The litter, in which the freedman was reclining, was most elegant.

Lectica in quā libertus recumbēbat, erat elegantissima

3. How fast that pig was running through the crowd!

Quam celerime hic porcus currēbat per multitūdum.

4. A certain man, who had fallen into the mud, was exceedingly angry.

Quī hominis, qui cecidērat in lutō

5. We did not, however, see the end of the quarrel because our slaves carried us into another street.

Vidimus, tamen, finem rixae quod ~~met~~ nostrī servī portāverunt in quoque viā.

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Activity 29i 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. _____ _____	give money to a *mendicant* on the street, you give it to a	_____
2. _____ _____	eat in a *recumbent* position, you eat while you are	_____
3. _____ _____	take a *final* exam, you take an exam that marks the _____ of the school year.	_____
4. _____ _____	give a slave *liberty*, you give him his	_____
5. _____ _____	enjoy a *delectable* meal, you are _____ by the food.	_____
6. _____ _____	are *fuming* with anger, you are (figuratively speaking) "hot" enough to produce	_____
7. _____ _____	wear royal *vestments*, you wear the _____ of a king.	_____
8. _____ _____	*rupture* a dam, you cause it to	_____
9. _____ _____	travel on a *mesa*, you travel on a flat plateau, the name of which is a Spanish word derived from the Latin word for	_____
10. _____ _____	*fumigate* the attic, you fill the attic with _____ containing pesticides to drive out vermin or insects.	_____

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Activity 29j Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting the interrogative pronouns and adjectives and the indefinite adjectives. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions that follow with complete Latin sentences.

What's Going on Here?

Mārcus, quī in peristyliō sedēbat et legēbat, subitō audīvit fragōrem.

Mārcus: Quem in tablīnō patris audīvī? Quis es? Esne servus? Quam ob causam in tablīnō es?

Sextus: *(quī in peristylium rumpit)* Salvē, Mārce! Mē cēlābam quod Eucleidēs mē petēbat. Ēheu! Librī quīdam patris tuī in solum cecidērunt! *(Puerī ad ātrium appropinquant.)* Quam occupātī sunt servī! Cūr hūc illūc festīnant? Quid accidit?

Mārcus: Servī strēnuē labōrant quod pater meus complūrēs ad cēnam invītāvit. Cēnam ēlegantissimam et ingentem parābit coquus noster. Hodiē igitur servī et ancillae domum pūrgant.

Sextus: Quōs invītāvit pater tuus?

Mārcus: Invītāvit pater senātōrēs quōsdam et clientēs, quī ab omnibus partibus urbis ad domum nostram venient.

Sextus: Quōs senātōrēs ad hanc cēnam invītāvit? Quī convīvae hīc cēnābunt?

Mārcus: Senātōrēs quī sunt amīcī eius invītāvit. Etiam apud nōs cēnābunt senātōrēs quī patrem meum ad cēnam invītāvērunt. Certē Titus, patruus meus, quoque aderit. Quōrum vōcēs audīmus?

Sextus: Audīmus vōcēs ancillārum quārundam quae trīclīnium et ātrium pūrgant.

Mārcus: Mox afferent ad trīclīnium candēlābra et ōrnāmenta et lectōs, in quibus convīvae recumbere solent dum cēnant.

Sextus: Quibuscum illā nocte cēnābimus ego et tū? Cum senātōribus, cum clientibus? Ego sum fīlius senātōris praeclārī!

Mārcus: *(cum rīsū)* Ēheu! Cum Cornēliā cēnābimus, nam puerī sumus, nōn senātōrēs.

solum, -ī, n., *floor*

complūrēs, -ēs, -a, *several, many*

coquus, -ī, m., *cook*

candēlābrum, -ī, n., *candelabrum, lamp-stand*

ōrnāmenta, -ōrum, n., *furnishings*

convīva, -ae, m., *guest (at a banquet)*

1. Quem in tablīnō audīvit Mārcus?

_____

2. Ā quō fugit Sextus?

_____

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3. Quibuscum Cornēlius cēnābit?

_____

4. Cuius amicōs invītāvit Cornēlius?

_____

5. Quem quoque invītāvit Cornēlius?

_____

6. In quibus convīvae recumbunt dum cēnant?

_____

7. Quid ad trīclīnium portābunt servī quīdam?

_____

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