

FIRST MORNING IN ROME

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

1. 4th and 5th declension nouns.
2. the genitive case in partitive constructions.

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Vocabulary

Activity 25a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 249–250 alone or with a partner.

The Story

Activity 25b Dictation and Vocabulary

Fill in the blanks as your teacher reads the story aloud. Then go back and write the meanings of the Latin words in the spaces provided. As you do so, add pronouns as subjects for any verbs that do not have expressed subjects in the Latin:

Iam diēs erat. Magnus erat 1. _____ = _____ in
urbe. Servī ad Forum magnō 2. _____ = _____ onera
ferēbant. Undique clāmōr et strepitus! Sed nihil clāmōris, nihil 3. _____ =
_____ ad Mārcum pervēnit. In lectō stertēbat, nam dēfessus erat. Sextus
quoque in lectō manēbat sed 4. _____ = _____ nōn poterat.
Clāmōribus et strepitū 5. _____ = _____, iam cōgitābat dē
omnibus 6. _____ = _____ quās Titus heri nārrāverat. “Quid
hodiē vidēbimus? Cornēliusne nōs in Forum dūcet? Ego certē Forum et Cūriam et senātōrēs
vidēre volō.”

Intereā Eucleidēs, quī prīmā lūce exierat, iam domum 7. _____ =
_____. Statim cubiculum puerōrum petīvit et, “Eho, puerī!” inquit. “Cūr
nōndum surrēxistis? 8. _____ = _____ duās hōrās ego
surrēxī. Quod novum librum emere volēbam, in Argilētum māne dēscendī ad

9. _____ = _____ quendam ubi in
 10. _____ = _____ nōmina multōrum
 11. _____ = _____ vidēre potes. Catullus, Flaccus—”

At puerī celeriter interpellāvērunt quod Eucleidēs, ut 12. _____ =
 _____ sciēbant, semper 13. _____ = _____
 novī docēre volēbat. “Quid in viīs vīdistī?”

Eucleidēs, “Nihil,” inquit, “nisi miserum hominem 14. _____
 = _____ oppressum. Bovēs lapidēs 15. _____ =
 _____ in plastrō trahēbant ad novum aedificium quod Caesar prope
 Domum Auream cōnficit. Illud aedificium est ingēns 16. _____ =
 _____ et mox prīnceps lūdōs ibi faciet. Sī bonī puerī
 17. _____ = _____, fortasse ad lūdōs ībitis.”

Forms

Nouns: 4th and 5th Declensions

Activity 25c Using 4th Declension Nouns

*Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the noun **strepitus**, -ūs, m. Determine the function of the noun in each sentence before you add a case ending:*

1. Sextus magnum _____ in viā audīvit.
2. Nihil _____ in viā erat. (sing.)
3. Plaustra magnō cum _____ nocte per viās onera ferēbant.
4. Mārcus dormiēbat et stertēbat. Magnōs _____ plastrōrum in viā nōn audīvit.
5. Tandem Mārcus multīs clāmōribus et magnīs _____ excitātus ē lectō surrēxit.
6. Ingēns _____ aurīgārum puerōs dormientēs excitāvit.
7. _____ multōrum vehiculōrum nocte in viīs Rōmae erat.

Activity 25d Using 5th Declension Nouns

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the noun *rēs, rei, f.* Determine the function of the noun in each sentence before you add a case ending:

1. Sextus Mārcō _____ tōtam explicāvit.
2. Quās _____ hodiē vidēre vultis?
3. Servī multīs _____ plaustra onerābant.
4. Plastrum erat plēnum multārum _____.
5. Multae _____ nōs in urbe nocte vexābant.
6. Pecūnia est _____ omnium optima.
7. Quae est causa huius _____ malae?
8. Eucleidēs librum dē _____ rūsticā legit.

onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to load*

Building the Meaning**The Partitive Genitive or Genitive of the Whole****Activity 25e Partitive Genitive**

Translate the following Latin phrases that use the partitive genitive:

1. satis temporis _____
2. nihil temporis _____
3. multum temporis _____
4. satis pecūniae _____
5. nihil pecūniae _____
6. multum pecūniae _____
7. multum strepitūs _____
8. multum clāmōris _____
9. multum tumultūs _____
10. aliquid novī _____

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 25f 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. There is always much commotion on the streets of Rome.

2. During the day there is much noise, much shouting in the streets of the city.

3. The emperor is always building something new; therefore slaves drag stones toward the Forum.

4. There is not enough time to see everything and do everything.

5. While we are living in the city, we never have enough money.

Activity 25g Expanding Your English Vocabulary

For each italicized English word, 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. _____

hear a *tumult* in the city
streets, you hear _____

2. _____ visit a *tavern* today, you do
not find a _____, as the Latin
source word suggests, but
instead a saloon or a bar. _____
3. _____ are operating a *tractor*,
you are operating a vehicle
designed to _____
4. _____ are a *vintner*, you are a
merchant who sells _____
5. _____ are a people being *oppressed*
by a tyrannical leader, you can
feel as if you are being _____
6. _____ work as a *lapidary*, you cut,
polish, and engrave precious _____
7. _____ have *stertorous* breathing, you
make _____ sounds. _____
8. _____ lose *traction* in a tug-of-war,
you are unable to _____ on
the rope. _____
9. _____ are in the *capital* of a country
you are in the city where the
_____ of state resides. _____
10. _____ attend a *tumultuous* meeting,
you attend a meeting that is _____

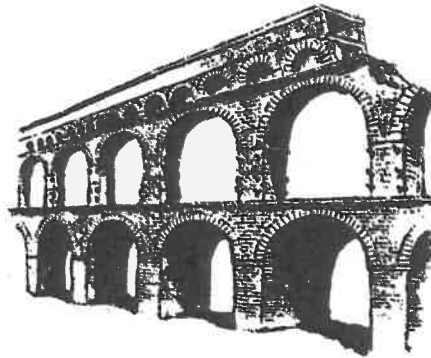
Activity 25h Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting the forms of 4th and 5th declension nouns and partitive genitives. Reread the Latin for comprehension. Then match the first part of each sentence that follows to the phrase or clause that correctly completes it:

Out on the Town

Diēs erat et Mārcus et Sextus adhūc in lectīs stertēbant cum intrāvit Eucleidēs, quī exclāmāvit, “Tempus est surgere, puerī. Tempus est nōbīs urbem Sextō mōnstrāre et Forum et Cūriam et multōs arcūs et aquaeductūs vidēre. Cum tunicās et togās indueritis, in urbem exhibimus.” Laetī erant puerī, nam in urbe erant multa quae nōndum vīderant.

Puerī, ubi surrēxērunt et vestēs induērunt, in ātriō domūs Eucleidī occurrērunt. Eucleidēs et puerī exiērunt et per magnam urbem multās hōrās ambulābant. Illā nocte, ubi Mārcus et Sextus domum rediērunt, Cornēlia frātre[m] et Sextum multa rogāvit.



Cornēlia: Quid in urbe fēcistī, Mārce?

Mārcus: Multa et mīra Sextō dēmōnstrāvī. Simulac in viam exiimus, multōs sonitūs audīvimus. Magnus erat tumultus. Audīvimus tumultum turbae et rīsūs cīvium quī praeterībant.

Cornēlia: Vīdistīne aliquid novī, Sexte?

Sextus: Numquam antea tantum numerum hominum vīderam. Etiam domūs praeclārōrum virōrum et mercātōrēs et tabernās et aedificia Forī vīdimus. Quam ingēns est Rōma! Parvam modo partem urbis vīdimus! Satis temporis omnia vidēre nōn habuimus.

Mārcus: Omnēs novem Virginēs Vestālēs in Forō Rōmānō vīdimus. Ad
Ātrium Vestae, quod est domus eārum, redībant. Virginēs Vestāles
ignem sacrum in aede Vestae cūrant. Īnfulās et vittās gerēbant.

Cornēlia: Dēlectāvēruntne tē Vestālēs, Sexte?

Sextus: Fortasse mē paulum dēlectāvērunt, sed gladiātōrēs et aurīgas
vidēre valdē volō!

ātrium, -ī, n., *atrium, main room*

parvus, -a, -um, *small*

Vesta, -ae, f., *Vesta (goddess of the hearth)*

eārum, *their (fem. pl.)*

sacer, sacra, sacrum, *holy, sacred*

aedēs, aedis, f., *temple*

īnfula, -ae, f., *woolen headband (a special long beaddress worn by priests and
priestesses)*

vitta, -ae, f., *woolen ribbon (knotted onto an īnfula)*

dēlectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to delight, amuse, please*

paulum, adv., *a little, somewhat*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Eucleidēs puerōs excitāvit _____ | a. quod Rōma est urbs ingēns. |
| 2. Puerī cum Eucleide per urbem multās
hōrās ambulābant et _____ | b. postquam per urbem multās hōrās
ambulāvērunt. |
| 3. Puerī et Eucleidēs domum pervēnērunt
_____ | c. Sextum paulum dēlectāvit. |
| 4. Sextus multa et mīra vīdit _____ | d. quod Sextō multa in urbe
mōnstrāre voluit. |
| 5. Puerī parvam modo partem urbis
vīdērunt _____ | e. quae Mārcus eī dēmōnstrāvit. |
| 6. Vidēre Virginēs Vestālēs prope Ātrium
Vestae _____ | f. domūs praeclārōrum virōrum et mercātōrēs
et tabernās et aedificia Forī vīdērunt. |