FROM THE INN TO ROME

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:
1. dative singular and plural forms of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns.
2. 3rd declension adjectives of one termination.
3. uses of the dative case.
4. determining whether nouns with identical endings are in the dative or ablative case.

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Vocabulary

Activity 22a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 244–245 alone or with a partner.

The Story

Activity 22b Questions about the Story

To whom ...? To what ...? Cui ...? Quibus ...? Answer the following questions with words in the dative case, keeping to the story in Chapter 22:

1. Cui servī cistās Cornēliōrum trādidērunt? _____

2. Cui Sextus mīlitis fābulam nārrābat? _____

3. Quibus Eucleidēs mandāta dabat? _____

4. Quibus Cornēlius clāmābat? _____

5. Cui Sextus omnia dē mūre mortuō explicāvit? _____

6. Cui Cornēlius mīlitis fābulam nārrāvit? _____

7. Cui appropinquābant Cornēliī? _____

8. Quibus nōn licet intrā urbem sepulcra habēre? _____

9. Cui Mārcus nihil respondit? _____

10. Cui Cornēlius omnia explicāvit? _____

Forms

Nouns: Cases and Declensions: Dative Case

Activity 22c Dative Forms of Nouns by Declension

Write the declension number and the dative singular and plural forms of each of the following nouns. The nominative and genitive singular are supplied:

	Declension	Dative Singular	Dative Plural
1. viātor, viātōris	_____	_____	_____
2. fābula, fābulae	_____	_____	_____
3. ager, agrī	_____	_____	_____
4. auxilium, auxiliī	_____	_____	_____
5. lectus, lectī	_____	_____	_____
6. homō, hominis	_____	_____	_____
7. lēgātus, lēgātī	_____	_____	_____
8. hospes, hospitis	_____	_____	_____
9. vir, virī	_____	_____	_____
10. iter, itineris	_____	_____	_____

Activity 22d Dative Forms of Adjectives

Give the dative forms of each of the following adjectives in the gender indicated by the nominative singular form:

	Dative Singular	Dative Plural
1. nocturnus	_____	_____
2. obēsa	_____	_____
3. fortis	_____	_____
4. sordidum	_____	_____
5. omne	_____	_____

Activity 22e Dative Forms of Pronouns

Give the dative forms of each of the following pronouns:

	Dative Singular	Dative Plural
1. vōs, *you*		_____
2. is, *he*	_____	
3. tū, *you*	_____	
4. ea, *she*	_____	
5. ego, *I*	_____	
6. id, *it* (neut.)	_____	
7. eī, *they* (masc.)		_____
8. nōs, *we*		_____
9. ea, *they* (neut.)		_____
10. eae, *they* (fem.)		_____

3rd Declension Adjectives of One Termination

Activity 22f *brevis* and *ingēns*

*At the left, write the correct form of **brevis**, **-is**, **-e** to modify each of the following nouns. At the right, write the correct form of **ingēns**, **ingentis** to modify each noun:*

Nominative

1. _____	virga	_____
2. _____	baculum	_____
3. _____	arbor	_____
4. _____	rāmus	_____
5. _____	corpus	_____

Accusative

6. _____	virgam	_____
7. _____	baculum	_____

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

8. _____ arborem _____

9. _____ rāmum _____

10. _____ corpus _____

Ablative

11. _____ virgā _____

12. _____ baculō _____

13. _____ arbore _____

14. _____ rāmō _____

15. _____ corpore _____

Building the Meaning

The Dative Case

Activity 22g Using the Dative Case

Give the Latin word or phrase that would translate the underlined English word or phrase:

1. At dawn Sextus shouted <u>to Marcus</u>, "At last we are going to Rome!" _____

2. Cornelius shouted <u>to the boys</u>, "It is necessary <u>for you</u> to climb into the carriage

   immediately." _____ _____

3. In the carriage Aurelia was scolding Cornelia, "It was not allowed <u>for you</u> to leave your

   bedroom." _____

4. The slaves prepared a very good dinner <u>for Cornelius and Marcus and Sextus.</u>

   _____

5. The soldier told <u>us</u> a story. _____

6. Sextus was asking many things when they approached <u>a huge building</u>.

   _____

Nouns: Dative or Ablative? How Do You Decide?

Activity 22h Deciding between the Dative and the Ablative Case

Read the following sentences carefully. Circle all words in the dative case and underline all words in the ablative case. If the ending of a word does not clearly identify its case, use the guidelines on page 191 of Book I on page 57 of Book IB to help you decide. Then translate the sentences:

1. Dum Cornēliī in caupōnā sē parābant, Eucleidēs mandāta servīs dabat.

   _____

   _____

2. Raedārius auxiliō servōrum caupōnis raedam ē fossā extrāxit.

   _____

   _____

3. Sextus cum raedāriō sedēbat et Mārcō clāmābat.

   _____

4. Ūndecimā hōrā rūsticī bovēs tardōs baculīs et clāmōribus per viam incitābant.

   _____

   _____

5. Servī caupōnis cēnam viātōribus dēfessīs parāre possunt.

   _____

   _____

6. Interdiū nōn licet mercātōribus bona in urbem plaustrīs portāre.

   _____

   _____

7. Cornēlia cibum canibus bonīs dare volēbat.

   _____

8. Necesse erat Mārcō lupum rāmō repellere.

   _____

9. Postquam Aulus amīcō suō appāruit, Septimus somniō perterritus surrēxit.

_____

_____

10. Septimus, postquam stercus remōvit et corpus in plaustrō invēnit, omnia dē caupōne scelestō cīvibus explicāvit.

_____

_____

bona, -ōrum, n. pl., *goods, possessions*

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 22i 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. Cornelius was showing huge buildings to the boys, while they were traveling to Rome.

_____

_____

2. Cornelius wanted to tell the children the story told about Caecilia Metella.

_____

_____

3. While they were approaching the Porta Capena, Titus was waiting for them near the gate.

_____

_____

4. Cornelius sent a letter and explained everything to Titus.

_____

5. It is necessary for the emperor to consult the senators immediately.

_____

Activity 22j Expanding Your English Vocabulary

Using the word bank below, write the word that could replace the italicized word or words in each sentence. Use the Latin words in parentheses to help determine the meaning of the English words. Then write the English translation of each Latin word in the word bank:

1. In his dealings with Aurelia, Cornelius did not want to seem *too submissive to his wife*.

   _____

2. The emperor told the senators that he thought it was *compulsory* to provide free grain to the masses.

   _____

3. The senator had to decide between constructing a free-standing tomb or a *small burial chamber cut into stone or native rock*.

   _____

4. Aurelia saw no *advantage* in staying at the inn.

   _____

5. Although it was scary at times, Marcus and Sextus would not *exchange* their adventure at the inn for any other experience.

   _____

6. Some historians claim that the Roman Empire fell to the barbarians because the people had fallen into *luxuriously self-indulgent* habits.

   _____

7. Aurelia had to admit that the innkeeper was a *kindly* man.

   _____

8. The soldier's story was lengthy; it *took up* most of the night.

   _____

9. Aurelia's room was in a terrible *condition*.

   _____

10. The Cornelius family could not have predicted that their *helper* in distress would be an innkeeper.

    _____

state (**stāre**) _____	decadent (**dē**) _____ +
benevolent (**bene**) _____ +	(**cadere**) _____
(**volō**) _____	mandatory (**mandātum**) _____
uxorious (**uxor**) _____	benefactor (**bene**) _____ +
trade (**trādere**) _____	(**facere**) _____
consumed (**sūmere**) _____	sepulcher (**sepulcrum**) _____
	benefit (**bene**) _____

Activity 22k Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary on the next page. Then read the story, noting occurrences and uses of the dative case. Reread the story for comprehension. Then answer the questions with complete Latin sentences:

Titus Gets Ready

In urbe Rōmā diēs iam calidus erat. Servī et ancillae Titī cibum coquēbant, domum pūrgābant, tacitē labōrābant quod dominum excitāre nōlēbant. Titus tamen in lectō iacēbat et stertēbat, immemor frātris Cornēliī.

Tandem servus Titī cubiculum intrāvit et dominum excitāvit. Titus invītus surrēxit et, "Fer ad mē cibum et tunicam pūram," servō clāmāvit. Brevī tempore servus tunicam et cibum ad dominum tulit. Dum auxiliō servī tunicam induit, Titus rogāvit, "Quota hōra est?"

"Est quīnta hōra, domine," respondit servus. "Nōndum est tempus cēnāre." Eō ipsō tempore alius servus Titī ad iānuam appāruit. "Est nūntius in ātriō, mī domine," inquit. "Epistulam tibi habet."

"Mehercule! Habetne mihi epistulam? Statim eum vocā," exclāmāvit Titus. Brevī tempore intrāvit nūntius, quī epistulam Titō trādidit. Titus epistulam lēgit. "Ēheu!" exclāmāvit Titus. "Necesse est mihi lectīcāriōs statim condūcere et frātrem et familiam eius ad Portam Capēnam excipere. Cūr mē nōn prius excitāvistī?"

"Frātrem et familiam iterum excipis? Nōnne herī ad urbem advēnērunt?" rogāvit servus.

"Minimē," respondit Titus. "Herī lectīcāriōs condūxī et ad Portam Capēnam iī. Multās hōrās ibi manēbam, sed frāter meus numquam advēnit. Tandem domum rediī. Haec epistula rem explicat. Cornēlius aliquid malī accēpit et familia in caupōnā pernoctāvit. Nunc omnēs iterum in itinere sunt; Cornēlius ad Portam Capēnam sextā hōrā advenīre vult. Ī statim ad Forum! Celeriter meō frātrī Cornēliō et Aurēliae et Cornēliae condūc lectīcāriōs! Aliī lectīcāriī mē ad Portam Capēnam ferent."

Celeriter servī omnia Titō parāvērunt. "Quam dēfessus sum!" exclāmāvit Titus.

domum, *house, home*
stertō, stertere, stertuī, *to snore*
pūrus, -a, -um, *clean*
ātrium, -ī, n., *atrium, main room*
lectīcārius, -ī, m., *litter-bearer*
condūcō, condūcere, condūxī, conductus, *to hire*
familia, -ae, f., *family, household*
eius, *his*
prius, adv., *earlier*
aliquid malī, *something bad*
accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus, *to receive*
ferent, *will carry*

1. Cui surgere māne nōn necesse fuit?

_____

2. Cui Titus clāmāvit?

_____

3. Cui nūntius epistulam trādidit?

_____

4. Quibus Titus lectīcāriōs condūcere voluit?

_____

5. Quibus Titus exclāmāvit "Quam dēfessus sum!"?

_____