

VEHICLE SPOTTING

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

1. the forms of neuter nouns.
2. noun look-alikes ending in *-a*, *-er*, *-um*, and *-us*.
3. the gender and case of each form of the words for *one*, *two*, and *three*.



Vocabulary

Activity 15a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 231–233 alone or with a partner. Note that we give all the neuter nouns that you have met so far and the neuter forms of adjectives. We also list the Roman numerals and numbers.

The Story

Activity 15b Vehicle Spotting

Circle each nominative or accusative neuter noun. Then translate the sentence into English:

1. Hodiē nōn sunt multa vehicula in Viā Appiā.

2. Puerī rotās audiunt et vehiculum cōnspectiunt.

3. Nōn est plastrum quod onera magna nōn fert et celeriter appropinquit.

4. Plastrum quattuor rotās habet, et bōvēs plastra trahunt.

5. Nōn est raeda quod duās rotās, nōn quattuor, habet.

6. Vehiculum est cisium, et tabellarius in cisiō iter facit.

7. Cisium celeriter praeterit, et Cornēliī adhuc in fossā manent.

8. Nunc puerī vestigia rotarum in viā vident.

Forms

Neuter Nouns

Activity 15c Forms of Neuter Nouns

Fill in the forms of *cisium* in the singular and of *onus* in the plural:

<i>cisium</i>	Singular	<i>onus</i>	Plural
Nom.	_____	Nom.	_____
Gen.	_____	Gen.	_____
Acc.	_____	Acc.	_____
Abl.	_____	Abl.	_____

Activity 15d Identifying Noun Look-Alikes

Neuter nouns can be confused with nouns of other genders. Identify the declensions, genders, possible cases, and numbers of the nouns below by circling the appropriate responses. Some nouns could be more than one gender or case:

	Declension	Gender	Possible Cases	Number
1. bacula	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
2. rota	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
3. cisia	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.

4. puer	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
5. iter	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
6. ager	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
7. periculum	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
8. hortum	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
9. cīvium	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
10. plaustrōrum	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
11. aurigārum	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
12. clāmōrum	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
13. tempus	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
14. onus	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.
15. rāmus	1 2 3	m. f. n.	nom. gen. acc. abl. voc.	sing. pl.

Activity 15e Identifying Noun Look-Alikes in Sentences*Answer the questions under each sentence. Then translate the sentence into English:*

1. Puella vehicula cōspicit.

Why can **vehicula** not be the subject of the sentence?

Translation: _____

2. Onera vehicula portant.

How can you decide which word is the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

3. *Puer ad urbem iter facit.*

How can you decide whether **puer** or **iter** is the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

4. *Villae Rōmānae cubicula habent.*

Since both **villae** and **cubicula** could be plural, how can you tell which would be the subject of the plural verb?

Translation: _____

5. *Vēstīgia lupī puellae vident.*

How can you tell whether **vēstīgia**, **lupī**, or **puellae** is the subject of the plural verb?

Translation: _____

6. *Silentium puerum terret.*

How can you decide which noun is the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

7. *Ira patrum puellās terret.*

How can you decide what is the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

8. *Cisium in viā audiō.*

Why can **cisium** not be the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

9. *Auxilium Cornēliī nōn inveniunt.*

How can you decide what is the subject of this sentence?

Translation: _____

10. *Servus onus portat.*

Why can **onus** not be the subject of the sentence?

Translation: _____

Forms**Roman Numerals and Latin Numbers****Activity 15f Gender and Case of the Latin Words for One, Two, and Three**

Circle each of the words for numbers used in the sentences below and use abbreviations to write its gender and case on the lines provided:

1. Duo liberī ūnam mātrem habent. _____
2. Sextus cum duōbus liberīs habitat. _____
3. Māter et pater et liberī cum tribus canibus habitant. _____ or _____
4. Liberī duōs ex canibus amant. _____
5. Flāvia est amīca trium liberōrum. _____
6. Villa rūstica tria cubicula habet. _____
7. Duō parentēs duās vīneās et duō olīvēta habent. _____

Applying What You Have Learned**Activity 15g 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. The boys were able to see the tracks of two vehicles.

2. Two wagons were carrying large loads.

3. Two children hear the rumble of five carriages.

4. Three children and two parents were making the journey to the city in one carriage.

5. A **cisium** has only two wheels.

Activity 15h 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. _____ expect a result, you _____ for it.

2. _____ show *apparent* enthusiasm, you show enthusiasm that _____ to be genuine.

3. _____ rotate an object, you _____ it around.

4. _____ do an *onerous* task, you do a task that is _____.

5. _____ are looking at a *bovine* face, you see a face that has features similar to those of an _____.

6. _____ are *tardy* for an appointment, you arrive _____.

7. _____ are measuring *longitude*, you are using the _____ imaginary lines running from the north pole to the south pole.

8. _____ *unify* separate peoples, you bring them together into _____ group.
9. _____ behave with *duplicity*, you might be accused of being _____ faced.
10. _____ ask the *quota* of fish allowed to be caught per day, you are asking _____ you are allowed to catch.

Activity 15i Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story. Note which nouns are neuter, and note their cases and their functions in their sentences. Reread the story for comprehension. Then correctly rewrite the sentences on the next page:

Worried and Waiting

Dum Sextus et Mārcus vehicula exspectant, duo parentēs sollicitī silentiō stant. Tandem Cornēlius īratus, “Nostra raeda,” inquit, “onus magnum portābat. Equī dēfessī eam frūstrā ē fossā extrahere temptant. Syrus raedam movēre nōn potest. Necessē est nōbīs auxilium invenīre.”

“Ubi auxilium invenīre possumus?” rogat Aurēlia. “Nūllum vehiculum in viā appāret. Vidēsne rūsticōs aut bovēs in agrīs vīcīnīs?” Cornēlius, “Rūsticōs videō,” inquit, “sed occupāti sunt quod bovēs plausta plēna onerum trahunt.”

“Ecce, pater!” subitō clāmat Coṛnēlia, quae ad eōs currit. “Quid in viā est?” Procul est nūbēs pulveris. Omnēs murmur rotārum audīre possunt. Cornēlius, “Fortasse est,” inquit, “vehiculum.” “Fortasse,” inquit Aurēlia laeta, “est vir praeclārus cum multīs servīs!” Mox murmur est magnum. “Fortasse est raeda cum quattuor equīs,” inquit Cornēlius. Dum vehiculum praeterit, Cornēlius clāmat, “Fer nōbīs auxilium! Fer auxilium!”

Nōn raeda tamen, sed cisium est et celeriter praeterit. Cornēlius gemit. Intereā Syrus duōs equōs defessōs virgā identidem verberat.

silentiō, silently

aut, conj., or

1. Syrus equōs dēfessōs ē fossā extrahere temptat.

2. Aurēlia nūllum onus in viā cōspicit.

3. Bovēs raedam plēnam equōrum in agrīs trahunt.

4. Cornēliī auxilium procul audiunt.

5. Vehiculum magnō silentiō appropinquat.

6. Cisium tardē praeterit.

