

EARLY IN THE DAY

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

1. the phrase *necesse est* and its infinitive.
2. identifying nouns you have met as masculine or feminine in gender.
3. using correct endings on adjectives in sentences.
4. identifying the gender of nouns in noun-adjective pairs.

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Vocabulary

Activity 6a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on pages 212–213 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find a list of nouns that do not end in *-a* or *-us* with their genders and direct object forms.

The Story

Activity 6b 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:

1. _____ = _____ 2. _____ = _____
_____, sed Cornēlia 3. _____ = _____
et 4. _____ = _____ villam ambulat. Adhūc dormiunt
5. _____ = _____ et 6. _____ = _____
_____ et Mārcus. 7. _____ = _____ Sextus
dormit 8. _____ = _____ Cornēliam vexat. Nōn
9. _____ = _____ dormiunt servī et ancillae.
10. _____ = _____ iam surgunt et labōrāre parant
quod Cornēlium et Aurēliam timent.

Cornēlia ancillam, nōmine Syram, 11. _____ = _____
quae villam 12. _____ = _____ et alteram,
nōmine Thressam, quae 13. _____ = _____
14. _____ = _____ parat. Multī servī

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

15. _____ = _____ in agrōs currunt ubi

16. _____ = _____ labōrant. 17. _____ =

_____ ē rīvō in villam 18. _____ = _____

Iam 19. _____ = _____ Cornēlius et Aurēlia. Cornēlius
petit Dāvum quī in hortō est. Irātus subitō est Cornēlius. Dāvum 20. _____
= _____ quod sub arbore sedet neque labōrat. Dāvus, ubi Cornēlium audit,
statim 21. _____ = _____ et labōrāre parat.

Aurēlia Cornēliam 22. _____ = _____ villam

23. _____ = _____ Ancillae villam

24. _____ = _____, cibum coquunt,

25. _____ = _____ Reprehendit

Aurēlia ancillās sī ignāvae sunt. Mātre[m] observat Cornēlia et 26. _____

_____ = _____ māter facit facere parat. Mātre[m]

27. _____ = _____ vult, sed ipsa neque servum neque

ancillam reprehendit. Servī et ancillae 28. _____ = _____

strēnuē labōrant. 29. _____ = _____ neque servum neque

ancillam 30. _____ = _____

Building the Meaning

Infinitive with Impersonal Verbal Phrase

Activity 6c Translating *necesse est* and Its Infinitive

The following is a list of chores that need to be completed. Circle the infinitive in each sentence and translate the sentence into English:

1. Necesse est villam pūrgāre.

2. Necesse est Aurēliam adiuvāre.

3. Necesse est aquam ē rīvō in villam portāre.

4. Necesse est cibum coquere.

5. Necesse est in agrīs strēnuē labōrāre.

Nouns and Adjectives: Gender

Activity 6d Gender of Nouns

Give the gender of the following nouns. Write *M* for masculine and *F* for feminine:

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. pictūra _____ | 3. clāmor _____ | 5. pater _____ | 7. vōx _____ | 9. fragor _____ |
| 2. lupus _____ | 4. villa _____ | 6. rīvus _____ | 8. arbor _____ | 10. māter _____ |

Activity 6e Nouns and Adjectives

In the following sentences, write *N* over each noun and *ADJ* over each adjective. Then draw arrows from adjectives to the nouns they describe. Finally, give the gender of the underlined noun:

1. Dāvus semper est sollicitus. Gender: _____
2. Multae arborēs in agrīs sunt. Gender: _____
3. Sextus magnam arborem ascendit. Gender: _____
4. Puellae dēfessae iam dormiunt. Gender: _____
5. Rāmī sunt infirmī. Gender: _____
6. Sextus ignāvus nōn est. Gender: _____
7. Puerum laetum nihil terret. Gender: _____
8. Sextus ex arbore cadit et magnum fragōrem facit. Gender: _____
9. Puellae magnam vōcem audiunt. Gender: _____

10. Puellae sollicitae sunt et ad Sextum currunt. Gender: _____

11. Sextus est salvus. Gender: _____

12. Aqua est calida. Gender: _____

13. Necesse est cibum frigidum coquere. Gender: _____

14. Pater in villā scribit sollicitus. Gender: _____

15. Cornēlia mātrem in villā cōspicit sollicitam. Gender: _____

Activity 6f Adjective Agreement

In each sentence, write the correct ending on the adjective so that it modifies the underlined noun. Be sure to note the gender, case, and number of the underlined noun. Then translate the sentence:

1. Mārcus togam praetext _____ petit.

2. Puellae dēfess _____ ad villam ambulant.

3. Magn _____ vōcēs puerōs terrent.

4. Puerī strēnu _____ in agrīs currunt.

5. Audit Cornēlius magn _____ clāmōrem.

6. Sextus magn _____ arborem ascendit.

7. Audiunt Mārcus et Cornēlia magn _____ fragōrem.

8. Puer mātrem laet _____ videt.

9. Pater sollicit _____ dormire nōn potest.

10. Cornēlia magn _____ vōcem audit.

Activity 6g Gender of Nouns

Using the adjectives as evidence, give the gender of the nouns in the following noun-adjective pairs:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. canis magnus _____ | 3. iānitor sēmisorpnus _____ | 5. aestās calida _____ |
| 2. nox longa _____ | 4. urbs magna _____ | 6. diēs longus _____ |

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 6h 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. It is not yet light, but the Roman girl rises.

2. Marcus and Sextus, the annoying boys, are still sleeping.

3. Many slave-women work hard, when the mother is angry.

4. Davus is angry because the slaves are lazy.

5. Cornelius is happy because many slaves and many slave-women work hard and take care of the big country house and farm.

Activity 6i 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. _____ have *aquatic* plants, you have plants that grow in _____
2. _____ are an *observant* witness, you are good at _____ all the details. _____
3. _____ commit a *reprehensible* act, you do something that is _____
4. _____ watch the waves *surging*, you watch the waves as they _____
5. _____ look through a *translucent* curtain, you can see only _____ through it. _____
6. _____ have *maternal* feelings, you are feeling like a _____
7. _____ have a *docile* pet, your pet is easy to _____
8. _____ are determining the *paternity* of a child, you are looking for the identity of the _____
9. _____ are fighting an *insurgent* population, you are fighting a population that is _____
10. _____ employ *ancillary* staff, you employ staff members who provide extra _____



Activity 6j Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting noun-adjective pairs and infinitives. Reread the story for comprehension. Then rewrite the sentences below the story so that they are correct:

Davus Is Tired

Nōndum lūcet, sed Dāvus et aliī servī et ancillae iam surgunt. Brevī tempore ancillae cibum coquere et magnam villam cūrāre parant. Multī servī ē villā ad agrōs ambulant ubi strēnuē labōrāre parant. In agrīs sunt magnī bovēs et multae ovēs. Aliī servī aquam in villam portant. Dāvus tamen in agrīs nōn labōrat quod hortum purgāre necesse est. Dāvus in hortum ambulat et gemit quod statua adhūc in piscinā est. Necesse est strēnuē labōrāre.

Dāvus nōn sedet quod Aurēliam et Cornēlium timet. Piscinam pūrgāre parat, sed mox sedet quod est dēfessus. Audit Aurēliam, quae prope hortum est. Aurēlia Dāvum ignāvum cōspicit. “Cavē, Dāve,” Aurēlia irāta clāmat. “Tempus est labōrāre!”

Subitō Dāvus Cornēlium audit, quī in villā clāmat, “Ubi est Dāvus? Dormitne?” Dāvus gemit et surgit quod Cornēlium irātum timet.

aliī, *other* bovēs, *oxen* ovēs, *sheep*

1. Magnae ancillae villam cūrāre parant.

2. Ad agrōs multōs servī ē villā ambulant.

3. Multī ovēs et magnae bovēs in agrīs sunt.

4. Dāvum ignāva Aurēlia cōspicit.

5. Cornēlium irātus Dāvus timet.
