ALWAYS TOMORROW

In addition to vocabulary and the story, the activities in this chapter focus on:
1. the dative case used with intransitive compound verbs.
2. the ablative case without a preposition to show cause.
3. the pluperfect tense of verbs.
4. the future perfect tense of verbs.

Vocabulary

Activity 24a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on page 248 alone or with a partner.

The Story

Activity 24b 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:

Simulac Titus et puerī et Eucleidēs urbem per Portam Capēnam 1. _____

= _____, clāmāvit Sextus, "Quid nōs prīmum faciēmus? Quō

2. _____ = _____? Vīsitābimusne—?"

"Quō tū nōs dūcēs, patrue?" interpellāvit Mārcus. "Vidēbimusne Cūriam et Forum? Sextus

multa dē Rōmā 3. _____ = _____ et audīvit et nunc, patrue,

omnia vidēre vult."

Titus, "Tacēte! Tacēte!" inquit. "Forum crās 4. _____ =

_____. Crās, Eucleidēs, tibi 5. _____ =

_____ puerōs eō dūcere. Tum erit satis temporis. Hodiē tamen, puerī, vōs

domum per urbem dūcam et omnia in itinere vōbīs dēmōnstrābō."

Iam 6. _____ = _____ ad Circum Maximum, quī nōn

procul aberat. Stupuit Sextus ubi 7. _____ = _____ Circī

Maximī vīdit. Mārcus quoque stupuit, quamquam Circum anteā **8.** _____ =

_____. Stupuit Titus, **9.** _____ = _____

nōn mōle, sed silentiō Circī.

"Ēheu! Ēheu!" inquit Titus. "Hodiē Circus est **10.** _____ =

_____. Tribus diēbus tamen prīnceps ipse, Titus Flāvius Vespasiānus,

11. _____ = _____ magnificōs faciet."

"Nōnne tū nōs eō **12.** _____ = _____ rogāvit Mārcus.

"Ēheu! Ego nōn poterō vōs dūcere," inquit Titus. "**13.** _____ =

_____ Eucleidēs vōs dūcet."

"Minimē!" respondit Sextus. "**14.** _____ = _____, nōn

lūdōs amat Eucleidēs."

"Agite, puerī!" interpellāvit Titus. "Nunc **15.** _____ =

_____ Montem Palātīnum et Forum intrābimus ad **16.** _____

= _____ Tiberiī. Ibi fortasse patrī tuō occurrēmus, Mārce. Mox senātōrēs ē

Cūriā exībunt."

Itaque Circum **17.** _____ = _____ et Palātīnum

circumiērunt. Titus in itinere mōnstrāvit puerīs mīra aedificia quae prīncipēs in Palātīnō

18. _____ = _____.

Tandem ad arcum Tiberiī advēnērunt, iam labōre et **19.** _____ =

_____ dēfessī. "Hic est arcus," inquit Titus, "quem—" "Omnia vidēre

20. _____ = _____ crās," interpellāvit Cornēlius, quī eō ipsō

tempore ad arcum ē Cūriā advēnerat. "Cum ad Forum crās **21.** _____ =

_____, Eucleidēs omnia vōbīs explicābit. Iam sērō est. Agite! Iam domum

22. _____ = _____."

Building the Meaning

Dative with Intransitive Compound Verbs

Activity 24c Dative with Intransitive Compound Verbs

Circle the intransitive compound verbs in the following sentences. Then fill in the correct dative ending to complete the form of each noun. Be sure to check the declension of each noun, and use singular or plural forms as specified for each sentence:

1. Dum Cornēliī urb_____ appropinquābant, multa sepulcra vidēbant. (sing.)

2. Clāmōrem et frāgōrem audīvērunt quod Port_____ Capēn _____ appropinquābant. (sing.)

3. Cornēlius frātr_____ occurrit et laetus eum salūtāvit. (sing.)

4. Lectīcāriī lectīcās portābant et Cornēli_____ occurrērunt. (pl.)

5. Cornēlius ad Cūriam ībit quod prīncip_____ occurrere vult. (sing.)

Ablative of Cause

Activity 24d Ablative of Cause

Combine the following sentences by blending an element of the second into the first, using an ablative of cause. The first is done for you:

1. Sextus perterritus nōn obdormīvit. Fābulam audīvit.

   Sextus fābulā perterritus nōn obdormīvit.

2. Raeda est in fossā. Tua est culpa.

   _____

3. Magna īra Dāvum commōvit. Servum verberat.

   _____

4. Iter erat longum. Aurēlia dēfessa sē quiētī dedit.

   _____

5. Sextus canēs magnōs videt. Sextus perterritus fugit.

   _____

6. Rūsticī multōs labōrēs cōnfēcerant. Rūsticī dēfessī sub arboribus quiēscēbant.

_____

7. Parentēs clāmōrēs audīvērunt. Parentēs sollicitī līberōs petēbant.

_____

Forms

Verbs: Pluperfect Tense

Activity 24e Forming the Pluperfect Tense

Write the perfect stem of the following verbs in the blank next to each form. Then change each verb to the pluperfect tense, keeping the same person and number:

	Perfect Stem	**Pluperfect Form**
1. appārent	_____	_____
2. removēmus	_____	_____
3. adiuvās	_____	_____
4. dat	_____	_____
5. sūmitis	_____	_____
6. īs	_____	_____
7. ferunt	_____	_____
8. agimus	_____	_____
9. cōnspiciō	_____	_____
10. iubēs	_____	_____
11. pōnitis	_____	_____
12. sum	_____	_____

Verbs: Future Perfect Tense

Activity 24f Forming the Future Perfect Tense

Write the perfect stem of the following verbs in the blank next to each form. Then change each verb to the future perfect tense, keeping the same person and number:

	Perfect Stem	Future Perfect Form
1. aedificāmus	_____	_____
2. occurritis	_____	_____
3. vult	_____	_____
4. stupēs	_____	_____
5. fīnit	_____	_____
6. possumus	_____	_____
7. colit	_____	_____
8. nōlō	_____	_____
9. cōgitant	_____	_____
10. ferunt	_____	_____
11. cōnspicimus	_____	_____
12. induis	_____	_____
13. īmus	_____	_____
14. conicit	_____	_____

Activity 24g Pluperfect and Future Perfect

Underline all words that serve as subjects in the following sentences. Then fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the Latin verbs to match the English cues. Make sure to note the tense of the verb carefully:

1. Iam puerī urbem _____. (had entered)

2. Puerī, sī Circum Maximum _____, laetī domum ībunt. (will have seen/see)

3. Sī puerī Cornēliō in Forō _____, eōs domum dūcet. (will have met/meet)

4. Sextus, quī numquam anteā Rōmae _____, attonitus erat. (had been)

5. Stupuit Sextus ubi Circum vīdit quod numquam anteā tāle aedificium

_____. (had seen)

6. Sī sērō domum _____, pater īrātus erit. (we will have arrived/we arrive)

7. Cum in urbem crās _____, Sexte, Circum Maximum iterum vidēbis.
(you will have descended/you descend)

8. Nisi prīmā lūce _____, puerī, vōs in urbem nōn dūcam. (you will have
gotten up/you get up)

9. Puerī cubitum īre timēbant quod fābulam dē Aulī morte nārrātam _____.
(they had heard)

10. Ille caupō, sī Aulus in caupōnam _____, eum certē necābit. (will have
entered/enters)

Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 24h 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, who had left the Circus Maximus and gone around the Palatine Hill, descended to
the Forum.

_____

_____

2. They were tired from the labor and heat.

_____

3. Near the Arch of Tiberius they met Cornelius.

_____

4. Cornelius had already taken the boys home. "Tomorrow," said Cornelius, "you will see all the
wonderful buildings in the city."

_____

_____

5. "In three days, when you (*pl.*) and Eucleides will have entered/enter the Circus Maximus, you will see the games."

_____

_____

Activity 24i 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. Eucleides had an extensive *collection of books*. _____

2. Marcus thought that Sextus's story of the cat and mouse was *silly*. _____

3. Wheeled vehicles had no *permission* to enter the city until nightfall. _____

4. On the Palatine Hill stood the *grand residence* of the emperor. _____

5. Sextus was amazed by the noise and *movement* of the crowd. _____

6. Titus pointed to the words *written* on the arch. _____

7. The boys struggled to make out the inscription that was *unreadable* in the glare of the sun. _____

8. The night spent in the inn was marked by many strange *happenings*. _____

9. Through the mist, they could see the colorful *curve* of a rainbow. _____

10. Eucleides will *show* the proper way to write the Greek alphabet. _____

arc (**arcus**) _____	demonstrate (**dēmōnstrāre**)
illegible (**legere**) _____	_____
inscribed (**in**) _____ +	license (**licēre**) _____
(**scrībere**) _____	library (**liber**) _____
ludicrous (**lūdī**) _____	occurrences (**occurrere**) _____
motion (**movēre**) _____	palace (**Palātīnus**) _____

Activity 24j Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting the tenses of verbs carefully. Reread the Latin for comprehension. Then rewrite the sentences on the next page so that the statements about the story are true:

Home at Last

Ubi lectīcāriī ad iānuam advēnērunt, servī et ancillae omnia dominō et dominae iam parāverant. Cornēliī ad iānuam occurrērunt iānitōrī, quī dominum et dominam et Cornēliam salūtāvit. Iānitor, "Quam laetī," inquit, "servī vestrī vōs omnēs excipient!" Cornēlius, quī ē lectīcā dēscenderat et iānitōrem salūtāverat, cum uxōre et fīliā domum intrāvit. Alius servus, nōmine Tīrō, eōs maximō cum gaudiō excēpit.

Tīrō, "Statim tē lavāre poteris, domine," inquit, "quod servī omnia tibi parāvērunt." Cornēlius ad cubiculum iam festīnāverat, et Tīrō ad fēminās sē vertit.

Aurēlia Tīrōnī, "Simulac servī cistās nostrās ad cubicula tulerint," inquit, "ego et Cornēlia nōs quiētī dabimus. Prīmum tamen necesse est mihi domum īnspicere. Certē servīs et ancillīs cōnfīdō, sed ego ipsa omnia vidēre volō. Per tōtam domum mē dūc, Tīrō. Venī mēcum, Cornēlia."

Dum māter et fīlia culīnae cum Tīrōne appropinquābant, servī et ancillae capita dēmittēbant quod dominam timēbant. Aurēlia, ubi tōtam domum īnspexerat, "Sī lectōs et cubicula nōbīs parāveritis, nōs quiētī statim dabimus," inquit. "Ego et Cornēlia itinere dēfessae sumus."

sē, *himself*
cōnfīdō, cōnfīdere + dat., *to give trust (to), trust*
caput, capitis, n., *head*
dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsī, dēmissus, *to lower*
    caput dēmittere, *to bow the head*

1. Iānitor excēpit dominum et dominam et fīliam, ubi domum circumierant.

_____

2. Simulac Cornēliī exiērunt, Tīrō eōs salūtāvit.

_____

3. Quod servī omnēs eōs salūtāvērunt, Cornēlius sē lavāre poterit.

_____

4. Simulac Aurēlia omnia relīquerit, sē quiētī dabit.

_____

5. Aurēlia, quod servōs et ancillās timēbat, omnia vidēre voluit.

_____

6. Cum servī et ancillae lectōs et cistās cēlāverint, Aurēlia et Cornēlia sē quiētī dabunt.

_____