

# CHANCE ENCOUNTER

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

1. the perfect tense of verbs (all persons and numbers).
2. subordinate clauses with the conjunction **dum**.
3. uses of the infinitive.
4. principal parts of verbs.



## Vocabulary

### Activity 20a Vocabulary

*Study the vocabulary list on page 241 alone or with a partner. Go to the corresponding list on the Companion website where you will find lists of coordinating and subordinating conjunctions and a list of verbs with their principal parts for review.*

## The Story

### Activity 20b Vocabulary in Context

*Fill in the blanks with Latin words to match the English cues:*

1. Aurēlia et Cornēlia cubitum iērunt, sed Mārcus et Sextus cum Cornēliō

\_\_\_\_\_ (stayed)

2. \_\_\_\_\_ cēnam ad \_\_\_\_\_ vigilāre in animō habuērunt.  
(After) (midnight)

3. Mārcus et Sextus ēsuriunt et Mārcus patrem rogat, “\_\_\_\_\_ hīc  
cēnāre?” (May we)

4. \_\_\_\_\_ tacēbat pater, tandem, “Estō!” inquit. (For a short time)

5. Rīsērunt puerī quod laetī erant. Voluērunt \_\_\_\_\_ ibi cēnāre et aliōs  
viātōrēs spectāre. (for)

6. “Gaudēmus, pater,” inquit Mārcus, “quod nōs in cubiculum nōn statim  
\_\_\_\_\_.” (you have sent)

7. “\_\_\_\_\_ enim omnia vidēre et audire.” (We wanted)

8. Dum puerī cibum \_\_\_\_\_ dēvorant, subitō intrāvit \_\_\_\_\_  
quīdam. (very good) (soldier)

9. "Cūr vōs \_\_\_\_\_  
intrāvistis?" (into this inn)
10. "Cūr hoc nōbīs \_\_\_\_\_?" rogāvit Cornēlius. (are you saying)
11. "In agrīs nocte manēre nōlēbāmus, sed \_\_\_\_\_ in  
caupōnā pernoctāvimus." (never before)
12. "Audīvī \_\_\_\_\_ dē caupōne quī hospitem  
\_\_\_\_\_." (story) (told) (killed)
13. "Volō illam fābulam dē caupōne \_\_\_\_\_." (to tell)
14. "Nōbīs illam fābulam \_\_\_\_\_, mīles!" inquit Cornēlius. (tell!)



## Forms

### Verbs: Perfect Tense II

#### Activity 20c Perfect Stems and Endings

Circle the perfect stem in the 3rd principal part of the following verbs and then fill in the correct perfect tense forms to go with the pronouns and nouns:

maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsus

nōs \_\_\_\_\_

puellae \_\_\_\_\_

puella \_\_\_\_\_

vōs \_\_\_\_\_

ego \_\_\_\_\_

tū \_\_\_\_\_

dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormītūrus

puerī \_\_\_\_\_

tū \_\_\_\_\_

puer \_\_\_\_\_

ego \_\_\_\_\_

nōs \_\_\_\_\_

vōs \_\_\_\_\_

## Building the Meaning

### Subordinate Clauses with the Conjunction *dum*

#### Activity 20d Subordinate Clauses with the Conjunction *dum*

Underline all verbs in the present tense, put a box around all verbs in the imperfect tense, and circle all verbs in the perfect tense. Then translate the sentences:

1. Dum canēs lātrant, caupō appāruit.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Dum Cornēliū in caupōnam intrābant, Syrus cum raedā et equīs manēbat.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Servī cēnam parābant, dum puerī in caupōnā sedēbant.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Dum puerī cēnam dēvorant, mīles intrāvit.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Dum puerī cēnant, Cornēlia in cubiculō cum mātrem manet.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Dum Aurēlia dormit, Cornēlia ē cubiculō exiit.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Uses of the Infinitive

### Activity 20e Uses of the Infinitive

*Underline the infinitives in the following sentences and put boxes around the verbs or phrases with which each infinitive is used. Identify the use of each infinitive from the choices provided below by writing the appropriate letter in the slot. Then translate the sentences:*

Uses of infinitives:

- Complementary infinitive
- Infinitive with impersonal verb or verbal phrase
- Infinitive subject of the verb **est**
- Accusative and infinitive with verbs such as **docēre** or **iubere**

1. Intrāre in caupōnam periculōsum est.

\_\_\_\_\_

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Aurēlia ibi manēre nōn vult.

\_\_\_\_\_

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Cornēlia sedere cum puerīs et fabulās audire voluit.

\_\_\_\_\_

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Sed necesse erat manēre cum mātrem in cubiculō.

\_\_\_\_\_

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Nōn licet tibi, Cornēlia," Aurēlia inquit, "in caupōnā sedēre et cēnāre."

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Semper Aurēlia docet Cornēliam esse bonam puellam.

Use of Infinitive: \_\_\_\_\_

## Verbs: Principal Parts

### Activity 20f Principal Parts That Follow Set Patterns

Give the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th principal parts of these verbs that follow set patterns:

- |          |       |       |       |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. parō  | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. habeo | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. audiō | _____ | _____ | _____ |

### Activity 20g Principal Parts of Irregular Verbs

Give the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th principal parts of these irregular verbs:

- |        |       |                |       |
|--------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. sum | _____ | _____          | _____ |
| 2. eō  | _____ | _____ or _____ | _____ |

### Activity 20h Principal Parts and the Perfect Tense

Using the two forms that are given, deduce and give the first three principal parts for each verb (note that 3rd conjugation -iō verbs are identified):

	Present, 1st Sing.	Infinitive	Perfect, 1st Sing.
1. rīdēs, rīsistī	_____	_____	_____
2. faciunt, fēcērunt (3rd -iō)	_____	_____	_____
3. cadimus, cecidimus	_____	_____	_____

	Present, 1st Sing.	Infinitive	Perfect, 1st Sing.
4. stātis, stetistis	_____	_____	_____
5. venīs, vēnistī	_____	_____	_____
6. dicunt, dīxērunt	_____	_____	_____
7. concidimus, concidimus	_____	_____	_____
8. fugiunt, fūgērunt (3rd -iō)	_____	_____	_____
9. ascendit, ascendit	_____	_____	_____
10. pōnitis, posuistis	_____	_____	_____

### Activity 20i Present, Imperfect, and Perfect

Fill in the corresponding forms for the missing tenses. Keep the same person and number. Note that these are the same verbs as the ones in Activity 20b, for which you deduced the principal parts. The first one is done for you:

Present	Imperfect	Perfect
1. rīdētis	<u>rīdēbātis</u>	<u>rīsistis</u>
2. _____	faciēbam	_____
3. _____	_____	cecidistī
4. stant	_____	_____
5. _____	veniēbat	_____
6. dīcis	_____	_____
7. conciditis	_____	_____
8. _____	fugiēbās	_____
9. _____	_____	ascendī
10. _____	pōnēbās	_____

## Applying What You Have Learned

### Activity 20j 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. When did you go to bed, Aurelia and Cornelia?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. We have prepared a very good dinner for you, Cornelius.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. While Cornelius and the boys were eating dinner, a soldier came to the inn.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. We have never heard that story told about an innkeeper.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. To sleep in the inn was not dangerous.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 20k Expanding Your English Vocabulary

*Using the word bank on the next page, 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. By his accent and *choice of words*, Cornelius can tell that the soldier comes from the northern provinces.
2. Romans built large tombs in order to leave an impressive legacy to *those who would be born after them*.
3. The empire is maintained through *the army's* might.
4. Aurelia was not afraid to *speak against* Cornelius's plan.
5. The inn does not provide *the best* accommodations.
6. Eucleides always has a *story with a moral lesson* to tell the boys.
7. Who could have *foretold* their misfortune on the road?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8. The scene was *wonderful*, like those described in fairy tales. \_\_\_\_\_

9. The soldier is a dramatic *storyteller*. \_\_\_\_\_

10. Cornelius will be the *one who finds middle ground* in the dispute in the Senate. \_\_\_\_\_

posterity ( <b>post</b> ) _____	diction ( <b>dīcere</b> ) _____
contradict ( <b>contrā</b> , <i>against</i> ) + ( <b>dīcere</b> ) _____	narrator ( <b>nārrāre</b> ) _____
fabulous ( <b>fābula</b> ) _____	predicted ( <b>prae-</b> , <i>before</i> ) + ( <b>dīcere</b> ) _____
mediator ( <b>medius</b> ) _____	military ( <b>mīles</b> ) _____
optimal ( <b>optimus</b> ) _____	fable ( <b>fābula</b> ) _____

## Activity 20I Reading Latin

Look at the new vocabulary following this story. Then read the story, noting *dum* clauses, uses of infinitives, and verbs in the perfect tense (1st, 2nd, and 3rd person). Reread the story for comprehension. Then rewrite the sentences below, correcting the factual errors in them based on the information in the story:

### What a Snore!

Dum raeda in fossā haerēbat immōbilis, Syrus sōlus in viā manēbat; necesse enim erat raedam et equōs custōdīre. “Ēheu!” gemuit raedārius. “Nōn licet mihi in caupōnā pernoctāre quod raedam ē fossā extrahere nōn potuī. Periculōsum est hīc pernoctāre. Ō mē miserum!” Dum equī sub arboribus post raedam quiēscunt, obdormīvit in raedā Syrus.

Mediā nocte trēs praedōnēs per Viam Appiam tacitē ambulābant. Rogāvit ūnus praedō, “Quid in caupōnā vīdistis?”

“Senātōrem Rōmānum in caupōnā cōspeximus, sed cum mīlite sedēbat,” respondit alius praedō. “Caupō nōs discēdere iussit. Quid in viā vīdistī tū?”

“In viā nihil vīdī.”

“Ecce!” interpellāvit tertius praedō. “Vidētisne raedam?”



Deinde cistās in agrō cōspexērunt. Ad eās statim appropinquāvērunt et vestēs extraxērunt. Subitō stertuit in raedā raedārius. Praedōnēs timēbant, nam Syrum vidēre nōn potuērunt. Celeriter aufūgērunt et vestēs in agrō reliquērunt.

Prīmā lūce raedārius surrēxit. “Quam dēfessus eram! Mehercule! Cūr vestēs in agrō sunt?” exclāmāvit. Circumspexit in omnēs partēs, sed nihil vīdit. Itaque vestēs in cistās iterum posuit.

**possum, posse, potuī, to be able**

**post, prep. + acc., after, behind**

**obdormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītūrus, to go to sleep**

**praedō, praedōnis, m., robber**

**cōspiciō, cōspicere, cōspexī, cōspectus, to catch sight of**

**tertius, -a, -um, third**

**vestis, vestis, gen. pl., vestium, f., clothes**

**stertō, stertere, stertuī, to snore**

**aufugiō, aufugere, aufūgī, to run away**

**surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctūrus, to get up, rise**

**circumspiciō, circumspicere, circumspexī, circumspectus, to look around**

1. Praedōnēs in viā pernoctābant quod raedam extrahere nōn potuērunt.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Servus sub arboribus post raedam dormīvit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Ūnus praedō, “Quid in caupōnā vīdī?” rogāvit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Alius praedō, “Senātōrem Rōmānum in caupōnā vīdī,” inquit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Syrus exclāmāvit, “Quam dēfessus erās!”  
\_\_\_\_\_