

DO WE STAY AT AN INN?

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

1. present and imperfect forms of verbs of all four conjugations (review)
2. present and imperfect forms of irregular verbs:

eō, ire, to go

ferō, ferre, to bring, carry, bear

nōlō, nōlle, not to wish, not to want, to be unwilling

possum, posse, to be able; I can (review)

sum, esse, to be (review)

volō, velle, to wish, want, be willing



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Vocabulary

Activity 17a Vocabulary

Study the vocabulary list on page 236 alone or with a partner. Note the list of irregular verbs.

The Story

Activity 17b Comprehension

The story in Chapter 17 contains a great deal of dialogue. Without looking in your textbook, match the quotations below with the characters who said them. Write A for Aurelia, C for Cornelius, and E for Eucleides. The quotations do not appear in the same order as they do in your textbook.

1. _____ Cūr timēs, mea domina?
2. _____ Necesse est igitur ad caupōnam īre.
3. _____ Senātōrēs Rōmānī in caupōnīs nōn pernoctant.
4. _____ Caupōnās nōn amō. Saepe ibi perīcula sunt magna.
5. _____ Ō mē miseram!
6. _____ Hīc in Viā Appiā pernoctāre nōn possumus.
7. _____ Vidēsne illud aedificium, domine?
8. _____ Fortasse equī caupōnis raedam ē fossā extrahere possunt.

9. _____ Ille caupō est amīcus meus.

10. _____ Agite, puerī!

Forms**Verbs: Regular Verbs (Review)****Activity 17c Present Tense (Review of Regular Verbs)**

Complete the following sentences with present tense forms of the given verbs. Cues are given with the first set only. For the others, you will need to choose the correct person and number for the verb from the sense of the sentence as a whole and its context:

videō, vidēre

1. Eucleidēs aedificium _____. (sees)

2. “_____ illud aedificium, domine?” inquit Eucleidēs. (Do you see)

3. “Ita vērō! Id _____,” inquit Cornēlius. (I see)

4. “_____ illud aedificium, Aurēlia et Cornēlia?” (Do you see)

5. “Nōs aedificium nōn _____,” inquiunt Aurēlia et Cornēlia. (do . . . see)

6. Puerī quoque aedificium nōn _____. (do . . . see)

audiō, audire

7. “_____ murmur rotārum, Sexte?” rogat Mārcus.

8. “Murmur rotārum nōn _____,” respondet Sextus.

9. “_____ canem procul lātrantem, puerī?” rogat Cornēlius.

10. “Ita vērō, canem lātrantem _____,” respondent puerī.

11. Aurēlia et Cornēlia canem lātrantem nōn _____.

12. “Canem lātrantem nōn _____,” inquiunt Aurēlia et Cornēlia.

petō, petere

13. Rūsticus Cornēliōs videt et rogat, "Quid vōs _____?"

14. "Nōs caupōnam _____," respondet Cornēlius.

15. "_____ illam caupōnam!" clāmat rūsticus.

16. Cornēlii caupōnam _____.

ambulō, ambulāre

17. Cornēlia cum Eucleide _____.

18. "Quō nōs _____?" rogan Cornēlia et puerī.

19. "Vōs ad caupōnam _____," respondet Eucleidēs.

20. "Quō _____, rūstice?" rogar Cornēlius.

21. "Ad urbem Neāpolim _____," respondet rūsticus.

Activity 17d Imperfect Tense*Change the verbs in the following sentences from the present to the imperfect and translate the new sentences:*

1. Raeda in fossā haeret (_____).

2. "Cornēlia, quid legis (_____)?"

3. Caupō multōs equōs habet (_____).

4. Equī Cornēlii raedam ē fossā nōn extrahunt (_____).

5. "Pernoctātisne (_____) in caupōnā?"

6. Equōs ad caupōnam dūcis (______).

7. Raedārius in viā manet (______).

8. "Custōdīsne (_____) equōs in viā?"

9. "Ita vērō, custōdiō (_____) equōs in viā."

10. Cornēlii in caupōnā pernoctant (______).

11. Cornēlii ē vīlla rūsticā veniunt (______).

12. Rūsticī in agrīs labōrant (______).

13. In viā cum Mārcō pilā lūdō (______).

14. Ad caupōnam in Viā Appiā ambulāmus (______).

15. Magnā vōce "Auxilium fert!" clāmāmus (_____) quod perīculum est
(_____) magnum.

Verbs: Irregular Verbs II**Activity 17e Irregular Verbs (Present Tense)***Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. "Cūr in caupōnā pernoctāre nōn vultis?"
-

2. "In caupōnā pernoctāre nōlumus quod caupōnae perīculōsae sunt."
-

3. "Quō īs et quid fers?"
-

4. "Ad caupōnam eō, et cistam meam ferō."
-

5. Tabellārius celeriter per viam it.
-

Activity 17f Irregular Verbs (Present Tense)

*Complete the following sentences with the correct present tense form of the verb in parentheses.
Use the sense of the sentence to determine what person and number the verb should be:*

1. Sextus, "Ego," inquit, "prope raedam sedēre _____." (not to want)
2. "Quō _____, Sexte?" rogal Mārcus. (to go)
3. Sextus pilam in viā _____. (to carry)
4. Sextus Mārcum rogal, "_____ ne tū pilā lūdere?" (to want)
5. Mārcus, "Ita vērō," inquit, "pilā lūdere _____!" (to want)

Activity 17g Irregular Verbs (Imperfect Tense)

Look carefully at the endings of the verbs to determine the subjects of these sentences. Then translate the sentences into English:

1. Rōmam ībāmus.

2. Raedārius virgam ferēbat.

3. Cibum in raedā ferēbātis.

4. In fossā manēre nōlēbāmus.

5. In vīllā hospitis pernoctāre volēbātis.

Activity 17h Irregular Verbs (Imperfect Tense)

Complete the following sentences with the correct Latin form of the verb in parentheses, using the imperfect tense. Use the sense of the sentence to determine what person and number the verb should be:

1. Cornēlius in viā nocte manēre _____. (not to wish/want)

2. “Nōs in caupōnā manēre _____. ” (not to wish/want)

3. “Equī celeriter _____. ” (to go)

4. Cisium tabellārium celeriter _____. (to carry)

5. Aurēlia, “Syrus,” inquit, “celeriter _____ quod tū, Gāī, celeriter iter facere
_____. ” (to go) (to wish/want)

Activity 17i Imperatives of Irregular Verbs*Translate the following commands into Latin, using irregular verbs:*

1. Carry the trunk to the field, Sextus!

2. Go to the fields, boys!

3. Don't hit Cornelia with the ball, Sextus!

4. Bring the ball, boys!

5. Go to (your) mother, Cornelia!

6. Don't play there, boys!

7. Go to the carriage now, Sextus and Marcus!



Applying What You Have Learned

Activity 17j 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 carriage driver was unhappy because he was alone in the road.

2. Syrus says, "I wanted to avoid the light two-wheeled carriage but was not able."

3. All the Cornelii and Sextus and Eucleides were going to the inn.

4. They weren't wanting to spend the night on the road.

5. Syrus says, "I wasn't wanting to go to the inn because Cornelius was angry."

Activity 17k 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. _____ describe a skyscraper as an imposing *edifice*, you are saying that it is a spectacular _____

2. _____ are a *custodian* of property, you _____ it. _____

3. _____ are drilling in the earth for an *aquifer*, you are trying to find rock or sand that _____

4. _____ you work as a *volunteer*, you do so not because you must but because you _____ to.

5. _____ are looking for the *exit*, you are intending to _____

Activity 17 | Reading Latin

*Look at the new vocabulary beneath this story. Then read the story, noting forms of the irregular verbs *volō*, *nōlō*, *ferō*, and *eō*. Reread the Latin for comprehension. Then mark whether each statement following the story is V = *Vērum* or F = *Falsum*:*

Aurelia Is Worried, but Sextus Is Not

Dum Cornēlii per viam ad caupōnam ibant, Aurēlia sollicita erat. “Ego pernoctāre in caupōnā nōlō,” inquit māter misera, “quod caupōnae semper sunt perīculōsae. Saepe praedōnēs scelestī in caupōnīs pernoctant.”

Sextus, quī ad caupōnam īre volēbat, “Fortasse,” inquit, “praedōnēs scelestī in caupōnā nostrā sunt! Praedōnēs vidēre volō.” Nunc Cornēlia misera lacrimābat quod praedōnēs timēbat.

“Tacē, Sexte! Nōlumus fēminās terrēre,” inquit Mārcus. Sextus, “Nōli,” inquit, “mē vexāre, Mārce! Omnes praedōnēs pūgiōnēs et magna bacula sēcum ferunt sed nōs nōn ferimus. Ēheu! Neque baculum neque pūgiōnem ferō sed pilam tantum habeō. Fertne Cornēlius pūgiōnem?”

“Tempus est tacēre, moleste!” inquit Cornēlius, īrā commōtus. “Vīsne terrēre Aurēliam et Cornēliam?”

“Cūr Aurēlia et Cornēlia perterritae sunt?” rogābat puer fatuus.

Nēmō respondēre poterat sed omnēs ad caupōnam celeriter ibant quod advesperāscēbat. Brevī tempore Sextus laetus, “Syrus,” inquit, “virgam habet. Praedōnēs virgā Syrī feriam. Syre, ubi es?” “Syrus,” inquit Cornēlius, “ad raedam manet.” Sextus nōn iam laetus erat.

praedō, praedōnis, m., *robber*

pūgiō, pūgiōnis, m., *knife, dagger*

sēcum, *with them*

feriam, *I will hit*