CHAPTER
25

FIRST MORNING IN ROME

Objectives

- to tabulate and give practice with the case endings of 4th and 5th declension nouns
- to present the partitive genitive
- to provide examples and opportunity for review and discussion of various usages of the cases

The Story

1. Students have seen a number of 4th and 5th declension nouns in the stories (for list, see page 94 of the student's book and see below under Forms). Some 4th declension nouns have appeared in case forms (nom., acc.) that are the same as 2nd declension masculine nouns, and students will not have noticed the fact that they belong to a different declension.

2. In the story here in Chapter 25, a number of 4th and 5th declension nouns appear in the first two paragraphs. Encourage students to recognize them and to deduce the case endings from the context in which each word is used:

diēs (1): students have been familiar with this word since Chapter 5.

tumultū (1): have students recognize this as ablative from the adjective magnō.

strepitus (2): the form is indistinguishable from a 2nd declension masculine noun.

strepitūs (2): have students deduce this as genitive from the parallel phrase nihil clāmōris (2).

strepitū (4): have students deduce this as ablative from the preceding Clāmōribus and from tumultū (1).

rēbus (4): have students recognize this as ablative plural from its use with omnibus in the prepositional phrase dē omnibus rēbus.

For discussion of the only other 4th declension noun in the story, Domum (16), see below under Forms.

3. Have students deduce quās (5) and Forum (6).

4. Structures:

   a. Ellipsis of the verb: Undique clāmor et strepitus! (2)

   b. Condensed sentence: . . . nihil clāmōris, nihil strepitūs ad Marcum pervēnit (2–3). Although this very short sentence will not cause problems, use simple examples of condensed sentences such as this to show that certain words are to be taken with both parts of the sentence: Nihil clāmōris (ad Marcum pervēnit), nihil strepitūs ad Marcum pervēnit. This approach will pay dividends later when more complex Latin sentences are encountered.

5. Call attention to the gender of poēta (10) and remind students of aurīga, introduced in Chapter 13. Mention other 1st declension nouns that are masculine in gender, such as agricola and nauta, designating participants in occupations traditionally limited to males.

FORMS

In teaching the endings of the 4th and 5th declension nouns, note previous occurrences of such nouns in the readings, for example: rīsus (13:11), manus (18:9), sonitus (21e:7), aquaeductus (23f:16), domum (23:11), strepitus (23:6), aestus (24:21), arcus (24:17), diēs (5:1), and rēs (19:12). Also, have students compare the singular endings of 4th declension nouns with those of 2nd declension masculine nouns and note the similarities and differences. Note similarities of forms within the declensions of 4th and 5th declension nouns. The noun rēs differs from the forms of diēs in that it has a short e in the genitive and dative singular forms.

Point out to students that most 4th declension nouns are masculine but that manus and domus are feminine (hence, Domus Aurea). All 5th declension nouns are feminine except diēs and merīdiēs, and even the former is feminine in some usages. There are four neuter nouns of the 4th declension, of which cornū, *horn*, and genū, *knee*, are the most common (the forms of genū are given at the end of the student's book).

Remind students that domum (see 23:11) is used without a preposition to mean *homeward, to home*, and that domō is used without a preposition to mean *from home* (23g:8). The form domī will be met in 26:33, meaning *at home* (again, no preposition).

Note similarities in endings across the declensions. The masculine and feminine accusative singulars always end in -*m*; the masculine and feminine accusative plurals end in -*s*; the neuter nominative and accusative plurals always end in -*a*; and the ablative singular is always a vowel.

Sententiae to Accompany the Grammar

In addition to the Latin phrases used in English given in the student's book, use the following sententiae in conjunction with the presentation of 4th and 5th declension nouns:

Carpe diem! *Seize the day!* (Horace, *Odes* I.XI.8)

Manus manum lavat. *One hand washes the other.* (In Chapter 18; review here.)

The following motto of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is also useful:

   MENS ET MANUS (*The partnership of*) *mind and hand*

Text p. 93

Iam diēs erat. Magnus erat clāmor in urbe. Servī ad Forum magnō tumultū onera

ferēbant. Undique clāmor et strepitus! Sed nihil clāmōris, nihil strepitūs ad Marcum

pervēnit. In lectō stertēbat, nam dēfessus erat. Sextus quoque in lectō manēbat sed

dormīre nōn poterat. Clāmōribus et strepitū excitātus, iam cogitābat dē omnibus rēbus

quās Titus heri nārrāverat. "Quid hodiē vidēbimus? Cornēliusne nōs in Forum dūcet?

Ego certē Forum et Cūriam et senātōrēs vidēre volō."

Intereā Eucleidēs, quī prīmā lūce exierat, iam domum redierat. Statim cubiculum

puerōrum petīvit et, "Eho, puerī!" inquit. "Cūr nōndum surrēxistis? Abhinc duās hōrās

ego surrēxī. Quod novum librum emere volēbam, in Argīlētum māne dēscendī

ad tabernam quandam ubi in postibus nōmina multōrum poētārum vidēre potes.

Catullus, Flaccus---"

At puerī celeriter interpellāvērunt quod Eucleidēs, ut bene sciēbant, semper aliquid

novī docēre volēbat. "Quid in viīs vīdistī?"

Eucleidēs, "Nihil," inquit, "nisi miserum hominem lapidibus oppressum. Bovēs

lapidēs quadrātōs in plaustrō trahēbant ad novum aedificium quod Caesar prope

Domum Auream cōnficit. Illud aedificium est ingēns amphitheātrum et mox prīnceps

lūdōs ibi faciet. Sī bonī puerī fueritis, fortasse ad lūdōs ībitis."

Vocabulary List XXVA

1. tumultus, ūs M. uproar, commotion   (tumult)

2. excitātus, a, um   wakened, aroused (excited)

3. dē omnibus rēbus   about everything (omnipotent)

4. quās   which, whom   (rel. pronoun F. Pl. Acc. form)

5. Eho!   Interjection   Hey!

6. abhinc duās hōrās   two hours ago

    N. B. The accusative with abhinc expresses duration of time:

            abhinc duās hōrās   (line 13 in reading) p. 93

        abhinc means "back from here," "back from the present," and the accusative
        expresses the duration or extent of time involved, i. e. "two hours ago,"
        etc.
7. taberna, ae F.   shop   (tavern)
8. perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventūrus (ad) to arrive (at), reach (parvenu)
9. stertō, stertere, stertuī, _____   to snore   (stertor)
10. Carpe diem! Seize the day!   (Horace, Odes I, XI. 8)

Vocabulary List B

1. postis, postis M.   door-post   i-stem because _____

2. poēta, ae M.   poet

3. aliquid   something

4. lapis, lapidis M.   stone (lapidary)

5. oppressus, a, um   crushed

6. quadrātus , a, um   squared (quadrate)

7. quod which (relative pron. N. S. nom. and acc.

8. Domus Aurea   (Nero's) Golden House   (<u>AU</u> chemical abbreviation)

9. trahō, trahere, traxī, tractus   drag, pull

10. conficiō, conficere, confēcī, confectus   finish, accomplish   (confection)

11. Manus manum lavat. One hand washes the other.

postis	postēs
postis	*postium
postī	postibus
postem	postēs
poste (ī)	postibus

N. B. The abl. s. of parisyllabic nouns frequently end in -ī rather than -e.

GRAMMATICA LATĪNA – Review except for neuter i-stem nouns

Third declension i-stem nouns

I. <u>Masculine and Feminine Nouns</u>

   A. <u>Monosyllabic:</u> Monosyllabic nouns whose genitive singular base ends in <u>two</u> consonants.

   e.g.   urbs, <u>urbis</u>   e.g.   mors, mo<u>rtis</u>

urbs	urbēs		mors	mortēs
urbis	*urbium		mortis	*mortium
urbī	urbibus		mortī	mortibus
urbem	urbēs		mortem	mortēs
urbe	urbibus		morte	mortibus

   B. <u>Parisyllabics:</u> Nouns ending in <u>-is</u> or <u>ēs</u> in the nominative singular whose nominative and <u>genitive</u> singular have the same number of syllables.

   e.g.   cīvis, cīvis   mōlēs, mōlis

cīvis	cīves		mōlēs	mōlēs
cīvis	*cīvium		mōlis	*mōlium
cīvī	cīvibus		mōlī	mōlibus
cīvem	cīves		mōlem	mōlēs
cīve(ī)	cīvibus		mōle(ī)	mōlibus

   C. Nouns whose nominative singular ends in <u>-ns</u> or <u>-rs</u>

   e.g.   cliēns, clientis   e.g.   cohors, cohortis

cliēns	clientēs		cohors	cohortēs
clientis	*clientium		cohortis	*cohortium
clientī	clientibus		cohortī	cohortibus
clientem	clientēs		cohortem	cohortēs
cliente	clientibus		cohorte	cohortibus

Note 1: The major difference with i-stem M. + F. nouns of the third declension is that the genitive plural ends in <u>-ium</u>. Occasionally the acc. sing. may end in <u>-im</u> (Tiberim) and the abl. sing. in <u>-ī</u> (cīve or cīvī). Only parisyllabics.

Note 2: There are many variations with Rule C. e. g. parentium/ parentum
                                                of the parents

Note 3: A few parisyllabics use <u>-um</u> instead of <u>-ium</u> in the genitive plural:
        Exceptions: canis – dog; iuvenis – young man/woman; sedēs – seat, abode
               vātēs – prophet; volucris – bird

II. Neuter Nouns

   Neuter i-stem nouns end in -e, -al, -ar in the nominative singular.

   e.g. mare, maris   animal, animālis   calcar, calcāris

mare	*maria	animal	*animālia	calcar	*calcāria
maris	*marium	animālis	*animālium	calcāris	*calcārium
marī	maribus	animālī	animālibus	calcārī	calcāribus
mare	*maria	animal	*animālia	calcar	*calcāria
*marī	maribus	*animālī	animālibus	*calcārī	calcāribus

   Note: The differences with i-stem neuter nouns of the third declension
          occur in the:

   nom. + acc. pl.   -ia

   gen. pl.   -ium

   abl. sing.   -ī

Exercise on Third Declension Nouns:

Directions: Study the nominative and genitive singular of the following nouns
             and be prepared to tell: (1.) whether they are i-stem or regular
                                       (2.) why they are i-stem if they are

1. vōx, vōcis _____

2. ars, artis _____

3. bōs, bovis _____

4. nūbēs, nūbis _____

5. frāter, frātris _____

6. pars, partis _____

7. tempus, temporis _____

8. pēs, pedis _____

9. mōns, montis _____

10. canis, canis _____

11. frōns, frontis _____

12. parēns, parentis _____

13. rēte, rētis Neut. _____

14. dux, ducis _____

15. pōns, pontis _____

16. imber, imbris _____

17. hostis, hostis _____

GRAMMATICA LATĪNA – fourth and fifth declensions

I. Quarta Dēclīnātiō

    Comments: 1. Most 4th declension nouns are <u>masculine</u>
              2. A few are feminine such as <u>manus</u> and most trees such as
                  <u>quercus, us</u> – oak tree
              3. 6 purely neuter nouns exist

    A. <u>Masculine and feminine nouns are declined the same way</u>:

        e. g. arcus, us M.

                arcus   arcūs
                arcūs   arcuum
                arcuī   arcibus
                arcum   arcūs
                arcū   arcibus

        Words for practice:

        1. aestus   heat   9. adventus   arrival
        2. aquaeductus   aqueduct   10. consulātus   consulship
        3. domus   F.   home   11. cruciātus   torture
        4. manus   F.   hand   12. magistrātus   magistrate, official
        5. rīsus   laughter, smile   13. senātus   senate
        6. sonitus   sound   14. spiritus   spirit
        7. strepitus   noise, clattering 15. usus   use
        8. tumultus   commotion, uproar 16. versus   verse

        NOTE: <u>Domus</u> is a noun of <u>mixed declension</u>. Sometimes it uses 2nd decl. endings;
                sometimes 4th decl. endings or both as follows:

                domus   domūs
                domus   domuum (domōrum)   Hint: For ease in declining, use all
                domuī (-ō) domibus   4th decl. endings except in the
                domum   domūs (-ōs)   abl. sing. (2nd), and you
                domō   domibus   can't be wrong.

                Locative case: domī   at home
                Acc. of Place to Which without a preposition: domum   home, homeward
                Abl. of Place from Which without a preposition: domō   from home

    B. <u>Neuter nouns:</u>

        The following nouns are neuter in the fourth declension:

        1. verū, ūs   N. spit
        2. genū, ūs   N. knee
        3. pecū, ūs   N. sheep, flock (usually used in the plural)
        4. gelū, ūs   N. frost
        5. algū, ūs   N. cold
        6. cornū, ūs   N. horn, wing of an army

        7. penū, ūs   N. (rare – usually other gneders) provisions, store of food
        8. specū, ūs   N. (usually other genders) cave

        e.g. genū, ūs N.   genū   genua
                               genūs   genuum
                               genū   genibus
                               genū   genua
                               genū   genibus

        <u>cornū</u> and <u>genū</u> are the fourth declension nouns which one must know for this text.

II. Quinta declinatio:

Comments:

1. All fifth declension nouns are feminine except dies (day) and meridies (noon, south) which are masculine.

2. Dies itself may be feminine for a specific or special day.

    e.g. Salve festa dies   (an Easter hymn - specific day)
          Hail, o festive day

3. The nouns res (literally thing) can be possibly translated by affair, matter, event, fact, circumstance, etc.

    Res with descriptive adjectivesforms many idiomatic expressions:

res publica	commonwealth, republic
res frumentaria	grain supply
res novae	revolution

4. The fifth declension includes all nouns with the nominative in -es and the genitive (and dative) singular in -ei (-ei after a consonant).

    e.g. dies, diei M.   res, rei   F.

dies	dies	res	res
diei	dierum	*rei	rerum
diei	diebus	*rei	rebus
diem	dies	rem	res
die	diebus	re	rebus

    * Note the short -e in the gen. and dat. sing. since it is precede by a consonant.

Words for practice:

1.	meridies, ei	M.	noon, south	10.	planities, ei	F.	plain
2.	acies, ei	F.	battle line	11.	pernicies, ei	F.	destruction
3.	fides, ei	F.	faith	12.	mollities, ei	F.	softness
4.	spes, ei	F.	hope	13.	mundities, ei	F.	cleanliness
5.	effigies, ei	F.	statue	14.	eluvies, ei	F.	washing, flood
6.	facies, ei	F.	face	15.	materies, ei	F.	material
7.	glacies, ei	F.	ice	16.	caesaries, ei	F.	long flowing or luxuriant hair
8.	series, ei	F.	row, sequence				
9.	species, ei	F.	sight, appearance	17.	saevities, ei	F.	savagery
				18.	requies, ei	F.	rest, relaxation
				19.	crassities, ei	F.	plumpness, fleshiness

III. Time Expressions:

Two time expressions occur in Ex. 25C and throughout the text which must be mastered:

A. Accusative of Duration of Time

    This accusative answers the question: Quam diu...? How long...?

    e.g. Quam diu in villa manebatis? How long did you stay on the farm?

        response: Multos dies in villa manebamus. We stayed (for) many days.

    N. B. If the English preposition for can be used, use the accusative in Latin.

B. Ablative of Time When (or Within Which)

    This ablative, studied before, answers the question: Quando...? When...?

    e.g. Quando Romam pervenistis? When did you arrive at Rome?
        response: Tertio die Romam pervenimus.

    N. B. With similar English expressions, one finds in, on, within, upon, etc. used.

Vocabulary List C from p. 94

1. aestus, ūs M.   heat

2. aquaeductus, ūs M.   aqueduct

3. complexus, ūs M.   embrace

4. domus, ūs F. house, home

5. rīsus, ūs M. smile, laugh

6. senātus, senātus M.   Senate

7. diēs, diēī M. day

8. rēs, reī F.   thing

9. mēns et manus   (the partnership of) mind and hand — motto of the Massachusetts
                                                              Institute of Technology

Vocabulary List D from p. 94 and p. 95

A. Latin phrases used in English:

   1. ante meridiem   before noon

   2. post meridiem   after noon

   3. per diem   a daily allowance for expenses

   4. in medias res   into the middle of things

   5. in situ   in its original site (important for archeology)

B. Vocabulary for Ex. 25C p. 95

   6. causa, ae F.   reason

   7. stilus, ī M. pen, pencil (neo-Latin)

   8. reditus, ūs M. return

   9. eō diē   on that day

  10. tertius, a, um third

  11. caput, capitis N. head

p. 98

4. The Streets of Rome: in the selection from Martial, how are landmarks twice used as reference points in giving directions? Have students analyze in detail the various aspects of life in Rome that are revealed in this epigram.

5. For the importance of Domitian's decree in the urban development of Rome, see *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, p. 47. See also *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 35–36, for Roman street life.

Illustration

The photograph is of a street in Pompeii.

ROMAN LIFE XIV: ROME

p. 96

1. Impressions of Rome: the first epigram is from the book of poems that Martial wrote to commemorate the opening of the completed Flavian Amphitheater in A.D. 80. The festival celebrating the opening of the structure lasted 100 days and attracted people from all over the Empire, as Martial here records.

Illustration

The historical reality of many cultures and ethnic types mingling on the streets of Rome holds a particular fascination for us today, especially in urban America. Ask students how well the picture illustrates the peoples of different nationalities described in Martial's epigram. Ask if they see any unspoken messages depicted in the scene that may be either psychologically or sociologically significant to a contemporary North American.

Illustration p. 97

Have students compare the peoples represented in this sixteenth-century artist's depiction of Rome with the peoples represented in the contemporary artist's rendition on the previous page. Discuss the differences between the peoples who would have assembled in the Rome of the Tarquin kings and the peoples present in Rome during the Empire.
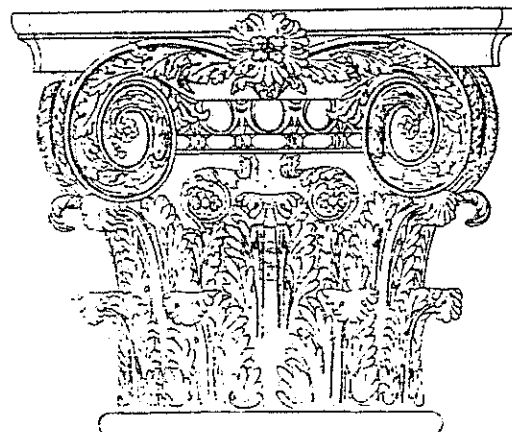
p. 98

2. The second poem from Martial vividly describes various "types" that one might meet in the streets of Rome. Students should be encouraged to think of similar characters they may have encountered in today's big cities.

3. The selection from Juvenal contrasts the ease with which the rich man in his litter makes his way through the congested streets of Rome and the difficulties and dangers encountered by ordinary people. How, exactly, is the rich man protected, and what advantages does he enjoy? Are the streets paved? Are any precautions taken for the safety of the crowd?
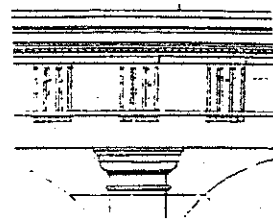
Illustration p. 99

Discuss the shopping scene presented and have students locate aspects or details of the representation that are uniquely and authentically Roman. Then have them compare it with modern shopping settings.

6. Columns and Porticos: colonnaded porticos were an important feature of both Greek and Roman civic architecture. They provided shelter from the elements and settings for a wide variety of activities. See *Daily Life in Ancient Rome*, pp. 249–250. See also *City*, p. 56. Vitruvius, *De architectura (On Architecture)*, Book V, Chapter IX, provides an interesting technical discussion of colonnades and walkways.
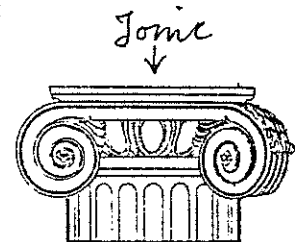
7. An interesting passage from Strabo (ca. 60 B.C.–A.D. 24) will be found in *As the Romans Did*, pp. 67–68, and may be read to students at this time. It contrasts Greek and Roman cities, to the advantage of the latter. It also gives some idea of city planning, a particularly Roman contribution to Western civilization, and it provides some vivid, positive pictures of life in Rome to counterbalance some of the grimmer aspects revealed in other readings.

Additional Reading

Have students read "Finding One's Way in Ancient Rome," which contains a slightly simplified version of a passage from Terence. See also *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, "Streets, Houses and Addresses," pp. 138–152, on the problem of finding one's way in Rome.

Classical Architectural Definitions:

1. portico – a long covered walk with
            a colonnade of columns

2. Doric   – plainest of Roman columns

← Doric

Ionic ↓

3. Ionic   – Column with stylized ram's horns

4. Corinthian – column surmounted with acanthus
               leaves

5. composite – column composed of 2 or more elements of the 3 above types

Corinthian ↓

← Composite

Vocabulary List E

1. vīnum, ī N. wine

2. sequentēs   following

3. intrantēs   entering

4. hic this, the latter

5. illī   those, the former

6. patrōnus, ī M. patron, wealthy man who gave food and money to his
                              dependents

7. cliēns, clientis M. client, dependent, hanger-on

8. insula, ae F. island; block of tenement buildings; apartment building

9. basilica, ae F. public building used as an exchange and law court

10. templum, ī N.   temple

Exercise 25d p. 100

Sextus: Quam dēfessus sum Marce! Nam hodiē māne dormīre nōn poteram

         Tantus clāmor in viīs erat.

Marcus: Quālem clāmōrem audīvistī? Ego certē nihil clāmōris audīvī.

Sextus: Quid? Nōnne audīvistī illōs canēs in viīs latrantēs? Multās

         hōrās lātrābant. Numquam audīvī tantum strepitum. Audīvī etiam

         clāmōrem multōrum hominum quī per viās currēbant.

Marcus: Quid clāmābant?

Sextus: Id audīre nōn poteram, nam omnēs simul clāmābant. Certē tamen

         īrātī erant. Erat quoque strepitus plaustrōrum. Nōs in urbe

         heri plaustra nōn vīdimus. Unde vēnerunt plaustra?

Marcus: Interdiū nōn licet plaustra intrā urbem agere. Nocte igitur

         necesse est labōrāre. Servī in urbem ferēbant cibum, vīnum, lapidēs---

Sextus: Cūr lapidēs in urbem tulērunt?

Marcus: Caesar ingēns amphitheātrum in urbe cōnficit.

Sextus: Nōs illud aedificium vīdimus?

Marcus: Heri illud cōnspexistī, ubi ad Forum cum patre meō dēscendēbāmus.

         Heri nōn satis temporis erat id īnspicere quod pater domum

         festīnābat. Sed mox amphitheātrum iterum vīsitābimus atque

         id īnspiciēmus. Fortasse Eucleidēs nōs dūcet.

Sextus: Dum hoc mihi dīcis, multī hominēs in domum vēnērunt. Quī sunt?

Marcus: Nōnne herī in urbe vīdistī multōs cīvēs post senātōrem

sequentēs? Hic erat patrōnus, illī erant clientēs. Pater

meus est patrōnus multōrum cīvium. Tū audīvistī clientēs domum

intrantēs.

Sextus: Eheu! Eucleidēs quoque intrāvit.

ROMAN LIFE XV: EUCLEIDES THE TOUR GUIDE

Illustration   p. 101

This is a reconstruction of an īnsula at Ostia.

The Roman House and *Roman Towns* contain much useful background information for the description of Rome in this section of the student's book. Additional references:

    a. For Roman īnsulae, see the following: *The Roman House*, "Insulae and Cenacula," pp. 9–15; *Roman Towns*, p. 24; *City*, pp. 106–108; *Roman Life*, pp. 89–90; *Daily Life in Ancient Rome* pp. 24–30 (for the Īnsula Feliculae, see pp. 20, 25, 26, and 28); and *Pictorial Dictionary of Ancient Rome*, Vol. 1, pp. 506–507

Capitulum XXV   First Morning In Rome

Iam diēs erat. Magnus erat clāmor in urbe. Servī ad Forum magnō tumultū onera ferēbant. Undique clāmor et strepitus! Sed nihil clāmōris, nihil strepitūs ad Marcum pervēnit. In lectō stertēbat, nam dēfessus erat. Sextus quoque in lectō manēbat sed dormīre nōn poterat. Clāmōribus et strepitū excitātus, iam cōgitābat dē omnibus rēbus quās Titus heri nārrāverat. "Quid hodiē vidēbimus? Cornēliusne nōs in Forum dūcet? Ego certē Forum et Cūriam et senātōrēs vidēre volō."

Intereā Eucleidēs, quī prīmā lūce exierat, iam domum redierat. Statim cubiculum puerōrum petīvit, et "Eho, puerī!" inquit. "Cūr nōndum surrēxistis? Abhinc duās hōrās ego surrēxī. Quod novum librum emere volēbam, in Argīlētum māne dēscendī ad tabernam quandam ubi in postibus nōmina multōrum poētārum vidēre potes. Catullus, Flaccus--"

At puerī celeriter interpellāvērunt quod Eucleidēs, ut bene sciēbant, semper aliquid novī docēre volēbat. "Quid in viīs vīdistī?"

Eucleidēs, "Nihil," inquit, "nisi miserum hominem lapidibus oppressum. Bovēs lapidēs quadrātōs in plaustrō trahēbant ad novum aedificium quod Caesar prope Domum Auream cōnficit. Illud aedificium est ingēns amphitheātrum et mox prīnceps lūdōs ibi faciet. Sī bonī puerī fueritis, fortasse ad lūdōs ībitis."

Exercise 25b   Please identify all the possibilities for the case and number of each of the following nouns:

1. sonitūs-_____

2. diēbus-_____

3. arcum-_____

4. arcuum-_____

5. diēs-_____

6. senātuī-_____

7. reī-_____

8. diērum-_____

9. rem-_____

10. sonituum-_____

11. rīsū-_____

12. aestus-_____

13. tumultibus-_____

14. rēs-_____

15. domus-_____

Exercise 25c   Please underline each 4th and 5th declension noun and identify the case and number and then translate the passage:

1. Mediā nocte tumultum magnum audīvī. Quae erat causa huius tumultūs? Magnō cum strepitū bovēs plaustra per viās trahēbant. Prīmum strepitus procul aberat; deinde in viā nostrā erat tumultus.

2. Multās rēs manibus nostrīs facimus. Eucleidēs manū stilum tenēbat, nam puerōs scrībere docēbat. Puerī arborēs manibus et pedibus anteā ascenderant. Manūs igitur eōrum sordidae erant. Eucleidēs eōs iussit manūs statim lavāre.

3. Multōs diēs in vīllā manēbāmus. Vēnit tamen diēs reditūs. Necesse erat iter trium diērum facere quod ad urbem celerrimē redīre volēbāmus. Eō diē discessimus. Duōs diēs per Viam Appiam iter faciēbāmus. Tertiō diē Rōmam pervēnimus.

4. Titus rem mīram nōbīs nārrāvit. Servus, quī nocte per viās urbis ambulābat, subitō fūgit perterritus. Quae erat causa huius reī? In viā occurrerat canī quī, ut ipse dīxit, tria capita habēbat. Dē tālibus rēbus in librīs saepe legimus sed numquam tālem rem ipsī vīdimus. Dē hāc rē omnēs cīvēs multās fābulās nārrant.

Exercise 25d   Please take parts, read aloud, and translate:

Sextus: Quam dēfessus sum, Marce! Nam hodiē māne dormīre nōn poteram. Tantus clāmor in viīs erat.

Marcus: Quālem clāmōrem audīvistī? Ego certē nihil clāmōris audīvī.

Sextus: Quid? Nōnne audīvistī illōs canēs in viīs lātrantēs? Multās hōrās lātrābant. Numquam audīvī tantum

strepitum. Audīvī etiam clāmōrem multōrum hominum quī per viās currēbant.

Marcus: Quid clāmābant?

Sextus: Id audīre nōn poteram, nam omnēs simul clāmābant. Certē tamen īrātī erant. Erat quoque strepitus

plaustrōrum. Nōs in urbe heri plaustra nōn vīdimus. Unde vēnērunt plaustra?

Marcus: Interdiū nōn licet plaustra intrā urbem agere. Nocte igitur necesse est labōrāre. Servī in urbem

ferēbant cibum, vīnum, lapidēs—

Sextus: Cūr lapidēs in urbem tulērunt?

Marcus: Caesar ingēns amphitheātrum in urbe cōnficit.

Sextus: Nōs illud aedificium vīdimus?

Marcus: Heri illud cōnspexistī, ubi ad Forum cum patre meō dēscendēbāmus. Heri nōn satis temporis erat

id īnspicere quod pater domum festīnābat. Sed mox amphitheātrum iterum vīsitābimus atque id

īnspiciēmus. Fortasse Eucleidēs nōs dūcet.

Sextus: Dum hoc mihi dīcis, multī hominēs in domum vēnērunt. Quī sunt?

Marcus: Nōnne heri in urbe vīdistī multōs cīvēs post senātōrem sequentēs? Hic erat patrōnus, illī erant

clientēs. Pater meus est patrōnus multōrum cīvium. Tū audīvistī clientēs domum intrantēs.

Sextus: Ēheu! Eucleidēs quoque intrāvit!