

## Lectiō:

Words to be deduced:

1. amīcae	gen. s.	of ( her ) friend	line 1
2. villae	gen. s.	of the farmhouse	line 3
3. Flaviae	gen. s.	of Flavia	line 5
4. eam		her	line 5
5. Surge!		Get up!	line 9
6. veni		Come	line 9
7. mitte		Send	line 19

Cornēlia, ubi surgit, ē villā suā fūrtim ambulat et per agrōs ad villam amīcae currit. Nōndum lūcet, sed nihil Cornēliam terret. Nēmō eam cōspicit. Nullī servī in agrīs laborant. Etiam iānitor ad iānuam villae dormit. Cornēlia, quod tacitē intrat, iānitōrem nōn excitat.

Cornēlia cubiculum Flaviae tacitē intrat et eam excitāre temptat. Adhūc dormit Flavia. Iterum temptat Cornēlia. Flavia sēmisomna, "Quis es? Cūr mē vexās?"

Cornēlia respondet, "Sum Cornēlia! Surge!"

Flavia surgit. Laeta Cornēliam excipit et clāmat, "Quid tū hīc?"

Cornēlia, "Tacē, Flavia! Nōlī servōs excitāre! Venī tacitē mēcum in agrōs.

Ibi nēmō nōs audīre potest."

Cornēlia Flāviam fūrtim ē villā in agrōs dūcit. Ubi puellae ad arborēs adveniunt, Cornēlia, "Misera sum," inquit, "quod ego et Marcus et Sextus et pater et māter Rōmam hōdiē redīre parāmus. Prīnceps patrem meum cōsulere vult. Nōbīs igitur necesse est statim discēdere."

Flavia clāmat, "Cūr statim, Cornēlia? Cūr nōn pater tuus discēdit sōlus? Cūr vos omnēs simul discēditis?"

Respondet Cornēlia, "Nesciō, Flavia. Sed nōbīs secundā hōrā discēdere necesse est."

Flavia lacrimat, "O mē miseram! Vōs omnēs Rōmam redītis. Mihi necesse est hīc manēre. Valē, Cornēlia! Multās epistulās ad mē mitte! Prōmittisne?"

Cornēlia, "Ego prōmittō. Et iam valē!" Cornēlia Flāviam complexū tenet et lacrimāns abit.

Vocabulary List A

1. sua her own Adj.
2. per + acc. through, along
3. nēmō no one N.
4. nullī, nullae no Adj. ( annulment )
5. iānitor doorkeeper N. ( janitor )
6. ad iānuam at the door ( January )
7. tacitē silently Adv.
8. temptat ( he/she/it ) tries V. ( temptation )
9. sēmisomna half-asleep
10. Iuppiter ( Zeus ) King of the gods
11. Iunō ( Hera ) queen of the gods, sister and wife of Jupiter

Vocabulary List B

1. hīc here Adv.
2. Tacē! Be quiet! ( +taciturn )
3. nōlī ...excitāre! Don't wake....up! Literally: Be unwilling to wake....up!  
This expression is a negative imperative.  
( nōlō contendere - a legal expression meaning I do not wish to contest the "charge" )
4. mēcum with me
5. misera unhappy, miserable, unfortunate, wretched Adj. ( miserable )
6. nobīs for us Pron.
7. discēdere to go away, depart, leave
8. tuus your ( when talking to one person ) Adj.
9. Apollo ( Phoebus Apollo ) god of archery, music, medicine, oracles
10. Mars ( Ares ) god of war, father of Romulus and Remus

Vocabulary List C

1. vōs omnēs all of you
2. simul together, at the same time Adv. ( simultaneous )
3. nesciō I do not know V.
4. secundā hōrā at the second hour ( after dawn ) ( second )
5. lacrimat ( he/she/it ) weeps V. ( lachrymal )
6. Ō mē miseram! Poor me! Accusative of Exclamation!
7. manēre to remain, stay ( permanent )
8. Valē!, Valēte! Goodbye! ( valedictorian )
9. Vesta ( Hestia ) goddess of the hearth, goddess of the sacred fire in Rome  
in the temple of the Vestal Virgins who were six virgins  
who tended this fire
10. Minerva ( Athena ) goddess of wisdom, protectress of Athens

Vocabulary List D

1. Mitte! Send! V ( remit )
  2. prōmittis you promise V ( promise )
  3. complexū in an embrace ( complex )
  4. tenet ( he/she/it ) holds V. ( tenacious )
  5. lacrimāns weeping, in tears ( lachrymose )
  6. abit ( he/she/it ) goes away
- For Ex. 9b p. 65
7. festinat ( he/she/it ) hurries
  8. aliī...aliī..., some...others ( some )....
  9. Diāna ( Artemis ) goddess of the moon and the hunt
  10. Mercurius ( Hermes ) god of travelers and thieves and messenger of the gods

Vocabulary List E

1. Neptūnus ( Poseidon ) god of the waters; his symbol is the trident
2. Venus ( Aphrodite ) goddess of love and beauty, usually attended by her son Cupid
3. Ceres ( Demeter ) goddess of the harvest and agriculture
4. Volcānus also Vulcānus ( Hephaestus ) god of fire, blacksmith of the gods who forges the thunderbolts of Jupiter and the weapons of Aeneas
5. Plūtō god of the underworld
6. Proserpina daughter of Ceres and queen of the underworld

I. Style and Syntax:

- a. Inverted sentences: Lines 5-6, 6
- b. Interrupted sentence: Line 1
- c. POLYSYNDETON ( a term to be memorized for style ) - the use of more connecting words than necessary. N. B. Line 12

**Exercises on the Grammar**

1. Exercises 9b and 9c give practice with prepositions with the accusative and ablative cases. Exercise 9b: In nos. 1-4 have students note that, in addition to the clue of case ending, the verb tends to indicate whether the preposition in means *into* or *in/on*. The sentences in no. 5 serve as a reminder that this will not always be the case. No. 4: Note that one may say either in villam intrat or simply villam intrat.

2. Exercise 9c may be turned into a communicative activity. After the exercise has been done once, frame the question to which the given statement in the exercise would be the answer, e.g., Ubi sedet Marcus? Answer (no. 1): Marcus ad arborem sedet. Give students the question words:

Ubi ... ? Where ... ?

Quō ... ? Where ... to?

Unde ... ? From where ... ?

Go through the exercise again, having each student ask his or her neighbor the question and the neighbor giving the answer from the book with the proper completion. Have students use

Ubi ... ? for questions about where someone is doing something

Quō ... ? for questions about where someone is going

Unde ... ? for questions about where someone is coming from.



Praepositionēs cum casū accusatīvō aut ablātīvō

- Prepositions in Latin govern three cases: accusative, ablative, genitive ( gratiā, causā, ergō. ) for the sake of
- Usually prepositions will govern the accusative. One must memorize henceforth the case that each preposition governs. After this chapter, it will be so noted.  
e.g. Cap. XII cum ( + abl. ), with
- One must memorize henceforth the case each preposition governs.
- The added function, then, of the accusative case is to act as an object of certain prepositions. ( O. P. )
- The main function of the ablative case is to act as the object of certain prepositions. ( O. P. )
- Four prepositions in the Latin language govern two cases. If they are used with verbs indicating motion from one place to another, they take the accusative. If they are used with verbs of rest or non-motion from one place to another, they take the ablative. These prepositions are:

- |        |          |           |       |
|--------|----------|-----------|-------|
| 1. sub | under    | 3. super  | above |
| 2. in  | in, into | 4. subter | under |
|        | on, onto |           |       |

e.g. ( abl. )	Marcus in hortō est.	Marcus is in the garden.
	sedet.	sits
	manet.	remains

( acc. )	Marcus in hortum currit.	Marcus runs into the garden.
	ambulat.	walks
	errat.	wanders
	exit.	goes out

Note: The difference in usage with the preposition in can also be determined by English meanings:

in with acc. = into, onto  
in with abl. = in, on, upon

- The functions for each case up through Chapter IX for which one is responsible are:

Casus nominativus:	subject,	predicate nominative,	appositive
Casus accusativus:	direct object,	obj. of certain prep.	
Casus ablativus:	object of certain prepositions,		
Casus vocativus:	nouns of direct address,		

- The following chart should be augmented and reviewed throughout the year as new prepositions are learned. Through Chapter IX, we have had these prepositions:

Accusativus	Ablativus	Acc. + Abl.
ad to, toward, at per through prope near	*ē, ex out of, from         * Note: <u>ex</u> may be may be used before cons. + vowels, ē only before consonants	in into, onto, in, on sub under, beneath, below, underneath

9. The forms of declensions which we now need to know are four cases with the ablative having been added.

	<u>Prima declinatio</u>		<u>Secunda declinatio</u>		<u>Tertia declinatio</u>	
nōm.	āra	ārae	amicus	amici	mater	matres
acc.	aram	aras	amicum	amicos	matrem	matres
abl.	ara	aris	amico	amicis	matre	matribus
voc.	o, ara! o, arae!		o, amice!	o, amici	o, mater!	o, matres!

Note: The macron over the ablative singular ending of the first declension nouns will henceforth be regarded as essential. If missing on graded assignments, quizzes, tests, etc., the given word will be treated as misspelled.

10. Adjective forms to be known up to this point are:

e.g. semisomnus, a, um

nōm.	semisomnus	semisomna	_____	semisomni	semisomnae	_____
gen.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
dat.	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
acc.	semisomnum	semisomnam	_____	semisomnos	semisomnas	_____
abl.	semisomno	semisomna	_____	semisomnis	semisomnis	_____

### Forms

1. Call attention to the note below the chart. The macron over the ablative singular ending of the 1st declension eliminates possible confusion with the nominative singular.
2. Point out that while puer has the ablative singular and plural forms puerō and pueris, the noun ager drops the e in these same forms: agrō and agris. Also note that the noun vir has the ablatives virō and viris.

ILLUSTRATIONS pp. 66 + 68

### Illustration

The Etruscan sculptor commemorates life in a positive way, showing the deceased in a comfortable and socially pleasant moment greatly valued in that culture. The Romans picked up the custom of dining and socializing on couches from the Greeks, so much so that we popularly think of it as characteristic of Roman culture. Ask students to consider the furnishings and rooms or settings in which they socialize.

### Illustration

Benjamin West's painting shows a goddess and a human commingling in the age of mythology. Emphasize the ancient anthropomorphic conception of the gods and how the ancients conceived of their world, at least in mythological and religious terms, as inhabited by anthropomorphic deities and a whole panoply of spirits and beings. The story of Venus and Adonis also celebrates the ancient belief that the commingling of gods and men in the mythological age produced things of beauty in nature that we still enjoy—here the flower called the anemone.



In Ovid's version of the story, Venus fell in love with an exceptionally handsome young man named Adonis, who seemed more fond of hunting than of Venus. Venus warned him to hunt only small animals lest he be wounded or killed, but he paid little heed. Here is Ovid's description of his death and of the miraculous burgeoning of the anemone ("wind-flower"):

The boy's manly courage would not brook advice. It chanced his hounds, following a well-marked trail, roused up a wild boar from his hiding-place; and, as he was rushing from the woods, the young Adonis pierced him with a glancing blow. Straightway the fierce boar with his curved snout rooted out the spear wet with his blood, and pursued the youth, now full of

fear and running for his life; deep in the groin he sank his long tusks, and stretched the dying boy upon the yellow sand. Borne through the middle air by flying swans on her light car, Venus had not yet come to Cyprus, when she heard afar the groans of the dying youth and turned her white swans to go to him. And when from the high air she saw him lying lifeless and weltering in his blood, she leaped down, tore both her garments and her hair and beat her breasts with cruel hands. Reproaching fate, she said: "But all shall not be in your power. My grief, Adonis, shall have an enduring monument, and each passing year in memory of your death shall give an imitation of my grief. But your blood shall be changed to a flower." So saying, with sweet-scented nectar she sprinkled the blood; and this, touched by the nectar, swelled as when clear bubbles rise up from yellow mud. With no longer than an hour's delay a flower sprang up of blood-red hue such as pomegranates bear which hide their seeds beneath the tenacious rind. But short-lived is their flower; for the winds from which it takes its name shake off the flower so delicately clinging and doomed too easily to fall.

Ovid, *Metamorphoses* X.709-739

Adapted from the translation of Frank Justice Miller

### TIME

Daylight was divided into twelve hours ( *hōrae* ). Goddesses called *Hōrae* regulated the passage of time.

Night was divided into four night watches called *vigiliae*.

### Telling time

1. In fine weather, Romans told time by the sun, obviously an inexact method.
  2. During the first Punic War, sundials were introduced to Rome in 263 B. C. from Catania. These were adapted to Roman time in 164 B. C.
  3. Water clocks ( *clepsydra* ) were introduced to Rome in 159 B. C. There is one in working order in the Borghese gardens in Rome today. These could be fairly exact.
- Romans did not lead, therefore, frantic lives according to the second. In Classical Latin the smallest measurement of time is one quarter of an hour. The words for minute and second are Neo-Latin.

Verbs - Chapters 1-9Irregular and impersonal

eō, īre  
 sum, esse  
 abeo, abire  
 inquit ( defective )  
 lucet ( impersonal )  
 nolo, nolle  
 possum, posse  
 redeo, redire  
 volo, velle

Prima coniugatio

adiuvo, adiuvere  
 ambulo, ambulare  
 amo, amare  
 appropinquo, appropinquare  
 clamo, clamare  
 curo, curare  
 erro, errare  
 excito, excitare  
 habito, habitare  
 intro, intrare  
 laboro, laborare  
 lacrimo, lacrimare  
 observo, observare  
 paro, parare  
 porto, portare  
 purgo, purgare  
 revoco, revocare  
 saluto, salutare  
 specto, spectare  
 tempto, temptare  
 vexo, vexare

Secunda coniugatio

caveo, cavere  
 doceo, docere  
 maneo, manere  
 respondeo, respondere  
 rideo, ridere  
 sedeo, sedere  
 taceo, tacere  
 teneo, tenere  
 terreo, terrere  
 timeo, timere  
 valeo, valere  
 video, videre

Tertia coniugatio

ascendo, ascendere  
 cadō, cadere  
 consulo, consulere  
 coquo, coquere  
 curro, currere  
 descendō, descendere  
 discēdo, discēdere  
 ducō, ducere  
 gemo, gemere  
 induo, induere  
 lego, legere  
 mitto, mittere  
 peto, petere  
 promitto, promittere  
 repello, repellere  
 scribo, scribere  
 surgo, surgere  
 trado, tradere  
 traho, trahere spin, pull, drag

Tertia coniugatio io

arripio, arripere  
 conspicio, conspiciere  
 excipio, excipere  
 facio, facere

Quarta coniugatio

advenio, advenire  
 audio, audire  
 dormio, dormire  
 nescio, nescire  
 venio, venire

Supplementary exercise on prepositions and cases.

1st decl. villa, iānua, puella, epistula, piscīna, via

2nd decl. ager, puer, rīvus, lupus, hortus

3rd decl. Masc.: senātor, prīnceps

Fem.: arbor, urbs

Translate these phrases and use accusative or ablative cases. Observe the number.

Along the road \_\_\_\_\_ along the roads \_\_\_\_\_through the field \_\_\_\_\_ through the fields \_\_\_\_\_

through the city \_\_\_\_\_ through the cities \_\_\_\_\_

Toward the door \_\_\_\_\_ toward the doors \_\_\_\_\_to the city \_\_\_\_\_ to the cities \_\_\_\_\_

to the emperor \_\_\_\_\_ to the emperors \_\_\_\_\_

Near the girl \_\_\_\_\_ near the girls \_\_\_\_\_

near the boy \_\_\_\_\_ near the boys \_\_\_\_\_

near the senator \_\_\_\_\_ near the senators \_\_\_\_\_

Into the farmhouse \_\_\_\_\_ into the farmhouses \_\_\_\_\_

into the stream \_\_\_\_\_ into the streams \_\_\_\_\_

into the tree \_\_\_\_\_ into the trees \_\_\_\_\_

N. B. Use sub with the ablative case in the exerciseUnder the letter \_\_\_\_\_ under the letters \_\_\_\_\_

under the wolf \_\_\_\_\_ under the wolves \_\_\_\_\_

under the tree \_\_\_\_\_ under the trees \_\_\_\_\_

Out of the fishpond \_\_\_\_\_ out of the fishponds \_\_\_\_\_

out of the garden \_\_\_\_\_ out of the gardens \_\_\_\_\_

out of the city \_\_\_\_\_ out of the cities \_\_\_\_\_

On the road \_\_\_\_\_ on the roads \_\_\_\_\_in the stream \_\_\_\_\_ in the streams \_\_\_\_\_

in a city \_\_\_\_\_ in cities \_\_\_\_\_



# SID SPACE, the ablative astronaut



The following prepositions take ablative case. Memorize these and it will be simple to remember that all others take accusative case.

<b>S</b>	<b>sub</b>	<i>(under)</i>
<b>I</b>	<b>in</b>	<i>(in, on, upon)</i>
<b>D</b>	<b>de</b>	<i>(about, down from)</i>
<b>S</b>	<b>sine</b>	<i>(without)</i>
<b>P</b>	<b>pro</b>	<i>(for, on behalf of)</i>
<b>A</b>	<b>ab</b>	<i>(away from)</i>
<b>C</b>	<b>cum</b>	<i>(with)</i>
<b>E</b>	<b>ex</b>	<i>(out of, from)</i>