

LSS 2022: Course 1B

Reading Material and Grammar Exercises

Excepts taken from

Balme, Margaret & Morwood, James. 1996. *Oxford Latin Course, Part I*, Oxford University Press.

Chapter I

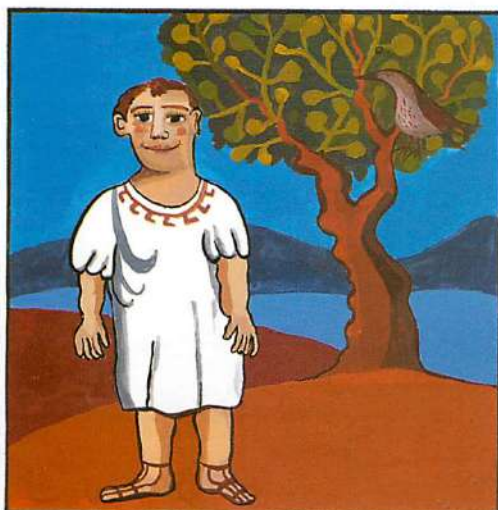
Scintilla and Horatia at home

Vitam nārrāmus Quīnti Horāti Flaccī. lēctor, attende et fābulā gaudē.

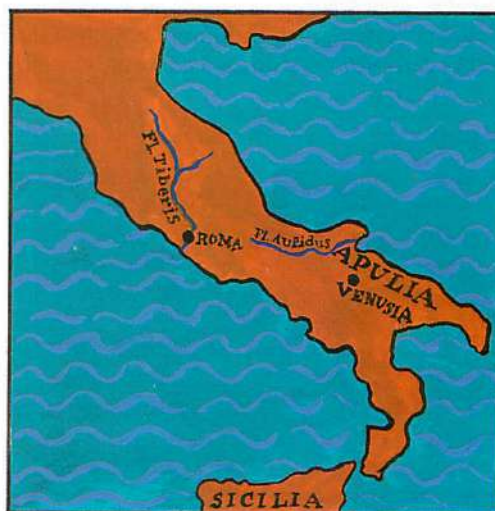
(We are telling the story of the life of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.

Reader, pay attention and enjoy the story.)

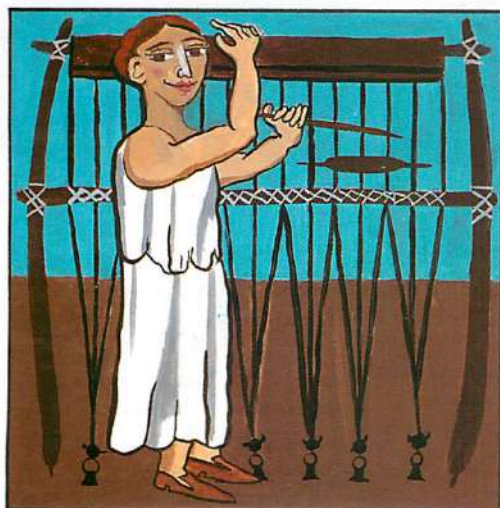
What English words come from **nārrāmus, attende, fābulā**?



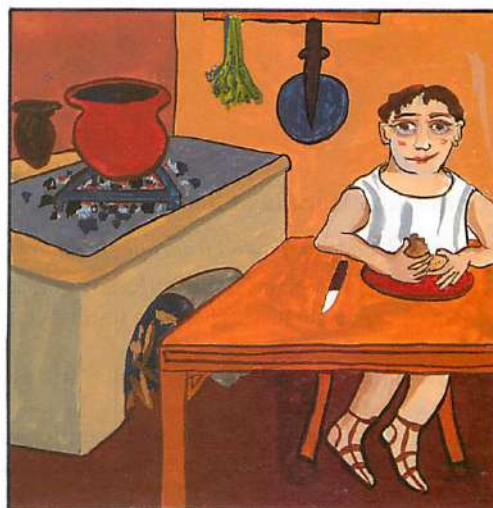
Quīntus est puer Rōmānus.



Quīntus in Apūliā habitat; Apūlia est in Italiā.



Scintilla est fēmina Rōmāna; in casā labōrat.



Horātia puella Rōmāna est; in casā cēnat.

Chapter 1

Scintilla and Horatia at home

A family meal

Read aloud, understand and translate the following passage

Scintilla in casā labōrat; fessa est. Horātia in casam intrat; iēiūna est. sed cēna nōn parāta est. Scintilla festīnat et mox cēna est parāta.

- 5 'ecce!' inquit, 'cēna est parāta.' puella laeta est; ad mēnsam festīnat et avidē cēnat.
postrīdiē Scintilla ad tabernās ambulat. Horātia in casā labōrat. mox Scintilla redit et in casam intrat. ecce, parāta est cēna. Scintilla laeta est.

in casam into the house
iēiūna hungry

ecce! look!; **inquit** she says
ad mēnsam to the table
avidē greedily
postrīdiē the next day
ad tabernās to the shops
redit returns

Exercise 1.1

Translate the following

- 1 fēmina festīnat.
- 2 puella cēnat.
- 3 Scintilla intrat.
- 4 Horātia nōn labōrat.

Exercise 1.2

Translate the following

- 1 Scintilla fessa est.
- 2 puella laeta est.
- 3 cēna nōn parāta est.
- 4 Scintilla est fēmina.

Exercise 1.3

In each of the following give the correct Latin form for the word in parentheses and translate the whole sentence, e.g.

Scintilla ad casam (walks): **ambulat** Scintilla walks to the house.

- 1 puella in casam (enters).
- 2 fēmina (is working).
- 3 cēna nōn parāta (is).
- 4 Scintilla (is hurrying).
- 5 mox (dinner) parāta est.
- 6 Horātia (glad) est.

Chapter 2

Argus steals the dinner

Read aloud, understand and translate the following story

Scintilla in casā labōrat; cēnam parat. fessa est. Horātia in viā cessat. Scintilla filiā vocat. puella casam intrat et Scintillam iuvat; aquam in casam portat. Scintilla filiā laudat.

- 5 cēna parāta est. Scintilla filiā vocat et fābulam nārrat. Horātia fābulam laeta audit. mox Argus casam intrat. cēnam spectat; subitō eam rapit et dēvorat. Scintilla irāta est; Argus in viam fugit. Scintilla aliam cēnam parat.

in casā in the house
cessat is idling, hanging around

audit listens; **spectat** he looks at
eam rapit snatches it; **fugit** flees
aliam another

Respondē Latīnē (= answer in Latin)

- 1 quis (*who?*) cēnam parat?
- 2 quōmodo (*how?*) Horātia Scintillam iuvat?
- 3 quis casam intrat?
- 4 cūr (*why?*) Scintilla irāta est? (**quod** = because)

Exercise 2.1

Copy out the following sentences in Latin. Fill in the blanks with the correct endings and translate

- 1 Horāti- in casā labōrat.
- 2 puella Scintill- vocat.
- 3 Scintill- cas- intrat.
- 4 filiā Scintill- salūtat.
- 5 puella cēn- parat.
- 6 Scintilla fili- laudat.
- 7 Argus casam intrat et cēn- dēvorat.
- 8 Scintilla irāt- est; cēnam iterum (*again*) par-.

Exercise 2.2

In each of the following give the correct Latin form for the word in parentheses; then translate the whole sentence

- 1 Scintilla filiā (calls).
- 2 Horātia casam (enters) et (Scintilla) salūtat.
- 3 Horātia Scintillam (helps).
- 4 Scintilla Horātiam laudat et fābulam (tells).
- 5 Horātia (happy) est.

Exercise 2.3

Translate into Latin

- 1 Horatia is carrying water into the house.
- 2 She is tired but she hurries.
- 3 She enters the house and calls Scintilla.
- 4 Scintilla praises (her) daughter.

Chapter 3

Quintus helps his father

Read the following story aloud; understand and translate it

postridiē Scintilla Quīntum vocat; mittit eum ad agrum. Quīntus
cibum ad Flaccum portat; nam Flaccus diū in agrō labōrat et
fessus est. puer ad agrum festīnat; Argum sēcum dūcit. mox
Quīntus agrum intrat; Flaccum videt et vocat. Flaccus filium
5 audit et ad eum ambulat; in terrā sedet et cibum cōnsūmit.

Quīntus domum nōn redit sed in agrō manet et Flaccum iuvat.
olīvam ascendit et olīvās dēcutit. Flaccus olīvās colligit. subitō
lāpsat Quīntus et ad terram cadit. Flaccus ānxius est et ad eum
currit, sed Quīntus nōn saucius est; surgit et domum redit.

postridiē the next day; eum him
diū for a long time
in agrō in the field
sēcum with him
in terrā on the ground
domum (to) home
olīvam olive tree; olīvās olives
dēcutit shakes down
colligit collects; lāpsat slips
saucius hurt; surgit gets up

Flaccus Quīntum laudat

Translate the first paragraph of the passage below and answer
the questions on the second paragraph without translating

Quīntus domum redit et Scintillam salūtāt; Argum in hortum
dūcit et Horātiam vocat. Horātia in hortum festīnat; laeta est quod
Quīntus adest.

Flaccus ab agrō redit; fessus est; in casā sedet et quiēscit. mox
5 'Quīntus' inquit 'puer bonus est. in agrō manet et mē iuvat.'
Scintilla laeta est, quod Flaccus puerum laudat. cēnam celeriter
parat; ubi parāta est cēna, Horātiam et Quīntum in casam vocat.
Quīntus laetus est quod cēna parāta est; in casam festīnat.

domum home; hortum garden
quod because
adest is there
ab agrō from the field
quiēscit rests; bonus good; mē me
celeriter quickly
ubi when

- 1 What does Flaccus do when he returns? [3]
- 2 Why is Scintilla glad? [2]
- 3 Why is Quintus glad? [2]
- 4 In what case is each of the following words:

Scintillam (line 1)

laeta (line 6)

puerum (line 6)

casam (line 7)?

Explain why these cases are used. [8]

A slave sale



Exercise 3.1

Translate

- 1 Quīntus agrum intrat et Flaccum vocat.
- 2 puer colōnum iuvat.
- 3 colōnus filium laudat.
- 4 Horātia casam intrat et Scintillam vocat.
- 5 puella fēminam iuvat.
- 6 Scintilla fīliam laudat.

Exercise 3.2

Pick out from the English translations below the ones which fit each of the following Latin words

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| 1 audit | 4 parat | 7 redit | 10 laudat |
| 2 venit | 5 vocat | 8 ascendit | 11 currit |
| 3 videt | 6 sedet | 9 labōrat | 12 salūtat |

she is working, he is coming, she is returning, he climbs, she sees, he is preparing,
she calls, he is sitting, he runs, she praises, he is climbing, she greets, he hears

Exercise 3.3

Give the gender (masculine or feminine or neuter) of the following words (which are all in the nominative case)

terra, puer, via, saxum, fābula, colōnus, bellum

Exercise 3.4

Correct the following Latin sentences

- 1 filia fessus est.
- 2 fīlius laeta est.
- 3 cēna nōn parātus est.
- 4 puer irāta est.
- 5 fābula nōn longus est.

Exercise 3.5

Complete the following sentences by giving the correct Latin for the English word in brackets, and translate. For instance:

Quintus ad terram (falls); **Flaccus** (anxious) est. **cadit**; **ānxius**

Quintus falls to the ground; Flaccus is anxious.

- 1 Scintilla (a story) nārrat; filia (happy) est.
- 2 Flaccus filium (praises); Quīntus (happy) est.
- 3 puer (the farmer) vocat; colōnus (the boy) nōn audit.
- 4 puella Scintillam (sees); Scintilla (angry) est.
- 5 Quīntus diū (is working); puer (tired) est.

Chapter 4

Scintilla and Horatia at the fountain

Read aloud, understand and translate the following story

cotīdiē ubi Flaccus ad agrum prōcēdit, Scintilla et Horātia ad fontem festīnant. magnās urnās portant. ubi ad fontem veniunt, multae fēminae iam adsunt. aliae aquam dūcunt, aliae urnās plēnās portant. Scintilla eās salūtat et diū colloquium cum amīcīs
5 facit. Horātia cum puellīs lūdit. tandem Scintilla aquam dūcit et domum redit. Horātia quoque aquam dūcit et post Scintillam festīnat.

urna magna est; Horātia eam aegrē portat. subitō lāpsat; urna ad terram cadit; aqua in terram effluit. Horātia in terrā sedet;
10 'heu, heu,' inquit; 'urna frācta est.' Scintillam vocat; illa redit et 'ō filia,' inquit, 'cūr in terrā sedēs? surge* et aliam urnam ā casā portā*.' Horātia surgit; ad casam redit et aliam urnam ad fontem portat. aquam dūcit et domum festīnat.

ubi Horātia domum redit, Quīntus iam ad lūdum prōcēdit.
15 lentē ambulat et saepe cōsistit. Horātia festīnat et mox eum videt. 'manē*, Quīnte,' inquit. manet Quīntus; Horātia ad eum currit. ad lūdum ūnā prōcēdunt.

*NB **surge** (get up!), **portā** (carry!) **manē** (wait!): these verbs are in the imperative form, the part of the verb used to give orders; it is explained in chapter 8.

cotīdiē every day
fontem the spring; urnās water pots
aliae ... aliae some ... others
dūcunt draw; plēnās full
colloquium ... facit makes conversation, chats
cum amīcīs with her friends
lūdit plays; domum (to) home
quoque also; post after
aegrē with difficulty; lāpsat slips
effluit flows out
heu, heu! alas, alas!; frācta broken
ā casā from the house
cōsistit stops
ūnā together

Flaccus goes to the pub

Translate the first paragraph of the following passage and answer the questions below on the second paragraph

ubi cēna cōnfecta est, Flaccus in viam exit et ad tabernam ambulat. ubi tabernam intrat, multōs amīcōs videt. illī eum salūtant. Flaccus sedet et vīnum bibit.
5 amīcī colloquium diū faciunt; miserī sunt; multās querēlās faciunt. Seleucus 'heu, heu,' inquit; 'diū nōn pluit; agrī siccī sunt.' Chrṡsanthus 'cibus cārus est,' inquit; 'colōnī miserī sunt, sed nēmō eōs iuvat.' Philērus 'duovirī' inquit 'colōnōs nōn cūrant.' alīi aliās querēlās faciunt. sed Flaccus eōs nōn audit; fessus est; interdum dormit, interdum vīnum bibit. tandem surgit
10 et domum redit.

cōnfecta finished; exit goes out
tabernam the pub
vīnum wine
colloquium faciunt make conversation, talk
querēlās complaints
pluit it has rained; siccī dry
cārus dear, expensive
nēmō no one; duovirī the magistrates
alīi others; interdum sometimes
domum (to) home

- 1 How are Flaccus' friends feeling? [2]
- 2 What do they complain about? [6]
- 3 How does Flaccus react to their talk? [4]

Exercise 4.1

Give the plural of the following verb forms

nārrat, mittit (3), sedet, dormit (4), videt, intrat

Exercise 4.2

Give the plural of the following noun plus adjective phrases
(notice that some are in the nominative, others in the accusative case)

fēmina laeta, colōnum īrātum, puer fessus, puellam miseram, agrum magnum.

Exercise 4.3

Put into the plural and translate; for instance:

puer puellam vocat: **puerī puellās vocant** The boys call the girls.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 puella puerum videt. | 6 colōnus filium dūcit. |
| 2 puer fēminam audit. | 7 illa fēmina eum iuvat. |
| 3 fēmina filium laudat. | 8 puella urnam magnam portat. |
| 4 puella fessa est. | 9 puer puellam videt. |
| 5 puer labōrat. | 10 puella puerum vocat. |

Exercise 4.4

Pick out from the English translations below the ones that fit each of the following Latin words

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1 festinant | 4 audiunt | 7 vocat | 10 videt |
| 2 audit | 5 adsunt | 8 ascendunt | 11 accēdit |
| 3 manent | 6 parant | 9 currunt | 12 laudant |

they are preparing, he sees, they run, they hear, he is approaching, he hears, they climb,
they are present, they praise, they stay, they are hurrying, she is calling

Exercise 4.5

Translate

- 1 Quīntus Flaccum vocat; ille filium nōn audit.
- 2 Scintilla filiā laudat; illa laeta est.
- 3 fēminae filiās ad fontem dūcunt; illae urnās magnās portant.
- 4 puerī colōnōs vident; illi in agrō labōrant.

Chapter 5

Market day

postrīdiē Flaccus et Scintilla māne surgunt; nam nūndinae sunt. Flaccus magnum saccum lānae portat; Scintilla olīvās et ficōs in calathōs pōnit. Horātia in hortō sedet. mox Scintilla Horātiam vocat; 'quid facis, Horātia?' inquit; 'parāta es? ad forum
5 prōcēdimus.' Horātia respondet: 'parāta sum; veniō statim.'
Flaccus lānam portat, Scintilla olīvās, Horātia ficōs; festinant ad forum.

ubi ad forum adveniunt, multī virī et fēminae iam adsunt; per tōtum forum tabernae sunt. colōnī clāmant et mercēs suās
10 laudant. aliī ūvās vendunt, aliī lānam, aliī ficōs. Flaccus Scintillam et filiam dūcit ad locum vacuum; tabernam ērigunt et mercēs expōnunt.

mox amīcus ad tabernam accēdit et Flaccum salūtat; lānam spectat. Flaccus 'lāna bona est' inquit 'nec cāra. tōtum saccum
15 tribus dēnāriīs vendō.' amīcus 'nimium rogās, Flacce,' inquit; 'duōs dēnāriōs dō.' Flaccus concēdit et saccum trādit.

intereā fēmina ad Scintillam accēdit et 'quantī' rogat 'olīvae sunt?' illa respondet: 'illās olīvās ūnō dēnāriō vendō.' fēmina olīvās emit. alia fēmina accēdit et ficōs diū spectat; Horātia rogat
20 'cūr ficōs sic spectās?' illa 'illōs ficōs sic spectō,' inquit 'quod malī sunt.' Horātia irāta est et respondet: 'quid dīcis? malōs ficōs nōn vendimus. ficī bonī ficōs nōn emit.

mox omnēs mercēs vendunt. Scintilla laeta est; 'omnēs mercēs vendidimus,' inquit; 'iam ad tabernam piscātōriam prōcēdō.'

postrīdiē the next day; māne early
nūndinae sunt it is market day
saccum lānae sack of wool
ficōs figs; calathōs baskets
forum city center, market place

tōtum whole
tabernae sunt there are stalls
mercēs suās their wares
ūvās grapes; vendunt are selling
locum vacuum an empty place
ērigunt put up; expōnunt put out
cāra dear, expensive
tribus dēnāriīs for three denarii
vendō I am selling; nimium too much
concēdit agrees; trādit hands over
intereā meanwhile;
quantī? how much?
sic thus, like that

omnēs mercēs all their wares
vendidimus we have sold
tabernam piscātōriam the fish stall

Fābella: To the fish stall

Persōnae: Scintilla, Flaccus, Horātia, Piscātor

Scintilla Flaccum et filiam ad tabernam piscātōriam dūcit.

Flaccus: quid facis, Scintilla? quō festinās? piscēs cārī sunt.

Scintilla: bonam cēnam emō. piscēs nōn valdē cārī sunt.

5 *Flaccus ad tabernam accēdit et piscēs diū spectat.*

Piscātor: quid facis? cūr piscēs sic spectās?

Flaccus: piscēs malī sunt, piscātor; olent.

Piscātor: quid dīcis? nōn olent piscēs; bonī sunt.

Scintilla: tacē, Flacce. piscēs nōn olent. piscātor, quantī sunt
10 hī piscēs?

Piscātor: illōs piscēs ūnō dēnāriō vendō.

Horātia: nimium rogās, piscātor.

Scintilla: tacē, Horātia. nōn nimium rogat. piscēs emō.

Scintilla ūnum dēnārium trādit et piscēs accipit.

15 **Horātia:** iam domum prōcēdimus? ego iēiūna sum.

Scintilla: domum prōcēdimus. mox bene cēnābimus.

Flaccus: bene cēnābimus, sed quam cāra erit illa cēna!

persōnae characters

piscātor fisherman

quō? where to?; *piscēs* fish

valdē very

olent smell

tacē be quiet!; *quantī?* how much?

hī these

nimium too much

trādit hands over; *accipit* receives

domum home; *iēiūna* starving

bene cēnābimus we shall dine well

quam cāra how expensive!

Exercise 5.1

Translate

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Flaccum iuvāmus. | 6 ad agrum currō. |
| 2 ad lūdum festinō. | 7 puerōs monēmus. |
| 3 Quīntum videt. | 8 cūr puellam ad agrum mittis? |
| 4 in viā manētis. | 9 laetī sumus. |
| 5 in casā dormiunt. | 10 miserī estis. |

Exercise 5.2

Pick out from the English translations below the ones that fit each of the following Latin verb forms

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| 1 spectāmus | 4 clāmātis | 7 respondent | 10 festinō |
| 2 trādit | 5 currimus | 8 dīcimus | 11 audīs |
| 3 emimus | 6 maneō | 9 estis | 12 pōnis |

we run, he hands over, I am hastening, you are, we are watching, I am staying, you hear,
we buy, they reply, you place, we say, you are shouting

Exercise 5.3

In each of the following give the correct Latin for the words in parentheses, then translate the whole sentence

- 1 quid (are you doing), puellae? cēnam (we are preparing).
- 2 cūr nōn (are you hurrying), Quīnte? nōn sērō (I am coming).
- 3 cūr in viā (are you sitting), amīcī? in viā (we are sitting), quod fessī (we are).
- 4 Argus malus (is); eum (I call) sed ille nōn (come back).
- 5 cūr nōn fābulam (are you telling)? fābulam nōn nārrō quod misera (I am).

Exercise 5.4

In the following sentences make the complement agree with the subject and translate

- 1 cūr (miser) estis, puerī? puellae (laetus) sunt.
- 2 Scintilla (īrātus) est; nam puerī nōn (parātus) sunt.
- 3 (fessus) sumus, quod diū labōrāmus.
- 4 cūr (ānxius) es, Scintilla?
- 5 (ānxius) sum quod Horātia (miser) est.

Exercise 5.5

Give the ablative of the following noun/adjective phrases

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 puer fessus | 4 puella laeta |
| 2 magna casa | 5 colōnī miserī |
| 3 multae fēminae | |

Exercise 5.6

Fill in the blanks and translate

- 1 Flaccus et filius in agr- labōrant.
- 2 puellae in vi- lūdunt; Scintilla eās in cas- vocat.
- 3 Flaccus puerōs ad agr- dūcit.
- 4 multae puellae cum fēmin- ad fontem ambulat.
- 5 puer cum amīc- ad lūd- festinat.

Exercise 5.7

Translate into Latin

- 1 The farmer calls the boys into the field.
- 2 They stay in the field and work.
- 3 The boy is tired and soon returns from the field.
- 4 The women are walking to the house.
- 5 The girls are walking with the women.

Chapter 6

The school of Flavius

Quīntus ad lūdum lentē ambulat et saepe cōnsistit, sed Horātia celeriter prōcēdit; prior ad lūdum advenit et puellās salūtat quae prope iānuam manent; longum colloquium cum Iūliā facit, puellā valdē pulchrā. Quīntus in viā amicum videt, nōmine Gāium; eum

5 vocat. Gāius ad lūdum festīnat sed ubi Quīntum audit, cōnsistit et 'quid facis, Quīnte?' inquit; 'festīnāre dēbēs. sērō ad lūdum venīs. ego festīnō.' Quīntus respondet: 'nōn sērō venīmus, Gāi.' Gāium iubet manēre. ille ānxius est sed manet. itaque Quīntus et Gāius lentē ad lūdum prōcēdunt.

cōnsistit stops
prior first; **quae** who
colloquium talk, conversation
pulchrā pretty
nōmine by name, called
sērō late

10 cēterī puerī iam adsunt. magister ē iānuā exit et eōs iubet intrāre et sedēre; puerī lūdere cupiunt, puellae labōrāre. magister ubi nec Quīntum nec Gāium videt, irātus est et clāmat: 'cūr nōn adsunt Quīntus et Gāius? cūr sērō veniunt?' tandem intrant Quīntus et Gāius et magistrum salūtant. sed ille clāmat: 'cūr sērō

15 venītis? malī puerī estis.' iubet eōs celeriter sedēre.

ē out of

diū sedent puerī et magistrum audiunt; diū clāmat magister et litterās docet. puerī litterās in tabulīs scrībunt; magister tabulās spectat et litterās corrigit.

tabulīs tablets
corrigit corrects
stultus foolish
aegrē discit learns with difficulty
ad sē ferre to bring to him
rēctē rightly, correctly
errās you are wrong; **ecce** look!

20 Decimus, puer magnus et stultus, litterās aegrē discit. magister eum iubet tabulam ad sē ferre; tabulam spectat. 'Decime,' inquit, 'asinus es; litterās nōn rēctē scrībīs.' Decimus 'errās, magister,' inquit; 'asinus nōn sum. litterās rēctē scrībō. ecce!' litterās iterum scrībit. sed Flāvius 'impudēs es, Decime,' inquit 'et asinus; litterās nōn rēctē scrībīs.'

25 diū labōrant puerī. tandem Iūlia 'diligenter labōrāmus, magister,' inquit; 'litterās bene scrībimus; fessī sumus. itaque dēbēs nōs domum dīmittere.'

bene well

30 Flāvius eam benignē spectat. 'ita vērō,' inquit; 'diligenter labōrātis, puerī. itaque vōs iubeō domum abire.' cēterī laetī domum festīnant, sed Flāvius Decimum iubet in lūdō manēre. 'tū, Decime,' inquit, 'dēbēs litterās iterum scrībere.' itaque Decimus in lūdō miser sedet dum cēterī in viā lūdunt.

benignē kindly; **ita vērō** yes
abire to go away

dum while

Flavius decides to tell a story

Translate the first paragraph of the passage below and answer the questions on the second paragraph without translating

postrīdiē Quīntus et Horātia et Gāius mātūrē ad lūdum adveniunt, sed Decimus sērō advenit. Flāvius 'cūr sērō ad lūdum venīs, Decime?' inquit. Decimus respondet: 'errās, magister. ego nōn sērō veniō. cēterī mātūrius adveniunt.' Flāvius valdē irātus est;

5 'impudēs es, Decime,' inquit; iubet eum sedēre et diligenter labōrāre.

postrīdiē the next day; **mātūrē** early
sērō late

mātūrius too early

mox puerī litterās scrībunt. diligenter labōrānt. tandem Horātia 'magister,' inquit, 'diligenter labōrāmus et litterās diū scrībimus. fessī sumus. itaque dēbēs fābulam nōbīs nārrāre.'

10 Flāvius 'ita vērō,' inquit, 'diligenter labōrātis. quod bonī puerī estis, volō fābulam nārrāre.' iubet eōs attendere et sē audire.

nōbīs (to) us
ita vērō yes
volō I'm willing; **sē** him

- 1 What do the children do when the lesson starts? [3]
- 2 What does Horatia ask Flavius to do, and why? [3]
- 3 Why does Flavius agree to her request? [2]

Exercise 6.1

Translate

- 1 in viā lūdere cupimus.
- 2 ad lūdum festināre dēbētis.
- 3 magister puerōs iubet celeriter intrāre.
- 4 puerī labōrāre nōn cupiunt.
- 5 magister cōstituit puerōs dīmittere.

Exercise 6.2

Replace the verb in parentheses with the infinitive and then translate the whole sentence

- 1 puerī cupiunt puellās (iuvō).
- 2 sed puellae puerōs iubent ad lūdum (prōcēdō).
- 3 quid (faciō) cupitis, puellae?
- 4 cupimus in viā (maneō) et (lūdō).
- 5 dēbēmus in lūdō (sedeō) et magistrum (audiō).

Exercise 6.3

Translate into Latin

- 1 Why are you tired, Horatia?
- 2 Why are you not helping Flaccus, Quintus?
- 3 We are hurrying to school, Flaccus.
- 4 Why are you walking slowly, boys?
- 5 I am anxious, son.
- 6 Why are you angry, girls?

Exercise 6.4

Translate

- 1 cūr nōn festinās, Quīnte?
- 2 quis Scintillam iuvat?
- 3 quid facis, fili?
- 4 quantus est ager?
- 5 domumne mē dūcis?
- 6 nōnne domum mē dūcis?

Exercise 6.5

The following Latin words occur in connection with Roman education.

What do you think each word means?

- 1 ēdūcāre 2 schola 3 scientia 4 litterae (also spelled literae) 5 historia 6 grammatica

Exercise 6.6

Translate

- 1 amīcī ad lūdum lentē ambulant. sērō adveniunt.
- 2 ubi lūdum intrant, magister irātus est.
- 3 'cūr sērō advenītis?' inquit; 'malī puerī estis.'
- 4 puerī sedent et magistrum audiunt; ille litterās docet.
- 5 tandem puerōs dīmittere cōstituit; puerōs iubet domum currere.
- 6 puellae cum Scintillā ad fontem prōcēdunt.
- 7 Horātia magnam urnam portat et lentē ambulat.
- 8 Scintilla Horātiam festināre iubet. 'cūr lentē ambulās?' inquit; 'dēbēs festināre.'
- 9 ubi ad fontem adveniunt, aquam dūcunt.
- 10 Horātia fessa est; 'nōnne iam domum redīmus?' inquit.

Exercise 6.7

Translate into Latin

- 1 What are you doing, Quintus? Why aren't you helping the farmer?
- 2 I'm working hard; I am tired.

Chapter 7

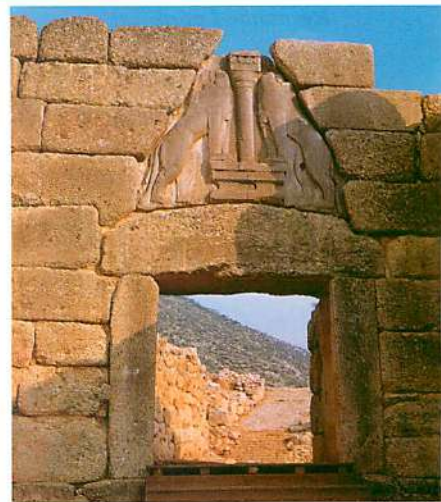
Flavius' story: The siege of Troy

Agamemnōn, rēx Mycēnārum, omnēs p̄ncipēs Graecōrum convocat; iubet eōs bellum in Trōiānōs parāre. frāter eius, Menelāus, adest; Achillēs, hērōum fortissimus, venit ā Thessaliā; adest Ulixēs ab Ithacā cum comitibus, et multī aliī. magnum exercitum parant et multās nāvēs. ad urbem Trōiam nāvigant et Trōiānōs oppugnant.

Mycēnārum of Mycenae
Graecōrum of the Greeks
bellum war; **eius** his
hērōum fortissimus the bravest of the heroes
Ulixēs = Odysseus; **exercitum** army



Map of Greece



The Lion Gate at Mycenae

sed Trōiānī urbem fortiter dēfendunt. decem annōs Graeci urbem obsident sed eam capere nōn possunt. tandem Agamemnōn et Achillēs in rixam cadunt. Achillēs irātus est; nōn diūtius pugnat sed prope navēs manet otīōsus. Trōiānī iam Graecōs vincunt et pellunt ad nāvēs.

Agamemnōn amīcōs ad Achillem mittit quī eum iubent ad pugnam redīre. illī 'ō Achillēs,' inquit, 'Trōiānī nōs vincunt et pellunt ad nāvēs. in magnō periculō sumus. tū dēbēs ad pugnam redīre et comitēs dēfendere.' sed ille amīcōs nōn audit neque ab irā dēsistit.

mox Trōiānī nāvēs oppugnant et incendunt. Patroclus, amīcus cārus, ad Achillem accēdit et 'Trōiānī iam nāvēs incendunt,' inquit. 'dēbēs ab irā dēsistere et amīcōs iuvāre. sī tū pugnāre nōn vīs, dēbēs mē cum comitibus tuīs in pugnam mittere.' itaque Achillēs invītus Patroclum in pugnam mittit. ille arma Achillis induit et comitēs in pugnam dūcit.

Trōiānī, ubī arma Achillis vident, territī sunt et ad urbem fugiunt. Patroclus in eōs currit et multōs occidit. sed Hector, fortissimus Trōiānōrum, resistit et Patroclum in pugnam vocat. hastam iacit et Patroclum interficit.

decem annōs for ten years
obsident besiege
possunt can, are able to
rixam quarrel
nōn diūtius no longer; **otīōsus** idle
pellunt drive; **quī** who
inquit (they) say; **nōs** (acc.) us
vincunt are conquering
periculō danger
dēsistit ceases
incendunt set fire to

sī if; **nōn vīs** are not willing

invītus unwilling(ly), reluctant(ly)
arma Achillis the arms of Achilles
induit puts on; **territī** terrified

fortissimus Trōiānōrum the bravest of the Trojans
hastam spear; **interficit** kills

	Fābella: lūdus Flāvii	Flāvii of Flavius
	<i>Personae: Flāvius (magister); Quīntus, Decimus, Gāius (puerī); Horātia, Iūlia (puellae)</i>	
	<i>Flāvius puerōs in lūdō exspectat. intrant puerī et magistrum salūtant.</i>	exspectat is waiting for
5	puerī: salvē, magister. Flāvius: salvēte, puerī. intrāte celeriter et sedēte. <i>omnēs puerī sedent et tacent.</i>	salvē greetings! intrāte come in!; sedēte sit! tacent are silent
	Flāvius: hodiē, puerī, dēbētis diligenter labōrāre et litterās bene scrībere.	
10	<i>omnēs puellae labōrant, sed Gāius nōn labōrat; Iūliam spectat.</i> Gāius: (<i>susurrat</i>) Iūlia, vīsne domum hodiē mēcum venīre? Iūlia: (<i>susurrat</i>) tacē, Gāi. Flāvius nōs spectat. Flāvius: quid facis, Gāi? cūr nōn labōrās? Gāius: ego, magister? ego diligenter labōrō et litterās bene scrībō.	susurrat whispers vīsne? won't you? tacē be quiet! bene well
15	Flāvius: vēnī hūc, Gāi; tuam tabulam spectāre cupiō. <i>Gāius ad Flāvium adit.</i> Gāius: ecce, magister. litterās bene scrībō. Flāvius: litterās nōn bene scrībīs, Gāi. ignāvus es.	vēnī hūc come here! ignāvus lazy
20	<i>Gāius ad sellam redit et paulisper labōrat. Horātia omnēs litterās iam scrīpsit et pictūrās in tabulā scribit. Flāvius ad eam accēdit et tabulam spectat.</i> Flāvius: Horātia, quid facis? Horātia: litterās scrībō, magister. ecce!	sellam his seat paulisper for a little scrīpsit has written
25	Flāvius: nōn litterās scrībīs sed pictūrās. ignāva es. litterās iterum scrībe. <i>Quīntus, quī omnēs litterās iam scrīpsit, cessat; subitō Scintillam videt per fenestram; illa Argum dūcit per viam.</i>	scrībe write! cessat is idling fenestram window
	Quīntus: (<i>susurrat</i>) Arge, bone canis, venī hūc.	
30	<i>Argus Quīntum audit; ad fenestram currit et lātrat. Flāvius ad fenestram festīnat.</i> Flāvius: abī, male canis. quid facis? abī statim. <i>Argus per fenestram salit et Quīntum salūtāt; deinde per lūdum currit et Horātiam quaerit. omnēs puerī surgunt et Argum petunt. Flāvius dēspērat.</i>	lātrat barks abī go away! salit jumps quaerit looks for petunt chase; dēspērat despairs
35	Flāvius: abīte, puerī. vōs dīmittō. tū, Quīnte, dūc illum canem ē lūdō.	vōs (acc.) you; dūc lead! take!

Exercise 7.1

Change the following Latin phrases into the accusative case

- 1 magna urbs
- 2 rēx fortis
- 3 nāvis longa
- 4 mātēr laetae
- 5 omnēs puellae

Change the following into the ablative case

- 1 bonus rēx
- 2 puer fortis
- 3 omnēs comitēs
- 4 pīnceps trīstis
- 5 urbēs multae

Exercise 7.2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct case ending and translate

- 1 Quīntus patr- vocat.
- 2 pater fili- fort- laudat.
- 3 Horātia cum māt- domum redit.
- 4 mātēr filiam fess- iuvat.
- 5 Trōiānī urb- fortiter dēfendunt.
- 6 Graecī nāv- dēfendere nōn possunt.
- 7 Patroclus cum omn- comit- in pugnam currit.
- 8 omn- Trōiānī in urb- fugiunt.
- 9 Hector in urb- nōn fugit sed Patrocl- oppugnat.
- 10 hast- iacit et Patrocl- occīdit.

Exercise 7.3

Translate the following verb forms

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 intrō | 6 sedēs | 11 eō | 16 possumus |
| 2 intrāmus | 7 sedētis | 12 redīmus | 17 potest |
| 3 intrāre | 8 sedēmus | 13 abīre | 18 possum |
| 4 intrās | 9 sedēre | 14 ineunt | 19 posse |
| 5 intrant | 10 sedeō | 15 adīs | 20 possunt |

Exercise 7.4

Translate into Latin

- 1 The ships are ready; Agamemnon wants to sail now.
- 2 Why are you waiting? We must go quickly to the ship.
- 3 I cannot see the ship. Why is it not here?
- 4 Look! the ship is already going from the land; you cannot sail in that ship.
- 5 The princes order you to return home.
- 6 We can sail tomorrow (crās) in another ship.

Chapter 8

The death of Hector

Achillēs, ubi Patroclus mortuus est, eum diū lūget; Hectorem vindicāre cupit. redit ad pugnam et comitēs in Trōiānōs dūcit. illi, ubi Achillem vident, territī sunt; in urbem fugiunt. Hector sōlus extrā mūrōs manet.

5 pater Priamus, rēx Trōiae, et māter Hecuba eum vident ē mūrīs; filium vocant; Priamus clāmat: 'Hector, nōlī Achillem in pugnam vocāre; nōn potes eum vincere. urbem intrā; festinā.' māter clāmat: 'filī cāre, nōlī extrā mūrōs manēre; nōlī mortem obīre; māter tua misera tē ōrat.'

10 sed Hector eōs nōn audit; urbem intrāre nōn vult. Trōiānōs vocat et 'portās claudite, Trōiānī,' inquit; 'festināte. ego sōlus maneō extrā mūrōs et Achillem ad pugnam vocō.'

Trōiānī invītī portās claudunt. Hector sōlus Achillem exspectat. ille propius accēdit. tum Hector subitō timet. tergum vertit et fugit.

15 Achillēs celeriter currit sed eum capere nōn potest. ter circum mūrōs fugit Hector, sed tandem resistit; sē vertit et Achillem in

pugnam vocat. ille prōcēdit et hastam in Hectorem conicit. sed Hector hastam vītat. deinde Hector hastam conicit et Achillis parmam percutit. sed Achillēs incolumis est; nam parma eum servat.

20 deinde Achillēs hastam summā vī conicit; volat hasta per auram et Hectorem trānsfigit. ille ad terram cadit mortuus.

25 accurrit Achillēs et dirum facinus facit. Hectorem mortuum ad currum alligat et circum mūrōs trahit. pater et māter ē mūrīs spectant. Hecuba clāmat: 'ō Achillēs,' inquit, 'tandem ab irā dēsiste; filium nōbīs redde.' sed Achillēs eam nōn audit; Hectorem ad nāvēs trahit et eum relinquit in terrā iacentem.

lūget mourns
vindicāre take vengeance on

extrā mūrōs outside the walls

obīre go to meet
ōrat beseeches, begs
nōn vult refuses; claudite close!

invītī unwilling(ly)
propius nearer; tergum back

ter three times
sē vertit he turns around

vītat avoids
Achillis parmam Achilles' shield
percutit strikes
summā vī with all his might
volat flies
auram air; trānsfigit pierces
dirum facinus (acc.) a terrible deed
currum chariot; alligat ties
trahit drags; dēsiste cease from!
nōbīs to us; iacentem lying



Achilles dragging Hector's body around the walls of Troy

In this story you find the sentences:

ter circum mūrōs fugit Hector = three times around the walls flees Hector.

volat hasta per auram = through the air flies the spear.

accurrit Achillēs = up runs Achilles.

In these sentences the subject follows the verb; this word order can be used quite freely in Latin, since the case ending shows which word is subject. This word order places more emphasis on the verb without changing the sense.

The ransom of Hector

Without translating, answer the questions below

- diū māter filium mortuum lūget; diū lūget Andromachē uxor Hectoris; diū lūget Priamus. tandem, ubi nox venit, Priamus ex urbe exit et sōlus ad Graecōrum nāvēs prōcēdit. deus Mercurius eum dūcit per vigilēs Graecōrum. tandem ad Achillis tabernāculum advenit; intrat et Achillem salūtat; ad terram prōcumbit et 'ō Achillēs, tē ōrō,' inquit; 'tandem ab īrā dēsiste et filium mortuum ad mātrem miseram remitte.'
- 5 Achillēs, ubi Priamum videt, attonitus est. misericordiā commōtus est; Priamum ē terrā tollit. filium mortuum reddit et
- 10 patrem ad urbem Trōiam incolumem remittit.
- lūget mourns; uxor wife
nox night
Graecōrum of the Greeks; deus god
vigilēs watchmen, guards
Achillis tabernāculum Achilles' tent
prōcumbit he bows down
ōrō I beg
misericordiā by pity
commōtus est he is moved
tollit raises, lifts up
- 1 What does Priam do, when night comes? [3]
 - 2 How does he find his way through the Greek guards? [2]
 - 3 What does he do when he enters Achilles' tent? [4]
 - 4 How does Achilles react to Priam's words? [2]
 - 5 Does Achilles' behavior here change our view of his character? [5]

Exercise 8.1

Translate

- 1 venīte ad agrum, puerī; nōlīte in casā manēre.
- 2 domum redī, Horātia, et Scintillam iuvā.
- 3 ad lūdum festinā, Quīnte; nōlī in viā lūdere.
- 4 magistrum audīte, puerī; nōlīte clāmāre.
- 5 in casā sedē, Horātia, et fābulam audī.
- 6 festinā, Horātia; ad fontem sērō prōcēdimus.
- 7 venīte hūc, puellae, et aquam dūcite.
- 8 nāvēs parāte, prīncipēs, et nāvīgāte ad urbem Trōiam.
- 9 urbem fortiter oppugnāte et Trōiānōs vincite.
- 10 nōlī prope nāvēs sedēre, Achillēs, sed comitēs dēfende.

Exercise 8.2

Translate into Latin

- 1 Come in quickly, children, and sit down.
- 2 Come here, Decimus; I want to see your tablet.
- 3 Work hard, Julia; don't play.
- 4 We are working hard, master; and so tell us (nōbīs) a story.
- 5 Listen to the story, children, and don't shout.

Exercise 8.3

Match up the English translations below with the following Latin verb forms

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 parat | 9 abīte |
| 2 cape | 10 possumus |
| 3 īmus | 11 oppugnāte |
| 4 parāte | 12 posse |
| 5 sumus | 13 estis |
| 6 iubētis | 14 venī |
| 7 īre | 15 eunt |
| 8 fugere | |

come!, we are going, she prepares, attack!, to flee, they are going, prepare!,
to be able, go away!, we are, to go, you are, take!, you order, we can

Exercise 8.4

In the following sentences put the nouns in parentheses into the correct case; then translate the whole sentence (the nouns in parentheses are all in the nominative case)

- 1 Quīntus ad (lūdus) cum (amīcī) accēdit.
- 2 magīster puerōs prope (iānuā) lūdī exspectat.
- 3 ubi puerōs videt, eōs in (lūdus) vocat.
- 4 tandem puerōs dīmittit; illī laetī ā (lūdus) domum festīnant.
- 5 Quīntus et Horātia ad (ager) festīnant.
- 6 ubi accēdunt, Argus eōs videt et ex (ager) currit.
- 7 puerī cibum ad (pater) portant.
- 8 ille in (terrā) sedet et cibum cōnsūmit.
- 9 Quīntus in (ager) manet; Horātia cum (Argus) domum redit.
- 10 ubi Scintilla fīliam videt, ē (casa) exit et eam salūtat.

Exercise 8.5

Translate

- 1 Quīntus Gāiusque lūdum ineunt.
- 2 cēterī puerī iam adsunt magistrumque audiunt.
- 3 ille irātus est, et 'cūr sērō advenītis?' inquit; 'inīte celeriter et sedēte.'
- 4 Horātia in hortum init; Scintilla eam revocat.
- 5 'redī, fīlia,' inquit, 'et venī mēcum ad agrum.'
- 6 Horātia Argum ex hortō ēdūcit recurritque ad mātrem.
- 7 mātēr fīliaque cum Argō ad agrum festīnant.
- 8 ubi adveniunt, Scintilla Flaccum vocat; 'venī hūc, Flacce,' inquit, 'cēnam ad tē portāmus.'
- 9 Flaccus accēdit cēnamque accipit.
- 10 Flaccus Horātiam domum remittit; sed Scintilla manet Flaccumque iuvat.

Exercise 8.6

Translate into Latin

- 1 Stay in the field, Scintilla, and help me, but send Horatia back home.
- 2 Don't send me home; I want to stay and work with mother.
- 3 And so they all stay and work in the field.
- 4 Quintus, when he returns from school, hurries to the field.
- 5 He runs up to (his) father and says 'I want to help you. What must I do?'

Chapter 9

The fall of Troy



The ruined walls of Troy

decem annōs Graeci Trōiānōs obsident sed urbem capere nōn
possunt. tandem Agamemnōn, rex Graecōrum, dēspērat; omnēs
prīncipēs convenīre iubet et 'decem annōs iam Trōiam
obsidēmus,' inquit; 'saepe Trōiānōs in pugnā vincimus sed urbem
5 capere nōn possumus. ego dēspērō. quid facere dēbēmus?
domumne redīre dēbēmus? quid vōs monētis?'

decem annōs for ten years
obsident besiege; **dēspērat** despairs

cēterī prīncipēs tacent, sed Ulixēs 'ego nōn dēspērō,' inquit;
'cōnsilium novum habēō. audīte mē.'

cōnsilium plan

10 omnēs prīncipēs cōnsilium Ulixis attentē audiunt; cōnsilium
laetī accipiunt. equum ligneum faciunt, ingentem; multōs virōs
fortēs in equum immittunt. illī in equum ascendunt et in ventre
equī sē cēlant. cēterī nāvēs cōnscondunt et nāvigan ad īnsulam
vicīnam.

lignum wooden
in ventre in the belly
sē cēlant hide themselves
vicīnam neighboring
primā luce at first light
abeuntēs going away
cōnfectae finished; **ōram** shore
stantem standing
equō ... crēdere trust the horse
dōna (acc. pl.) gifts
fortasse perhaps; **cēlātī** hidden
in arce in the citadel
epulās a feast; **vīnum** wine
quī who; **eī** those (men)

15 prīmā luce Trōiānī nāvēs Graecōrum vident abeuntēs; gaudent
quod Graeci nōn adsunt, gaudent quod pugnae tandem cōnfectae
sunt. ē portīs urbis currunt ad ōram dēsertam; equum ingentem
spectant in ōrā stantem. aliī 'equum dēbēmus in urbem dūcere,'
inquiunt. aliī 'equō nōlīte crēdere,' inquiunt; 'timēmus Graecōrum
dōna. fortasse Graeci in eō cēlātī sunt.' tandem cōstituunt eum
20 in urbem dūcere. omnēs laetī eum per portās trahunt et in arce
pōnunt. deinde epulās faciunt et multum vīnum bibunt.

nox adest. dormiunt Trōiānī. Graeci quī in īnsulā sunt nāvēs
cōnscondunt et celeriter ad urbem Trōiam redeunt. eī, quī in equō
cēlātī sunt, tacitī exeunt et festinant ad portās.

25 vigilēs Trōiānōrum dormiunt; ēbriī sunt. Graeci eōs occidunt;
portās celeriter aperiunt et comitēs accipiunt. omnēs in viās urbis
currunt. pauci Trōiānōrum resistunt. mox Graeci tōtam urbem
capiunt. tandem rēgiam Priamī oppugnant; Priamum et filiōs eius
occidunt. pauci ēvādunt. sic Graeci tandem Trōiam capiunt et
30 urbem dēlent.

vigilēs watchmen; **ēbriī** drunk
aperiunt open
rēgiam palace
ēvādunt escape
dēlent destroy

Aenēas ex urbe Trōiā fugit

Read the following passage and without translating answer the questions below

- Trōiānōrum paucī ēvādunt; urbem ardentem relinquunt et fugiunt in montēs. inter eōs est Aenēas, prīnceps Trōiānus; ille patrem et uxorem et parvum filiū ē flammīs ēripit et ad montēs dūcit. mox aliī ad montēs conveniunt. omnēs dēspērānt, sed Aenēas
- 5 'Trōia incēnsa est,' inquit, 'sed nōs Trōiānī supersumus. venite mēcum. novam Trōiam in aliā terrā condere dēbēmus.'
- illī Aenēam laetī audiunt. montēs relinquunt et ad ōram dēscendunt; nāvēs cōnscondunt et mox ab urbe Trōiā in terrās ignōtās nāvīgant. diū in undīs errant et multōs labōrēs subeunt.
- 10 tandem in Italiam veniunt et urbem condunt.
- ēvādunt escape; **ardentem** burning
montēs mountains
ēripit rescues
- incēnsa** burnt
supersumus we survive
mēcum with me; **condere** found
ōram shore
ignōtās unknown; **undīs** waves
errant wander; **subeunt** undergo
- 1 Whom does Aeneas rescue from Troy and where does he take them? [4]
 - 2 How does Aeneas encourage the surviving Trojans? [4]
 - 3 Where do they sail to and how do they fare on the voyage? [4]

Exercise 9.1

Put the words in parentheses into the genitive case and translate

- 1 puella fābulam (māter) laeta audit.
- 2 magister tabulās (puerī) spectat.
- 3 Quīntus ad (pater) agrum celeriter currit.
- 4 colōnus clāmōrēs (fēminae) audire nōn potest.
- 5 multī (prīncipēs) in urbem fugere cupiunt.
- 6 paucī (Trōiānī) fortiter pugnant.
- 7 Hector ter fugit circum mūrōs (urbs).
- 8 omnēs Trōiānī (Hector) mortem lūgent (*mourn*).

Exercise 9.2

In the following sentences fill in the blank with an appropriate adverb from the list below and translate

- 1 – pugnāte, amīcī, urbemque capite.
 - 2 venī – , Quīnte; pater tē – exspectat.
 - 3 labōrāte – , puerī; magister nōs spectat.
 - 4 Decimus litterās – scribit; asinus est.
 - 5 cūr – ambulās, Quīnte? – nōn festīnās?
- lentē, male, hūc, diligenter, cūr? diū, fortiter

Exercise 9.3

Translate the following verb forms

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|
| 1 capere | 6 abīte | 11 vincite |
| 2 capimus | 7 abeunt | 12 vincō |
| 3 cape | 8 abīre | 13 vincere |
| 4 capis | 9 abītis | 14 vincis |
| 5 capiō | 10 abī | 15 vincunt |

Exercise 9.4

Translate into Latin

- 1 The woman is waiting near the gates of the city.
- 2 The son is leading (his) father's horse to the field.
- 3 The children fear the master's anger.
- 4 We cannot see the prows (**prōrās**) of the ships.
- 5 We want to hear the woman's story.
- 6 Can you see the girl's mother?