

Capitulum Quārtum

To Be Memorized This Capitulum

Expressions

i.e. = id est = that is

quid prō quō = what for what, one thing for another

m.o. = modus operandī = method of working, way of operating

Scripture

Ego Ālpha et Ōmēga, prīmus et novissimus, prīncipium et finis.

I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last, the beginning and the end.

Revelations 22:13

Haec dīcit Dominus, rēx Israhel, et redēptor eius, Dominus exercitūm, "Ego prīmus et ego novissimus; et absque mē nōn est deus."

Thus says the LORD, the King of Israel, and his Redeemer, the LORD of hosts: "I am the first and I am the last; apart from me there is no god."

Isaiah 44:6

Model Questions and Answers

Quot nummī sunt in sacculō Iūliī? Tantum decem nummī.

"Estne pecūnia mea in sacculō tuō, Dāve?"

"In sacculō meō nōn est pecūnia tua, domine."

"Ubi est sacculus tuus?" "Hīc est. Ecce sacculus meus."

Quid Iūlius pōnit in sacculō Dāvī? Is ūnum nummum pōnit in sacculō Dāvī.

Cūr discēdit Mēdus?

Mēdus discēdit, quia is pecūniam dominī in sacculō suō habet!

Estne vacuus sacculus Mēdī? sacculus nōn est vacuus!

Cūr Mēdus Iūlium nōn audit? Is abest.

LL – Capitulum Quartum – Vocābula Vetera

Give the English equivalent for each of these review words.

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English</u>
ecce	verb	_____
cēterī, cēterae, cētera	adjective	_____
meus, mea, meum	adjective	_____
tuus, tua, tuum	adjective	_____
quis?	pronoun	_____
quae?	pronoun	_____
quī?	pronoun	_____
cuius?	pronoun	_____
quot?	pronoun	_____
quoque	conjunction	_____
sed	conjunction	_____
laetus, laeta, laetum	adjective	_____
iam	adverb	_____
videt	verb	_____
vocat	verb	_____
mē	pronoun	_____
venit	verb	_____
tē	pronoun	_____
cūr?	interrogative	_____
quia	conjunction	_____
hīc	adverb	_____
neque	conjunction	_____
-que		_____
quī	pronoun	_____
quae	pronoun	_____
quam	pronoun	_____
quem	pronoun	_____

LL – Capitulum Quartum – Vocābula Nova

Give the part of speech and the English equivalent for each of these new Latin words.

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Lēctiō</u>	<u>Versus</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English</u>
sacculus	I	3	_____	_____
eius	I	3	_____	_____
pecūnia	I	3	_____	_____
habet	I	4	_____	_____
nummus	I	6	_____	_____
numerat	I	9	_____	_____
quattuor	I	9	_____	_____
quīnque	I	10	_____	_____
septem	I	10	_____	_____
octō	I	10	_____	_____
novem	I	10	_____	_____
decem	I	10	_____	_____
tantum	I	11	_____	_____
rūrsus	I	12	_____	_____
suus, sua, suum	I	19	_____	_____
adest = _____	I	20	_____	_____
abest ↔ _____	I	20	_____	_____
adsunt = _____	I	21	_____	_____
absunt ↔ _____	I	21	_____	_____
salūtāt	I	34	_____	_____
salvē	I	34	_____	_____
tacet	I	37	_____	_____
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	II	45	_____	_____
nūllum : _____				
verbum = _____	II	45	_____	_____
accūsāt	II	48	_____	_____

LL – Capitulum Quartum – Vocābula Nova

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Lēctiō</u>	<u>Versus</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English</u>
ecce	II	60	_____	_____
ecce sacculus = _____				
mēnsa	II	60	_____	_____
pōnit	II	61	_____	_____
baculum	II	62	_____	_____
vacuus, vacua, vacuum	II	66	_____	_____
bonus, bona, bonum	II	68	_____	_____
bonus = _____				
sūmit ↔ _____	II	73	_____	_____
discēdit ↔ _____	II	74	_____	_____
quod	II	75	_____	_____
is	II	77	_____	_____
vocātīvus	Gram.	100	_____	_____
imperātīvus	Gram.	106	_____	_____
indicātīvus	Gram.	106	_____	_____
imperat	Gram.	110	_____	_____
pāret ↔ _____	Gram.	110	_____	_____

Capitulum Quartum

Lēctiō Prīma (versūs 1-43)

Exercitium 4.1.1

Write “subj.” or “DO” over each underlined noun.

1. Iūlius pecūniam in sacculō habet.
2. Aemilia sacculum videt Iūliumque interrogat.
3. Iūlius pecuniam numerat.
4. Iūlius servum suum Mēdum videt, Dāvum nōn videt.
5. Mēdus Dāvum vocat, sed Dāvus Mēdum nōn audit neque venit.
6. Mēdus rūsus Dāvum vocat; Dāvus Mēdum audit.
7. Dāvus, quī dominum suum nōn videt, Mēdum interrogat.
8. Servus dominum salūtat: “Salvē, domine!”
9. Dominus servum salūtat: “Salvē, serve!”
10. Aemilia: Respondē, Dāve! Dominus tē interrogat.”

Exercitium 4.1.2

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Sacculus Iūliī nōn parvus est.

2. In sacculō eius est pecūnia.

3. Iūlius pecuniam in sacculō habet.

(continued→)

4. Numerus nummōrum nōn est centum, sed decem tantum.

5. Ubi sunt cēterī nummī? Servī meī ubi sunt?

6. Iūlius servum suum Mēdum videt, Dāvum nōn videt.

7. Mēdus adest. Dāvus nōn adest, sed abest.

8. Dāvus cēterīque servī absunt.

Exercitium 4.1.3 Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. Quot nummī sunt in sacculō Iūliī?

2. Quot persōnae adsunt in scaenā prīmā?

3. Quot virī et quot fēminae adsunt?

4. Quid Iūlius in sacculō habet?

5. Adestne Dāvus in scaenā prīmā?

6. Quot servī adsunt?

(→)

7. Quis est servus quī adest?

8. Quem vocat Mēdus?

9. Venitne Dāvus?

10. Cūr venit Dāvus?

11. Quem Dāvus salūtat?

12. Quot servī iam adsunt?

Lēctiō Secunda (versūs 44-98)

Exercitium 4.2.1

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Iūlius: “Quid? Ūnus servus tantum adest! Ubi est Dāvus? Dāvum vocā!”

2. Mēdus Dāvum vocat: “Dāve! Venī!”

3. Dāvus: “Salvē, domine! Quid est, domine?”

4. Iūlius: “St! Tacē et audī, serve!” Servus tacet.

(→)

5. Dāvus: “Pecūnia tua hīc nōn est. Interrogā Mēdum!”

6. Iūlius Mēdum interrogat: “Ubi sunt nummī meī, Mēde? Respondē, serve!”

7. Mēdus: “Pecūnia tua in sacculō Dāvī est. Dāvus pecūniam tuam habet.”

8. Dāvus: “Quem Mēdus accūsāt? Mē?”

Exercitium 4.2.2

In this capitulum, two of the new words seem very similar in meaning.

Dāvus sacculum suum in mēnsā pōnit.

Iam sacculō eius in mēnsā est.

They both seem to mean “his”.

Dāvus sacculum suum in mēnsā pōnit. = Davus puts his sack on the table.

Iam sacculō eius in mēnsā est. = Now his sack is on the table.

For now, translate “eius” as “his” and “suum” as “his own”

Dāvus sacculum suum in mēnsā pōnit. = Davus puts his own sack on the table.

Translate the following into English, paying close attention to those two words.

1. Iūlius sacculum magnum habet. In sacculō eius est pecūnia.

2. Iūlius servum suum Mēdum videt.

3. Dāvus dominum suum nōn videt.

4. Sacculus eius vacuus est.

Exercitium 4.2.3 Translate the following sentences into Latin.

1. “Where is Davus? Medus, call Davus!”

2. Medus calls Davus, but Davus does not hear and does not come.

3. Medus calls Davus again, and Davus comes.

4. Only ten coins are in the sack of Julius.

Grammatica Latīna (versūs 99-122)

Exercitium 4.GL.1

In this capitulum, we have seen some new verb forms. Consider the following:

Iūlius: “Ubi est Dāvus? Dāvum vocā!”

Mēdus Dāvum vocat: “Dāve! Venī!” Dāvus venit.

These new forms are verbs of command. In English, we call these *imperatives*. The “normal” form of the verb is called *indicative*. Notice the similarities between the imperātīvus forms and the indicātīvus forms.

<u>indicātīvus</u>	<u>imperātīvus</u>
vocat	vocā
venit	venī
videt	vidē

Give the imperātīvus form of each of these verbs.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-----------|
| 1. respondet | _____ | 7. salūtat | _____ |
| 2. interrogat | _____ | 8. numerat | _____ |
| 3. audit | _____ | 9. dormit | _____ |
| 4. tacet | _____ | 10. pulsāt | _____ |
| 5. vocat | _____ | 11. venit | _____ |
| 6. videt | _____ | 12. cantat | _____ (→) |

Some verbs do not follow the same pattern as all those above.

<u>indicātīvus</u>	<u>imperātīvus</u>
pōnit	pōne
sūmit	sūme
discēdit	discēde

Exercitium 4.GL.2

In this capitulum, we have seen a new ending on some of the names:

Mēdus Dāvum vocat: “Dāve! Venī!”

Dāvus Mēdum interrogat: “Quid est, Mēde?”

“Salve, domine!” “Salve, serve!”

This is the form used for “direct address” – when speaking directly to someone. The Latin name for this form is “vocātīvus”, from the verb “vocat”. The vocātīvus form is usually the same as the nōminātīvus. The only time it is different is when the nōminātīvus ends in “us” – then the vocātīvus ends in “e”.

We have now seen four forms of the names – four different *cases*:

<u>cāsus</u>	<u>nōmen</u>
nōminātīvus	Mārcus
genitīvus	Mārcī
accūsātīvus	Mārcum
vocātīvus	Mārce

Identify the cāsus of each of the following forms. Write the entire cāsus, including macrons. *Do not abbreviate.*

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. Mārcus | <u>nōminātīvus</u> | 9. Iūlius | _____ |
| 2. Mārcum | _____ | 10. Iūlium | _____ |
| 3. Mārcī | _____ | 11. Mēdum | _____ |
| 4. Mārce | _____ | 12. Iūliī | _____ |
| 5. Dāvum | _____ | 13. Mēde | _____ |
| 6. Dāve | _____ | 14. Quīnte | _____ |
| 7. Dāvus | _____ | 15. Quīntum | _____ |
| 8. Mēdus | _____ | 16. Quīntus | _____ |