

Capitulum Quīntum

To Be Memorized This Capitulum

Expressions

carpe diem = seize the day

deus ex māchinā = god out of / from the machine

ex librīs = from the books

cum laude = with praise

magnā cum laude = with great praise

summā cum laude = with highest praise

Scripture

In prīncipiō erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in prīncipiō apud Deum.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. This one was in the beginning with God.

John 1:1-2

“Rābbī, ubi habitās?” Dīcit eīs, “Venīte et vidēte.”

“Rabbi, where are you staying?” He said to them, “Come and see.”

John 1:38b, 39a

Model Questions and Answers

Quot filiōs et quot filiās habent Iūlius et Aemilia?

Iūlius et Aemilia trēs liberōs habent: duōs filiōs et ūnam filiā – nōn duās filiās.

Quid est in impluviō? In eō est aqua.

Estne magnum cubiculum Mārci? Id parvum est.

Ubi dormiunt servī? Iī in cubiculīs dormiunt.

Quid Iūliam dēlectat? Rosae et verba Aemiliae eam dēlectant.

“Quid agunt Mārcus et Quīntus?”

“Puerī aquam sūmunt ex impluviō et rosās in aquā pōnunt.”

LL – Capitulum Quīntum – Vocābula Vetera

Give the English equivalent for each of these review words.

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English</u>
eius	pronoun	_____
habet	verb	_____
tantum	adverb	_____
rūrsus	adverb	_____
suus, sua, suum	adjective	_____
adest	verb	_____
abest	verb	_____
nūllus, nūlla, nūllum	adjective	_____
mēnsa	noun	_____
pōnit	verb	_____
sūmit	verb	_____
discēdit	verb	_____
quod	pronoun	_____
is	pronoun	_____
imperat	verb	_____
pāret	verb	_____
ecce	verb	_____
cēterī, cēterae, cētera	adjective	_____
quot?	pronoun	_____
iam	adverb	_____
venit	verb	_____
hīc	adverb	_____
neque	conjunction	_____
-que		_____
quam	pronoun	_____
quem	pronoun	_____

LL – Capitulum Quīntum – Vocābula Nova

New Pronouns

Each of the following little words is a pronoun. See if you can identify the cāsus, numerus, and gender of each of these words.

	cāsus	numerus	gender		cāsus	numerus	gender
is	_____	_____	_____	iī	_____	_____	_____
eōrum	_____	_____	_____	ea	_____	_____	_____
eārum	_____	_____	_____	eae	_____	_____	_____
ea	_____	_____	_____	eā	_____	_____	_____
eō	_____	_____	_____	eōs	_____	_____	_____
id	_____	_____	_____	iīs	_____	_____	_____

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>
vīlla	I	1	_____	_____
hortus	I	1	_____	_____
habitat	I	1	_____	_____
cum	I	9	_____	_____
rosa	I	13	_____	_____
līlium	I	13	_____	_____
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	I	15	_____	_____
nāsus	I	18	_____	_____
foedus, foeda, foedum	I	18	_____	_____
foedus ↔ _____				
amat	I	21	_____	_____
sōlus, sōla, solum	I	23	_____	_____
ōstium	I	25	_____	_____
fenestra	I	26	_____	_____
ātrium	I	27	_____	_____

LL – Capitulum Quīntum – Vocābula Nova

<u>Latin</u>	<u>Lēctiō</u>	<u>Versus</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English</u>
impluvium	I	27	_____	_____
aqua	I	28	_____	_____
etiam = _____	I	30	_____	_____
peristȳlum	I	30	_____	_____
cubiculum	I	35	_____	_____
sine ↔ _____	I	45	_____	_____
ab	II	48	_____	_____
carpit	II	57	_____	_____
ex	II	58	_____	_____
dēlectat	II	60	_____	_____
agit	II	82	_____	_____
ablātīvus	gram	123	_____	_____

Capitulum Quīntum

Lēctiō Prīma (versūs 1-46)

Exercitium 5.1.1

We have already seen nouns in the accūsātīvus form:

Mārcus Quīntum pulsāt.

The accūsātīvus cāsus is used to indicate that the verb is being performed on that person or thing. In other words, the direct object must be in the accūsātīvus cāsus.

So far, we have seen only the accūsātīvus *singulāris*. In this capitulum, we will see the accūsātīvus *plūrālis*.

Label each underlined word as being the subject (“subj.”) or direct object (“DO”).

1. Puer improbus parvam puellam pulsāt. Iūlia Aemiliam vocat. Aemilia venit.
2. Aemilia Quīntum interrogat. Aemilia Mārcum verberat. Mārcus plōrat.
3. Iūlius pecūniam in sacculō habet. Iūlius nōn videt Dāvum, quia Dāvus abest.
4. Dāvus Iūlium salūtāt, et dominus salūtāt eum.
5. Iūlius et Aemilia trēs līberōs habent.
6. Iūlius multōs servōs habet. Aemilia multās ancillās habet.
7. Iūlius multās rosās et multa līlia in hortō suō habet.
8. Syra nāsum magnum et foedum habet.
9. Iūlius Aemiliam amat. Aemilia Iūlium amat.
10. Pater et māter līberōs suōs amant.

Exercitium 5.1.2

Identify the cāsus (nōminātīvus or accūsātīvus) et numerus (singulāris or plūrālis) of each.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Iūlius | nōm. acc. | sing. pl. | 3. puer | nōm. acc. | sing. pl. |
| 2. Iūlium | nōm. acc. | sing. pl. | 4. puerum | nōm. acc. | sing. pl. |
- (continued→)

5. puerōs nōm. acc. sing. pl.

6. puerī nōm. acc. sing. pl.

7. ancillae nōm. acc. sing. pl.

8. ancillam nōm. acc. sing. pl.

9. Aemiliam nōm. acc. sing. pl.

10. Aemilia nōm. acc. sing. pl.

11. ancillās nōm. acc. sing. pl.

12. servum nōm. acc. sing. pl.

13. servōs nōm. acc. sing. pl.

14. servī nōm. acc. sing. pl.

15. servus nōm. acc. sing. pl.

16. filiōs nōm. acc. sing. pl.

17. filius nōm. acc. sing. pl.

18. filiī nōm. acc. sing. pl.

Exercitium 5.1.3

Translate the following into English.

1. Iūlius in villā suā habitat cum magnā familiā.

2. Villa Iūliī in magnō hortō est.

3. Iūlius multās rosās et multa lilia in hortō suō habet.

4. Hortus Iūliī pulcher est. Aemilia quoque pulchra est.

5. Syra, quae bona ancilla est, nāsum magnum et foedum habet.

6. Villa duo ōstia et multās fenestrās habet.

Exercitium 5.1.4

Translate into Latin.

1. Julius and Aemilia live in a large villa.

2. Julius and Aemilia have three children.

3. Syra is a good slave woman, and her nose is ugly.

4. Aemilia loves Julius and the children.

5. The villa of Julius has many windows and two doors.

Exercitium 5.1.5

We saw our first pronouns back in Capitulum Tertum.

Quis mē vocat? Iūlia tē vocat.

Iūlia plōrat, quia Mārcus eam pulsat.

Quīntus Iūlium vocat. Iūlius eum nōn audit.

Dāvus bonus est. Is nōn habet pecūniam meam.

In this capitulum, we will see many more pronouns. Two things to notice about these new pronouns: First, they are usually small words beginning with “e”; Second, the author tells us in the margin what noun they are taking the place of.

The English equivalent for most of these pronouns are the words: he, him, she, her, they, them. The possessive forms usually have two possible translations: “of him” or “his”; “of her” or “her”; “of them” or “their”.

Translate the following into English.

1. ~~Iūlius~~ Is multōs servōs habet.

(→)

2. ~~Aemilia~~ Ea multās ancillās habet.

3. Iūlius habet hortum. In ~~hortō~~ eō sunt rosae multae et pulchrae.

4. Aemilia Iūlium amat et cum ~~Iuliō~~ eō habitat.

Exercitium 5.1.6

Back in Capitulum Primum, you learned that nouns follow three patterns when changing from singularis to plūralis:

<u>singularis</u>	<u>plūralis</u>
fluvius	fluvī
īnsula	īnsulae
oppidum	oppida

We haven't seen many new neuter nouns that are like "oppidum" – singularis "um", plūralis "a". In this capitulum, we have seen a few more nouns that follow that pattern.

<u>singularis</u>	<u>plūralis</u>
līlium	līlia
ōstium	ōstia
cubiculum	cubacula

All of the following nouns are nōminātivus. If the singularis is given, provide the plūralis; if the plūralis, provide the singularis.

<u>singularis</u>	<u>plūralis</u>	<u>singularis</u>	<u>plūralis</u>
1. fluvius	_____	5. _____	ōstia
2. oppidum	_____	6. _____	hortī
3. _____	īnsulae	7. vīlla	_____
4. cubiculum	_____	8. baculum	_____

(continued→)

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| 9. _____ | puellae | 13. līlium | _____ |
| 10. _____ | vocābula | 14. rosa | _____ |
| 11. mēnsa | _____ | 15. _____ | fenestrae |
| 12. _____ | capitula | 16. _____ | exempla |

Exercitium 5.1.7

Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. Ubi habitat Iūlius? _____
2. Quot liberōs habent Iūlius et Aemilia? _____

3. Estne vīlla Iūlii magna? _____
4. Quī habitant in vīllā cum Iūliō? _____
5. Ubi sunt rosae et līlia? _____
6. Quae fēmina est pulchra? _____
7. Num Syra pulchra est? _____
8. Cūr amat Iūlius Aemiliam? _____
9. Quid est in ātriō? _____
10. Quot fenestrae sunt in ātriō? _____
11. Quot ōstia habet vīlla? _____
12. Ubi dormit Quīntus? _____
13. Ubi dormiunt servī? _____

Exercitium 5.1.8

Translate into English.

1. Estne Aemilia sōla? Ea sōla nōn est.

2. Līberī cum Aemiliā in peristŷlō adsunt.

3. Aemilia sine virō suō Iūliō in vīllā est.

4. Iūlius in oppidō Tūsculō est sine Aemiliā, sed cum servīs quattuor.

Lēctiō Secunda (versūs 47-105)

Exercitium 5.2.1

Complete the following charts according to the example given.

	singulāris	plūrālis	singulāris	plūrālis
nōminātīvus	numerus	numerī	littera	litterae
genitīvus	numerī	numerōrum	litterae	litterārum
accūsātīvus	numerus	numerōs	litteram	litterās
ablātīvus	numerō	numerīs	litterā	litterīs

	singulāris	plūrālis	singulāris	plūrālis
nōminātīvus	servus			
genitīvus			ancillae	
accūsātīvus				
ablātīvus		servīs		

(continued→)

	singulāris	plūrālis		singulāris	plūrālis
nōminātīvus		filiī			
genitīvus					filiārum
accūsātīvus	filiū				
ablātīvus				filiā	

	singulāris	plūrālis		singulāris	plūrālis
nōminātīvus				puella	
genitīvus	puerī				
accūsātīvus					
ablātīvus					puellīs

Exercitium 5.2.2

On each line below, write two words which are opposites.

abest
absunt
adest
adsunt
antīquus
cum

discēdit
foedus
improbis
interrogat
magnus
multī

novus
parvus
paucī
pōnit
probus
pulcher

respondet
sūmit
sine
venit

Exercitium 5.2.3

In this capitulum, we have seen imperative plural verbs

<u>singulāris</u>	<u>plūrālis</u>
vocā	vocāte
vidē	vidēte
venī	venīte

Translate the following into English.

1. Aemilia imperat: “Mārce et Quīnte! Iūliam vocāte!”

2. Iūlia puerōs vocat: “Mārce et Quīnte! Venīte!”

3. Iulia: “Vidē, māter! Vidēte, puerī! Vidēte rosās meās!”

4. Aemilia: “Tacēte, puerī improbī!”

Exercitium 5.2.4

Every preposition has an object. In Latin, the object of the preposition is either ablātīvus or accūsātīvus. So far, all the prepositions we have seen have an object in the ablātīvus cāsus.

<u>singulāris</u>	<u>plūrālīs</u>
in hortō	in hortīs
in villā	in villīs
cum servō	cum servīs
cum ancillā	cum ancillīs
sine rosā	sine rosīs
ab puerō	ab puerīs

Translate each of the following prepositional phrases.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. in hortō _____ | 3. cum servīs _____ |
| 2. in villā _____ | 4. in ātriō _____ (→) |

5. cum hortīs _____

8. cum rosīs _____

6. sine Iūliō _____

9. ex hortō _____

7. ab Aemiliā _____

10. ab puerīs _____

Exercitium 5.2.5

Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. Ubi videt Iūlia rosās? _____

2. Cūr discēdit Iūlia ab Aemiliā? _____

3. Quam vocat Mārcus et Quīntus? _____

4. Auditne Iūlia puerōs? _____

5. Quot rosās habet Iūlia? _____

6. Cūr laeta est Iūlia? _____

7. Estne Iūlia pulchra? _____

8. Quī rīdent Iūliam? _____

9. Cūr plōrat Iūlia in Capitulō Quīntō? _____

10. Quem vocat Aemilia? _____

Grammatica Latīna (versūs 106-156)

Exercitium 5.GL.1

We have now learned four cāsūs (not counting vocātīvus), both singulāris and plūrālis.

	<u>singulāris</u>	<u>plūrālis</u>	<u>singulāris</u>	<u>plūrālis</u>
nōminātīvus	servus	servī	puella	puellae
genitīvus	servī	servōrum	puellae	puellārum
accūsātīvus	servum	servōs	puellam	puellās
ablātīvus	servō	servīs	puellā	puellīs

Identify the cāsus and number of the following nouns

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. servus | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 10. servum | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 2. servō | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 11. servōrum | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 3. puellam | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 12. puellārum | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 4. puellās | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 13. Mārcō | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 5. servōs | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 14. Mārcus | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 6. servīs | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 15. Iūliam | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 7. puellā | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 16. Mārcum | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 8. puellīs | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 17. Iūlia | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |
| 9. puella | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. | 18. Iūliā | nōm. gen. acc. abl. sing. pl. |