

## DISASTER

Intereā Cornēliū per Viam Appiam iter faciēbant. Cornēlius, quod ad urbem tribus diēbus advenire volēbat, Syrum identidem iubēbat equōs incitāre. Syrus igitur equōs virgā verberābat. Dum per viam ibant, Aurēlia et Cornēlia spectābant rūsticōs quī in agrīs labōrābant. Mārcus et Sextus spectābant omnēs raedās quae per Viam Appiam ibant.

Septima hōra erat. Diēs erat calidus. In agrīs rūsticī nōn iam labōrābant sed sub arboribus quiēscēbant. In raedā Cornēlius et Aurēlia iam dormiēbant. Mārcus pede vexābat Cornēliam quae dormire volēbat. Sextus cum raedariō Syrō sedēbat; viam et vehicula spectābat.

Subitō, “Ecce, Mārce!” exclāmat Sextus. “Est aurīga!”

Mārcus magnō risū respondet, “Nōn est aurīga, fatue! Est tabellārius quī epistulās cīvium praeclārōrum ab urbe fert. Tabellārii semper celeriter iter faciunt quod epistulās ab urbe ad omnēs partēs Italiae ferunt.”

“Quam celeriter iter facit!” clāmat Sextus. “Equōs ferōciter virgā incitat. Cavē tabellārium, Syre! Tenē equōs! Cavē fossam! Cavē fossam!”

Syrus equōs tenet et tabellārium vītat, sed raeda in fossam magnō fragōre dēscendit.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 iter, <i>journey</i>                            | 9 <b>vehicula</b> , <i>vehicles</i>                                       |
| iter faciēbant, <i>(they) were traveling</i>      | 10 <b>aurīga</b> , -ae, m., <i>charioteer</i>                             |
| 2 <b>tribus diēbus</b> , <i>in three days</i>     | 11 <b>magnō risū</b> , <i>with a loud laugh</i>                           |
| volēbat, <i>(he/she) wanted</i>                   | fatuus, <i>stupid</i>   |
| identidem, <i>adv., again and again</i>           | <b>tabellārius</b> , -ī, m., <i>courier</i>                               |
| iubēbat, <i>(he) ordered, kept ordering</i>       | 12 <b>cīvis</b> , <b>cīvis</b> , gen. pl., <b>cīvium</b> , m./f.,         |
| 3 <b>virga</b> , -ae, f., <i>stick, switch</i>    | <i>citizen</i>  |
| verberābat, <i>(he) kept beating, whipping</i>    | <b>praeclārus</b> , <i>distinguished</i>                                  |
| ibant, <i>(they) were going</i>                   | <b>ab</b> or <b>ā</b> , prep. + abl., <i>from</i>                         |
| rūsticus, -ī, m., <i>peasant</i>                  | 13 <b>pars</b> , <b>partis</b> , gen. pl., <b>partium</b> f., <i>part</i> |
| 6 <b>septimus</b> , <i>seventh</i>                | 14 <b>Quam...!</b> <i>adv., How...!</i>                                   |
| erat, <i>(it) was</i>                             | ferōciter, <i>adv., fiercely</i>  |
| 7 <b>quiēscēbant</b> , <i>(they) were resting</i> | <b>Cavē...!</b> <i>Watch out (for)...!</i>                                |
| <b>pēs</b> , <b>pedis</b> , m., <i>foot</i>       | 16 <b>vītō</b> , <b>vītāre</b> , <i>to avoid</i>                          |

## EXERCISE 13a

## Respondē Latīnē:

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Quid Cornēliū faciēbant?                              | 4. Quis celeriter appropinquat? |
| 2. Cūr Cornēlius Syrum identidem iubēbat equōs incitāre? | 5. Vītatne Syrus tabellārium?   |
| 3. Cūr rūsticī nōn iam labōrābant?                       | 6. Quō dēscendit raeda?         |

### 3rd Declension i-stem Nouns

Some 3rd declension nouns such as **cīvis** and **pars** end in **-ium** instead of **-um** in the genitive plural. These are called *i-stem nouns*, and they will be identified in vocabulary lists by inclusion of the genitive plural form.

### Verbs: The Imperfect Tense I

Up to the beginning of this chapter all of the verbs in the Latin stories described actions that were going on in the present with respect to the time of the story. All of these verbs are said to be in the present tense. (The word tense came into English from Old French *tens*, “tense,” “time,” which came from the Latin **tempus**, *time*.) Tense refers to the time when an action is conceived as taking place.

Look at the following sentences from the story at the beginning of this chapter:

Per Viam Appiam iter <b>faciēbant</b> . (13:1)	<i>They were <b>traveling</b> along the Appian Way.</i>
Ad urbem tribus diēbus advenire <b>volēbat</b> . (13:1–2)	<i>He <b>wanted</b> to reach the city in three days.</i>
Syrus equōs <b>verberābat</b> . (13:2–3)	<i>Syrus <b>kept whipping</b> the horses.</i>

The Latin verbs in bold type are examples of the *imperfect tense*. This tense is easily recognized by the tense sign **-ba-** that appears before the personal endings. The verbs in the imperfect tense in these sentences describe actions that took place in past time and that were continuous or repeated.

N.B. The imperfect forms of **sum**, **esse**, *to be*, and **possum**, **posse**, *to be able*, are irregular. They may be recognized by the letters **era-**:

<u>erat</u> , ( <i>he/she/it</i> ) <i>was</i>	<u>poterat</u> , ( <i>he/she/it</i> ) <i>was able</i>
<u>erant</u> , ( <i>they</i> ) <i>were</i>	<u>poterant</u> , ( <i>they</i> ) <i>were able</i>

### EXERCISE 13b

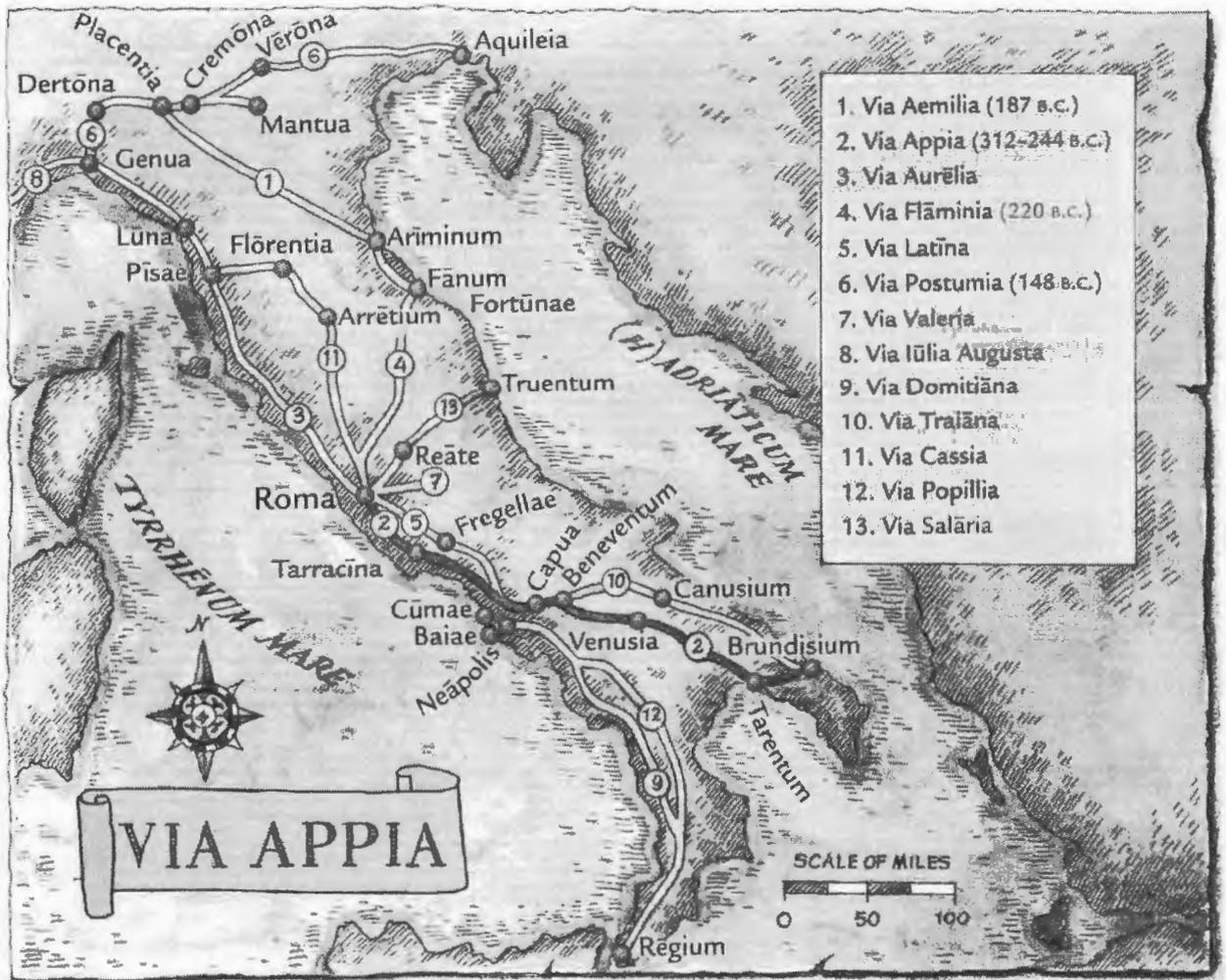
Read aloud, say whether the verb is present or imperfect, and translate:

- Cornēlia sub arbore sedet.
- Flāvia in agrīs ambulābat.
- Rōmānī in Italiā habitant.
- Servī Getam invenire nōn poterant.
- Lātrant canēs; appropinquant servī.
- Mārcus et Sextus raedās spectābant.
- Erant rūsticī prope Viam Appiam.
- Puerī saepe currunt in agrīs.
- Geta labōrāre nōlēbat.
- Tabellāriī epistulās ab urbe in omnēs partēs Italiae ferēbant.

### EXERCISE 13c

Using story 13 and the information on the imperfect tense as guides, give the Latin for:

1. Again and again Cornelius kept ordering Syrus to spur on the horses.
2. The day was warm, and it was the seventh hour.
3. The peasants were resting under the trees, and Cornelius and Aurelia were asleep in the carriage.
4. Marcus was sitting in the carriage and annoying Cornelia with his foot.
5. Sextus was looking at a courier who was going along the road.



## Adverbs

You have seen a number of ways in which the meaning of simple Latin sentences can be expanded by the addition of modifiers. One commonly used modifier is the *adverb*. Adverbs can modify verbs (“She ran *quickly*”), adjectives (“She is *very* beautiful”), or other adverbs (“She ran *very quickly*”).

Latin adverbs are sometimes formed from adjectives by using the ending *-ē* or *-iter*:

### Adjective

**strēnuus**, *active, energetic*

**celer**, *quick*

### Adverb

**strēnuē**, *strenuously, hard*

**celeriter**, *quickly*

But you have met many adverbs that are not formed from adjectives and do not have these endings. See the lists below.

Adverbs often indicate the *time*, *place*, or *manner* of the action of the verb:

### Time:

Mārcus **adhūc** dormit.

*Marcus is still sleeping.*

### Others:

**crās**, *tomorrow*

**deinde**, *then, next*

**hodiē**, *today*

**iam**, *now, already*

**identidem**, *again and again,  
repeatedly*

**intereā**, *meanwhile*

**iterum**, *again, a second time*

**mox**, *soon, presently*

**nōn iam**, *no longer*

**nōndum**, *not yet*

**nunc**, *now*

**saepe**, *often*

**semper**, *always*

**simul**, *together, at the same time*

**statim**, *immediately*

**subitō**, *suddenly*

**tandem**, *at last, at length*

**tum**, *at that moment, then*

### Place:

“Quid tū **hīc**?” (9:8)

*“What (are) you (doing) here?”*

### Other:

**ibi**, *there*

**Manner:**

**Sextus celeriter tunicam et togam induit. (8:9–10)**

*Sextus quickly puts on his tunic and toga.*

**Others:**

**ferōciter, fiercely**

**fūrtim, stealthily**

**lentē, slowly**

**strēnuē, strenuously, hard**

**tacitē, silently**

**Other Adverbs:**

**etiam, also, even**

**Ita vērō! Yes! Indeed!**

**Minimē! No! Not at all!**

**nōn, not**

**Quam...! How...!**

**quoque, also**

**tamen, however, nevertheless**

Note that some of the adverbs on the previous page and above end with letters that are used in case endings of nouns and adjectives: **-ās, -e, -am, -em, -ā, -um, and -ō.** Be sure that you know that the words on these pages are adverbs and not nouns or adjectives.



Rome



Some sections of the ancient Appian Way have survived over time. The wheel ruts shown in the picture are the result of the heavy traffic over the road throughout the centuries.

*Via Appia Antica, Rome*

## Word Study III

### Latin Suffix *-or*

The suffix *-or*, when added to the base of a Latin verb, creates a 3rd declension noun that means “the act of” or “the result of” that particular verb. The base of a verb is found by dropping the *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-ere*, or *-īre* ending from its infinitive. For example, *clāmāre* (base: *clām-*) becomes *clāmōr*, *clāmōris* m., *shouting*. The Latin noun formed in this way often comes into English unchanged. The derivative *clāmōr* means “a loud outcry.”

### EXERCISE 1

Create a 3rd declension noun from each verb below. Give the nominative and genitive singular of the noun. Give an English derivative, if there is one.

terrēre  
errāre

tenēre  
timēre

stupēre (*to be amazed*)  
valēre (*to be strong*)

### English Suffix *-(i)fy*

The Latin verb *facere*, *to make, do*, is the source of the English verb suffix *-(i)fy*, meaning “to make.” The English word *beautify* means “to make beautiful.” Often the base to which the suffix is added is also of Latin origin. The Latin word *magnus* provides the base for the English word *magnify*, “to make large.”

### EXERCISE 2

Give the English verbs made by adding the suffix *-(i)fy* to the bases of these Latin words.

terrēre  
quālis  
nūllus

satis (*enough*)  
ūnus (*one*)  
signum (*sign*)

### EXERCISE 3

Match each English word in the column at the left with its meaning in the column at the right. Use the meaning of the Latin word in parentheses as a guide.

1. *fraternity* (*frāter*)
2. *novelty* (*novus*)
3. *pedestrian* (*pēs, pedis*)
4. *procrastinate* (*crās*)
5. *ancillary* (*ancilla*)
6. *tacit* (*tacitē*)
7. *simultaneous* (*simul*)
8. *dominate* (*dominus*)

- a. unspoken
- b. put off until tomorrow
- c. brotherhood
- d. be master over
- e. traveler on foot
- f. something new
- g. at the same time
- h. serving as helper