

# 3.1

## sententiās complē!

Referring to *tōnsor*, page 38 in your textbook, match each sentence fragment with its correct conclusion. Then translate each completed sentence.

- |   |    |                       |      |   |                       |
|---|----|-----------------------|------|---|-----------------------|
| A | 1  | "salvē, tōnsor!"      | ___. | a | inquit Caecilius.     |
|   | 2  | tōnsor est            | ___. | b | tabernam intrat.      |
|   | 3  | Pantagathus           | ___. | c | intentē spectat.      |
|   | 4  | senex in sellā        | ___. | d | labōrat.              |
|   | 5  | senex novāculam       | ___. | e | Pantagathus.          |
|   | 6  | poēta                 | ___. | f | sedet.                |
| B | 1  | poēta                 | ___. | a | sed tōnsor nōn rīdet. |
|   | 2  | versus est            | ___. | b | ē tabernā exit.       |
|   | 3  | Caecilius rīdet,      | ___. | c | īrātus.               |
|   | 4  | tōnsor est            | ___. | d | perterritus.          |
|   | 5  | "furcifer! furcifer!" | ___. | e | versum recitat.       |
|   | 6  | tōnsor barbam         | ___. | f | clāmat Pantagathus.   |
|   | 7  | senex est             | ___. | g | secat.                |
|   | 8  | tōnsor senem          | ___. | h | scurrilis.            |
|   | 9  | multus sanguis        | ___. | i | nōn tondet.           |
|   | 10 | Caecilius surgit et   | ___. | j | fluit.                |



### 3.3

### Within View

*There are many English derivatives from the Latin root word videt. In some cases the spelling of the root has changed because a word has come into English through French. Match each word to its correct definition. In the center block of letters, find another videt word.*

video

supervise

revise

provide

visage

clairvoyance

vision

vista

review

1 to look over again and make a new version

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

2 something seen in a dream or trance

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

3 a distant view

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

4 a taped television show

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

5 to oversee, superintend

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

6 the power to see something beyond the five senses

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

7 to supply what is needed

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

8 appearance; the face of a person

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

9 to look over again; to study

\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

### 3.5

## Herculēs et leō

*In Greek mythology, killing the Nemean lion was the first of Hercules' twelve labors. This fierce beast lived in a cave near the Greek town of Nemea and terrorized the local people. Read the story and then answer the questions at the end.*

Herculēs ad cavernam venit. hērōs leōnem quaerit. leō Herculem audit et fremit. Herculēs nōn est perterritus. hērōs est fortis.

Herculēs sagittam conicit. sagitta leōnem pulsatur sed pellem nōn secatur.

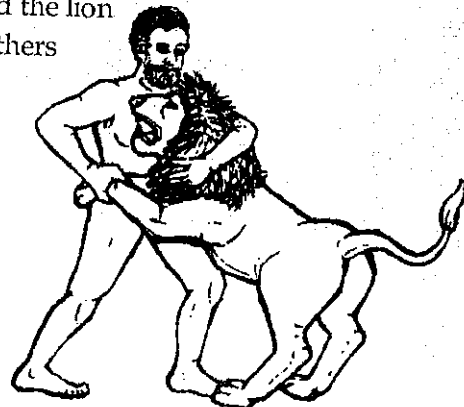
"ēheu!" clāmat Herculēs.

leō salit et Herculem ferōciter petit. hērōs fūstem tenet et leōnem verberat. sed leō quoque est fortis. leō rīdet. hērōs est irātus.

"pestis! furcifer!" clāmat Herculēs et leōnem strangulat. hērōs est laetissimus.

ad cavernam	to a cave
hērōs	hero
fremit	roars
sagittam	arrow
conicit	shoots
pulsatur	hits
pellem	skin
strangulat	strangles

- 1 Why does the lion roar?
- 2 Why is Hercules not afraid?
- 3 Which weapon does Hercules use first? Why does it fail?
- 4 What Latin word tells you how Hercules is feeling at this point in the fight?
- 5 Which weapon does Hercules try next?
- 6 leō rīdet (line 6). Why do you think the lion does this?
- 7 What Latin word tells you how Hercules is feeling now? (line 6)
- 8 How does Hercules finally succeed in killing the lion?
- 9 Some storytellers say that Hercules skinned the lion and wore the pelt around his shoulders. Others say that the lion became the constellation Leo. Here are the Latin names of other constellations that are said to have been creatures killed by Hercules. Research and describe or draw three of them: Aquila, Cancer, Centaurus, Dracō, Hȳdra.
- 10 Research and make a list of "The Twelve Labors of Hercules."



## 3.7

## Snake Sentences

Translate each English sentence into Latin by circling the correct Latin. One is done for you.

- 1 *Caecilius is walking towards a ship.*

Caecilius

in nāvem

ambulat.

Caecilium

ad nāvem

audit.

- 2 *The slave-dealer greets Caecilius.*

vēnālīcium

Caecilium

surgit.

vēnālīcius

Caecilius

salūtat.

- 3 *Syphax has a large slave.*

Syphācem

magnus servus

habet.

Syphāx

magnum servum

bibit.

- 4 *The banker is not satisfied.*

argentārius

nōn

est

contentum.

argentārium

exit

contentus.

- 5 *Caecilius looks at the slave-girl.*

Caecilius

ancilla

exspectat.

Caecilium

ancillam

spectat.

- 6 *The slave-girl cooks an excellent dinner.*

ancilla

cēna

optimam

coquit.

ancillam

cēnam

optima

circumspectat.

- 7 *Alas, the slave-girl does not please Metella.*

ēheu!

ancillam

Metella

nōn

dormit.

satis!

ancilla

Metellam

dēlectat.

### 3.8

## Word Power: Roots, Prefixes, and Suffixes *continued*

**B** Study the following list of suffixes and write an example of an English word using each suffix.

English Suffix	Meaning	English Example
-er, -or	one who ____, the doer (noun)	_____
-ion	the act of ____ (noun)	_____
-ible, -able	able to be ____ (adjective)	_____
-al, -ial, -ile	pertaining to ____ (adjective)	_____
-ous, -ious, -ose	full of, abounding in ____ (adjective)	_____
-ive	capable of, having the nature of, tending to ____ (adjective)	_____

**C** Using your knowledge of prefixes and suffixes, write down the literal meaning of the following words, derived from the Latin verbs *vocat* (calls), *venit* (comes), and *vēndit* (sells). One is done for you.

- 1 inventor      *one who comes upon*
- 2 invention      \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 inventive      \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 convenor      \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 convention      \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 vocation      \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 invocation      \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 convocation      \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 provocative      \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 evocative      \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 vendor      \_\_\_\_\_