

CAMBRIDGE LATIN COURSE

Unit 2



Fifth Edition

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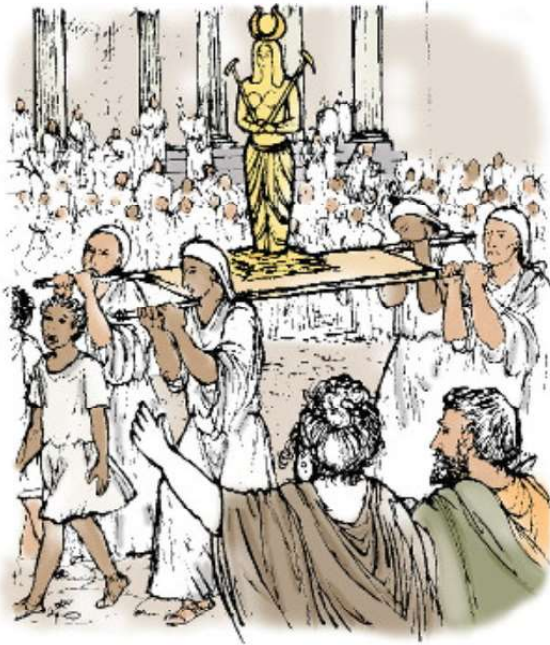


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pompa

pompa adveniēbat. prō pompā currēbant multae puellae, quae flōrēs in viam spargēbant. post multitudinē puellārum tubicinēs et puerī prōcēdēbant. puerī suāviter cantābant. tubicinēs tubās inflābant. nōs, quī pompam plānē vidēre poterāmus, assiduē plaudēbāmus. duo iuvenēs tamen, quōs Galatēa ē locō emōverat, pompam vidēre vix poterant.

Helena: spectā illās rosās, quās fēminae in viam spargunt! rosās pulchriōrēs quam illās numquam vīdī.

iuvenis prīmus: pompam vidēre nōn possum. sed spectā illam puellam! puellam pulchriōrem quam illam rārō vīdī.

Galatēa: Helena! hūc veni! stā prope mē! Aristō! cūr filiam tuam in tantā multitudinē nōn cūrās?

spargēbant: spargere scatter
tubicinēs: tubicen trumpeter
inflābant: inflāre blow
plānē clearly

5

rosās: rosa rose

10

rārō rarely

About the language 2: imperatives

1 In the following sentences, one or more persons are being told to do something:

māter! **spectā** pompam! māter! pater! **spectāte** pompam!
Mother! Look at the procession! Mother! Father! Look at the procession!

Helena! **venī** ad mē! servī! **venīte** ad mē!
Helena! Come to me! Slaves! Come to me!

The form of the verb in **boldface** is known as the **imperative**. If only one person is being told to do something, the imperative singular is used; if more than one person, the imperative plural is used.

2 Compare the imperative forms with the infinitive:

	IMPERATIVE		INFINITIVE
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	
<i>first conjugation</i>	portā!	portāte!	portāre <i>to carry</i>
<i>second conjugation</i>	doce!	docete!	docere <i>to teach</i>
<i>third conjugation</i>	trahe!	trahite!	trahere <i>to drag</i>
<i>fourth conjugation</i>	audi!	audite!	audire <i>to listen</i>

3 Study the way in which people are ordered **not** to do things:

SINGULAR	nōlī currere!	<i>don't run!</i>
	nōlī cantāre!	<i>don't sing!</i>
PLURAL	nōlīte festīnāre!	<i>don't hurry!</i>
	nōlīte trūdere!	<i>don't push!</i>

nōlī and **nōlīte** are the imperative forms of the verb **nōlō**. Notice that they are used with the infinitive. **nōlī currere** literally means “be unwilling to run” and so “don’t run.”

4 Further examples:

a iuvenēs! tacēte!	e nōlī dormire!
b diligenter labōrā!	f nōlīte discēdere!
c date mihi pecūniam!	g nōlīte Rōmānōs interficere!
d mē adiuvā!	h nōlī mē pūnīre!

In each example, state whether the order is given to one person or more than one.

II

tum Phormiō nōs ad rīpam flūminis dūxit, ubi scaphae, quas comparāverat, dēligātae erant. postquam scaphās cōnscedimus, ad palūdem, in quā crocodilī latēbant, cautē nāvīgāvimus. ubi mediae palūdi appropinquābāmus, Barbillus Phormiōnī signum dedit. haedōs Phormiō in aquam iniēcit. crocodilī, ubi haedōs cōspexērunt, praecipitēs eōs petēbant. tum Aethiopes crocodilōs agitāre coepērunt. hastās ēmittēbant et crocodilōs interficiēbant. magna erat fortitūdō crocodilōrum, maior tamen peritīa Aethiopum. mox multī crocodilī mortuī erant.

subitō ingentem clāmōrem audīvimus.

“domine!” clāmāvit Phormiō. “hippopotamus, quem Aethiopes ē palūde excitāvērunt, scapham Barbillī ēvertit. Barbillum et trēs servōs in aquam dēiēcit.”

quamquam ad Barbillum et ad servōs, quī in aquā natābant, celeriter nāvīgāvimus, crocodilī iam eōs circumvēnerant. hastās in crocodilōs statim ēmisimus. ubi crocodilōs dēpulimus, Barbillum et tūnum servum servāre potuimus. sed postquam Barbillum ex aquā trāximus, eum invēnimus vulnerātum. hasta, quam servus ēmiserat, umerum Barbillī percusserat. Barbillus ā servō suō graviter vulnerātus erat.

rīpam: rīpa *bank*

dēligātae: dēligātus *tied up, moored*

palūdem: palus *marsh, swamp*

5 **crocodilī: crocodilus** *crocodile*

iniēcit: inicere *throw in*

praecipitēs: praiceps *headlong, straight for*

fortitūdō *courage*

10 **peritīa** *skill*

hippopotamus *hippopotamus*

ēvertit: ēvertere *overturn*

15

dēpulimus: dēpellere *drive off*

20 **ā servō suō** *by his own slave*



A mosaic showing pygmies hunting a crocodile and hippos in the river Nile.



An amulet, in the form of the hippopotamus god Thueris.

Part One: About the language

Nouns

1	<i>first declension</i>	<i>second declension</i>			<i>third declension</i>							<i>gender</i>
<i>gender</i>	f.	m.	m.	n.	m.	m.	f.	m. f.	n.	n.		<i>gender</i>
SINGULAR												SINGULAR
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	puella	servus (voc. serve)	faber	templum	mercātor	leō	vōx	cīvis	nōmen	mare		<i>nominative and vocative</i>
<i>genitive (of)</i>	puellae	servī	fabrī	templī	mercātōris	leōnis	vōcis	cīvis	nōminis	maris		<i>genitive (of)</i>
<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puellae	servō	fabrō	templō	mercātōrī	leōnī	vōcī	cīvī	nōminī	marī		<i>dative (to, for)</i>
<i>accusative</i>	puellam	servum	fabrum	templum	mercātōrem	leōnem	vōcem	cīvem	nōmen	mare		<i>accusative</i>
<i>ablative (by, with)</i>	puellā	servō	fabrō	templō	mercātōre	leōne	vōce	cīve	nōmine	marī		<i>ablative (by, with)</i>
PLURAL												PLURAL
<i>nominative and vocative</i>	puellae	servī	fabrī	templa	mercātōrēs	leōnēs	vōcēs	cīvēs	nōmina	maria		<i>nominative and vocative</i>
<i>genitive (of)</i>	puellārum	servōrum	fabrōrum	templōrum	mercātōrum	leōnum	vōcum	cīvium	nōminum	marium		<i>genitive (of)</i>
<i>dative (to, for)</i>	puellīs	servīs	fabrīs	templīs	mercātōribus	leōnibus	vōcibus	cīvibus	nōminibus	maribus		<i>dative (to, for)</i>
<i>accusative</i>	puellās	servōs	fabrōs	templa	mercātōrēs	leōnēs	vōcēs	cīvēs	nōmina	maria		<i>accusative</i>
<i>ablative (by, with)</i>	puellīs	servīs	fabrīs	templīs	mercātōribus	leōnibus	vōcibus	cīvibus	nōminibus	maribus		<i>ablative (by, with)</i>

2 The vocative case is used when someone is being spoken to:

ubi es, serve? *Where are you, slave?*

3 Some 2nd declension nouns such as **faber** have a nominative and vocative singular ending in **-er**. All their other cases are formed like the cases of **servus**.

2nd declension nouns ending **-ius** drop the ending completely in the vocative (e.g. **filī, Salvī**).

4 The ablative case is used with certain prepositions:

sacerdōs in templō stābat. *The priest was standing in the temple.*

5 1st declension nouns like **puella** are usually feminine.

2nd declension nouns are usually either masculine like **servus**, or neuter like **templum**.

3rd declension nouns may be either masculine like **mercātor**, or feminine like **vōx**, or neuter like **nomen**.

6 Study the two nouns **templum** and **nōmen**. Notice that the forms **templum** and **nōmen** can be either nominative or accusative singular, and that **templa** and **nōmina** can be either nominative or accusative plural. That is because **templum** and **nōmen** are *neuter*. Every neuter noun uses the same form for both its nominative and accusative.

7 With the help of the noun tables find the Latin for the words in **boldface** in the following sentences:

- a We saw the **lion** in the wood.
- b The **girls** were reading in the garden.
- c The sound of their **voices** stopped Aristo writing.
- d Many **merchants** travelled to Britain.
- e The master gave a reward to his brave **slaves**.
- f The eruption terrified the **citizens**.
- g The **craftsman** carved a beautiful statue.
- h Do you like my **name**?

Verbs

	<i>first conjugation</i>	<i>second conjugation</i>	<i>third conjugation</i>	<i>fourth conjugation</i>
PRESENT TENSE	<i>I carry, you carry, etc.</i> portō portās portat portāmus portātis portant	<i>I teach, you teach, etc.</i> doceō docēs docet docēmus docētis docent	<i>I drag, you drag, etc.</i> trahō trahis trahit trahimus trahitis trahunt	<i>I hear, you hear, etc.</i> audiō audīs audit audīmus audītis audiunt
IMPERFECT TENSE	<i>I was carrying</i> portābam portābās portābat portābāmus portābātis portābant	<i>I was teaching</i> docēbam docēbās docēbat docēbāmus docēbātis docēbant	<i>I was dragging</i> trahēbam trahēbās trahēbat trahēbāmus trahēbātis trahēbant	<i>I was hearing</i> audiēbam audiēbās audiēbat audiēbāmus audiēbātis audiēbant
PERFECT TENSE	<i>I (have) carried</i> portāvī portāvistī portāvit portāvimus portāvistis portāverunt	<i>I (have) taught</i> docuī docuistī docuit docuimus docuistis docuerunt	<i>I (have) dragged</i> trāxī trāxistī trāxit trāximus trāxistis trāxerunt	<i>I (have) heard</i> audīvī audīvistī audīvit audīvimus audīvistis audīverunt
PLUPERFECT TENSE	<i>I had carried</i> portāveram portāverās portāverat portāverāmus portāverātis portāverant	<i>I had taught</i> docueram docuerās docuerat docuerāmus docuerātis docuerant	<i>I had dragged</i> trāxeram trāxerās trāxerat trāxerāmus trāxerātis trāxerant	<i>I had heard</i> audīveram audīverās audīverat audīverāmus audīverātis audīverant
INFINITIVE	<i>to carry</i> portāre	<i>to teach</i> docere	<i>to drag</i> trahere	<i>to hear</i> audire
IMPERATIVE	<i>carry!</i> portā portāte	<i>teach!</i> docē docēte	<i>drag!</i> trahe trahite	<i>hear!</i> audī audīte

1 Translate the following examples:

portābant; portāvimus; trahēbās; trahitis; docuerunt; audīvī; portābāmus; docuistī

2 Translate the following examples, then change them to mean “I...” instead of “he...” and translate again.

trahēbat; audīvit; docet; intrāvit; dormiēbat; sedet

3 Translate the following examples, then change them from the plural to the singular, so that they mean “you (singular)...” instead of “they...,” and translate again.

portāvērunt; trahunt; audīverant; manēbant; laudant; intellēxērunt

Persons and endings

1 The forms of the verb which indicate “I,” “you” (singular), and “he” (or “she” or “it”) are known as **1st, 2nd, and 3rd person singular**. The forms which indicate “we,” “you” (plural), and “they” are known as the **1st, 2nd, and 3rd person plural**.

The following table summarizes the Latin verb endings and the English translations which are used to indicate the different persons:

English		Latin verb ending	
		PRESENT	
		IMPERFECT	
		PLUPERFECT	PERFECT
<i>I</i>	1st person singular	-ō or -m	-ī
<i>you</i>	2nd person singular	-s	-istī
<i>he, she, it</i>	3rd person singular	-t	-it
<i>we</i>	1st person plural	-mus	-imus
<i>you</i>	2nd person plural	-tis	-istis
<i>they</i>	3rd person plural	-nt	-ērunt

So a word like **trāxerant** can be either translated (*they had dragged*) or described (3rd person plural pluperfect). Two further examples, **portāvī** and **docent**, are translated and described as follows:

portāvī *I carried* 1st person singular perfect
docent *they teach* 3rd person plural present

2 Describe and translate the following examples.

trāxī; audīs; portābāmus; docuerant; ambulāvistī; dixerat