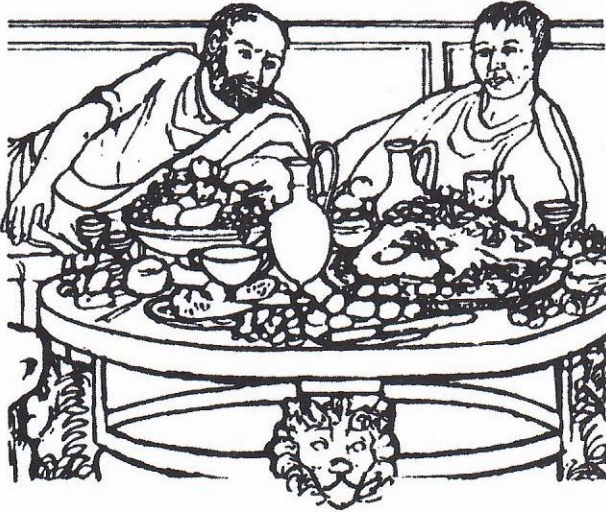


7.1

What do you see in the picture?

First study the picture and then circle the names of all the objects and persons that are pictured, either whole or in part.

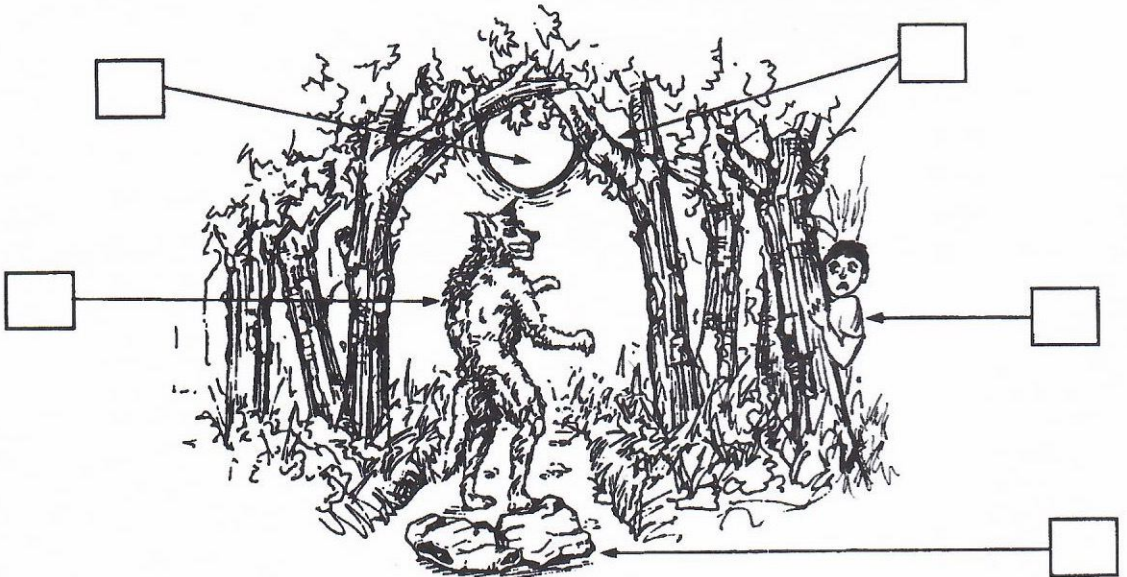


- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| amīcus    | leō        |
| Caecilius | turba      |
| cibus     | mēnsa      |
| cubiculum | pōculum    |
| hortus    | cēna       |
| lectus    | triclīnium |
| barba     | canis      |

7.2

fābula mīrābilis

Look at the picture. Your teacher will read five sentences about it. As you hear each sentence, write its letter in the correct box.



## 7.3 The Wasp

Translate the sentences below into English.

1 dominus vespam audīvit. vespam timēbat.



2 dominus servum cōspexit. servum vocāvit.



3 servus vespam agitābat. vespam pulsāvit.



4 vespa irāta erat. servum vulnerāvit.



5 servus clāmābat. vespam vituperāvit.



6 ancilla clāmōrem audīvit.  
vespam necāvit et servum servāvit.



vespam *a wasp*

vulnerāvit *wounded*

## Night Horror

*In the story below, there are many words which come almost directly from Latin. Pick out these words and write them beside the Latin ones below.*

In an agricultural area of Italy, it was a cold, dark night and the moon was obscured by clouds. All the nocturnal animals were awake and made such a noise that they were driving the local inhabitants insane. Suddenly there came a terrifying howl, which filled everyone with horror. One solitary man was brave enough to venture out cautiously into the now deserted outskirts of the village. He feared that he might be in mortal danger, but knew his quest was vital. As the bushes rustled, his pulse beat even faster. Would a terrible apparition rise up in front of him? He felt something brush against his leg – only to realize that the source of his terror was nothing more horrible than a black cat on the prowl.

Latin word	Word in the story	Latin word	Word in the story
appāret	_____	obscūrus	_____
terret	_____	vīta	_____
cautē	_____	agricola	_____
mortuus	_____	nox, noctem	_____
sōlus	_____	horribilis	_____
dēsertus	_____	habitat	_____
pulsat	_____	īnsānus	_____

## Find the roots.

*Circle the word which does not come from the same root as the others.*

- 1 lacrimal lacerate lachrymose lacrimation
- 2 annihilate nihilism nibble nil annihilation
- 3 parachute rampart partial separate
- 4 deter intern terrorism terrific
- 5 adumbrate umbrage somber ember

## Present or Past?

*In each Latin sentence, circle the word in the parentheses which correctly translates the English word or words in boldface. Then mark the box which indicates whether the sentence is in present or past time.*

	Present	Past
1 Grumio is <b>preparing</b> the dinner. Grumiō cēnam (parāvit / parat).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 The spectators <b>departed</b> . spectātōrēs (discessērunt / discēdunt).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 The thief <b>heads for</b> the bedroom. fūr cubiculum (petit / petivit).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Melissa <b>praised</b> the actor. Melissa āctōrem (laudat / laudāvit).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 The dogs <b>frightened</b> the boy. canēs puerum (terruērunt / terrent).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 The old men <b>heard</b> the racket. senēs clāmōrem (audivērunt / audiunt).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 The slaves <b>caught sight of</b> Decens. servī Decentem (cōspiciunt / cōspexērunt).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 Grumio and Clemens <b>found fault with</b> Melissa. Grumiō et Clēmēs Melissam (vituperant / vituperāvērunt).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 The guests <b>said</b> , "Goodbye." hospitēs "valē" (dixērunt / dīcunt).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 The poet is <b>walking</b> in the garden. poēta in hortō (ambulat / ambulāvit).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Food for Ghosts

Find the English names of two items which were left beside tombs for the ghosts of the dead.

First, fill in each set of blanks with the English which correctly translates the Latin. Then write the numbered letters in the order of their numbers in the spaces provided.

### One offering of food:

cēnāvit = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>

īnfāns = the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>

lacrimat = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>5</sup>

cōspicit = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>

intellēxit = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>

1 2 3 4 5

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

### Another offering:

nihil = \_\_\_\_\_<sup>3</sup>

necāvit = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>

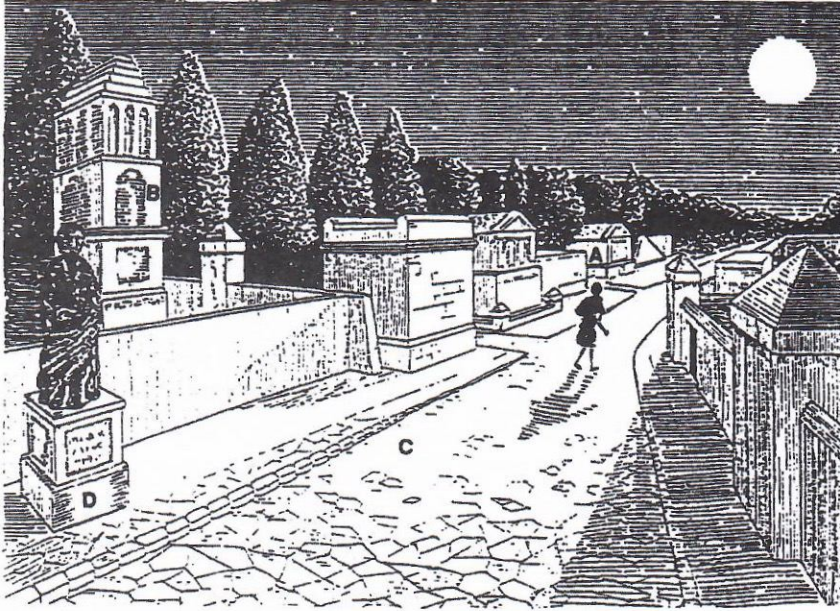
parat = he \_\_\_\_\_<sup>4</sup>

tamen = \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>

1 2 3 4

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_





Study this picture of Roman tombs. Put V (vērum) or F (falsum) by the statements below.

- 1 Look at A. Some tombs looked like small houses. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Look at B. Tombs like this one would belong to someone very poor. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Look at C. These tombs lined a road running through the center of town. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Look at D. Sometimes tombs and monuments like this were inscribed with messages or greetings to anyone who passed by. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Some Romans believed that the dead liked to have their possessions with them in the tomb. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Some families used to hold banquets each year at the tomb to remember the dead relative. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 All Romans took the stories about the underworld very seriously. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Some Romans agreed with Epicurus that you should enjoy this life fully because there was no afterlife. \_\_\_\_\_

This Pompeian tombstone gives advice to any human being (Latin **homō** means human, man). You now know enough Latin to work it out. Fill in the English version beside it.

DUM VIVES, HOMO, BIBE                      WHILE \_\_\_\_\_, MAN, \_\_\_\_\_

NAM POST MORTEM NIHIL EST              FOR \_\_\_\_\_ THERE \_\_\_\_\_

**Audīte / Dīcite**

*A and B alternate reading the sentences aloud. If the verb is in the present tense, say "hodiē." If the verb is perfect or imperfect, say "heri." A reads the odd sentences with verification from B. B reads the even sentences with verification from A.*

**A**

- 1 amīcī in hortō sedent.
- 2 omnēs spectātōrēs valdē  
plausērunt. (heri)
- 3 senex multam pecūniam nōn  
habuit.
- 4 ingēns turba ad theātrum  
prōcessit. (heri)
- 5 canēs leōnem nōn petunt.
- 6 turba in viā magnum  
clāmōrem fēcit. (heri)
- 7 ĩnfāns in cubiculō dormiēbat.
- 8 fūr tacitē intrāvit quod canēs  
aderant. (heri)
- 9 centuriō nihil audit.
- 10 ancilla lacrimābat quod  
umbram vīdit. (heri)
- 11 dominus surgit quod amīcī  
intrans.
- 12 Clēmēns hospitem quaesīvit.  
(heri)

**B**

- 1 amīcī in hortō sedent. (hodiē)
- 2 omnēs spectātōrēs valdē  
plausērunt.
- 3 senex multam pecūniam nōn habuit.  
(heri)
- 4 ingēns turba ad theātrum  
prōcessit.
- 5 canēs leōnem nōn petunt. (hodiē)
- 6 turba in viā magnum  
clāmōrem fēcit.
- 7 ĩnfāns in cubiculō dormiēbat. (heri)
- 8 fūr tacitē intrāvit quod canēs  
aderant.
- 9 centuriō nihil audit. (hodiē)
- 10 ancilla lacrimābat quod umbram  
vīdit.
- 11 dominus surgit quod amīcī intrans.  
(hodiē)
- 12 Clēmēns hospitem quaesīvit.

## Roman Beliefs about Life after Death

Read pages 115–118 in your textbook and answer the following:

- 1 Where did the Romans bury their dead?
- 2 Why did they do this (first and third paragraphs, page 115)?
- 3 Where are the tombs at Pompeii?
- 4 Briefly describe such tombs:
  - a) from the outside
  - b) inside.
- 5 What was the most important thing to provide for the dead person? Why?
- 6 What did people believe about the “activities” of the dead?
- 7 Because of this belief, the living provided the dead with two different kinds of things. List more than one example in each category.
- 8 What did the Romans think ghosts might do if they were not buried properly?
- 9 Why were holes put in some tombs?
- 10 Read page 117 and then list four things that Romans might do to make the existence of the dead more cheerful.
- 11 Identify the following terms from pages 118 and 120:
  - a) the Elysian Fields
  - b) Tityus
  - c) Sisyphus
  - d) Tantalus
  - e) Tartarus
  - f) Danaus
  - g) Ixion
- 12 To what extent did most Romans in the first century A.D. believe these stories from the Greek myths?
- 13 Where would they continue to find these stories?
- 14 Who was Epicurus and what did he teach?
- 15 What effect would his teaching have on his followers?
- 16 Why would the majority of Romans not have agreed with these ideas?

## 7.11

**Find the verbs.**

*In the box of letters below, you will find fifteen verbs with the ending -NT (e.g. ABSUNT). The tense will be present, imperfect, or perfect. Find each verb and circle it.*

A	B	S	U	N	T	A	G	I	T	A	G	U	N	T	E	M	I	S	E	R	U	N	T
B	I	B	I	T	E	T	T	U	T	A	N	D	E	M	B	I	B	U	N	T	T	U	M
C	U	R	R	E	B	A	N	T	B	I	B	E	R	U	N	T	E	S	T	T	U	U	S
N	O	N	T	A	C	I	T	E	D	O	R	M	I	V	E	R	U	N	T	E	X	I	T
E	X	S	P	E	C	T	A	N	T	T	E	R	R	E	B	A	N	T	T	A	M	E	N
T	E	R	R	E	N	T	E	T	P	R	O	C	E	S	S	E	R	U	N	T	E	S	T
P	L	A	U	S	I	T	C	O	N	T	E	N	D	E	R	U	N	T	T	U	R	B	A
C	O	N	T	E	N	D	E	B	A	N	T	E	S	T	T	U	M	V	O	C	A	N	T
E	X	N	O	N	T	U	R	B	A	V	E	N	E	R	U	N	T	T	E	R	R	A	M