

# LESSON XV

## COLŌNĪ RŌMĀNĪ

**A Vocabulary** In Lesson IV you were introduced to the nouns **dominus** (*master*) and **domina** (*mistress*). Although these nouns resemble one another, they clearly belong to different declensions. You have now learned another pair of nouns, **filius** and **filia**, which are similarly related in meaning and form. Other nouns that you know, such as **servus** and **magister**, also have feminine equivalents: e.g. **serva** (*slave girl, maid*) and **magistra**.

What are the Latin equivalents of the following?

1. a female settler \_\_\_\_\_
2. a female prisoner \_\_\_\_\_
3. a female friend \_\_\_\_\_

**B Grammar review: *sum* as linking verb** Answer.

1. What case is a noun or adjective that is linked to a subject by *est* or *sunt*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. To which part of speech do the italicized words belong?  
Corinna *serva* est. Sextus est *servus*. Corinna et Sextus sunt *servī*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. To which part of speech do the italicized words belong?  
Aqua est *clāra*. Cibus *bonus* est. Aqua et cibus *grātī* sunt.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What kind of verbs do the preceding Latin sentences have?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**C The verb *sum*** Answer.

1. What are the principal parts of the Latin verb *to be*?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. The second principal part of this verb does not look like other infinitives you have learned, yet it is translated in the same way. What does it mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the last letter of the first principal part of verbs that you have learned so far?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the last letter of the first principal part of this verb? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What is the last letter of the third principal part of this verb? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does it have the same ending as other perfect tense verbs? \_\_\_\_\_
7. This third principal part, being the perfect tense, can mean \_\_\_\_\_  
or \_\_\_\_\_
8. What portion of the fourth principal part is the stem? \_\_\_\_\_

**D** **Dialogue: the verb *sum*** Translate the following dialogue.



1. DOMINUS: Vir liber sum.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. DOMINA: Et libera sum.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. DOMINUS: Familia nostra nōn magna est.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. DOMINA: Gratī sumus quod cūrae nostrae sunt parvae.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. DOMINUS: Es puella bona, filia mea.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. DOMINA: Et puer bonus es, mi\* fili.  
\_\_\_\_\_

\*The masculine vocative singular of the adjective **meus** is **mī**.

**E** **Case usage** Translate only the italicized words in each sentence. Pay attention to case.

1. There are many inspiring monuments *in our country*.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Plymouth Rock, for instance, commemorates *the great courage* of the settlers who first came to this continent in search of personal liberties.  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. As a tribute to democracy, the people of France presented the Statue of Liberty to the *free men* of the United States.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The *many boys* who have died for our country in foreign wars are honored by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Arlington Cemetery, in which this monument stands, is a *sacred field*.  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Prepositions: *ad* and *in*, place to which** Circle the Latin words needed to translate the following phrases correctly. Remember that **ad** or **in** plus the accusative express *place to which*.

- |                      |    |    |        |       |
|----------------------|----|----|--------|-------|
| 1. in the field      | ad | in | agrum  | agrō  |
| 2. to the field      | ad | in | agrum  | agrō  |
| 3. near the house    | ad | in | casam  | casā  |
| 4. in the house      | ad | in | casam  | casā  |
| 5. into the house    | ad | in | casam  | casā  |
| 6. to the house      | ad | in | casam  | casā  |
| 7. in the waves      | ad | in | undās  | undīs |
| 8. into the waves    | ad | in | undās  | undīs |
| 9. near the standard | ad | in | signum | signō |
| 10. to the standard  | ad | in | signum | signō |