



# ROMAN SOCIETY

## LESSON XVII

### RŌMULUS ET NUMA ET TULLUS



#### Vocabulary Answer.

1. The noun **arma** in the vocabulary list for this lesson has no singular forms. What is its gender? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which noun of the same gender (presented in Lesson XVI) also lacks the singular forms?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which sentence is correct?
  - a. Arma est nova.
  - b. Arma sunt nova.

Notice that the ending **-a** on a neuter noun is plural. When it is used to indicate a subject, it requires a plural verb.

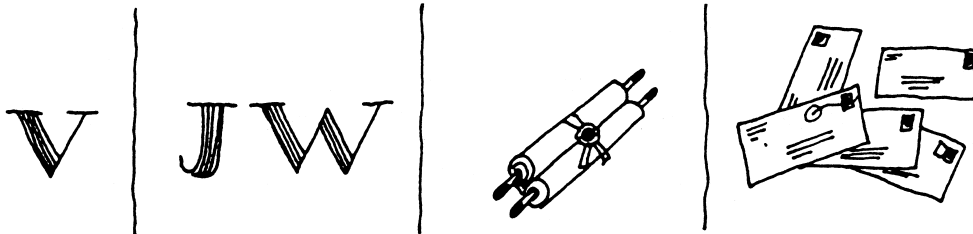
Compare the following.

**Concordia est grāta.**

**Castra sunt in Galliā.**

**Castra** is not the only word you know with plural forms that are singular in meaning. Do you remember **littera**?

4. Using the words **littera** and **litterae**, label the drawings.



5. What three English letters were represented by the Roman letter in the first drawing?  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. Translate the following sentence about the second drawing.

Rŏmānī litterās **J** et **W** nŏn habuērunt.

7. Translate the following into Latin.  
 There is a plan of war in the letter.

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8. Translate the following into Latin.  
 There is a large number of letters.

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The plural forms of some Latin nouns have special meanings. Use your glossary to find such a meaning for the new word **auxilium**.

**auxilia** = \_\_\_\_\_

Still other Latin nouns have meanings that are related, but not synonymous. **Nūntius**, for example, not only refers to a *messenger*, but also to the *message* that he or she carries. This new noun, **nūntius**, is interesting in yet another way. Compare the following.

**servus, servī**, (m.) *slave*

**nūntius, nūntī**, (m.) *messenger*

GENITIVE SINGULAR

NOMINATIVE PLURAL

**Vita servī dūra est.**

**Servī nōn liberī sunt.**

**Vita nuntī grāta est.**

**Nūntiī multās terrās vident.**



The nominative plural nouns ending in **-ius** will always end in **-ii** (only the second **-ī** is the case ending). The genitive singular will end in one **-ī**. The base of such a noun, however, will still end in **-i**: *dative*: **filiō, nūntiō**; *accusative*: **filium, nūntium**, etc.

Therefore, in the preceding sentences, it is possible to distinguish the different forms of **nūntius** without difficulty.

9. How would you translate the italicized words in the following sentences?
- Quintus and Marcus were *sons* of Tullius Cicero. \_\_\_\_\_
  - The fame of the older *son* Marcus has endured. \_\_\_\_\_



**Irregular verb *sum*** One of the verbs that you have learned, although its principal parts are not regular, has the same personal endings as other verbs.

Translate.

1. *sum* \_\_\_\_\_
2. *sumus* \_\_\_\_\_
3. *sunt* \_\_\_\_\_
4. *es* \_\_\_\_\_
5. *est* \_\_\_\_\_
6. *estis* \_\_\_\_\_

In Lesson II, you learned two forms of yet another tense (**erat** and **erant**). This tense (*imperfect*) will be explained later. For now, recall that these two verb forms show a state of being that is past.

Translate.

7. *erat* \_\_\_\_\_
8. *erant* \_\_\_\_\_

Not all of these forms show the stem of the infinitive **esse** (**es-**).

Observe, however, that the perfect tense uses the stem **fu-** (from **fuī**) to form the perfect tense.

Translate two ways.

- |                    |       |       |
|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 9. <i>fuī</i>      | _____ | _____ |
| 10. <i>fuimus</i>  | _____ | _____ |
| 11. <i>fuistī</i>  | _____ | _____ |
| 12. <i>fuistis</i> | _____ | _____ |
| 13. <i>fuit</i>    | _____ | _____ |
| 14. <i>fuērunt</i> | _____ | _____ |



**Sum: present, future and perfect tense** Translate the following dialogue.

**FILIUS:** Fuistīne, Gaī, semper servus?

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**SERVUS:** Līber fui in patriā meā. In terrā servus sum.

---

**SERVA:** Fuimus magistrī in patriā nostrā. Nunc familiam tuam docēmus.

---

**SERVUS:** Vīta servōrum nōn semper dūra est, sed virī vītam liberam semper amant.

---

**FĪLIA:** Servam amō. Fuit magistra bona. Nunc est mea amīca bona.

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**DOMINUS:** Servī, labōrāvistus multum in familiā meā. Grātus sum quod servī bonī fuistis. Nunc servī nōn estis. Liberī estis.

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**Sum: present, future and perfect tense** The future active tense forms of **sum** are introduced on page 127 of your textbook. As you can see, to conjugate **sum** in the future you use the same vowel sequence (**ō, i, u**) that you already associate with the future tense of regular verbs; the stem **er-** is the same as for the imperfect. Simply omit the **b**.

Refer to the list of verb forms on page 127.

15. What stem is common to all six forms of **sum** in the future tense? \_\_\_\_\_

Choose the correct answer.

16. Which of the following is future?

- |        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| a. est | b. fuit | c. erit | d. erat |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|

17. Which of the following is not future?

- |        |          |           |          |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|
| a. ero | b. estis | c. erimus | d. erunt |
|--------|----------|-----------|----------|

18. Which of the following is perfect?

- |        |          |          |         |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|
| a. fui | b. sumus | c. erant | d. eris |
|--------|----------|----------|---------|

19. Which of the following is singular?

- |          |          |       |            |
|----------|----------|-------|------------|
| a. erunt | b. estis | c. es | d. fuistis |
|----------|----------|-------|------------|

20. Which of the following is not second person?

- |           |           |         |          |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| a. eritis | b. fuistī | c. eris | d. sumus |
|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|