

LESSON XVIII

SPARTACUS



Vocabulary As your knowledge of Latin vocabulary grows, many of the new words you encounter will resemble words that you already know. For each word, identify its part of speech and provide a definition.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

aequus
(adj.) *just*

aqua
(noun) *water*

equus
(noun) *horse*

1. altus

lātus

2. amīcītia

amīcus

3. castra

casa

causa

4. grātia

grātus

5. habeō

habitō

6. ibi

ubi

7. mandō

maneō

8. pugna

pugnō

9. servō

servus

10. via

vīta

11. vērūs

vester

B **Questions in Latin** On pages 150–151 in your textbook, you can read about a famous catastrophe. The following Latin sentences tell a little more about it. To translate the questions in this exercise correctly, review pages 131–132.

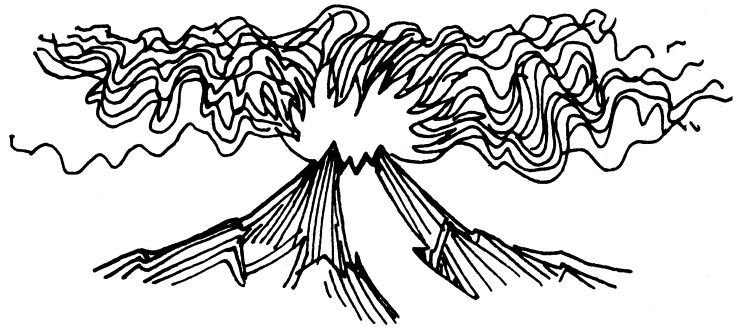
You will need only the following words as supplemental vocabulary.

flamma, flammae (f.) *flame*

fūmus, fūmī (m.) *smoke*

lāva (this English word is actually an Italian noun, derived from a Latin verb. It is used in the sentences below as if it were a first declension noun.)

dēvāstō, dēvāstāre, devāstāvī, [dēvāstātus] *destroy*



Translate.

1. Ubi est Vesuvius? Estne in Etrūriā? In Latiō?

2. Nōne in Campāniā est?

3. Ubi erant Pompēi*?

* The name of the city **Pompēi**, although it refers to a single place, is a plural noun.

4. Pompēi erant oppidum ad Vesuvium.

5. Annō Domini LXXIX Vesuvius oppida Pompēiis, Herculāneum et Stabiās* dēvāstāvit.

***Stabiae** is another plural place name.

6. Nōne Vesuvius populum terruit?

7. Nōne familiae fūmum et flammās vidērunt?

Name _____ Date _____

8. Nōne ex oppidīs migrāvērunt? Num* in casīs mānsērunt?

*Num: Questions introduced by this word expect the answer *No*.

9. Quis ad auxilium amīcōrum nāvīgāvit?

10. Ē lāva fōrmās multōrum virōrum līberāvimus.

11. Estne Vesuvius nunc aequus?
