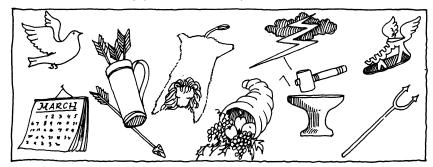
LESSON XXXI

AENĒĀS IN ITALIĀ



Derivatives In the course of your Latin studies so far, you have become familiar with the names of many Roman deities. These names are often the sources of interesting derivatives. See how many of the following you can identify.



- 1. One of the verbs in this lesson (**cupiō**) is related to the name of a Roman deity. This god was often referred to as *Amor*. Name him.
- **2.** Cupiō also gives us an English word that means *greed*. Identify that word.
- **3.** The mother of *Amor* was special to the Romans. From her name, they derived a word that means *to worship*. Give both her name and its derivative.
- **4.** The names of our third and sixth months also derive from the names of Roman gods. Which months and gods are these?
 - ; _____;
- 5. The mother of Proserpina, about whom you read in Unit V, was the goddess of the harvest. Name her and the food group which is named for her.
- **6.** Yet another deity, who presided over the forge, was said to live on the island of Sicily. The fires of Mt. Aetna were believed to be signs of his activity. As a result, all mountains which emit smoke and flames have been named for this god. Who was he, and what are such mountains called?

Name	Date				
7. The ruler of the Underworld lived far from his fellow deities on Mt. Olympus to the outermost planet of our solar system by his name.					
8.	One of the gods was particularly noted for his rapidity of movement. From his name we have taken a word that describes a swiftly changeable temperament. Give both the name and its derivative.				
9.	In classical art, the ruler of the gods was often portrayed with an expression which has been called <i>jovial</i> . By what more common name do we know this god?				
	What is the meaning of <i>jovial?</i>				
10.	A number of sentences in the workbook have referred to the adventures of the hero Hercules. What is meant by the expression, a Herculean task?				
ca	llowing pairs of sentences. Remember that when a subject is expressed in the nominative se, you will not translate the personal ending of the verb. Rōmam laudāmus.				
	Ego et familia mea Rōmam laudāmus.				
2.	In patriā remanēbitis.				
	Tū et amīcus tuus in patriā vestrā remanēbitis.				
3.	Ad īnsulam nāvigāverant.				
	Is et ea ad īnsulam nāvigāverant.				
4.	Spectābat.				
	Is spectābat. (or) Ea spectābat.				

me	Date
The vocative forms of personal pronouns are the sa each sentence.	ame as their nominative forms. Translate
5. Tū, excēde nōbīscum.	
6. Ubi fuistis, võs puerī malī?	
Since some forms of the personal pronouns (like not than one case ending, it is important to check for some	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Translate each sentence.	
7. Inimīcī nōs vīdērunt.	
8. Nōs inimīcī sumus.	
9. Nos inimīcos nostros vidimus.	
10. Vōsne terruī?	
11. Vösne ä më terrëbämini?	
12. Māter mē et amīcum meum ad tē, pater, mīsit.	
13. Nonne pecunia a te et familia tua debebatur?	•
14. Litterāsne prō nōbīs scrībēs?	
15. Nōbīs, nōn vōbīs, praemium dōnābit.	
16. Aut vōbīscum aut sine vōbīs prōcēdēmus.	

	Date
	ronouns and pronomial possessive adjectives Once when the people of Rome in their citadel, a maiden named Tarpeia was approached by the enemy.
gender, and	e italicized pronouns in the following dialogue, paying close attention to the case number required. If the word is an adjective, make it agree in case, number, and the word it describes.
1. SABINES:	We have come from the hills east of Rome.
2. TARPEIA:	Although you are my enemies, I will show you the way.
	But you must promise to give me a reward.
3. SABINES:	What shall we give you?
4. TARPEIA:	I want the bronze on <i>your</i> arms.*
	*bracchium, bracchī, n. arm
5. SABINES:	Very well, but first you must lead us to the citadel.
6. TARPEIA:	I will guide you along a secret path. Follow me closely.
	Now I have brought you with me to the citadel itself.
	Where is my reward?
7. SABINES:	We shall honor <i>our</i> word.
	Along with the bronze, however, you shall also receive a punishment that suits a traitor.

Nam	ne			Date	
P	Verb tenses Ti	ranslate.			
	1. aberat				
	2. āfuerat				
	3. dubitāvistī				
	4. dubitāveras				
	5. cupiunt	****			
	7. dīmittimus		anne anna agus an ann an agus ann an agus an ann ann an agus ann ann an agus an ann an agus ann ann an agus an		
	8. dīmīsimus				
	9. fuerint				

10. fuērunt