

LESSON XXXI

AENĒAS IN ITALIĀ

A 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.



- 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.

- Cupiō** also gives us an English word that means *greed*. Identify that word.

- 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.

- The names of our third and sixth months also derive from the names of Roman gods. Which months and gods are these?
 _____ ; _____
 _____ ; _____
- 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.
 _____ ; _____
- 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?
 _____ ; _____

7. The ruler of the Underworld lived far from his fellow deities on Mt. Olympus. We refer 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 *jovial*. By what more common name do we know this god?

What is the meaning of *jovial*?

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*?



Personal pronouns Pronouns sometimes help to make a subject more specific. Translate the following pairs of sentences. Remember that when a subject is expressed in the nominative case, you will not translate the personal ending of the verb.

1. 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.

The vocative forms of personal pronouns are the same as their nominative forms. Translate each sentence.

5. Tū, excēde nōbīscum.

6. Ubi fuistis, vōs puerī malī?

Since some forms of the personal pronouns (like **nōs** and **vōs**) can be used to express more than one case ending, it is important to check for subject–verb agreement.

Translate each sentence.

7. Inimīcī nōs vīdērunt.

8. Nōs inimīcī sumus.

9. Nōs inimīcōs nostrōs vīdimus.

10. Vōsne terruī?

11. Vōsne ā mē terrēbāminī?

12. Māter mē et amīcum meum ad tē, pater, misit.

13. Nōne pecūnia ā tē et familiā tuā dēbēbātur?

14. Litterāsne prō nōbīs scribēs?

15. Nōbīs, nōn vōbīs, praemium dōnābit.

16. Aut vōbīscum aut sine vōbīs prōcēdēmus.



Personal pronouns and pronomial possessive adjectives Once when the people of Rome were hiding in their citadel, a maiden named Tarpeia was approached by the enemy.

Translate the italicized pronouns in the following dialogue, paying close attention to the case, gender, and number required. If the word is an adjective, make it agree in case, number, and gender with 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 *your* arms.*

**bracchium, bracchi, 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 *our* word.

Along with the bronze, however, *you* shall also receive a punishment that suits a traitor.

Tarpeia's request for "bronze" had not been specific enough, and as a result she received something she was not expecting. Do you know what her fate was? (Hint: What else, besides bracelets, would soldiers have been carrying on their arms?)

D Verb tenses Translate.

1. aberat _____
2. āfuerat _____
3. dubitāvisti _____
4. dubitāveras _____
5. cupiunt _____
6. cupīverant _____
7. dīmittimus _____
8. dīmīsimus _____
9. fuerint _____
10. fuērunt _____