

# UNIT VII

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## SCHOOLS, SITES, AND SIGHTS IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

### LESSON XXXV

## LŪDĪ RŌMĀNĪ ET NOSTRĪ

**A Vocabulary** The preposition introduced in this lesson closely resembles a preposition that you already know. Be sure to distinguish carefully, between **ā, ab** (*away from, by*) and **ob** (*on account of, for*). **Ab** governs the ablative case; **ob** governs the accusative. Both are used as prefixes in English and Latin.

Define these derivatives of **teneō**, based on the Latin root and prefixes **ab** and **ob**.

1. abstain \_\_\_\_\_
2. obtain \_\_\_\_\_

**B Vocabulary** Recall that **lūdus** means *game, play, show, or school*. Since all of these involved (at least from the Roman point of view) an element of make-believe competition or simulated action, many English derivatives of the verbal stem **lūd-, lūs-** contain these ideas.

The following list contains words that derive from the verb **lūdō**. Complete each sentence by choosing a word from the list.

allusion  
allusive  
collusion  
deluded  
elusive



illusion  
illusory  
interlude  
ludicrous  
prelude

1. Roman comedies may have begun with a \_\_\_\_\_ (*preliminary skit*) to get the audience seated and paying attention before the actual play started.
2. Stage sets for comedies typically depicted three adjacent house façades creating the \_\_\_\_\_ (*mock appearance*) of a city street.
3. In comic plots, slaves and ambitious young people were shown pursuing \_\_\_\_\_ (*deceptively hard to attain*) goals such as freedom, love, and wealth.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (*deceived or made fun of*) masters and fathers were often the laughing-stocks of these plays.
5. The comic endings enjoyed by the ancients are \_\_\_\_\_ (*full of play*) because they involve such improbable and hard to believe outcomes.

The following list contains words that derive from **dō**. Complete each sentence by choosing a word from the list.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| additional | pardon      |
| condone    | perdition   |
| data       | render      |
| date       | surrender   |
| edition    | traditional |

6. It is a fateful \_\_\_\_\_ (*given point in time*) for King Agamemnon. He has just returned from a ten-year absence at Troy and does not realize that his wife Clytemnestra is plotting to kill him.
7. She cannot find it in her heart to \_\_\_\_\_ (*forgive*) Agamemnon for the death of her daughter Iphigenia. Since he went away, therefore, she has assumed complete power and has taken a new husband named Aegisthus.
8. These two will not \_\_\_\_\_ (*give up*) authority to the returning hero.
9. The resulting murder of the king condemns his household to \_\_\_\_\_ (*a state of being given over to ruin*).
10. The outcome of this dramatic cycle portrays the \_\_\_\_\_ origin of Athenian justice (*a version repeatedly given in oral accounts*).



Now that you have learned the verb **dō**, you will rarely encounter **dōnō**, except in its special sense of donating, or making a presentation.



**First conjugation parts and stems** Give the specified stems for the following verbs.

**PRESENT STEM**

1. habitō \_\_\_\_\_
2. mandō \_\_\_\_\_
3. probō \_\_\_\_\_

**PERFECT STEM**

4. amō \_\_\_\_\_
5. mōnstrō \_\_\_\_\_
6. nāvigō \_\_\_\_\_

**PARTICIPIAL STEM**

7. nūntiō \_\_\_\_\_
8. occupō \_\_\_\_\_
9. parō \_\_\_\_\_

STEM

10. pugnō (*imperfect active*) \_\_\_\_\_
11. spectō (*imperfect passive*) \_\_\_\_\_
12. dubitō (*future active*) \_\_\_\_\_
13. convocō (*pluperfect passive*) \_\_\_\_\_
14. servō (*future perfect active*) \_\_\_\_\_
15. appellō (*perfect passive*) \_\_\_\_\_
16. dōnō (*present active*) \_\_\_\_\_
17. incitō (*future passive*) \_\_\_\_\_
18. dō (*perfect active*) \_\_\_\_\_
19. labōrō (*pluperfect active*) \_\_\_\_\_
20. laudō (*present passive*) \_\_\_\_\_