

LESSON XXXVII

COLOSSĒUM

A Vocabulary: compound verbs What do you notice about all four of the verbs in the vocabulary list for this lesson? For each word, list the prefix and a simpler form of the verb, along with the meanings of both.

	PREFIX	BASIC VERB	PREFIX MEANING	VERB MEANING
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Determine which Latin verb is the best translation for the italicized word in each sentence.

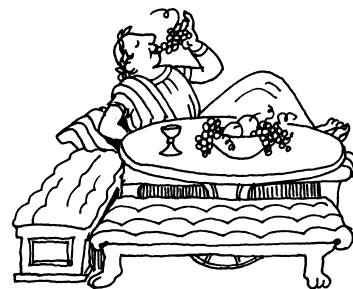
- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. <i>ā</i> mittere | e. mittere |
| b. <i>com</i> mittere | f. <i>per</i> mittere |
| c. <i>dī</i> mittere | g. <i>sub</i> mittere |
| d. <i>inter</i> mittere | |

5. _____ All Roman tribes *sent* voting representatives to the Comitia.
6. _____ Citizens of every social class *entrusted* their concerns to respected spokesmen.
7. _____ These individuals *lost* no opportunity to speak on behalf of their constituents.
8. _____ Romans *allowed* every citizen a chance to state his views.
9. _____ They never *interrupted* a filibuster.
10. _____ Moreover, they never *dismissed* an issue without discussion.
11. _____ The practices of this democratic assembly *furnished* our founding fathers with the model for the House of Representatives in the United States.

Review the meanings of the following verbs. Then determine which verb is the most appropriate translation for the italicized word in each sentence. (Hint: consider a Latin word's English derivatives for help.)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>continē</i> re | d. <i>sustinē</i> re |
| b. <i>obtinē</i> re | e. <i>tenē</i> re |
| c. <i>retinē</i> re | |

12. _____ A Roman rarely *held* forks or knives.
13. _____ Their **triclinium**, or dining room, *held* three couches.
14. _____ A rigid seating etiquette *held* at banquets.
15. _____ Although the table was repeatedly cleared during the course of a meal, the guest often *held back* a portion of his food as leftovers to be taken home.
16. _____ A wealthy Roman gave dinners frequently and *held* many clients by his patronage.





Second conjugation principal parts and stems Review the principal parts of the second conjugation verbs. Remember that the verbs of the first conjugation form their principal parts according to a regular pattern. However, the second conjugation does not follow a regular pattern. Indicate the appropriate designation for each stem with an X.

	PRESENT	PERFECT	PARTICIPIAL
1. habit-	_____	_____	_____
2. habu-	_____	_____	_____
3. iubē-	_____	_____	_____
4. iuss-	_____	_____	_____
5. vīd-	_____	_____	_____
6. vidē-	_____	_____	_____
7. vīs-	_____	_____	_____
8. auct-	_____	_____	_____
9. aux-	_____	_____	_____
10. augē-	_____	_____	_____

Using your knowledge of second conjugation stems, identify the person, number, tense, and voice of each verb. Then translate each.

	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	VOICE	TRANSLATION
11. manēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. mānsimus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13. valuērunt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14. valuerint	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. mōvistis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16. mōtī estis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17. movēbātis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18. sustenta est	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19. sustinuit	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20. sustinet	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____



Ablative of manner The distinction between *means* and *manner* is the difference between a *tool* and a *behavior*. While both ablative of means and ablative of manner answer the question “how?”, the ablative of manner indicates the *behavior or manner of acting* that describes how the action is done. In Latin, the *ablative of means* never uses a preposition. The *ablative of manner* may or may not use a preposition.

carrō *with a cart, by means of a cart*
cum cūrā *with care, carefully*

In phrases expressing manner, whenever nouns are modified by an adjective, the preposition **cum** may appear between its object and the modifier, as follows:

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

cum magnā cūrā
 = *with great care; very carefully*
magnā cum cūrā

The Romans, in fact, seemed to prefer this word order.

It is even possible to express such a phrase without a preposition.

magnā cūrā *with great care; very carefully*

However, remember that the preposition can be omitted only if an adjective is used.

For each sentence, indicate which use of the ablative case is illustrated by the italicized phrase.

(A) accompaniment (B) agent (C) manner (D) means

1. _____ In Rome, the chief priestess of the Vestal Virgins lived *with seventeen other women* of various ages.
2. _____ They honored their patron goddess with a perpetual flame that they tended *with great enthusiasm*.
3. _____ Sometimes, however, a Vestal Virgin who failed in her duties was publicly chastened and afflicted *with a severe punishment*.
4. _____ Once, a priestess named Gabinia was *unjustly* accused and nearly died.
5. _____ Most Vestals, however, were greatly respected *by the Romans*.

Translate the italicized phrases from the preceding sentences.

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____