



ROMAN INFLUENCE

LESSON V

RŌMA

A Vocabulary The Latin adjective **clārus, clāra [clārum]** has two English meanings, *clear* and *famous*. Because of derivatives like *clarity*, it is easy to remember the first meaning. However, you will often need to use the second meaning. Translate the following sentences using the second meaning above.

1. Pēgasus erat equus clārus.

2. Cleopātra rēgīna clāra erat.

3. Tiberius et Gāius Gracchus erant Rōmānī clārī.

4. Parthia et Bactria terrae clārae erant.

B Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions You have learned the three Latin conjunctions **et, sed,** and **quod**. These words are used to join words or groups of words having the same form and grammatical function. In the following sentences, circle each conjunction and underline the specific words that it connects. Hint: look for words that have the same ending and part of speech (e.g., nouns, adjectives, etc.).

1. Cassiopeia et Xenobia erant rēgīnae.

2. Cimbria (*the Netherlands*) est parva et plāna.

3. Rōma erat et est clāra.

4. Britannia nunc est parva sed nōn semper (*always*) erat.

5. Agricolae labōrant quod terram amant.



Genitive case Lesson V introduces the *genitive* case. The exact English meaning of a Latin noun used in the genitive case is *of* plus the noun's meaning.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

<u>viae</u>	<i>of the road</i>	<u>servi</u>	<i>of the slave</i>
<u>viarum</u>	<i>of the roads</i>	<u>servorum</u>	<i>of the slaves</i>

Note that no Latin word meaning *of* appears before the Latin word. In Latin, the word *of* is communicated by the genitive case endings alone.

1. Which two of the four case endings above is identical to the nominative plural endings?

Notice that, of these four genitive endings, it is the plural endings that are easiest to identify. Translate these phrases using *of* or *s'* where possible.

2. fama equorum _____

3. vita agricolarum _____

4. numerus reginarum _____

5. cibus Romanorum _____

The genitive singular is easy to recognize when it is used with a nominative singular. Translate these phrases using *of* or *'s*.

6. pupa (doll) puellae _____

7. cibus servi _____

It is important to realize that genitive words are closely connected to the nouns they stand next to. This is especially clear in complete sentences.

Rēgina Britanniae est clāra.

The queen of Britain is famous.

Cibus servi bonus est.

The slave's food is good.

Words in the genitive case can also appear next to nouns in the accusative case.

Rēginam Britanniae laudāmus.

We praise the queen of Britain.

Cibum servi parō.

I get the slave's food.

Translate the following examples of the above. Two translations may be possible.

8. numerus insularum _____

9. fortunam reginae _____

D **Difficulties of the genitive case** Some difficulty arises when a genitive noun and a nominative noun with identical endings are used together.

EXEMPLĪ GRĀTIĀ

cūrae familiae

carrī servi

Remember that in constructions like these, the second noun most often will be the genitive form. Common sense, however, will also help to reveal which of the two words have a genitive ending. *Families of the care* or *slaves of the cart* each make less sense than *cares of the family* and *carts of the slave*. Be careful to analyze endings before translating.

In each sentence, underline the subject and subject complement (predicate nominative). Circle the genitive words and then translate the sentence. (Note: **Aegyptus** and **Cyprus** are second declension nouns.)

1. Cibī Aegyptī erant multī et bonī.

2. Equī Arabiae sunt clārī.

3. Silvae Finlandiae magnae sunt.

4. Viae Cypri nōn longae sunt.

5. Fortūnae Cleopātrae et Marcī Antonī erant malae.

E **Case identification** Identify the case and number of each noun. More than one answer may be possible. Translate each word according to case and number in the space provided.

NOUNS	CASE	NUMBER	TRANSLATION
1. fōrmae	_____	_____	_____
2. numerum	_____	_____	_____
3. rēginārum	_____	_____	_____
4. cūrās	_____	_____	_____
5. cibōs	_____	_____	_____
6. carrī	_____	_____	_____
7. agricola	_____	_____	_____
8. vītam	_____	_____	_____
9. equus	_____	_____	_____
10. carrōrum	_____	_____	_____