Unit Five
Litus Mareque

Part I: Cētī
- Verbs plus infinitive
- Possum, volō and ferō
- Seasons
- Reading: Balaenae

Part II: Navigatio Rōmāna
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- Chapter Vocabulary
- Luna redux

Litus Mareque  Shore and sea

A map of Italy shows why the sea was so important in the economy and imagination of the Roman Empire: the Mediterranean sea, mare Mediterraneum, surrounds Italy and is a central thoroughfare and meeting place for all of the different peoples and cultures that made up the Empire. (The Romans referred to the Mediterranean as mare nostrum, our sea: noster, nostrā, nostrum =our.) The most common word for ocean is mare, marīs n, from which we derive words like marine and maritime. (Our word ocean derives from a Greek word, also adopted into poetic Latin, ōceanus, -ī m). The word for wave is unda, -ae f (from which we get our word undulate), and the ocean could be referred to as undae, the waves, especially if you referred to bestiae sub undis, creatures beneath the waves, or travelling super undās, above the waves.
Sometimes the sea was referred to poetically as the deep, or altum, -ï n. This word comes from the adjective altus, -Î a, -um, which means both high (as in mons altus, a high mountain) and deep (as in mare altum, the deep sea). To us, these meanings are opposite; to the Romans, altus just reflects a vertical expanse, whether up or down.

The root nav- or nau- (remember that v and u are the same in Latin) is part of many words having to do with seafaring: nāvigō (1), to sail (from which our word navigate derives); nāvis, nāvis f a ship, from which comes our word navy; and nauta, -ae m (another of those 1st declension masculine words), sailor, from which our word nautical derives. (Latin has many other words from this root as well: naufragium, -ï n, a shipwreck, nāvigābilis, -e, navigable; nāvigātio, -onis f a journey (by sea), and so on.) Sailing was risky, and ships were very vulnerable to bad weather (as well as piracy).

Given the risks of seafaring, and the mysteries of the uncharted depths, it is not surprising that we find tales of sea monsters even in scientific accounts. Pliny reports that the governor of Gaul (modern France) found a large number of Nereids washed up on shore. (In Greco-Roman mythology, Nereids are friendly sea-nymphs, much like the mermaids of popular imagination in our own culture, minus the tails.) But these Nereids, Pliny says, were not like the Nereids of fable, but “bristling with hair even in the parts where they have human shape.” What was he describing? Perhaps the walruses or narwhals that might be the source of our own mermaid fantasies. Without photographic evidence, poorly-understood descriptions and word of mouth transmission could easily result in misunderstandings and exaggerations. Even today, with deep-water submersibles and sophisticated underwater photography, we are still only imperfectly charting ocean depths and recording ocean life.

Part I: Cētī: Balaenae et O rcae  Sea Mammals: Whales and Orca

Cētus, -ï m means a large sea mammal, a category which includes dolphins, whales, sea lions, etc. (Today, whales are known as cetaceans in scientific terminology.) The Romans were aware that sea creatures required oxygen to live, but that some (such as fish and sharks) breathed under water through gills, while others (including dolphins and whales) breathed through air-holes when they surfaced. Cētī were noteworthy both because of their size, since they made up the largest sea animals, and because they were air-breathers, like humans, and were often seen as having human characteristics and feelings.

Focus Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aestās, aestāsis  f</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autumnus, -ï m</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balaena, -ae f</td>
<td>right whale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fēmina, -ae f</td>
<td>woman, wife, female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
hiems, hiemis, f  winter
mare, maris  n  sea, ocean
nävis, nāvis  f  ship (i-stem)
oceanus, -i  m  ocean
orca, -ae  f  orca, “killer whale”
tempus, -oris  n  season, time
vēr, vēris  n  spring

Adjectives
altus, -a, -um  deep, high
ingens, ingentis  huge
noster, nostra, nostrum  our

Verbs
constituō, -stītuere, -stītūi, -stītūtus  decide
debēō, -ere, debuī, debitus  ought, must
ēvādō, -ere, ēvāsī, ēvāsus  escape
ferō, ferre, tulī, lāitus  carry, bear
nātō (1)  swim
possum, posse, potuī  be able, can
temptō (1)  try, attempt
volō, velle, voluī  wish, want

Practicum: Vocabulary and Forms
1. Write out the forms of evādō and debēō:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>evādō, -ere</th>
<th>debēō, -ēre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>s/he</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Write out the forms of orca, -ae  f and hiems, hiemis  f

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>orca</th>
<th>hiems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>nom.</td>
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<tr>
<td>acc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>gen.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abl.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Verb plus infinitive:

An infinitive has the meaning “to - “:
- evädere, to escape
- nätäre, to swim

A main verb (technical term: “finite verb”) tells who is doing the action:
- evädunt, they escape
- nätat, s/he swims

Infinitives are often used in sentences with a main verb.
- nätäre temptat, he tries to swim. He tries (temptat) is the main verb, which shows who is doing the action, and the infinitive, to swim (nätäre), completes the action.
- abire volumus We want to leave. We want (volumus) is the main verb, showing the subject, and to leave (abire) is the infinitive.

Some of the Latin verbs most often used with infinitives are:
- temptō, -āre try, attempt
- constituō, -ere decide
- debēō, -ēre ought, must
- possum, posse can, am able
- volō, velle want, wish

Note: volō and possum are irregular, and their forms are given in a paradigm right after this section.

Reading strategies:
In these verb-infinitive pairs, look at the main verb first to see who is doing the action, and the infinitive will complete the meaning.
- fugere temptat, he tries to run away
- laböräre debēmus, we ought to work

When you see an infinitive in a sentence, look for a main verb and think of the two as a pair.
- puellae ā forō domum currere constituunt. The girls decide to run home from the forum.
- hominēs nōmina stellārum scīre volunt. Humans want to know the names of the stars.
- colloquium facere cum amicīs temptō. I am trying to have a conversation with my friends.
Practicum: Sentences

In each sentence, underline the infinitive/verb pair and translate that part of the sentence. (Be prepared to do the whole sentence in class.)

1. debëmus ad forum festinäre. ______________________________
2. omnia invenïre volumus. ______________________________
3. domï manëre constituunt. ______________________________
4. stellae lücëre debent. ______________________________
5. bestiae fugere temptant. ______________________________
6. amïcös invenïre nön temptäs ______________________________

Practicum: Verb plus Infinitive

Translate the following verb plus infinitive pairs into Latin. Step one: decide which one is infinitive, with the “to –” meaning. Step two: choose the appropriate personal ending for the main verb.

1. he tries to run away (i.e., flee). ______________________________
2. we try to read. ______________________________
3. they decide to remain. ______________________________
4. I decide to hurry. ______________________________
5. you must move. ______________________________
6. they must swim. ______________________________

Possum, volö and ferö

Possum is very irregular but it follows a pattern you are already familiar with: sum, esse. Look at the comparative paradigm below:

- Whenever the form of sum begins with an s-, possum is that form plus pos-.
- Whenever the form of sum begins with an -e, possum is that form plus pot-.

(This variation happened naturally, to help with pronunciation.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>English</th>
<th>sum</th>
<th>possum</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>I am</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>pos-sum</td>
<td>I can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you s.</td>
<td>you are</td>
<td>es</td>
<td>pot-es</td>
<td>you can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/he</td>
<td>s/he is</td>
<td>est</td>
<td>pot-est</td>
<td>s/he can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>we are</td>
<td>sumus</td>
<td>pos-sumus</td>
<td>we can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you pl.</td>
<td>you are</td>
<td>estis</td>
<td>pot-estis</td>
<td>you can</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>they are</td>
<td>sunt</td>
<td>pos-sunt</td>
<td>they can</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Ferö, ferre is almost a regular 3rd conjugation verb. But it is missing some vowels. (fers, fert, fertis, and ferre would all be regular 3rd conjugation forms if you added a vowel before the ending to make them: feris, ferit, fertitis, and ferere.)
- Volö is just plain irregular. But at least it follows the -ō, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt pattern.
Practicum: Irregular Verbs

Translate the following verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin word</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Latin word</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. possunt</td>
<td>9. possum</td>
<td>2. posse</td>
<td>10. potest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. potestis</td>
<td>11. ferō</td>
<td>4. fert</td>
<td>12. ferre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. ferunt</td>
<td>13. ferimus</td>
<td>6. vis</td>
<td>14. vultis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. volumus</td>
<td>15. vult</td>
<td>8. velle</td>
<td>16. volunt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practicum: Infinitive plus Verb

Translate these infinitive/verb pairs:

1. nätäre possumus. ______________________________
2. nätäre volunt. ______________________________
3. dormïre nön potest. ______________________________
4. clämäre volumus. ______________________________
5. cadere nön vult. ______________________________
6. exïire possunt. ______________________________

Practicum: Infinitive plus verb

(1) Choose one of the verbs listed below which often go with infinitives, (2) give it a personal ending, and (3) pair it with any infinitive from our vocabulary, to make an infinitive verb pair. Then (4) translate your pair.

- Verbs that go with infinitives: temptō, -āre try, attempt; constituō, -ēre decide; debeō, -ēre ought; possum, posse can, am able; volō, velle want, wish.

ex. festināre debēmus ________________________________
we ought to hurry ________________________________
Seasons (and ablatives showing time)

Like us, the Romans recognized four seasons:

- vēr, vēris, n spring
- aestās, aestātis f summer
- autumnus, -ī m autumn
- hiems, hiemis f winter

Latin usually uses ablatives to express the time of year, whether seasons or months:

- mense Maiō, in the month (of) May
- primō vēre, in early spring (lit., in the first [part of] spring)
- aestāte, in summer time
- temporibus hiemis, in winter time (lit., in the times of winter; temporibus is ablative and hiemis is genitive)
- and remember eō tempore, at that time

But there are other ways of expressing this as well, among which is:

- ubi vēr est, when it is spring (using ubi)

Practicum: Time Phrases

Translate the following sentences.

1. temporibus autumnī, balaenae à marī nostrō abeunt.

   ________________________________________________________________ .

2. primō vēre, mundus pulcher est.

   ________________________________________________________________ .

3. aestāte orcae balaenās oppugnant.

   ________________________________________________________________ .

4. temporibus hiemis, õceanus saevus est.

   ________________________________________________________________ .
At the beginning of book 9 of his Historia Natura, Pliny describes balaenae, right whales, as huge sea animals, which range from the Indian Ocean, to the colder waters of the Gallic and Gaditanean seas (their winter territories), to the mare Mediterraneum, where they calf during the summer. Pliny describes these whales as peaceful and magnificent, but the orca, or killer whale, is another story: carnis immensae dentibus truculentae, an enormous mass of flesh bristling with teeth. Pliny explains that the orcae prey on the most vulnerable balaenae: calves, pregnant females, and females who have just given birth to their young. The balaenae try to save themselves by swimming to deeper waters, though often they do not succeed.

For the following sentence, underline the verbs, draw a connecting line between nouns and adjectives, (put parentheses around prepositional phrases (including their adjectives)) and put a // between clauses, then label subject, direct object & verbs:

maximun animal in Indicö mari est balaena. balaenae in Gallicö öceanö quoque ingentës sunt – altiorës quam* velae* navi vum. ubi hiems est, in G aditianö öceanö manent et per altum mare nätant. aestätis tempöribus tamen in mare nostrum ineunt, quod parëre* debent. in quödam sinü* magnö placidöque së celant.* ibi balaenae parent vitulösque* in aquëis placidis curäre temptant.

aestatis temporibus, orcae quoque in mare nostrum ineunt. orcae sunt bestiae saevissimae, quae aliäis bestëis maris destruere volunt.

itaque orcae balaenäs oppugnant. vitulös eörum interficiunt edunctque. quoque interficiunt fëminäs gravidäs*. illae orcäs evädere temptant; in mari së celäre debent. sed balaenae nön possunt celeriter nätare. itaque orcae saepe eäs capiunt interficiuntque. balaenae quae evädunt in altum mare nätant, quod orcae ibi nön possunt eäs invenire.

*altiorës quam: bigger than
*vela, -ae f: a sail
*pareë, -ëre: to give birth
*quödam sinü (abl.): a certain cove
*së celant: they hide (themselves)
*vitulus, -ï m: calf
*gravida: pregnant

Practicum: Sentence Analysis

For the following sentence, underline the verbs, draw a connecting line between nouns and adjectives, (put parentheses around prepositional phrases (including their adjectives)) and put a // between clauses, then label subject, direct object & verbs:

balaenae quae evädunt in altum mare nätant, quod orcae ibi nön possunt eäs invenire.
Practicum: Gender, Number, Case
maximum animal in Indicō mari est balaena. balaenae in Gallicō oceanō quoque ingentēs sunt – altiorēs quam* velae* nāvium. ubi hiems est, in Gaditānō oceāno manent et per altum mare nātānt. aestātis tempōribus tamen in mare nostrum ineunt, quod parēre* debent. in quōdam sinū* magnō placidōque sē celant.* ibi balaenae parent et vitulōsque* in aquīs placidīs curāre temptant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>animal</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mari</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balaenae</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nāvium</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiems</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mare</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestātis</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>temporibus</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vitulōs</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquīs</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practicum: Describe in English
1. Why do the whales come to the Mediterranean? ____________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

2. Why do the orcas attack them at that point?  _______________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

3. How do the whales try to escape the orcas?  _______________________________
_______________________________________________________________________

Practicum: Verbs plus Infinitives
From the Balaenae reading, give three examples of verbs used with infinitives, and translate each phrase.

1. _____________________________________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________________________________
Seafaring was an important part of life for many Italians. Roman commerce depended on it, since ships could carry much more and were much faster than land transport. This is why *mare nostrum* is in the center of many maps of the ancient world: it facilitated sea trade (as well as cultural interchange) between the civilizations that sprang up around it.

Ships were small by our standards. The biggest ships of the time were grain transports, mostly bringing grain from Egypt (in North Africa) to Rome; these were about 180 feet long and could carry about 1200 tons. Like many modern first-world nations, Rome depended on food imports for survival. Bringing grain to Rome was a big business, but it could also be risky. The *Acts of the Apostles* contains a harrowing tale of Paul's journey toward Rome in a grain ship which encountered many difficulties and barely escaped shipwreck, finally arriving at its destination after more than two months at sea or in intermediate ports. (Pliny tells us that the best time he's heard of for the Alexandria to Italy connection is about 6 days.)

Because of their concerns about bad weather, sailors were constantly watching the sky. *cælum*, in fact, while its primary meaning is sky, can also be used to mean weather. *habēmus bonum cælum hodiē*, We have a good sky today, of course really means, We have good weather today. A other word for weather, *tempestas, tempestatis f*, is also a word for a storm – something like the English, “looks like we’re in for some weather” (meaning “bad weather”). *nubes, -is f* means cloud. It usually refers to ordinary, non-threatening white clouds (or metaphorical clouds, like clouds of dust). A more specific word, *nimbus, -i m*, refers to storm-clouds. (The modern meteorological term for a storm cloud is cumulonimbus, from *nimbus* and *cumulus, -i m*, the word for a pile or heap.) *imber, imbris m* is the rainstorm the *nimbus* releases. But the most common way of saying that it is raining is an impersonal verb, *pluit*, [it] rains. (This verb does not have a full range of forms, because of course, nothing rains but the third-person singular “it”!)
Focus Vocabulary

Nouns

caelum, -i n  sky, weather
imber, imbris m  rain, rain-storm
litus, litoris, n  shore
magister, magistri m  captain, teacher
merx, mercis f  goods, merchandise
nauta, -ae m  sailor
nävis, nävis, f  ship (i-stem)
nimbus, -i m  storm-cloud
nubes, nubis f  cloud
piscis, piscis m  fish (i-stem)
procella, -ae f  storm
perïculum, -i n  danger
unda, -ae f  wave

Adjectives

albus, -a, -um  white
benignus, -a, -um  kind

lenis, -e  mild
plürimus, -a, -um  very many, very much
tutus, -a, -um  safe

Verbs

exspectö (1)  wait for
nävigö (1)  sail
ostendö, -ere, ostendï, ostensus
spectö (1)  watch
vexö (1)  worry, annoy

Other Words

aut . . . aut  either . . . or
et . . . et  both . . . and
interdum  sometimes (adv.)
rärö  rarely, seldom

The Imperfect Tense

The imperfect tense describes things that happened in the past, particularly things that were continuing states or repeated actions:

- The Romans called the Mediterranean “our sea”; Römänï mare Mediterraneum “mare nostrum” appelläbant. (They always called it that, over and over.)
- The ship sailed through the ocean for seven months. septem mensës nävis per mare nävigäbat. It was a continuing action, it took a while.
- Marcus used to study in that school; now he works on his father’s farm. Marcus in illä scholä studëbat; nunc in patrïs agrö labörat. He studied there for a while; it was a continuing action.

Latin has another past tense to describe one-time, sudden or completed actions: the perfect tense. We will learn it, and how to tell when to use it vs. the imperfect tense, in the next chapter.

Forming the imperfect tense:

The imperfect tense is easy to recognize, because it has a -ba- in the middle:

- navigäbam, I sailed / was sailing / used to sail
- vivëbat, he lived / was living / used to live
It is formed by combining:

- the present stem
- the characteristic vowel of the verb’s conjugation
- the -ba-
- the personal ending

Examples:

- ambul + ä + bä + mus = we walked
- fug + ië + ba + nt = they ran away

Here are the four steps in more detail:

- **Stem:** is the same as the stem for the present tense. Just drop the -ö, -eö, or -iö from the first-person singular form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>3rd-ö</th>
<th>4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>par-ö</td>
<td>man-eö</td>
<td>dic-ö</td>
<td>cap-iö</td>
<td>aud-iö</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Characteristic vowel:** depends on the conjugation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>3rd-ö</th>
<th>4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(parö, -äre)</td>
<td>(maneö, -ëre)</td>
<td>(dicö, -ere)</td>
<td>(capiö, -ere)</td>
<td>(audiö, -ïre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ā -</td>
<td>- ė -</td>
<td>- ė -</td>
<td>- ië -</td>
<td>- ië -</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parābat</td>
<td>manēbat</td>
<td>dicēbat</td>
<td>capiebat</td>
<td>audiebat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **-ba-** is always the same.

- **Personal Endings:** almost the same as the present:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>3rd-ö</th>
<th>4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>-m (the different one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you s.</td>
<td>-s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/he/it</td>
<td>-t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>-mus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you pl.</td>
<td>-tis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>-nt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample paradigm:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conj.</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>3rd-ö</th>
<th>4th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>word</td>
<td>(parö, -äre)</td>
<td>(maneö, -ëre)</td>
<td>(dicö, -ere)</td>
<td>(capiö, -ere)</td>
<td>(audiö, -ïre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel</td>
<td>-ā-</td>
<td>-ē-</td>
<td>-ē-</td>
<td>-ïē-</td>
<td>-ïē-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>parābam</td>
<td>manēbam</td>
<td>dicēbam</td>
<td>capiebam</td>
<td>audiēbam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>parābās</td>
<td>maenēbās</td>
<td>dicēbās</td>
<td>capiebās</td>
<td>audiēbās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/he</td>
<td>parābat</td>
<td>manēbat</td>
<td>dicēbat</td>
<td>capiebat</td>
<td>audiēbat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>parābāmus</td>
<td>manēbāmus</td>
<td>dicēbāmus</td>
<td>capiebāmus</td>
<td>audiēbāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>parābātis</td>
<td>manēbātis</td>
<td>dicēbātis</td>
<td>capiebātis</td>
<td>audiēbātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>parābānt</td>
<td>manēbant</td>
<td>dicēbant</td>
<td>capiebant</td>
<td>audiēbant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translating the imperfect tense: The present tense is translated in different ways; *accedunt* can be translated as they approach or they are approaching. **Like the present tense, the imperfect tense comes into English in different ways.**

- **manēbāmus** can be translated:
  - we waited (We waited for an hour, but you didn’t come.)
  - we used to wait (We used to wait for the other students under that tree.)
  - we were waiting (We were waiting under that tree when we saw you run up.)

Some Latin examples:

- **piscēs per mare nātābant**, the fish *swam* through the sea, or the fish *were swimming* through the sea, or fish *used to swim* through the sea.
- **bestiāriī in harēnā pugnābant**, wild animal fighters *fought* in the arena, or wild animal fighters *were fighting* in the arena, or wild animal fighters *used to fight* in the arena.

Use your judgment for each sentences; some English meanings will work better than others depending on the context.

**Practicum: Imperfect meanings**  Translate the following verbs two different ways (all imperfect).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin verb</th>
<th>Translation 1</th>
<th>Translation 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. navigāmus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. accedēbant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. mittēbam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. pendēbat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. inveniēbas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. quaerēbant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Practicum: Verb meanings**  Translate the following verbs (they are a mix of imperfect and present tense; choose one translation for imperfect).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb (pres. or imp.)</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. appellant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. inveniēbātis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nātābat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. movēmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. dicēbāmus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. vexant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. exspectābat
8. constituēbat
9. temptant
10. temptābam

Practicum: Imperfect Forms
Make the present tense words imperfect, keeping them consistent in gender, number and case. Step one: what conjugation is the verb (so you know what vowel to use)? Step two: stem + vowel + ba + ending; the ending will be the same except for the first person forms where -ō changes to -m.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present tense</th>
<th>imperfect tense</th>
<th>imperfect meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ex. currimus</td>
<td>currēbāmus</td>
<td>we were running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. dūcō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. habēs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. movet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. spectāmus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. facitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. audiunt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. stat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irregular Verbs: sum, possum, eō, volō and ferō

Sum has its own unique past tense, and possum follows the forms of sum. Volō, ferō and eō are more or less regular in the imperfect tense; once you have the stem, they add -ba- plus the personal endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>sum, esse</th>
<th>possum, posse</th>
<th>eō, ire</th>
<th>volō, velle</th>
<th>ferō, ferre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st s.</td>
<td>eram</td>
<td>poteram</td>
<td>ībam</td>
<td>volēbam</td>
<td>ferēbam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd s.</td>
<td>erās</td>
<td>poterās</td>
<td>ībās</td>
<td>volēbās</td>
<td>ferēbās</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd s.</td>
<td>erat</td>
<td>poterat</td>
<td>ībat</td>
<td>volēbat</td>
<td>ferēbat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st pl.</td>
<td>erāmus</td>
<td>potemeramus</td>
<td>ībāmus</td>
<td>volēbāmus</td>
<td>ferēbāmus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd pl.</td>
<td>erātis</td>
<td>poterātis</td>
<td>ībātis</td>
<td>volēbātis</td>
<td>ferēbātis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pl.</td>
<td>erant</td>
<td>poterant</td>
<td>ībant</td>
<td>volēbant</td>
<td>ferēbant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practicum: Imperfect Forms of Irregular Verbs

Make the present tense words imperfect, keeping them consistent in gender, number and case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>present tense</th>
<th>imperfect tense</th>
<th>imperfect meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>imus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>possum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vult</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferō</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reditis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adsum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practicum: Sentences

1. flümina per terram fluēbant. ____________________________________
2. orcae in mare Mediterraneum natābant. ___________________________
3. multī Rōmānī erant nautae. _____________________________________
4. fēminae aquam ferēbant. _______________________________________
5. ad lītora ībāmus. _______________________________________________
6. celeriter currere poteram. _______________________________________
7. philosophī astra vidēre volēbant. _________________________________

Adverbs

Adverbs are words which describe action, or which give information about when and how things happen. English adverbs usually end in -ly (e.g. badly, effectively, really), though there are many that do not (e.g. well).

Typical adverb endings in Latin are:
- -ē (lentē, slowly; bene, well), and
- -īter (celerīter, quickly; fortīter, bravely)

Many adverbs are related to adjectives with similar meanings:
In English the usual way adverbs are formed from adjectives, is to ad -ly to an adjective:
- brave → bravely
- calm → calmly
- helpful → helpfully

though this is not always the case:
- good → well
In Latin, adverbs from most first- and second declension adjectives are formed by adding -ē to the stem:

- lentus, -a, -um, slow → lentē, slowly
- placidus, -a, -um, calm, peaceful → placidē, peacefully

Step 1: find the stem:
- saevus, -a, -um, cruel → saev-
- placidus, -a, -um, calm → placid-

Step 2: add -ē:
- saevē, cruelly
- placidē, calmly

Adverbs from most third declension adjectives are formed by adding -iter to the stem.

- fortis, forte, brave → fortiter, bravely

Step 1: find the stem:
- brevis, breve, brief → brev-
- fortis, forte, brave → fort-

Step 2: add -iter:
- breviter, briefly
- fortiter, bravely

Some irregular adverbs are:
- magnopere, greatly, a lot (from magnus, -a, -um)
- bene, well (from bonus, -a, -um)

Most adverb translation is pretty straightforward, but be flexible:
- optimē (from optimus, -a, -um, best, extremely good) may be translated:
  extremely well; in the best way (this is called an “adverbial phrase”); optimally (a 20th century Latinism)

Practicum: Recognizing adverb meanings
Give a meaning for the adverbs below; they are all formed from adjectives in chapters 3-5 vocabulary.

1. beatē _____________________________
2. pessimē _____________________________
3. miserē _____________________________
4. breviter _____________________________
5. benignē _____________________________
6. leviter _____________________________
**Practicum: Forming adverbs** For each adjective, give the adverb form and English meaning. Step one: find the stem. Step two: add -ë for 1st-2nd decl. adjectives, -iter for 3rd decl. adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Adverb Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tutus, -a, -um</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferus, -a, -um</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gravis, grave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malus, -a, -um</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulcher, -chra, -chrum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximus, -a, -um</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lenis, lene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** From now on, adverbs that come from adjectives will not have separate entries in your vocabulary. Be sensitive to the -ë ending (1st-2nd decl.) and -iter ending (3rd) so you will recognize adverbs in reading.

**Reading:** *Navigätio Römäna*  
Roman Sailing

Rome was an inland city, though not far from the sea, and served by the nearby port of Ostia. As their world expanded, the Romans became even more involved in seafaring. As we have seen, by Pliny’s time, Rome was dependent on food imports from Egypt, which made the long and often dangerous passage from Alexandria to Rome. In summer, the sailing was easy, but winter seas could be treacherous, and often ships waited out the winter until conditions improved. Weather was always a concern...

illa charta geographica omnès terräs circum mare Mediterraneum ostendit. litora Italiæ sunt longa; itaque in Italiæ erant multæ urbes* prope mare. temporibus antiquis, multæ navēs mercēs circum litora maris Mediterrarēi portābant. in multis oppidis, virī piscēs capiunt. ōceanus multa hominibus dābat.

in mediä Italiā est Rōma; Rōma tamen nōn est prope mare. O stia, oppidum parvum in lītore, erat portus* Rōmae. viātōrēs* saepe ibī manēbant dum navēs exspectant. eō tempore nāvēs Rōmānae ad multa loca circum *mare

*urbs, urbis f: city
*portus, -ūs m: port
*viātor, viātōris m: traveler
nostrum” navigabant; et mercês et viātorês ferēbant. nāvēs semper prope lītus navigabant, quod procellae magnum perīculum nautīs* ferēbant. nāvēs parvae erant; itaque per profundīs* nōn ībant.

nautae semper caelum spectābant. nubēs albae nōn eōs vexābant; rārō procellās ferēbant. nimbus tamen quī super mare imminēbat* nautās vexābat. delnde imbrēs in nāvem cadēbant; nautae miserī erant; perīculum aut magnum aut parvum nāvī* erat.

aestās erat tempus tutum; aestāte sōl benigne lucēbat ventīque leniter flābant. undae marīs parvae erant; nautae celeriter navigāre poterant ad loca circum lītora marīs nostri. vēr et tuta et perīculōsa* erat; ventī interdum violenter flābant, interdum leniter; in aliīs locīs undae erant magnae, in aliīs locīs parvae. hiems tamen perīculōsa erat. nēmo* hieme navigāre volēbat; plūrīmae nāves in portū* per hiemem manēbant. sōlum* virī qui navigāre debēbant, temporibus hiemis navigābant.

*practicum: gender, number and case*

aestas erat tempus tutum; aestate sōl benigne lucēbat ventīque leniter flābant. undae marīs parvae erant; nautae celeriter navigāre poterant ad loca circum lītora marīs nostri. vēr et tuta et perīculōsa* erat; ventī interdum violenter flābant, interdum leniter; in aliīs locīs undae erant magnae, in aliīs locīs parvae. hiems tamen perīculōsa erat. nēmo* hieme navigāre volēbat; plūrīmae nāves in portū* per hiemem manēbant. sōlum* virī qui navigāre debēbant, temporibus hiemis navigābant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tempus</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventī</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maris</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nautae</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lītora</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locīs</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undae</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hieme</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiemem</td>
<td>m f n s pl</td>
<td>nom.</td>
<td>acc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*practicum: ablative time phrases* From the reading above, give three examples of ablatives used to show when something is happening, and translate the ablative:

1. ________________________________________________

2. ________________________________________________

3. ________________________________________________
Part III: Delphïnï   Dolphins

Focus Vocabulary

Nouns
- auxillium, -ī n  aid
- delphînus, -ī m  dolphin
- labor, laböris m  work
- piscis, piscis m  fish [i-stem]
- retia, -ae f  net
- stagnum, -ī n  swamp
- vis (irregular), f  force [see reading notes]
- vox, vöcis f  voice

Adjectives
- apertus, -a, -um  open
- fessus, -a, -um  tired
- plürimus, -a, -um  very much, very many

Verbs
- agö, -ere, ēgï, actum  drive, do
- iuvö, -äre, iüvï, iütus  help
- narrö (1)  tell
- ponö, -ere, posui, positus  place, put
- spïrö (1)  breathe

Other words
- interdum  sometimes, from time to time
- post (+ acc)  after
- postridië  the next day
- super (+ abl. or acc.)  above

Ablative Meanings

Review of ablative endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st decl.</th>
<th>2nd decl.</th>
<th>3rd decl.</th>
<th>3rd decl. adj. &amp; neuter i-stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>-ā</td>
<td>-ō</td>
<td>-e</td>
<td>-ī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>-īs</td>
<td>-īs</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If it doesn't have one of these endings, it isn't ablative, but remember that most ablative endings overlap with dative.

So far, we have seen the ablative case primarily as the object of a preposition. When the ablative is used by itself, without a preposition, its meaning is often expressed in English as with or by:

- nautae piscës retiïs capiunt, the sailors catch fish with nets.
- ad lïtus nāve veniëbämus, we came to the shore by ship.
- hominës ad urbem adveniunt terrä marïque, people are arriving to the city by land and by sea. (terrä marïque is a common expression in Latin.)

* 4th declension singluars end in -ū, but we haven't had those.
**Practicum: Recognizing and Translating Ablatives**

Underline the ablative(s) and complete the sentence translation, using a “with” or “by” meaning:

1. söl magnïs ignibus lücet. The sun shines ________________________________.
2. amïcï eum cibö iuvant. His friends are helping him ________________________.
3. fëmina virum verbïs serënat. The woman calms her husband ____________________.
4. magnä vï mundus volvit. The universe revolves ______________________________.
5. virï oppida igne destruëbant. The men destroyed the towns ____________________.
6. mercës ferimus terrä marïque: We are carrying the goods ____________________.

**With (accompaniment) vs. with(means).** In English, the word *with* serves two purposes which are expressed differently in Latin:

- **Accompaniment (who/what you’re with):** To show accompaniment in Latin, use *cum* + ablative:
  - I used to go to the forum with my friend. *cum amicō ad forum ībam.*

- **Means or manner (how you do something):** To show means or manner in Latin, use the ablative by itself.
  - I attacked him with a pen. *eum stilō oppugnābam.*
  - I was fighting with great force. *magnā vī pugnābam.*

**Practicum: Acompaniment vs. Means**

Which Latin phrase shows the correct meaning?

1. The sailors were sailing with a good captain. Nautae ____ navigābant. (a) *cum magistrō bonō* (b) *magistrō bonō*
2. The sun shines with hot light. söl ___ lücet. (a) *cum lüce calidā* (b) *lüce calidā*
3. We fled with the other sailors. ____ fugiēbāmus. (a) *cum aliïs nautïs* (b) *aliïs nautïs*

**Practicum: Using Ablatives**

Change the word in parentheses to complete the sentence meaning. (In one example, which shows accompaniment, you need to add *cum*).

1. We seek knowledge with arguments: scientiam _____________________ quaerimus. (argumentum, -ī  n)
2. The Africans attacked Rome with elephants. Afrï  Römam ________________ oppugnābant. (elephantus, -ī  m)
3. The criminals were killed by wild animals. *scelestī* __________________________* interficiēbantur*⁴. (fera, -ae f)

4. Stars shine with the sun’s light. *stellae* ____________ *sōlis lücent*. (lüx, lücis f)

5. We were waiting with the captain. ______________________ *manēbämus*. (magister, -strï  m)

**Dative Meanings: Indirect object; “to/for”**

*Review of dative endings:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st decl.</th>
<th>2nd decl.</th>
<th>3rd decl.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing.</td>
<td>-ae</td>
<td>-ō</td>
<td>-ī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl.</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>-is</td>
<td>-ibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If it doesn’t have one of these endings, it isn’t dative, but remember that most dative endings overlap with ablative.

**Dative pronouns:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1st sing.</th>
<th>2nd sing.</th>
<th>3rd sing.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>me/to me</td>
<td>you/to you</td>
<td>[to] him/her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mihi</td>
<td>tibi</td>
<td>ei, illī</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nobis</td>
<td>vobis</td>
<td>eīs, illīs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Datives, like genitives, have a “built in” meaning, but the dative case can be translated into English in a number of ways. Most often, the words “to” or “for” convey the dative meaning best.

- *nauta nubēs amīcis ostendēbat*, the sailor was showing the clouds to his friends.
- *auxilium nautīs ferēbāmus*, we brought help to the sailors.

The dative is often used as an indirect object. A subject performs the action, a direct object receives the action or is intimately involved with it, and the indirect object is the other party involved. (If this definition isn’t helpful, most people find that the examples actually show the concept better.) English has two ways of showing indirect objects: word order, and “to”:

- I gave *the girl* books (uses word order). “I” is the subject, “books” is the direct object, and “the girl” is the indirect object.
- I gave books to the *girl* (uses “to”).
- Latin: *librōs puellae dābam* (or *puellae librōs dābam*). Word order does not matter, but the dative case shows that *puellae* is the indirect object.

**Indirect objects are usually found with verbs of showing, saying, or giving:**

- *nauta chartam magistrō ostendit*, the sailor shows the map to the captain (or, the sailor shows the captain the map)

⁴-ntur is a passive verb ending - we study them in Latin 102.
• sōl magnam lūcem hominibus dat, the sun gives great light to humans (or, the sun gives humans great light)
• fēmina fābulās puerīs nārrābat, the woman told stories to the children (or, the woman told the children stories)

So, when you encounter a verb of showing, saying, or giving, be alert for a dative noun with an indirect object meaning. Verbs to watch:
• dō, dare give
• narrō (1) tell
• dicō, -ere say
• ostendō, -ere show

Practicum: Dative Meanings
For each sentence, underline the dative word and translate the sentence:
1. agricōla cibum equīs dat. ________________________________
2. magister puerīs dicīt, “hic est mensa.” ________________________________
3. puellae auxilium fēminīs ferunt. ________________________________
4. casam amīcīs ostendimus. ________________________________
5. puellae librōs dō. ________________________________

To (ad) vs. to (dative): In English, “to” is used to show movement toward something/someone, and to indicate an indirect object. Latin uses ad for movement toward, dative case for indirect object.
• The fish swim to the ocean, piscēs ad mare nātant (shows direction).
• The men give food to the fish, hominēs cibum piscibus dant (indirect object).
• The woman walked to the girls, fēmina ad puellās ambulābat (shows direction).
• The woman told everything to the girls, fēmina puellīs omnia nārrābat (indirect object).

This will probably not be an issue in reading, but if you are translating into Latin, think about whether direction is involved before you choose ad or the dative case.

Practicum: ad or Dative?
Choose the Latin phrase that best completes the meaning of the sentence.
1. Storm clouds bring danger to the sailors: nimbī perīculum ____ ferunt. (a) nautīs (b) ad nautās
2. The dolphins hurry to the marsh. delphīnī ____ festīnant. (a) stagnō (b) ad stagnum
3. The dolphins give help to the men. delphīnī auxilium ____ dant. (a) hominibus (b) ad hominēs
Reading notes

1. *vis* means force or strength. Its singular forms are irregular: *vim* is accusative, and *vī* is ablative. Nominative plural is *virēs*, with regular i-stem forms. Be ready to recognize *vī* in reading, because it is often used in the ablative to show things being done forcefully:
   - *orca baleanās magnā vī oppugnāt*, the orca attacks the whales with great force.

2. *tantis, -a, -um* means “such a [great] . . .” — an odd definition that makes more sense in context.
   - omnēs tantum amīcum laudant, everyone praises such a great friend.
   - tantae bestiae sub undīs habitant, such great beasts live under the sea.
   In many cases, “like that” conveys the meaning better in English:
   - everyone wants a friend like that.
   - beasts like that live under the sea.
   But if you go for a more idiomatic translation, remember that the idea of “great” should be in there somewhere.

3. *agō* has a different semantic field from the English words used to translate it. One meaning it has is drive:
   - *puerī caprōs ad agrum agēbant*, the boys were driving the goats to the field.
   Another meaning is do:
   - *quid agis*, what are you doing (i.e., how are you doing?)
   - *nihil agimus*, we’re doing nothing.

Reading: Delphīnī

Like us, Romans thought of dolphins as friendly, benevolent animals, intelligent and in some ways, having nearly human feelings. There were many popular stories of helpful dolphins, and of close relationships between dolphins and humans. In this passage, after discussing the nature of dolphins, Pliny describes how they help human beings catch fish near a swamp in Gaul. Because of the shallow water around the swamp, it is difficult for the humans to place their fishing nets effectively. But when the huge schools of mullet come pouring out of the swamp, dolphins act as herders to drive the fish into the human’s nets in the deeper water, and humans reward them with a share of the fish. This cooperation between humans and dolphins shows the helpful and friendly nature of the animals.
delphïnï sunt velocissima omnium animâlium. delphïnï sub aquâ spîrâre nôn possunt; spîrant dum ë marï exsiliunt*. saepe ex undïs magnâ vi exsiliunt; super navem exsilere possunt. animâl amïcum hominï* delphïnus est; saepe delphïnï obviam* nâvibus veniunt, et circum nâvës nâtant; interdum ë mare exsiliunt.

Plinius illam fâbulam närrat:

saepe delphïnï hominës iuväbant, dum hominës piscës capiunt. in Galliä erat stagnum ubi cum hominibus delphïnï piscës capiëbant. plürimï piscës è flûmine ad mare per stagnum nâtâbant. hominës piscës capere volëbant, sed in illö locô retiäs ponere nôn poterant. itaque dum piscës è stagnö celeriter nâtant et apertum mare quaerunt, hominës delphïnös vócäbant. “Simo!* Simo!” clamäbant, quod eö tempore hominës delphïnös “Simonem” appelläbant. ventï sonum* vöcum humanärum in mare per stagnum nâtâbant. delphïnï vócës audiëbant et ad illum locum festinäbant, quod auxilium ferre hümänis volëbant. delphïnï celeriter ad stagnum adveniunt. deinde, ut militës*, aciem* faciëbant, et piscës ad retiäs hominum agëbant.

ubi hominës multös piscës in retiäs habëbant, piscës delphïnës däbant. delphïnï beatï erant et placidï propâtus nâtâbant. postridië hominës quoque piscës delphïnës däbant, quod delphïnï fessï erant post tantum labörem. eö tempore hominës numquam delphïnös interficiëbant, quod delphïnï eös iuväbant.

Practicum: Gender, Number and Case

dum piscës è stagnö celeriter nâtant et apertum mare quaerant, hominës delphïnös vocäbant. “Simo! Simo!” clamäbant, quod eö tempore hominës delphïnös “Simonem” appelläbant. ventï sonum* vöcum humanärum in mare per stagnum ferëbant. delphïnï vócës audiëbant et ad illum locum festinäbant, quod auxilium ferre hümänis volëbant. delphïnï, ut militës, aciem faciëbant, et piscës ad retiäs hominum agëbant.
Part IV: Chapter Vocabulary

**Nouns**

- aestäs, aestätis f: summer
- autumnus, -i m: autumn
- auxilium, -i n: aid
- balaena, -ae f: whale
- caelum, -i n: sky, weather
- delphïnus, -i m: dolphin
- fëmina, -ae f: woman, wife, female animal
- hiems, hiemis, -i f: winter
- imber, imbris m: rain, rain-storm
- labor, laböris m: work
- lïtus, lïtoris, -ae n: shore
- mare, maris n: sea, ocean
- merx, mercis f: goods, merchandise
- nauta, -ae m: sailor
- nävis, nävis f: ship (i-stem)
- nimbus, -i m: storm-cloud
- nübes, nübis f: cloud
- öceanus, -i m: ocean
- orca, -ae f: orca, “killer whale”
- perïculum, -i n: danger
- piscis, piscis m: fish (i-stem)
- procella, -ae f: storm
- tempus, -oris n: season, time
- retia, -ae f: net
- stagnum, -i n: swamp
- unda, -ae f: wave
- vër, vëris n: spring
- vis (irregular), f: force [see reading notes]
- vox, vöcis f: voice

**Adjectives**

- albus, -a, -um: white
- altus, -a, -um: deep, high
- apertus, -a, -um: open
- benignus, -a, -um: kind
- fessus, -a, -um: tired
- ingens, ingentis: huge
- lënis, -e: mild
- noster, nostra, nostrum: our
- plürimus, -a, -um: very much, very many, the most
- tütus, -a, -um: safe
- vëlox, vëlöcis: fast

**Verbs**

- adveniö, -ïre, advënï, adventus: arrive
- agö, -ere, ëgï, actus: drive, do
- constituö, -stituere, -stitui, -stitütus: decide
- debeö, -ere, debui, debitus: ought, must
- évädö, -ere, éväsï, éväsus: escape
- exspectö (1): wait for
- ferö, ferre, tulï, latum: carry, bear, bring
- iuvö, -äre, iüvï, iütus: help
- narrö (1): tell
- nätö (1): swim
- navigö (1): sail
- ostendö, -ere, ostendi, ostensus: carry
- ponö, -ere, posuï, positus: place, put
- possum, posse, potuï: be able, can
- spectö (1): watch
- spirö (1): breathe
- temptö (1): try, attempt
- vexö (1): worry, annoy
- vöcö (1): call
- volö, velle, voluï: wish, want

**Other Words**

- aut . . . aut: either . . . or (conj.)
- et . . . et: both . . . and (conj.)
- interdum: sometimes (adv.)
- post (+ acc): after (prep.)
- postridië: the next day (adv.)
- rårö: rarely, seldom (adv.)
- super (+ abl. or acc): above (prep.)
Luna redux
When astronomers began to study the moon with telescopes, they could add detail to the idea of the moon’s shape and texture. The moon had dark expanses that looked like oceans – if you assumed that the moon was like the earth – so the astronomers named them “seas.” Below is a list of some of the seas of the moon. I provide the dictionary form of the word (unless it’s one you’ve already had or something so close to English that you can guess). Most of the specific names are genitive (singular or plural), i.e., the sea of . . .

Section Vocabulary (for this exercise only, not part of learning vocabulary)
fēcunditas, fēcunditatis f  fertility, prosperity
frigus, frigoris n  cold
hiemālis, -e  wintery
hūmor, hūmōris m  moisture
mors, mortis f  death
sōlitūdo, sōlitūdinis f  solitude
somnium, -i n  dream
Practicum: Seas and Lakes of the Moon

Give the English meaning of the Latin name of the lunar feature:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mare Fecunditatis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Frigoris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Imbrium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Humorum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Vaporum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Nubium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Undarum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mare Tranquilitatis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanus Procellarum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Moon also has a number of lakes: Here are some:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lacus Hiemalis</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Veris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Aestatis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Autumnis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Temporis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Solitudinis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacus Mortis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>