

Review Vocabulary 5 and Laocoon Reading (Chapter 25)

(This is the reading in Chapter 25; in the text there are vocabulary notes as well.)

Paragraph 1:

Vocabulary

- hic, haec, hoc = this, he
- hic = here
- timor, timoris m = fear
- ara, -ae f = altar
- geminus, -a, -um = twin
- premo, -ere, pressi, pressum = to press, push back

Review:

- participles are used as adjectives (chapter 23) (there are two in the first paragraph)
- ablative uses: to show who is doing the action with a passive verb; to show the means by which something was done. (4 examples, one of which is a noun-adjective pair)
- ablative absolute: one (active) is in this paragraph

Hic alius magnus timor (O fābula misera!) animōs caecōs nostrōs terret. Lāocoōn, sacerdotēs Neptunī fortunā factus, acrem taurum ad aram in litore mactābat. Tum geminī serpentēs potentēs, mare prementēs, ab insulā ad litora currunt. Iamque agrōs tenēbant et, oculīs igne ardentibus, ōra linguīs sibilīs lambēbant.

Paragraph 2:

Vocabulary

- caelum, -i n = sky
- tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatum = to raise up
- idem, eadem, idem = the same
- acer, acris, acre = keen, sharp
- arx, arcis f = the citadel
- omnes = everyone
- omnia = everything
- curro, -ere, cucurri, cursum = to run

Review

- -que joins clauses (1 instance)
- -que with parallel parts of sentences (i.e. 2-3 verbs, 2-3 direct objects ... note the occurrences in the passage)
- participles used as adjectives (1)
- ablatives showing time (1)

Nōs omnēs fugimus; illī via certa Lāocoonta filiōsque eius petunt. Primum parva

corpora duōrum puerōrum capiunt et lacerant necantque dēvōrantque. Tum patrem fortem, ad filiōs miserōs currentem, rapiunt et magnīs spīrīs tenent et superant. Nec sē ā vulneribus defendere nec fugere potest, et ipse, ut taurus saucius ad aram, clāmōrēs horrendōs ad caelum tollit. Eōdem tempore serpentēs fugiunt, petuntque perfugium in arce Minervae acris.

Paragraph 3:

Vocabulary

- iacio, -ere, ieci, iactum = to throw
- quoque = also

Review:

- pluperfect (iecerat)
- perfect infinitives (2) in indirect statement
- nos miseri gaudemus (we + adjective as subject)
- relative clause/ relative pronoun: quibus: relative pronoun, ablative or dative?

Quod Lāocoön in equum Minervae hastam iecerat, nos putāvimus eum errāvisse et poenās dedisse; veritātem acerbam nescivimus. Portās patefacimus et admittimus istum equum in urbem; atque puerī puellaeque—O patria, O dī magnī, O Trōia!—eum tangere gaudent. Et quoque gaudēmus nōs miserī, quibus ille diēs fuit ultimus ac quibus numquam erit ūllum sōlācium.