

## READING EXERCISE

125. 1. Pūblius est vir bonus, et ab amīcīs amātur et laudātur. Fīlium habet, sed fīlius nōn laudātur, quod impiger nōn est et male labōrat. Pūblius est miser quod fīlius nōn est impiger.

2. In tēctō tuō galeam et scūtum videō. Gladium quoque videō. Tua arma sunt Rōmāna. Nunc galeās et gladiōs in bellō vidēmus, sed scūta nōn vidēmus.

3. Oppidum nostrum viās lātās habet. In viīs multōs puerōs et puellās vidēmus. Puerī et puellae ex scholā prope-rant.

4. Cūr nūllōs librōs hodiē portās? Librī meī hodiē ab amīcō meō portantur. Saepe librōs amīcī meī portō.

5. Ex oppidō nostrō castra vidēmus. Castra magna sunt. Amīcus meus nunc in castrīs est.

## 126.

## VOCABULARY

**ā, ab**, *preposition with ablative*,  
by, from

**arma, -ōrum**, N. *pl.*, weapons,  
arms

**castra, -ōrum**, N. *pl.*, camp

**galea, -ae**, F., helmet

**lātus, -a, -um**, wide, broad

**male**, badly

**Rōmānus, -a, -um**, Roman

**vir, virī**, M., man

*a.* The word **castra** is used in the plural number with singular meaning. When it is the subject of a verb the verb must be plural, although translated by an English verb in the singular. When more than one camp is meant the same form is used as for one, but the rest of the sentence will make clear the fact that the meaning is plural. An adjective modifying **castra** must be plural.

*b.* In a sentence with a passive verb **ā** or **ab** commonly means *by*. Sometimes, however, this preposition is translated *from*. The distinction between **ē** or **ex** and **ā** or **ab** meaning *from* is that **ē** or **ex** is used to de-

note place *from within which*, while *ā* or *ab* means *from near*, or does not indicate that the starting point is within the place named. Thus, *They set out from the town* means that they were in the town when they started, and therefore *ē* or *ex* will be used. In the sentence *We walked from the river to the hill*, *from* means *from near* or *from the side of*, and hence *ā* or *ab* will be used.

## EXERCISES FOR WRITING

127. Translate the following sentences into Latin: 1. The small boy reads many books. 2. Marcus is unhappy today. 3. The field is large, but the garden is small. 4. Your horse is beautiful, but he is not strong. 5. There are many roses in my garden.

## ENGLISH DERIVATIVES FROM LATIN

128. 1. Find some English words in which the first syllable appears to come from *ā* or *ab*. Look up the derivation of these words in the dictionary. 2. What is an *armory*? 3. What sort of person is a *malefactor*? 4. What are *virile* qualities?

## SUGGESTED DRILL

1. Give the meaning of the following: 1. *Laudātur, laudantur, laudāmur.* 2. *Amāmus, amāmur, amās, amāris.* 3. *Portat, portant, portātur, portantur.* 4. *Spectō, spector, spectāre, propterāre.*



ROMAN COINS