

Ecce 18 – Content Outline

I. Reading

II. Vocabulary

III. Language Structures

- 3rd Declension Adjectives

IV. Culture Topic: Legendary Heroes of Early Rome

V. Mythology Topic: Nike (Victoria)

Ecce 18 – The Magic List

raeda, ae – carriage
 fossa, ae – ditch
 haereo, haerere – be stuck,
 stick
 per – through, along
 via, ae – road
 eo, ire – go
 ad – to, towards
 caupona, ae – inn
 quae – which
 procul – far off, far away
 absum, abesse – be away,
 be gone, be absent
 quae – who
 non iam – no longer
 lacrimo, lacrimare – weep,
 cry
 cum – with
 ambulo, ambulare – walk
 puer, pueri – boy
 quod – because
 praecurro, praecurrere –
 run ahead
 identidem – again and
 again
 revoco, revocare – call
 back, recall
 quamquam – although
 caupona, ae – inn
 pernocto, pernoctare –
 spend the night
 adhuc – still
 nolo, nolle – be unwilling,
 not want
 lente – slowly
 cum – with
 eo, ire – go

 mox – soon
 ad – to, toward
 caupona, ae – inn
 appropinquo,
 appropinquare –
 approach
 nemo, neminis – no one
 video, videre – see
 vox, vocis – voice
 tamen – however
 homo, hominis – man,
 person

audio, audire – hear

 subito – suddenly
 duo – two
 canis, canis – dog
 e – out of, from
 ianua, ae – door
 caupona, ae – inn
 se praecipitant – hurl
 themselves, rush
 ferociter – fiercely,
 savagely
 latrantes – barking
 peto, petere – seek, attack
 statim – immediately
 fugio, fugere – flee
 sto, stare – stand
 immobilis, is, e –
 motionless
 perterritus, a, um –
 frightened
 exclamo, exclamare –
 shout
 ipse – himself
 nihil – nothing
 facio, facere – do, make
 tamen – however
 fugio, fugere – flee
 sed – but
 ad – to, toward
 canis, canis – dog
 manum – hand
 extendo, extendere – hold
 out, extend

 ecce – look!
 inquit – say
 hi canes – these dogs
 latro, latrare – bark
 modo – only
 nullus, a, um – no
 periculum, i – danger
 ecce – look!
 cauda, ae – tail
 moveo, movere – move

 eo ipso tempore – at that
 very moment
 ad – at, to
 ianua, ae – door

caupona, ae – inn
 apparuit – appeared
 homo, hominis – man,
 person
 obesus, a, um – fat
 qui – who
 canis, canis – dog
 revoco, revocare – call
 back

 salvete – hello, greetings
 hospes, hospitis – guest,
 host
 inquit – say
 caupona, ae – inn
 meus, a, um – my
 pernocto, pernoctare –
 spend the night
 volo, velle – wish, want
 hic – here
 multi, ae, a – many
 civis, civis – citizen
 praeclarus, a, um – famous,
 distinguished
 pernoctaverunt – have
 spent the night
 olim – once
 hic – here
 pernoctavit – has spent the
 night
 etiam – even
 legatus, i – envoy,
 ambassador
 princeps, principis –
 emperor

 salve – Yo
 mi – dude
 interpellavit – interrupted
 quid agis – What's up

 mehercule – Holy
 Hercules, Batman
 respondit – replied
 caupo, cauponis –
 innkeeper
 nisi – unless
 erro, errare – be wrong,
 wander, be mistaken
 meus, a, um – my

READING

amicus, i – friend
agnosco, agnoscere –
recognize

erro, errare – be wrong,
wander, be mistaken
inquit – say
laetus, a, um – happy
te – you (acc)
video, vidēre – see
quod – because
raeda, ae – carriage
dominus, i – master
meus, a, um – my
fossa, ae – ditch

haereo, haerēre – stick, be
stuck
immobilis, is, e –
motionless
necesse est – it is necessary
hic – here
caupona, ae – inn
pernocto, pernoctare –
spend the night

doleo, dolēre – be sorry
inquit – say
caupo, cauponis –
innkeeper
quod – that

raeda, ae – carriage
sum, esse – to be
fossa, ae – ditch
sed – but
gaudeo, gaudēre – be glad
quod – that
ad – to
meus, a, um – my
caupona, ae – inn
nunc – now
venio, venire – come
intro, intrare – enter
omnis, is, e – all, every

READING

ECCE 18 STORY - DO WE STAY AT AN INN?

Raeda in fossa haerebat. Cornelii per viam ibant ad cauponam quae non procul aberat. Cornelia, quae non iam lacrimabat, cum Eucleide ambulabat. Pueros, quod praecurrebant, identidem revocabat Cornelius. Aurelia, quamquam in caupona pernoctare adhuc nolebat, lente cum Cornelio ibat.

Mox ad cauponam appropinquabant. Neminem videbant; voces tamen hominum audiebant.

Subito duo canes e ianua cauponae se praecipitant et ferociter latrantes Cornelios petunt. Statim fugit Sextus. Stat immobilis Marcus. Aurelia perterrita exclamat. Cornelius ipse nihil facit. Cornelia tamen non fugit sed ad canes manum extendit.

“Ecce Marce!” inquit. “Hi canes latrant modo. Nullum est periculum. Ecce, Sexte! Caudas movent!”

Eo ipso tempore ad ianuam cauponae apparuit homo obesus qui canes revocavit.

“Salvete, hospites!” inquit. “In caupona mea pernoctare vultis? Hic multi cives praeclari pernoctaverunt. Olim hic pernoctavit etiam legatus principis.”

“Salve, mi Apollodore!” interpellavit Eucleides. “Quid agis?”

“Mehercule!” respondit caupo. “Nisi erro, meum amicum Eucleidem agnosco.”

“Non erras,” inquit Eucleides. “Laetus te video. Quod raeda domini mei in fossa haeret immobilis, necesse est hic in caupona pernoctare.”

“Doleo,” inquit caupo, “quod raeda est in fossa, sed gaudeo quod ad meam cauponam nunc venitis. Intrate, intrate, omnes!”

READING

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Ecce 18 – Drill Sentences

1. Cornelius pueros qui praecurrebant identidem revocavit.
2. Cornelii ad cauponam appropinquabant et subito canes ad eos se praecipitant.
3. Homo obesus apparuit et canes revocavit.
4. Hi canes caudas movent modo, quod laeti sunt.
5. Nolite fugere, pueri!
6. Puella sola ad canes manum extendit.
7. Multi hospites praeclari hic pernoctaverunt.
8. Olim hic in caupona legatus principis pernoctavit.
9. Aurelia mussat, “Doleo quod in caupona pernoctare necesse est.”
10. “Nisi erro, caupo est meus amicus Apollodorus!” exclamat Eucleides.

Ecce 18 – Translation Review

Answer the following True/False questions about your story.

- ___1. Sextus cum Eucleide ambulabat.
- ___2. Cornelius identidem pueros revocabat, quod praecurrebant.
- ___3. Aurelia cum raedario manebat quod in caupona pernoctare nolebat.
- ___4. Ubi Cornelii ad cauponam appropinquabant, homines multos videbant.
- ___5. Centum canes se praecipitant e ianua cauponis et Sextum necant. (neco, necare = kill)
- ___6. Cornelia canes non timet quod canes laeti caudas movent.
- ___7. Homo obesus e caupona venit et Cornelios salutatur.
- ___8. Eucleides Apollodorum non agnoscebat, quod nox erat et videre non poterat.
- ___9. Eucleides laetus non est ubi Apollodorum videt.
- ___10. Caupo dolet quod raeda est in fossa, sed gaudet quod Cornelii ad cauponam veniunt.

READING

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Vocabulary

Vocabulary

ECCE 18

agnosco

obesus

apparuit

olfacio

cauda

olim

doleo

omnis

fortis

praecurro

fugio

quid agis

homo

revocavit

legatus

se praecipitant

manum

vesperi

modo

viator

nisi erro

VOCABULARY

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Ecce 18 – Vocabulary Practice

I. Draw a picture to illustrate the following Latin words:

| | | |
|--------|-------|---------|
| homo | manum | cauda |
| obesus | doleo | olfacio |

II Choose the best word to complete the sentences given here, based on the story.

- Cornelius pueros identidem revocat, quod Marcus et Sextus _____.
(se praecipitant/dolent/praecurrunt)
- Subito _____ obesus e caupona venit et “Salvete, hospites!” clamat.
(canis/homo/cauda)
- Hi canes feroces non erant; _____ movebant. (caudas/manum/legatos)
- Olim _____ principis in caupona pernoctaverunt. (canis/homo/legatus)
- Euclides celeriter amicum suum _____ et eum salutat.
(dolet/agnoscit/fugit)

Etymology

For the following English sentences, find an English derivative from the word bank of Latin roots that will make the sentence meaningful.

praecipitant fugio manum apparuit
obesus legatus

- The _____ escaped from prison and was never found.
- In the spring, the leaves will _____ on the trees.
- The owner’s _____ will explain how to use the equipment.
- _____ is a big problem in our society, as more and more people are overweight.
- The president sent a _____ to the embassy to see what the foreign minister wanted to do.
- _____ falls from the sky in the form of rain, snow or hail.

VOCABULARY

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ECCE 18 – LANGUAGE STRUCTURE & FORMS

I. Unlike 1st & 2nd declension adjectives, 3rd declension adjectives have slight changes in the endings – where are they different from nouns? (There are 4 places)

II. How can you tell if an adjective and a noun go together?

III. Write out the chart of endings for 3rd declension adjectives:

| | Masculine | Feminine | Neuter |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|--------|
| SINGULAR | | | |
| Nom | | | |
| Gen | | | |
| Dat | | | |
| Acc | | | |
| Abl | | | |
| PLURAL | | | |
| Nom | | | |
| Gen | | | |
| Dat | | | |
| Acc | | | |
| Abl | | | |

Practice (nouns are from chapter 16 grammar)

| | WHAT DECLENSION? | WHAT GENDER? |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| ANIMUS, ANIMI | | |
| ARBOR, ARBORIS | | |
| FEMINA, FEMINAE | | |
| FILIUS, FILII | | |
| HORTUS, HORTI | | |
| HOSPES, HOSPITIS | | |
| ONUS, ONERIS | | |
| PATER, PATRIS | | |
| PERICULUM, PERICULI | | |
| PILA, PILAE | | |
| TEMPUS, TEMPORIS | | |
| VILLA, VILLAE | | |

Decline these noun/adjective pairs on a separate sheet of paper:

1. omnis villa

2. omnis pater

3. omnis pila

4. omne tempus

5. omnis femina

6. omnis arbor

7. omne onus

8. omnis filius

I. Give all possibilities for the case & number of each noun, then modify it with the correct form(s) of OMNIS, IS, E

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. periculo | 15. villis |
| 2. pilae | 16. animi |
| 3. tempori | 17. arbores |
| 4. villam | 18. onera |
| 5. animos | 19. hortus |
| 6. arborum | 20. hospitum |
| 7. oneribus | 21. filii |
| 8. horti | 22. femina |
| 9. hospite | 23. periculum |
| 10. filium | 24. pilarum |
| 11. feminarum | 25. temporis |
| 12. periculorum | 26. villae |
| 13. pilas | 27. animo |
| 14. tempus | |

II. Choose the adjective from the word bank that can modify the nouns given.

omnis omne omni
omnes omnium omnibus
 omnia omnem

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. animos | 9. periculum | 17. hortis |
| 2. arbores | 10. pilam | 18. hospite |
| 3. feminas | 11. tempus | 19. oneris |
| 4. filio | 12. villis | 20. patrem |
| 5. hortorum | 13. animum | 21. pericula |
| 6. hospitum | 14. arboribus | 22. pilas |
| 7. onera | 15. femina | 23. tempori |
| 8. patribus | 16. filii | 24. villae |

Recycling Bin

I. In your Ecce 18 story, locate the following forms:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Accusative singular noun (line 1) | 6. Genitive singular noun (line 7) | 11. Ablative singular noun (line 13) |
| 2. Verb – Imperfect tense (line 2) | 7. Nominative plural noun (line 7) | 12. Genitive singular noun (line 14) |
| 3. Ablative singular noun (line 2) | 8. Accusative plural noun (line 11) | 13. Verb – 2 nd person singular (line 15) |
| 4. Infinitive (line 4) | 9. Subject of <i>apparuit</i> (line 12) | 14. Accusative singular noun (line 16) |
| 5. Genitive plural noun (line 5) | 10. Accusative plural noun (line 12) | 15. Ablative singular noun (line 17) |

II. Decline these nouns:

| | cauda, ae | puer, pueri | canis, canis |
|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| NOM S | | | |
| GEN S | | | |
| DAT S | | | |
| ACC S | | | |
| ABL S | | | |
| NOM PL | | | |
| GEN PL | | | |
| DAT PL | | | |
| ACC PL | | | |
| ABL PL | | | |

**ECCE 18 CULTURE
LEGENDARY HEROES OF ROME
(TYPED - 50 POINTS)**

For the Romans, heroes represented the best of what they considered to be Roman (*Romanitas*). For each story on pages 141-143 (Horatius at the Bridge, Mucius Scaevola, Cloelia, Cincinnatus) answer the following questions:

1. Identify the hero's act of courage and explain why the Romans would identify with it so much.
2. How would this action be considered to be patriotic?
3. What value does it represent?
4. Would we relate to this as an act of heroism today? Why or why not?

Nike Questions (25 points) – Type your answers.

Read the short essay about Nike at mythman.com under “Minor Greek Gods.”



- I. Briefly explain the function of this goddess in mythology.
- II. In what context might a Roman invoke the goddess Nike (Victoria), or make a sacrifice to her?
- III. Why do you think Nike has wings?
- IV. This is our first example of a mythological term that is used as a brand name in our world. Why is “Nike” a good name for athletic shoes? Why do you think the owners of this company picked this name? How is the Nike logo similar to the image of the goddess in ancient art?
- V. What symbols of success or victory do we have in our culture today? Think of three.