

Latin 101F
prīdiē Īdūs Novembrēs MMDCCCLXXIV

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Old Dominion University

Fall 2021



- ① Announcements

- ② Exercitia domestica
 - exercitium i
 - exercitium ii
 - exercitium iii
 - exercitium iv

- ③ Rēs grammaticae, p̄rīma pars
 - terminology
 - relative clauses in English
 - relative clauses in Latin

Announcements

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- Questions? Comments?

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- Questions? Comments?
- No quiz today! Quiz on *hic, haec, hoc* on Monday!

exercitium i

- ① In _____ Albinī sunt multae _____ et _____ et alia _____.
- ② Albīnus est tabernārius quī ōrnāmenta _____.
- ③ _____ tabernāriū māla et pira vēndunt.
- ④ _____ tabernam habet _____ est.
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exercitium ii, prīma pars

- ① Quis est Albīnus?
- ② Quid vēndit Albīnus?
- ③ Aliī tabernāriī quid vēndunt?
- ④ Cūr fēminae ōrnāmenta emunt?
- ⑤ Num ōrnāmentum est līnea sine margarītīs?
- ⑥ Cūr Aemilia multa ōrnāmenta habet?

exercitium ii, p̄rīma pars

- ① Quis est Albīnus?
Albīnus est tabernārius Rōmānus.
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Nōn est.
- ⑥ Cūr Aemilia multa ōrnāmenta habet?
Quia vir eius pecūniōsus est.

exercitium ii, altera pars

- 7 Ubi sunt margaritae Aemiliae?
- 8 Quid digitum Aemiliae ornat?
- 9 Estne Medus cum domino suo?
- 10 Quod ornamentum habet Lydia?
- 11 Cur Lydia nulla alia ornamenta habet?

exercitium ii, altera pars

- 7 Ubi sunt margaritae Aemiliae?
Margaritae Aemiliae in collō sunt.
- 8 Quid digitum Aemiliae ornat?
- 9 Estne Mēdus cum dominō suō?
- 10 Quod ornāmentum habet Lȳdia?
- 11 Cūr Lȳdia nūlla alia ornāmenta habet?

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Anulus digitum eius ornat.
- 9 Estne Mēdus cum dominō suō?
Nōn cum dominō suō, sed cum Lȳdiā est.
- 10 Quod ornāmentum habet Lȳdia?
Lȳdia līneam margaritārum habet.
- 11 Cūr Lȳdia nūlla alia ornāmenta habet?
Quia pecūniōsa nōn est.

exercitium iii

Exemplum: Iūlia Iūliō rosam dat. = *Iūlius rosam accipit ā Iūliā.*

- ① Iūlius Dāvō nummum dat. = Dāvus...
- ② Aemilia ānulum accipit ā Iūliō. =
- ③ Virī fēminīs ōrnāmenta dant. =
- ④ Servus mālum accipit ā dominō. =
- ⑤ Mēdus Lȳdiae rosam dat. =
- ⑥ Servī nummōs accipiunt ā dominō. =

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Exemplum: Iūlia Iūliō rosam dat. = *Iūlius rosam accipit ā Iūliā.*

- ① Iūlius Dāvō nummum dat. = Dāvus... *nummum accipit ā Iūliō.*
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- ⑤ Mēdus Lȳdiae rosam dat. = *Lȳdia rosam accipit ā Mēdō.*
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Notā bene: The verb *accipit, accipiunt* is **not** a 4th conjugation verb, but rather a 3rd conjugation “i-stem”. See pages 60–61 of the *Companion*.

exercitium iv

- ① Iūlius ad vīllam _____; quattuor servī cum eō _____.
- ② Aemilia ē peristylō _____ et in ātrium intrat.
- ③ Aemilia ad virum suum _____.
- ④ Iūlia ab Aemiliā _____; etiam puerī _____.
- ⑤ Servī in ātrium intrant et rūsus _____.
- ⑥ Multae fēminae ad tabernam _____ et rūsus _____.
- ⑦ Quid _____ in sacculō? In sacculō nummī _____.
- ⑧ Quot servī sunt in ātriō? Duo servī _____, ceterī _____.
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- ⑨ Mēdus nōn adest, Mēdus abest.

terminology

- **noun:**

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- **antecedent:** *the noun or noun phrase replaced by a pronoun*

relative clauses in English

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence.

- The female slave sees the girl. The girl is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother calls the girl.
- The female slave sees the girl. The girl's rose is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother gives a kiss to the girl.
- The female slave sees the table. There are coins on the table.

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- The female slave sees the girl. **The girl** is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl **who** is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother calls **the girl**.
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- The female slave sees the girl. The girl is in the garden.
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The female slave sees the girl whom the mother calls.
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- The female slave sees the girl. The girl is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl who is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother calls the girl.
The female slave sees the girl whom the mother calls.
- The female slave sees the girl. The girl's rose is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl whose rose is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother gives a kiss to the girl.
- The female slave sees the table. There are coins on the table.

relative clauses in English

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence.

- The female slave sees the girl. The girl is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl who is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother calls the girl.
The female slave sees the girl whom the mother calls.
- The female slave sees the girl. The girl's rose is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl whose rose is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother gives a kiss to the girl.
The female slave sees the girl to whom the mother gives a kiss.
- The female slave sees the table. There are coins on the table.

relative clauses in English

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence.

- The female slave sees the girl. The girl is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl who is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother calls the girl.
The female slave sees the girl whom the mother calls.
- The female slave sees the girl. The girl's rose is in the garden.
The female slave sees the girl whose rose is in the garden.
- The female slave sees the girl. The mother gives a kiss to the girl.
The female slave sees the girl to whom the mother gives a kiss.
- The female slave sees the table. There are coins on the table.
The female slave sees the table on which there are coins.

relative clauses in Latin (feminine singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla puellam videt. **Puella** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellam** vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
- Ancilla mēnsam videt. Nummī in **mēnsā** sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (feminine singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla puellam videt. **Puella** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellam **quae** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellam** vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
- Ancilla mēnsam videt. Nummī in **mēnsā** sunt.

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- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellam** vocat.
Ancilla videt puellam **quam** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
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Ancilla videt puellam **quam** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellam **cuius** rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
- Ancilla mēnsam videt. Nummī in **mēnsā** sunt.

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Ancilla videt puellam **quae** in hortō est.
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Ancilla videt puellam **quam** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellam **cuius** rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
Ancilla videt puellam **cui** māter ōsculum dat.
- Ancilla mēnsam videt. Nummī in **mēnsā** sunt.

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Ancilla videt puellam **quam** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Rosa **puellae** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellam **cuius** rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellam videt. Māter **puellae** ōsculum dat.
Ancilla videt puellam **cui** māter ōsculum dat.
- Ancilla mēnsam videt. Nummī in **mēnsā** sunt.
Ancilla videt mēnsam in **quā** nummī sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (feminine plural)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla puellās videt. **Puellae** in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellās** vocat.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellis** ōscula dat.
- Ancilla mēnsās videt. Nummī in **mēnsīs** sunt

relative clauses in Latin (feminine plural)

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Ancilla videt puellās **quae** in hortō sunt.
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- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellis** ōscula dat.
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Ancilla videt puellās **quās** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
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Ancilla videt puellās **quās** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellās **quārum** rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellis** ōscula dat.
- Ancilla mēnsās videt. Nummī in **mēnsīs** sunt

relative clauses in Latin (feminine plural)

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Ancilla videt puellās **quās** māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellās **quārum** rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellis** ōscula dat.
Ancilla videt puellās **quibus** māter ōscula dat.
- Ancilla mēnsās videt. Nummī in **mēnsīs** sunt

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Ancilla videt puellās quae in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellās** vocat.
Ancilla videt puellās quās māter vocat.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Rosa **puellārum** in hortō est.
Ancilla videt puellās quārum rosa in hortō est.
- Ancilla puellās videt. Māter **puellis** ōscula dat.
Ancilla videt puellās quibus māter ōscula dat.
- Ancilla mēnsās videt. Nummī in **mēnsīs** sunt.
Ancilla videt mēnsās in quibus nummī sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (masculine singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla equum videt. Equus in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equum vocat.
- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
- Ancilla saccum videt. Māla in saccō sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (masculine singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

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Ancilla videt equum quī in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equum vocat.
- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
- Ancilla saccum videt. Māla in saccō sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (masculine singular)

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- Ancilla equum videt. Equus in hortō est.
Ancilla videt equum quī in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equum vocat.
Ancilla videt equum quem dominus vocat.
- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
- Ancilla saccum videt. Māla in saccō sunt.

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- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
Ancilla videt equum cuius mālum in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
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- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
Ancilla videt equum cuius mālum in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
Ancilla videt equum cui dominus mālum dat.
- Ancilla saccum videt. Māla in saccō sunt.

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- Ancilla equum videt. Mālum equī in hortō est.
Ancilla videt equum cuius mālum in hortō est.
- Ancilla equum videt. Dominus equō mālum dat.
Ancilla videt equum cui dominus mālum dat.
- Ancilla saccum videt. Māla in saccō sunt.
Ancilla videt saccum in quō māla sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (masculine plural)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the **noun** or **noun phrase** that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla equōs videt. Equī in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus equōs vocat.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Māla equōrum in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus equīs māla dat.
- Ancilla saccōs videt. Māla in saccīs sunt

relative clauses in Latin (masculine plural)

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- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus **equōs** vocat.
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- Ancilla equōs videt. Māla **equōrum** in hortō sunt.
Ancilla videt equōs **quōrum** māla in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus **equīs** māla dat.
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Ancilla videt equōs quōrum māla in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus equīs māla dat.
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Ancilla videt equōs quōrum māla in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla equōs videt. Dominus equīs māla dat.
Ancilla videt equōs quibus dominus māla dat.
- Ancilla saccōs videt. Māla in saccīs sunt.
Ancilla videt saccōs in quibus māla sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (neuter singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla mālum videt. Mālum in mēsa est.
- Ancilla mālum videt. Tabernārius mālum vēdit.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Gēns oppidī in forō sunt.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Dominus oppidō statuās dat.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Statuae in oppidō sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (neuter singular)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the noun or noun phrase that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla mālum videt. Mālum in mēsa est.
Ancilla videt mālum quod in mēsa est.
- Ancilla mālum videt. Tabernārius mālum vēdit.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Gēns oppidī in forō sunt.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Dominus oppidō statuās dat.
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Ancilla videt mālum quod tabernārius vendit.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Gēns oppidī in forō sunt.
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Ancilla videt mālum quod tabernārius vendit.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Gēns oppidī in forō sunt.
Ancilla videt oppidum cuius gens in forō sunt.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Dominus oppidō statuās dat.
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Ancilla videt oppidum cuius gens in forō sunt.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Dominus oppidō statuās dat.
Ancilla videt oppidum cui dominus statuās dat.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Statuae in oppidō sunt.

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- Ancilla oppidum videt. Dominus oppidō statuās dat.
Ancilla videt oppidum cui dominus statuās dat.
- Ancilla oppidum videt. Statuae in oppidō sunt.
Ancilla videt oppidum in quō statuae sunt.

relative clauses in Latin (neuter plural)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the **noun** or **noun phrase** that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla līlia videt. Līlia in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla līlia videt. Domina līlia carpit.
- Mēdus ōrnāmenta videt. Pretium ōrnāmentōrum magnum est.
- Ancilla oppida videt. Dominus oppida statuās dat.
- Ancilla oppida videt. Statuae in oppidīs sunt

relative clauses in Latin (neuter plural)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the **noun** or **noun phrase** that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla līlia videt. Līlia in hortō sunt.
Ancilla videt līlia quae in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla līlia videt. Domina līlia carpit.
- Mēdus ōrnāmenta videt. Pretium ōrnāmentōrum magnum est.
- Ancilla oppida videt. Dominus oppida statuās dat.
- Ancilla oppida videt. Statuae in oppidīs sunt

relative clauses in Latin (neuter plural)

Combine the two sentences below with a relative pronoun creating a single sentence meaning the same thing. The relative pronoun will replace the **noun** or **noun phrase** that is repeated in the second sentence. In Latin the relative pronoun will have the same number and gender as its antecedent, but its case is determined by its role in the relative clause.

- Ancilla līlia videt. Līlia in hortō sunt.
Ancilla videt līlia quae in hortō sunt.
- Ancilla līlia videt. Domina līlia carpit.
Ancilla videt līlia quae domina carpit.
- Mēdus ōrnāmenta videt. Pretium ōrnāmentōrum magnum est.
- Ancilla oppida videt. Dominus oppida statuās dat.
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VALETE!