



LAT 102:
New Case Uses
Ch. 13

Connecticut College Spring 2019

Plan for Today

- Talk about quiz
- Go over homework
 - Correlatives & *fiō*
- New Stuff!
 - New Case Uses
- Homework for Friday
- **2nd Exam on ch. 11-13 on Monday, April 15th**
 - Syntax Review Ch. 1-13
 - Morphology Checklist Ch. 1-13

Quiz Sentences

Nōlīte, **mīlitēs**, hunc ducem sequī.

Rōmānī multōs vīcērunt (cum **Caesar** exercituī praefuerit).

Sociī lēgātōs (**pācis petendae causā**) mīsērunt.

Drill 125 #2, 5, 6, 12-15, 18

2. Tot virī fortēs in illō bellō interfectī sunt.

So many brave men were killed in that war.

5. Quot verba Cicerō dīxit!

How many words Cicero spoke!

6. Tantam numquam urbem vīdī quanta est haec.

I have never seen a city as great as this one is.

12. Quam pulchrē cecinit Iūlia!

How beautifully Julia sang!

Drill 125 #2, 5, 6, 12-15, 18

13. Tot in illā urbe impiī erant quot piī.

There were as many disloyal men in that city as (there were) loyal ones.

14. Tālem librum scribam quālem legere cupient omnēs.

I shall write a book of such a sort as all men will desire to read.

15. Quālia carmina ab Horātiō sunt scripta?

What sort of poems were written by Horace?

18. Tantum auxilium ad sociōs mittendum est quantum petivēre.

As much aid must be sent to the allies as they have sought.

Drill 126 C #2, 5, 8

2. Sī cōnsul fīās, quid prīmum faciās?

If you should become consul, what would you do first?

5. Audīvī multa impia in templō esse facta.

I heard that many wicked things had been done in the temple.

8. Cicerō, cum cōnsul fīet, multa prō populō faciet.

When Cicero becomes consul, he will do many things for the people.

Ch. 13 Exercises #10 & 12

10. Graditur ad bellum saevum fēmina fortis arma gerēns. Quae quidem gladiō tam bene pugnat quam virī.

The brave woman proceeds toward cruel war bearing arms. And she indeed fights with a sword as well as the men (fight).

12. Scīre volēbam quāles et quot hominēs ad templum vēnissent auxiliī ā dīs petendī causā.

I was wanting to know what sort of and how many men had come to the temple for the sake of seeking aid from the gods.

The Irregular Verb *fiō* (§126)

- *fiō, fierī, factus sum*: “become, happen; be made, be done”
 - Present system: active forms with passive meanings (the passive of *faciō*)
 - Perfect system: supplied by perfect passive of *faciō*
 - Imperfect & Future Ind. & Present Subjv.: like a 3rd conjugation verb (stem *fīe-*)
 - Imperfect Subjv.: use imaginary infinitive **fiere*

Present	Imperfect	Future
<i>fiō</i>	<i>fiēbam</i>	<i>fīam</i>
<i>fīs</i>	<i>fiēbās</i>	<i>fīēs</i>
<i>fit</i>	<i>fiēbat</i>	<i>fīet</i>
<i>fīmus</i>	<i>fiēbāmus</i>	<i>fīēmus</i>
<i>fītis</i>	<i>fiēbātis</i>	<i>fīētis</i>
<i>fīunt</i>	<i>fiēbant</i>	<i>fīent</i>

Imperative	Singular	<i>fī</i>
	Plural	<i>fīte</i>

New Case Uses: Accusative

- The Adverbial Accusative (§127): a noun, pronoun, or adjective in the accusative case to **express the extent to which an action is performed**
 - **Maximam partem** ille vir sapientissimus est.
 - **Multum** labōrat ut ā cīvibus laudētur.
 - **Nihil** hās litterās intellegimus.
 - **Tantum** mē nōn amās **quantum** tē amō.
- magnam partem: for a great part
- maximam partem: for the most part
- multum: much, a lot
- nihil: not at all
- plūrimum: very much
- quantum: how much, as much
- quid: to what extent, why
- solum: why
- tantum: so much, only (so much)

New Case Uses: Accusative

- Accusative of Exclamation (§128): a noun in the accusative case used to **express an exclamation**, often accompanied by an exclamatory adjective or adverb or interjection
 - Quem virum!
 - Mē miserum!
 - Ō tempora! ō mōrēs!
 - īnfēlicem diem!
 - Ō impiōs virōs!

New Case Uses: Genitive

- Genitive of Indefinite Value (§129): with **verbs of considering (habeō, ducō), reckoning (faciō), and valuing (aestimō)**, certain words in the genitive case may express the **approximate worth or value of something; “of __ value”** [pretium, pretiī, n. price, value]
 - **Magnī** mē habet.
 - **Parvī** suam cīvitātem facit.
 - Quis pecūniam **plūris** quam amōrem faciat?
 - Eum **nihilī** dūcō.

New Cases Uses: Ablative

- Ablative of Price (§130): with verbs of buying (*emō*), selling (*vendō*), valuing (*aestimō*), and exchanging (*mutō*), certain words in the ablative case may express the price at which something is bought or sold; “for” “at (the price of)” (cf. Ablative of Means/Instrument)
 - *Vīllam suam magnō (pretiō) vendidit.*
 - *Domum multā pecūniā ēmimus.*
 - *Patriam aurō trādedit.*
 - *Magnō ab omnibus virtūs aestimātur.*
 - *Quis exilium patriā mūtet?*

For Friday

1. *lege*

1. *LTRL* pp. 415-417 (§127-130)

2. *scribe*

1. Drill 127-130 #6, 7, 12, 16
2. Ch. 13 exercises #1 & 3

3. *para*

1. Start/continue studying for the 2nd exam!!!
2. VMQ for Friday (4/12): ch. 12 & 9