

Stephen A. Berard



Vita Nostra

Subsidia ad Colloquia Latina

Materials for Conversing in Latin: Latin-English version



Stephani A. Berard, Ph.D.

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TOMVS I

Materials for Conversing in Latin
Latin-English Version

VOLUME I



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TOMAS I

Materials for Conversing in Latin
Latin-English Version
Volume I

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TO THE STUDENT

Vita Nostra is for your use during Latin conversations both inside and outside class. It is especially designed to stimulate conversations about daily life and the things that interest you most. The process of applying the language to your own life helps you to internalize the language and to develop a personal repertoire of favorite vocabulary and expressions. This is the way a speaker begins to become more fluent.

Vita Nostra is a “communicative” text—which means that, unlike grammar-based primers, it does not strictly follow a systematic plan of grammatical introduction. Each chapter attempts to focus on some elements familiar to you from whichever textbook you may be using, but you will probably also encounter some grammatical principles that you may never have seen before. When using these new elements for conversation, you should attempt to apply them the “natural way,” that is, by using them without necessarily understanding all the grammar involved. Learn by imitation. If you make mistakes, the instructor will correct you. Learn the corrections even if you do not understand all the principles involved.

In **Vita Nostra** you will be learning partly the way children do: by repetition. When we are young we learn language by repeating familiar phrases. Of course, as an adult, you may want to satisfy your curiosity by looking ahead in your grammar text. Feel free to do this, though it is not specifically required. If you are tested on **Vita Nostra**, you will be given a great deal of freedom to talk or write about the things you have chosen to focus on, although the content of the questions will also be determined somewhat by the course of class conversations. If someone in class has climbed Mt. Everest, it would probably be a good idea for you to be able to say this. The main thing in conversation is, of course, to have something to say.

Finally, do not be intimidated by the enormous amount of vocabulary you will find in **Vita Nostra**. These volumes are designed to be useful for Latin conversation for many years to come, and thus they contain far more than you will need to know right away. The first time through, you will probably need to learn no more than 10% or 15% of the vocabulary you see.

USING VITA NOSTRA WITH A GRAMMAR-BASED PRIMER

Each chapter of **Vita Nostra** begins with a dialog (“*Sermo*”) that deals with some of that chapter’s main themes in a modern setting. Read the dialog through several times until you are able to read it without looking up words. Reading and understanding text without translating it into English is an excellent way to help you learn the language. In class the instructor will make sure everyone understands the dialog. Then the Latin questions following it will be asked and answered.

Each chapter contains vocabulary lists and a number of exercises designed to combine new vocabulary with some of the grammar you are learning. Using **Vita Nostra** is very different from using the other texts. In whichever grammar book you are using, you are expected to learn paradigms and certain, very specific grammatical principles. In **Vita Nostra**, you use the vocabulary lists and exercises as a resource for conversing in Latin. Only use what you find useful. If, for example, neither you nor anyone in the class nor anyone you wish to talk about has a parrot, there will be no need just yet to learn the word *psittacus*, unless you simply want to learn that word.

Because the vocabulary lists cannot possibly contain every word related to a particular theme, you may occasionally find that you need to look up words in your Latin dictionary. This will be a good opportunity to practice interpreting your dictionary correctly.

PROOEMIUM

Praeteritī saeculī decenniīs ultimīs philologī classicī segnem linguārum sibi cārissimārum mortem sentiēbant tardārī nōn posse nisi quid ipsī dē disciplīnīs germānīs, scīlicet dē collēgārum sermōnēs quōsque secundōs, quī dīcuntur, docentium methodīs cognōscerent inque īnstitūtiōnem Latīnam trānsferrent. Quod ipsī linguās classicās, ut saeculō vicēsīmō mōs exstiterat, iam dūdum prō mortuīs habēbant mīrum quam repentinō appāruit mortis esse causam. Iam plūs duo milliāria annōrum Latīnus sermō, ut “lingua franca” sive κοινή vel, prō ratiōne temporum, ut nōtiōnum humānārum commercii īnstrūmentum satis exquisītum, nōn autem ut nūtrīcis cum lacte hausta dialectos vernula, perquam viguerat. Ūsque in saeculum ūndēvīcēsimum disceptābātur apud complūrēs studiōrum universitatēs Eurōpaeās Latīnē, in vicēsimum saltem apud scholās sacerdotālēs atque in Cīvitāte Vaticanā. Rem sine īrā et studiō cōnsiderantī perspicuum factum est cultūs cīvīlis Occidentālis illī Būcephalae tam recentem mortem nōn bella cōnscīvisse tyrannōsve rudēs, quīn potius ipsius agāsōnēs. Nullam iam liquēbat linguam vērē “mortuam” nuncupārī posse nisi mortī concessam. Philologī recentiorēs, dīversīs dē causīs, colloquia Latīna —nē quid dīcam dē litterīs Latīnīs novīs—omittentēs, quamvīs īnsciī, Būcephalam illum speciōsissimum, dēliciās quondam suās, sevērā acū academicā, pseudoprāgmaticā tamquam pāpiliōnem, exanimae fōrmae admīrātiōne frīgidā, trānsfixerant. Haud iniūstē discipulī Latīnitātem, ob aspectum āridum, prō vīviōribus studiīs in annōs magis fugiēbant. Quōcircā nova ā glōttologicīs reperta attendere coepērunt nōnnūllī ex Latīnē doctīs: linguam, quae modō nec nātūrālī neque āctīvō nec necessariō discerētur, primīs tantum labrīs, nec penitus, ut nunc iūre atque aptē dīcitur, appropriārī posse; Latīnē, verbī grātiā, legentem, quī linguā quā legeret numquam, ut ita dīcam, vīxisset, litterās Latīnās haud ita intellegere posse ut Hispānophōnum Hispānicās, Theodiscophōnum Theodiscās, Anglophōnum Anglicē cōnscrīptās; huic malō ūnicum remedium esse Latīnitātem vīvam restitūtā, litterās Latīnās colloquiaque Latīna redivīva. Quibus animadversīs, cooriebātur autem interdum inter litterīs Latīnīs recentī mōre passīvē doctōs habitus quīdam animī quī nunc “suī dēfēnsīvus” nuncupātur: linguam, cui ipsī sē dēdissent quaeque porrō milliāriīs eximiē serviisset, nūllō tamen modō rēs novissimās exprimere posse, immō nunc dēmum mandandam esse eīdem Mausōlēō venerandō, vastō, tacitō cui iamprīdem sermōnēs Hettīthus, Gothicus, Palaeoaegyptius et cēterī; mīrāculīs glōttologicīs Neo-Īslandicō, Neo-Hebraeō, Neo-Celticō, Sānscriticō nūllum mīrāculum Neo-Latīnum esse adiungendum.

Quae cum ita sint, patet libellōs hōs, quibus titulus commūnis **Vita Nostra**, eō prōpositō cōnscrīptōs esse ut inceptum nostrum, Latīnitātis vīvae perennisque ortus novus aliquantillum foveātur. Plūra in annōs dīversis in terrīs prōdeunt enchīridia, libellulī, lexica quibus idem ferē scopus, licet variīs modīs, petātur, quōrum quidem plēraque frequenter cōnsultāvī: imprīmīs *Lexicon Auxiliare* Christiānī Helfer; *Lexicon Nominum Locorum* Carolī Egger, eiusdem *Lexicon Recentis Latinitatis*; *Lexicon Eorum Vocabulorum Quae Difficilius Latine Redduntur* Antoniī Baccī; Davidis Morgan *lexicon Interrretiale Anglo-Latinum*; *Imaginum Vocabularium Latinum* Sigridis Albert; eiusdem *Cottidie Latine Loquamur*; *Smith's English-Latin Dictionary* a Villelmō Smith et Theophilō D. Hall compositum; Iōannis Traupman *Conversational Latin for Oral Proficiency*, 3. ed.; *Latein-Deutsch: Visuelles Wörterbuch*; novum exemplar illius lexicī ūtilissimī, a Prof. Dr. Otto Gūthling cōnscrīptī, cui titulus *Langenscheidts Grosswörterbuch Latein, Teil II*. Nōnnumquam succurrere sociī praeclārī illius circuli quī apud Professorem Terrentium Tunberg Latīnitātī perennī impēnsē incumbunt. Praecipuās agō grātiās ipsī Professōrī Tunberg quī primum tomum ēmendāvit atque Professōrī Dwight Albertō Castro quī et primum et alterum.

Hoc opusculum est quidem ad ūsum proprium prīmō compositum; fierī autem potest ut eīs collēgīs prōsit quī coetibus Latīnīs elementum colloquiāle, communicātivum addere velint, nec minus et eīs quī methodum merē communicātivam colere studeant. Ē lexicīs neologismōrumque indicibus dīversis locūtīōnēs collectās singulās singula distribuī in capitula exercitātīōnibus ōrnāta, quae quidem dispositiō dēstināta est ut discentī vocābulōrum exquīsitiōnem faciliōrem reddat ad colloquia secundum argūmenta disposita participanda et ad eiusdem modī scrīpta compōnenda. Eōdem cōnsiliō sunt etiam intrōductae vocābulōrum dīvisiōnes secundariae tertiariaeque, scilicet ut discēns ad “pāscendum” stimulētur (neu, in versiōne Latīno-Anglicā, tantummodo dīctiōnēs singulās sibi ultrō prōpositās, vernāculā linguā prīmum cōgitātās, indāget). Locūtīōnēs asciscēns plērumque liberālītatem adhibuī, ōrātiōnis varietātem aridō sermōnis ēmendātī studiō antepōnēns, discriminum respectum interdum habēns inter dīcendī genera sollemne familiāre humile vigentem humanitātem assiduē praepōnēns angustō, paraphrasēs multiugās, absonās amantī “pūristicō” animō.

“Sermō” quisque tantum ad lēctiōnem prīvātā quantum ad recitātīōnēm sive āctiōnem histriōnicā ūsurpārī potest. “Āctiōnēs”, quae dīcuntur, aequē exercitiōrum scrībendōrum atque exercitātīōnum ipsīs in coetibus agendārum vicēs praestāre possunt. Immō haec mera sunt exempla quae communicātivē praecipiens sānē sciat prōducere variāre mūtāre. “Āctiōnem” quamque, vel āctiōnum ā docente excōgitātās commūtātīōnēs, idōneum est nunc coetum unā agere, nunc discentēs bīnōs globātimve. Haud rārō fit ut variātīōnēs omnium scītissimās reperiant ipsī discipulī. Capitulō dēmum cuique additus est index

locūtiōnum idiōmatumque ac proverbiorum ūnā cum ūsūs exemplīs atque exercitandī cōpiā; nam quō quisque tālia perdidicit eō Latīniōrem praebet huius loquēla aspectum.

Inter modernārum linguārum praeceptōrēs satis cōstat, quod docuērunt et investigatiōnēs complūrēs, adultōs aequē atque adulēscētēs linguās peregrinās celerius alacriusque discere nātūrālī modō hās linguās adhibētēs ad ea imprīmīs exprimenda tractandaque quae suā intersint: studia, mūnera et labōrēs, familiārēs, incepta cōsiliaque propria, aerumnās cotidiānās, mūsicam cēterāsque artēs, artificia, affectūs animī, nec minus et omnīnō cottidiāna velut cibōs, vestītum, lūsūs, obsōnium, rem fiscālem, Mūsās populārēs, fēriās itineraque, convīvia, omnem dēmum vītā suā. Ita, ut crēbrō documentō datur, discunt parvulī. Secundāriam prōporrō saepe adsevērānt esse grammaticēn quī methodō commūnicātīvō favent. Loquendī cōsuetudinibus sē iam nātūrālīter fōrmantibus praecepta grammatica posterius, sēnsim, prō rērū necessitatē impōnenda. Prīmō pōnendās locō haudquāquam ēmendatiōnēs. Quod quidem nātūrae resistere.

Ex hīsce duābus doctrīnae commūnicātivae sentiētiis modo expositis illam, discentem suā ipsius vītā verbīs celebrandā melius discere, prōrsus ratam habeo, laudō, sequor; ab hāc autem, grammaticēn quasi Tomōs esse relēgandam, potius cavendum cēseō; nam et ratiō docet et ūsus adultōs adulescentēsque nōn item discere ut infāntēs puellōsque. Haec autem hāctenus.

Summae grammaticae Latīnae mediam fere partem sēnsim indūcit prīmus tomus (**Vīta Nostra I**), alteram aequē gradātīm alterius capitula quattuor prīma (**Vīta Nostra II.I-III**), syntaxeōs Latīnae tōtā cōpiā nītuntur secundī tomī capitulum ultimum (**Vīta Nostra II.V**) et tertius omnis (**Vīta Nostra III**). Quī agendī modus Latīnē iam doctiōribus sed loquī modo temptantibus prīmōs gradūs faciōrēs, omnīnō rudibus possibilēs dēmum reddet. Elementōrum syntacticōrum indūcendōrum ōrdinem adsūmpsī eundem ferē quem Ørbergiānum enchīridion cui titulus *Lingua Latīna per sē Illūstrāta, Pars I*, vidēlicet quia opusculum illud, ut omnīnō Latīnē cōnscrip̄tum doctrīnaeque commūnicātivae aptissimū, ūsurpō ego adiectis certis intervāllis **Vītae Nostrae** capitulis. Ea elementa quae in ūnō quōque capitulō Ørbergiānō nōndum sunt inducta solent in **Vītae Nostrae** versiōne Latīno-Anglicā in vocābulōrum indicibus explānārī, nōn autem in versiōne omnīnō Latīnā. Quōmodo inter sē magis minusve congruant opera Ørbergī meumque ostendit tabella haec.

Lingua Latīna, cap. I-III: <i>Partēs ōrātiōnis; vocābula grammatica; genus, numerus, cāsus; singulāris et plūrālis primae et secundae dēclīnātiōnum nōminum ; genera nōminum; nōminātīvus, accūsātīvus, genetīvus; praesentis temporis tertia persōna singulāris</i>	Vīta Nostra I.I
Lingua Latīna, cap. IV-VI: <i>Cāsūs ablātīvus, vocātīvus, locātīvus; modus imperātīvus; praepositīōnēs; “quō?”, “unde?”, “ubi?”; accūsātīvus fīnis; ablātīvus remōtiōnis; verbōrum genera āctīva et passīva; nōminum dēclīnātiōnēs secunda et tertia</i>	Vīta Nostra I.II
Lingua Latīna, cap. VII-XII: <i>Dēclīnātiōnēs quārta et quīnta; cāsus datīvus; primae, secundae, tertiae dēclīnātiōnum adiectīva; “quīs”, “quī”, “is”, “ille”, “hic”; modus īnfīnitīvus āctīvus et passīvus; accūsātīvus cum īnfīnitīvō; adiectīvōrum et adverbīōrum comparātiō</i>	Vīta Nostra I.III
Lingua Latīna, cap. XIII-XVI: <i>Nōmina numerālia; superlātīvus; participia praesentia; prōnōmina persōnālia; possessīva; verbōrum trēs persōnae; “iste”, “ipse”, “īdem”; verba dēpōnentia</i>	Vīta Nostra I.IV
Lingua Latīna, cap. XVII-XXII: <i>Prōnōmina indēfīnīta; plūra dē genere passīvō; plūra dē adverbīis; tempora praeterita imperfectum et perfectum (āctīvum et passīvum); tempus futūrum (āctīvum et passīvum); supīnum; verba anōmala</i>	Vīta Nostra I.V
Lingua Latīna, cap. XXIII-XXVI: <i>Participium et īnfīnitīvus futūrī (āct. et pass.); plūra verba anōmala; tempus plūsquamperfectum; imperātīvus verbōrum dēpōnentium; gerundium</i>	Vīta Nostra II.I
Lingua Latīna, cap. XXVII-XXIX: <i>Modī coniūctīvī (subiūctīvī) tempora praesēns et imperfectum āct. et pass.; membra fīnālia (“ut”, “nē”)</i>	Vīta Nostra II.II
Lingua Latīna, cap. XXX-XXXIII: <i>Tempus futūrum perfectum; gerundīvum; modī coniūctīvī tempora praeteritum perfectum et plūsquamperfectum</i>	Vīta Nostra II.III
Lingua Latīna, cap. XXXIV-XXXV: <i>Dē versibus; dē arte grammaticā</i>	Vīta Nostra II.IV

Aquīs Albīs Vasintōniēnsibus

Kalendīs mēnsis Octōbris annī huius aevī MMXIII

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D CAPITULUM PRIMUM **OMICILIA NOSTRA**



SERMO I: UBI HABITAS TU?

Duo discipulī in campō acadēmicō sermōcinantur.

Annula: Ubi habitās tū, Mārce, in villā an in diaetā?

Mārcus: Ego villam habitō.

Annula: Ego diaetam. Cuius colōris est villa tua?

Mārcus: Fusca est, et ōrnātus albus. Cuius colōris est aedificium tuum?

Annula: Suffusum est, et ōrnātus fuscissimus. Ubi habitant Petrus et Clāra?

Mārcus: Petrus in alumnōrum xenodochiō habitat, Clāra in condominiō lautō. Aedificium caesium est, ōrnātus caeruleus. In habitātiōne Clārae octō cubicula sunt.

Annula: Multa sunt! Diaeta mea tantum sex cubicula habet: sellāriam, trīclīnium, culīnam, dormītōria duo, balneum. Quot cubicula sunt in villā tuā?

Mārcus: Mea, ad villam, magnitudinis mediae est. Sellāriam, trīclīnium, culīnam, oecum familiārem, dormītōria tria, lātrīnam habet. Unum ex dormītōriīs tablīnum est patris. Ibi habet pater mēnsam scrīptōriam, bibliothēcam, computātōrium.

Annula: Quid in oecō familiārī habētis?

Mārcus: Tēlevīsōrium, computātōrium familiāre ad lūdōs computātōriōs, lectum...

Annula: Prō deus optime! Sērissimum est! Valē, Mārce! Iam incipit sessiō mathēmatica!

Mārcus: Valē, Annula!

INTERROGATIONES DE SERMONE I

1. Ubi Mārcus habitat?
2. Ubi habitat Annula?
3. Quāle est Annulae domicilium?
4. Quāle est Mārcī domicilium?
5. Quot habet cubicula?
6. Ubi habitat Petrus?
7. Ubi Clāra habitat?
8. Quāle est Clārae domicilium?
9. Quot habet cubicula?
10. Quid est in oecō familiārī Mārcī?

LEXICON GENERALE

Verba Temporālia

habēre to have

habitāre to live (in), reside (in) > **habitās** = you live; **suburbānum habitant** = they live in a house outside town

esse (sum, est) to be

incipere to begin

parāre to prepare

prōspectāre to look out on, have a view of

sermōcinārī (deponent verb) to chat > **sermōcinantur** = they chat

Nōmina

aedificium -ī building

bal(i)neum -ī bath(room) (*Lātrīna* is a “bathroom” containing just a toilet and sink.)

bibliothēca -ae library

campus -ī field; (**studiōrum collēgii ūniversitātisve**) **campus** > **campō** (abl after in)

canis canis c dog

computātōrium (īnstrūmentum)/ (slang) **computātrum** -ī computer (also **ordinātōrium** -ī)

conclāve -is room

condominium -ī condo(minium) complex

cubiculum -ī (bed)room

culīna -ae kitchen

diaeta -ae (**conducta** -ae) (rented) apartment (also **cēnāculum** = “garret,” “attic”)

domicilium -ī abode, domicile, “room” > **domicilium alumnī** = student room, dorm room

domus, -ūs f (abl of sep = **domō**, loc = **domī**) house (especially urban) > **domus seriālis** = rowhouse ≠ freestanding house

dormītōrium -ī bedroom (See also **cubiculum**.)

grabātus -ī cot

habitātiō habitātiōnis f dwelling, abode

īnsula -ae apartment building

lātrīna -ae “half bath,” toilet, “restroom,” “bathroom,” WC

lātrīnicula -ae small bathroom, “half bath”

lectus -ī couch; bed

lectus cubiculāris, lectī cubiculāris bed

lūdus -ī game (also **lūsus** -ūs); school

Mārce (voc of **Mārcus**, indicating direct address)

māter mātris mother

mediānum -ī sitting-room, drawing room; living room (See also **sellāria**.)

mēnsa -ae table (cf **mēnsa scrīptōria**, desk)

oecus familiāris -ūs -ī m family room

ōrnātus -ūs m trim, decoration

parēns parentis c parent; mother, father

pater patris father

schola -ae (college) class; instruction

sellāria -ae sitting-room, drawing room; parlor

sermō sermōnis m conversation; language

sessiō sessiōnis f class, class session

supellex supellectilis f (abl = **supellectile**) furniture, furnishings

tablīnum -ī study (room in a house); office

(**īnstrūmentum**) **tēlevīsōrium** -ī television (receiver apparatus; television transmissions/programming = **tēlevīsiō**, **tēlevīsiōnis** f)

triclīnium -ī (formal) dining room (technically where people recline for dinner)

villa -ae (country/suburban) house, villa

xenodochīum/xenodochium alumnōrum -ī -ōrum (student) dorm(itory)

ACTIO II

“Ubi est cubile?”

Exempla: I. Ubi est cubile?
II. Cubile est in cubiculō.

1. Ubi est raeda?
2. Ubi est furnus?
3. Ubi est mēnsula caffèāria?
4. Ubi est peristȳlium?
5. Ubi est lavātiō pluvia?
6. Ubi est birota?
7. Ubi est tēlevīsōrium?
8. Ubi est tēlephōnium?

9. Ubi est bisellium?
10. Ubi est mēnsa escāria?
11. Ubi sunt fenestrae?
12. Ubi est lasanum?
13. Ubi est caespes?
14. Ubi sunt scrīnia?
15. Ubi sunt abacī?
16. Ubi sunt specula? *Etc.*

ACTIO III

“Habēsne computātōrium?”/“Estne tibi* computātōrium?”

Exempla: I. Habēsne computātōrium?/Estne tibi computātōrium?
II. Ita. Computātōrium in cubiculō habeō./Mihi est in cubiculō computātōrium.

I. Piscīnamne habētis?
II. Minimē. Piscīnam nōn habēmus.

I. Habetne fabricam māter tua?
II. Ita. Fabricam habet.

1. Habēsne birotam?
2. Holerāriumne habent parentēs tuī?
3. Habētisne fontem?
4. Quot latrīnās sīve balnea habētis?
5. Grammophōnium habēs, an disculo-phōnium?
6. Et parentēs?
7. Habētisne thermās scatebrōsās?

8. Habetne pater tuus raedam an auto-carrum an ambō?
9. Quot raedās habētis?
10. Quot tabulāta habet domus tua?
11. Estne hypogēum in villā tuā?
12. Ubi lūdōs computātōriōs habēs?
13. Quot ōstia habet villa tua?
14. Habētisne claustrum pōtibus? *Etc.*

*dative casea

ALIA VOCABULA AD OCCUPATIONES DOMESTICAS ET OBLECTAMENTA PERTINENTIA

Verba Temporālia

audīre to listen to, hear (**audiō** = I listen to, I hear)

auscultāre to listen to

canere (+ *abl*) to play (*an instrument*)

cēnāre to eat dinner

dormīre to sleep

exhibēre to show, play (*a movie, etc.*)

garrīre to chat, gossip (**garriō** = I chat, I gossip)

iēntāre to eat breakfast

imprimere to record, (**magnētocapsulā/taeniolā**) to tape, (**et discolō compāctō**) to record, burn

īre to go (*irregular verb: eō* I go, *īs* you go, *it* he/she/it goes, *īmus* we go, *ītis* you pl go, *eunt* they go)

legere to read

lūdere to play (*a game*)

natāre to swim

prandēre to eat lunch

saltāre to dance

sermōcinārī (*deponent verb*) to chat, converse (**sermōcinōr** = I chat; **sermōcināris** = you s chat; **sermōcināmur** = we chat)

sonāre facere to play (*a CD, tape, MP3, etc., with person as subject*)

spectāre to watch

ūtī (+ *abl*) to use (*see Locūtiōnēs*)

vīsītāre to visit (*frequently*)

Nōmina

ars mūsica -ae music (*in the abstract*) > **mūsica** -ōrum; **modī mūsicī**; **melōdiae** -ārum = music (*concrete or abstract*)

āvocāmentum -ī distraction, diversion; recreation

bibliothēca -ae library

cavea -ae cage; stands, bleachers (*in stadium*)

caupōna -ae inn; (*finer*) restaurant

cīnēmatēum -ī movie theater (*also theātrum cīnēmatographicum*)

discothēca -ae discotheque, nightclub

domī at home (*locative case of domus*)

emporium -ī trading post, trade center, public market

forum -ī forum; town square (*especially if commerce and politics are conducted there*)

hortī -ōrum *mpl* park; **hortī oblectārīi** = amusement park

macellum -ī shopping center; (*public*) market > **macellum māximum** (*internum*) = mall

magnimercātus -ī supermarket (*also hyperagora*)

mūsaeum (*or mūsēum*) -ī museum

oblectāmentum -ī pastime, hobby

ōtium -ī leisure, free time

platēa -ae town square; broad street, boulevard

popīna -ae restaurant, eatery (**popīna merendāria**, **popīna cibī expeditī/speusticī** = fast-food restaurant) > **popīna** (*auto*)**raedāria** = drive-in

saltātio saltātiōnis *f* dance; dancing

taberna -ae store, shop

tabernāculum merendārium -ī -ī food stand (*also vorātrīna*)

thermopōlium/thermopōlium -ī cafe (*also caffēum or taberna caldāria or domus caffēaria*); cafeteria

vorātrīna -ae food stand; “greasy spoon”

ANIMALIA DOMESTICA

agnus -ī lamb

anas anatis *f* duck

anguis -is *c* snake
arāneus -ī spider (also **arānea**, which also means spiderweb)
avis avis *f* bird
blatta -ae cockroach
būfō būfōnis *m* toad
columba -ae pigeon
cricētus -ī hamster
cuniculus -ī rabbit
equus -ī horse
falcō falcōnis *m* falcon
fēlēs/fēlis fēlis *f* cat (**cattus** = tomcat, **catta** = she-cat)
(fringilla) Canāria -ae canary
gallīna -ae hen
gallopāvō gallopāvōnis *m* (Tom) turkey
gallus- ī rooster
gerbillus -ī gerbil
grillus -ī grasshopper
grŷllus -ī cricket; cartoon
lacertus -ī, lacerta -ae lizard
melopsittacus -ī parakeet
mūs mūris *m* mouse
musca -ae fly
mustēla -ae weasel
ovis -is *f* sheep (**ovīle -is** *n* = sheep pen)
palumbēs -is *f* dove
pāvō pāvōnis *m* peacock
piscis -is *m* fish
pullus -ī chicken
psittacus -ī parrot
rāna -ae frog
rattus -ī rat (though the ancient Romans called them **mūrēs**, i.e., “mice”)
scorpiō scorpiōnis *m* scorpion (also **scorpius** and **nepa f**)
serpēs serpentis *c* (large) snake, serpent
sūs sūs *c* hog
tarantula -ae tarantula
tinea -ae moth

vermis -is *m* worm
viverra -ae ferret

APPARATUS ELECTRICUS DOMESTICUS

amplificātōrium -ī amplifier
apparātus oblectātōrius domesticus -ūs -ī -ī
 home entertainment center
capsa magnētoscopica, capsae magnētoscopicae video cassette
(īnstrūmentum) computātōrium (-ī) -ī
 computer (*slang* **computātrum**) >
Interrēte -is *n* = Internet > **Pipilātōrium**
 = Twitter > **pipilātiō** = a Tweet > **nūntiolus**
subitus = instant message >
Prosōpographia = Facebook >
SpatiumMeum = MySpace > “**amicāre**” =
 to “friend”
disculoscopium -ī DVD-player (**discus**
versātilis = DVD)
disculophōnium -ī CD-player (**discus**
compactus/dēnsus = CD)
disculus versātilis (digitālis) DVD
ēchēa -ae or megaphōnium -ī (loud)speaker
 (**sublātrātōria/um** = subwoofer;
lātrātōria/um = woofer; **mediāna/um** =
 midrange speaker; **ēchēa acūta or**
pipilātōria/um = tweeter)
īnstrūmentum digitāle imprimendī DVR
māchina respōnsōria -ae -ae answering
 machine (also **respōnsōrium**
tēlephōnicum) > **cursus (tēlephōnicus)**
vocālis -ūs -ī -is voice mail
māchina tēletypica -ae -ae FAX machine
 (formally **īnstrūmentum tēletypo-**
graphicum; *slang* **tēlesimulātrum**; very
 informally **tēlecōpiātrum**)
magnētocapsula (See **capsa magnēto-**
scopica.)
magnētophōnium -ī tape recorder
magnētoscopium -ī VCR
(moderātōrium) remōtum/sēmōtum -ī
 remote (*control*)

LOCUTIONES, IDIOMATA, PROVERBIA

1. **prō(h) dolor!**: very unfortunately, very sadly, tragically > **Avia eius—prō dolor!—est nūper carcinōmate correpta.** = Very sadly, her grandmother recently died of cancer. Cf. **quod dolet/fātō dolendō (abl)**: unfortunately > **Tēlevīsiō fūniculāris, quod dolet, in regiōne nostrā nōndum exstat.** = Unfortunately, there no cable TV in our area yet!
2. **poenās/poenam dare**: to pay the penalty, be punished > **Nōn omnēs scelestī, fātō dolendō, poenās dant.** = Unfortunately, not all criminals are punished.
3. **cum magnō periculō suō**: at one's own peril > **Cum magnō periculō tuō, Carole mī, in istā cellā spurcā merendās!** = You eat at that greasy spoon at your own peril, Charlie!
4. **quam primum**: as soon as possible > **Quam primum ad nōs venīte! Vōs revidēre gestimus!** = Visit us as soon as you can. We can't wait to see you!
5. **Etiam cavēs!**: Do be careful! > **Amplificātōrium proprium reficere in animō habēs? —Ita est. —Etiam cavēs!** = You want to fix your own amplifier? —That's right. —Do be careful!
6. **frustrā esse**: to be deceived > **Sī eum prō amīcō tuō habēs, frustrā es!** = If you think he's your friend, you're kidding yourself!
7. **dē viā dēcēdere**: to get out of the way > **Dē viā dēcēdite omnēs. Adest medicus!** = Everybody out of the way! The doctor's here!
8. **prō cōpiā**: according to one's means; as good as possible considering > **Illa prō cōpiā liberōs alit.** = She provides for her children as well as she can.
9. **nihil nōn**: everything > **Hērāclītus nihil nōn fluere mūtārique opīnātus est.** =

According to Heraclitus, everything is in a state of flux and change.

10. **ā tergō**: behind in the rear > **Ā tergō, ā fronte, ā lateribus latent inimicī.** = Our enemies lurk behind us, in front of us, and at our sides!
11. **nihil est**: it's no use; it doesn't matter, it's no big deal > **Quod exclāmās nihil est, nēmō enim audiet.** = It's no use screaming. no one will hear. > **Quod hortum nōn habētis nihil est, nam in proximō sunt publicī.** = It doesn't matter that you guys don't have a garden, since there's a public park close by.
12. **in tempus**: temporari(ly) > **Hoc claustrum tantum in tempus adhibēmus dum renovātur culīna.** = We're just using this storeroom temporarily while the kitchen is being renovated.
13. **ex magnā parte**: to a large extent > **māximā ex parte**: mostly > **Dormītōrium Paulī māximā ex parte prasinum est.** = Paul's bedroom is mostly dark green.
14. **parvī (pretiī) esse**: to be of little value > **parvī facere/habēre/existimāre**: to consider of little value > **Plēraque spectācula garrula parvī faciō.** = I don't think much of most talk shows.
15. **(ex) omnī parte**: entirely Also **in omnēs partēs**: in every respect, altogether > **Nūlla diaeta ex omnī parte grāta est.** = No apartment is entirely satisfactory.
16. **multā nocte**: late at night > **in multam noctem**: till late at night > **Lucās, sēdulus iuvenis, in multam noctem pēnsa facere solet.** = Luke, who is a hard-working young man, is usually doing homework till late at night.
17. **verbī grātiā/causā**: for instance Also **exemplī grātiā** > **Multās ob causās vōs invīsere nōn possum, verbī grātiā ob**

raedam incertam. = There are many reasons why I can visit you, for example, because of my unreliable car.

18. **dextrās dare/iungere:** to shake hands > **In Germāniā plērīque manum dant, in Iaponiā autem pauciōrēs.** = Most people shake hands in Germany, but not so many do so in Japan.

19. **Duōs quī sequitur leporēs neutrum capit:** It's not good to have too many irons in the fire. > **Tū, meā sententiā, nimis multa simul suscipis. Nempe duōs quī sequitur leporēs neutrum**

capit! = In my opinion you take on too many things at the same time. You know, it's not good to have too many irons in the fire.

20. **Plūs vident oculī quam oculus:** Two heads are better than one. > **Venī mēcum, Ricarde, crīminis locum īnspectum; plūs enim vident oculī quam oculus.** = Come with me to have a look at the scene of the crime, Richard. Two heads are better than one.

EXERCITIUM

Singulīs paucīsve sententiīs locūtiōnēs quās didicistī tālī modō ūsurpā ut sit significātiō manifesta. (In one or a few sentences, use the expressions you have learned in such a way as to make the meaning clear.)

1. **prō(h) dolor!:** _____

quod dolet/fātō dolendō: _____

2. **poenās/poenam dare:** _____

3. **cum magnō periculō suō:** _____

4. **quam primum:** _____

5. **Etiam cavēs!:** _____

ACTIO II

“Quid septimānā praeteritā in opere fēcistī?”

Exempla: I. Quid septimānā praeteritā in opere fēcistī?
II. Ego in Viā Tūtā tōtam septimānam obsōnia vēdidī,
arcam relātrīcem adhibuī. Taedēbat.
II. Vōs quid septimānā praeteritā in officinā fēcistis?
I. Ego quaestum nōn habeō.
III. Ego in bibliothēcā collēgiū librōs ordināvī.

1. Habēsne quaestum? Quid septimānā praeteritā in opere fēcistī?
2. Quid mēse praeteritō in opere fēcistī?
3. Quid fine septimānae proximō fēcistī?
4. Quid herī fēcistī?
5. Habuistīne labōrem aestivum? Quid fēcistī?
6. Quidnam extrā quaestum fēcistī?
7. Quid inter fēriās hiemālēs fēcistī?

ACTIO III

“Quid herī tertiā hōrā post merīdiem faciēbās?”

Exempla: I. Quid herī tertiā hōrā post merīdiem faciēbās?
II. In culinā studēbam.
II. Quid tū?
I. Ego brevem somnum capiēbam.

1. Quid herī tertiā hōrā post merīdiem faciēbās?
2. Quid sextā hōrā?
3. Quid diē Sātūrnī praeteritō decimā post merīdiem hōrā faciēbās?
4. Quid aestāte praeteritā cottīdiē faciēbās?
5. Quid aestāte praeteritā diē septimō mēnsis Augustī (forsan) faciēbās?
6. Quid puer/puella edēbās? Quid nōn edēbās?
7. Quid, cum puer/puella erās, familia tua diēbus Sātūrnī faciēbat? Sōlis diēbus? Tempore aestivō?
8. Quid iuvenis noctibus Veneris Sātūrnīque faciēbas? Quid fēriīs? Aestāte? Hieme?