

Chapter X: BESTIAE ET HOMINES

- 1 **leō, leōnis** *m.* lion. This chapter contains many third declension nouns, which often undergo a stem change. These nouns reinforce the value of learning the nominative and genitive singular endings together. **bestia, -ae** *f.* beast.
- 2 **ferus, -a, -um**, wild. **capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum**, to capture, seize.
- 3 **edō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum**, to eat.
- 4 **non solum . . . sed etiam**: not only . . . but also.
- 5 **ipsōs**: themselves. This is the emphatic pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*. **homō, -inis** *m.* man.
- 6 **alius, alia, aliud**, other, another.
- 7 **ferae, -ārum** *f.pl.* wild beasts.
- 9 **alius . . . alius**, some . . . others. **piscis, -is** *m.* fish. **aquila, -ae** *f.* eagle.
- 10 **āēr, āeris** *m.* air, sky.
- 11 **natō, -are (1)**, to swim.
- 12 **āla, -ae** *f.* wing. **pēs, pedis** *m.* foot.
- 15 **cauda, -ae** *f.* tail (of any animal). **cum**: “when” (a subordinating conjunction).
- 17 **quī**: “he who”. Note again the suppression of the antecedent pronoun *is*.
vestīgium, -ī *n.* track, footprint.
- 20 **aspiciō, -ere, aspexī, aspectum**, to look at, see. **nam** *adv.* for.
- 21 **neque** *conj.* nor, and . . . not, but . . . not.
- 22 **itaque** *conj.* and so.
- 24 **quod** *conj.* because
- 26 **autem** *conj.* however. **ut**: like.
- 27 **petasus, -ī** *m.* cap.
- 28 **mercātor, -ōris** *m.* merchant.
- 29 **emō, -ere, emī, emptum**, to buy. **vendō, -ere, -didī, -ditum**, to sell. **imperium, -ī** *n.* command; rule.
- 30 **is, ea, id**, he she, it. Memorize the complete declined form of this common pronoun. **nuntius, -ī** *m.* messenger.
- 31 **neque . . . neque**: neither . . . nor.
- 32 **etiam**: even, also.
- 35 **mare, maris** *n.* sea.
- 39 **ab hominibus**: an ablative of personal agent with the passive infinitive *audīrī*. Review the forms of the present passive infinitive.
- 40 **Padus, -ī** *m.* the Po (the largest river in Italy). **eō**: that. Note that the pronoun *is, ea, id* is both personal (he, she it) and demonstrative (this, that). **flumen, -inis** *n.* river. Many third declension nouns end in *-men* and undergo a stem change to *-minis*. They are almost all neuter.
- 43 **plēnus, -a, -um** + *gen.* full.

- 44 **nēmō**: non one. The noun is defective and shows only the nominative (*nēmō*), dative (*nēmīni*) and accusative (*nēmīnem*) forms.
- 49 **vīvus, -a, -um**, alive. **mortuus, -a, -um**, dead.
- 50 **currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum**, to run
- 51 **sē**: the reflexive pronoun (“himself”). Do not confuse this pronoun with the emphatic pronoun *ipse, ipsa, ipsum* which have the same forms in English. **cum**: “when” (a subordinating conjunction).
- 52 **anima, -ae** *f.* breath; spirit; soul; life-force. **pulmō, -ōnis** *m.* lung. **dūcitur**: “is drawn”.
- 53 **animal, -ālis** *n.* animal.
- 58 **spīrāre (1)** to breath. **nesesse est**: it is necessary. The phrase governs a dative of the person affected: “To breath is necessary for a man”. Note the use of the infinitive as a verbal noun (called a *gerund*).
- 59 **ēsse** = from *ēdō, -ere, ēdī, ēsum*, to eat. The verb has two infinitive forms: *ēdere* and *ēsse*. Do not confuse it with *esse* (to be). **enim** *adv.* indeed.
- 71 **pariō, -ere, peperī, partum**, to give birth to; lay (eggs).
- 78 **capiō, -ere, cēpī, captum**, to catch, grab, seize, capture.
- 80 **Puerī puellam canere audiunt**: indirect speech, “The boys hear that the girl is singing.
- 83 **Canis avem suprā se volāre videt**; indirect speech.
- 88 **audeō, -ēre, ausus sum**, to dare. Be careful not to confuse this verb with *audiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum*, to hear.
- 90 **reperīrī**: a passive infinitive.
- 101 **tenuis, -e**, thin (a 3rd declension adjective).
- 109 **Sed Mārcus eum spīrāre nōn videt**: indirect speech.
- 110 **vidērī**: a passive infinitive.
- 112 **magnā vōce**: ablative of manner.
- 113 **Iūlius puerum vocāre non audit**: indirect speech. **Pater . . . videt**: indirect speech.
- 120 **Iūlius . . . videt**: indirect speech.
- 122 **Mārcus et Iūlia . . . vident**: indirect speech.
- 126 **Aemilia . . . videt**: indirect speech.
- 131 **Aemilia . . . aspicit**: indirect speech.