

CHAPTER VII: PUELLA ET ROSA

- 2 **expectō, -āre**, to await. **apud** + acc. *prep.* with, at, among.
- 3 **illīc** *adv.* there, in that place.
- 5 **quae sola est**: “who is alone”. Memorize the forms of the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*.
- 6 **lacrimō, -āre**, to cry. **oculus, -i** *m.* eye.
- 7 **lacrima, -ae** *f.* tear.
- 8 **speculum, -i** *n.* mirror. **sūmo, -ere, sumpsi, sumptum**, to take up, pick up. **teneō, -ēre, -uī, -tum**, to hold. **sē**, the third person reflexive pronoun: himself, herself itself. In the statements “**He** sees **her**”, the object is not the same person as the subject, and regular pronouns are used. However, when the person being seen is the same as the person who is seeing, the reflexive pronoun is used: “**She** sees **herself**”. The third person reflexive pronoun is invariable in Latin.
- 9 **interrogō, -āre**, to question. **foedus, -a, -um**, foul, ugly.
- 10 **rūrsus** *adv.* again
- 12 **ostium, -ī** *n.* opening; door. **pulsō, -āre**, to hit, strike, knock.
- 13 **intrā**, a singular imperative. Many more will follow in this chapter.
- 14 **aperio, -īre, -uī, -rtum**, to open.
- 15 **post** + acc. *prep.* after, behind. **claudō, -ere, clausī, clausum**, to close, shut.
- 16 **vertō, -ere, -ī, -tum**, to turn.
- 17 **hīc** *adv.* here, in this place (cf. *illīc* above).
- 19 **pāreō, -ēre, -uī**, to obey.
- 21 **immō** *adv.* on the contrary, not at all, by no means.
- 23 **tergeo, -ēre, tersi, tersum**, to wipe. **es** = “be” (the singular imperative).
- 24 **tam . . . quam**: “as . . . as” (used in comparisons).
- 26 **nōnne** *interrog. adv.* not? The word is used in questions to which a “yes” answer is desired (but not always received!): “Is not my nose beautiful?” Its opposite *num* (expecting a “no” answer) was introduced in Chapter I.
- 28 **ante** + acc. *prep.* in front of, before.
- 29 **taceō, -ēre, -uī**, to be silent.
- 30 **adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum**, to come to, arrive at. Note the compound of the preposition *ad* (“to”) and the verb *venīre* (“to come”). Many Latin verbs are formed in this manner, using prepositional prefixes on base verbs to vary meaning.
- 31 **ponō, -ere, posuī, positum**, to place. **ā filiīs**: “by his sons” (an ablative of personal agent with a passive verb).
- 33 **ōstiārius, -ī** *m.* doorman. Note the ablative of personal agent.
- 37 **vacuus, -a, -um** *adj.* empty. **discēdō, -ere, -cēssī, -cēssum**, to go away, depart. *discēdere* is compounded from *dis-* (a separative prefix) and *cedere* (to go). The verb *cedere* has many such compounds (*incēdo, excēdō, secēdō, procēdō*, etc.).
- 38 **plēnus, -a, -um** *adj.* full. **ā servīs**: ablative of personal agent.
- 39 **insum, inesse, infuī**, to be in. Note that in Latin a verb is often compounded with a prepositional prefix (*inest*), while the prepositional phrase is retained (*in saccīs*).
- 40 **quem**: “whom”. *quem* is the accusative singular of the relative pronoun *qui*.
- 41 **mālum, -ī** *n.* apple. Do not confuse with the adjective *malus, -a, -um*.
- 43 **hic** *pron.* this. Do not confuse with the adverb *hīc* (in this place, here). **plēnus mālōrum**: as in English, *plēnus* often governs a genitive.

- 46 **Mārcō**: “to Marcus”. This is the dative singular form of masculine nouns of the 2nd declension. The dative case is used to express the indirect object of a verb. In the sentence “Julius gives Marcus an apple,” the “apple” is most directly affected by the action of the verb. Marcus is “indirectly” effected by the action of the verb. The direct object of a verb can always be identified by asking the question “who?” or “what” after the verb (i.e., Julius gives . . . who? or what? He gives the apple, of course). The indirect object can always be identified by asking “to whom” or “for whom” after the verb. He gives the apple to Marcus. **dō, dāre, dēdī, dātum**, to give.
- 49 **eī**: “to him”. This is the dative singular of the 3rd person pronoun “he, she, it”. It is invariable and can mean “to him,” “to her,” or “to it” according to context.
- 50 **et . . . et**: “both . . . and”.
- 52 **pirum, -i n.** pear. **aperī**: singular imperative of *aperio*, *-īre*.
- 53 **vidēte**: plural imperative of *videō*, *-ēre*.
- 54 **duo, duae, duo**, two. Note the neuter form of *duo pira*.
- 56 **non solum . . . sed etiam**: “not only . . . but also”.
- 57 **neque . . . neque**: “neither . . . nor”.
- 58 **dā**: singular imperative of *dō, dāre*.
- 59 **īis** (more often *eīs* in American and English editions of Latin) is the dative plural of the 3rd person pronoun, meaning “to them”. It is invariable.
- 62 **adeo, adīre, adīvī**, to go to, approach Note the compound of *ad + īre*. **ōsculum, -ī n.** kiss.
- 63 **Aemiliae**: *-ae* is the dative singular of 1st declension nouns.
- 64 **agō, agere, ēgī, actum**, to do. *agō* is a verb with many meanings and we will see it often. Here it simply means “to do”.
- 65 **carpō, -ere, carpsi, carptum**, to pick, pluck.
- 66 **currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum**, to run. Here in its plural imperative form.
- 68 **age!** recall that *age* (the imperative of *agō, agere*) is used to intensify a command, something like our “Come on, do it!”.
- 69 **per + acc. prep.** through; by
- 75 **absum, abesse, afuī**, to be away, be absent.
- 76 **ī**: the singular imperative of *eō, īre*. The plural is *īte*.
- 77 **it**: “he, she, it goes”. Learn the present tense of *eō, īre*: *eō, īs, it, imus, itis, eunt*.
- 83 **exeō, exīre, exīvī**, to go out. Note again the compound of *eō, īre*.
- 85 **haec**: “this”. *haec* is the feminine singular nominative form of the demonstrative pronoun *hic, haec, hoc*.
- 88 **rīdeo, -ēre, rīsī, rīsum**, to laugh, smile.
- 90 **hoc**: “this”. *hoc* is the neuter singular nominative form of the demonstrative pronoun *hic, haec, hoc*.
- 94 **quam**: “how!”
- 95 **etiam** *adv.* also; even.
- 101 **cui**: the dative singular of the interrogative pronoun *quis, quid*, meaning “to whom?”. This is also the dative singular of the relative pronoun *qui, quae, quod*. (*Puer cui . . .* “the boy to whom . . .”).