

## CHAPTER IX: PASTOR ET OVES

- 1 **campus, ī n.** field. **pastor, -oris m.** shepherd.
- 2 **solus, -a, -um adj.** alone, lone. **canis, canis m./f.** dog. **niger, nigra, nigrum,** black.
- 3 **centum indecl.** 100. **ovis, ovis f.** sheep. **ūndēcentum indecl.** 99. **albus, -a, -um,** white.
- 6 **ovi nigrae et ovibus albīs:** datives with *dat.*
- 8 **cibus, -ī m.** food. **herba, -ae f.** grass. **rīvus, -ī m.** stream.
- 9 **ēdō, ēsse (edere), ēdī, ēsum,** to eat. **bibō, -ere, bibī,** to drink.
- 11 **ēst** = eats. Do not confuse with *est* (is). **pānis, pānis m.** bread.
- 12 **pāstōri suō:** dative with *dat.*
- 13 **canī suō:** dative with *dat.*
- 15 **quī** = *is qui* (he who). Note again the suppression of the antecedent personal pronoun. **viā Appiā:** “by the Appian Way” (an ablative of route). **Rōmā:** ablative of place from which. With the names of cities, towns, and small islands, Latin express motion from by the ablative without preposition.
- 16 **Brundisium:** “to Brundisium” (an accusative of motion towards). With a named city, town, or small island, Latin uses the accusative case, again without preposition. **it:** learn the present tense of *eō, īre: eō, is, it, imus, itis, eunt.*
- 17 **pāstoribus suīs:** dative plural with *dant.*
- 19 **post** + acc. *prep.* after, behind. **mons, montis m.** mountain. **inter** + acc. *prep.* among, between. **vallis, vallis f.** valley.
- 20 **collis, collis m.** hill.
- 21 **arbor, -oris f.** tree. **silva, -ae f.** forest, woods.
- 22 **lupus, -ī m.** wolf.
- 23 **timeō, -ēre, -uī,** to fear. **nam conj.** for.
- 25 **sōl, sōlis m.** sun. **caelum, -ī n.** sky, heaven. **suprā** + acc. *prep.* above. **nūbēs, nubis f.** cloud.
- 29 **lūceō, -ēre, lūxī,** to shine.
- 30 **umbra, -ae f.** shade.
- 32 **petō, -ere, -ivī, -itum,** to seek; head for; ask, request; attack.
- 34 **dūcō, -ere, dūxī, ductum,** to lead.
- 35 **iaceō, -ēre, iaucī,** to lie.
- 36 **pāstorī et canī et ovibus:** datives with *dat.*
- 38 **fessus, -a, -um,** tired.
- 40 **currō, -ere, cucurrī, cursum,** to run. **relinquō, -ere, -liquī, -lictum,** to leave behind, abandon.
- 42 **latrō, -āre, -āvi,** to bark.
- 49 **cēterus, -a, -um,** other.
- 50 **errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** to wander; go astray.
- 51 **procul adv.** far away.
- 54 **terra, -ae f.** land. **vestigium, -ī n.** footprint, track.
- 55 **ipse, ipsa, ipsum emph. pron.** himself, herself, itself. Do not confuse the emphatic pronoun with the reflexive pronoun *se*. Their forms are identical in English, but the grammatical functions are distinct. The emphatic pronoun is used for emphasis while the reflexive pronoun is used to indicate that the action of the verbs operates on (i.e., reflects back upon) the subject of the sentence. Note the difference between *I did it myself* (emphatic) and *I saw myself in the mirror* (reflexive).

- 57 **timor, -ōris** *m.* fear.
- 58 **prope** + acc. *prep.* near.
- 59 **per** + acc. *prep.* through.
- 60 **quaerō, -ere, quaesivi, quaesitum**, to seek, search for. **dum** *conj.* while.
- 62 **age!** Recall that *age* (itself the imperative of *ago, agere*) is used to enhance another imperative, similar to “come on” in English.
- 63 **reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertum**, to find.
- 65 **dūc**: “lead”. Note the irregular singular imperative of *ducō, -ere*.
- 68 **ululō, -āre, -āvī**, to howl. **et . . . et**: “both . . . and”.
- 69 **cōsistō, -ere, -stītī**, to stand still. **exspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, to await. **veniō, -īre, vēnī, ventum**, to come.
- 70 **bālō, -āre, -āvī**, to bleat.
- 71 **ipsum . . . sē**: note the use of the emphatic pronoun *ipsum* with the reflexive pronoun *se*.
- 72 **ut**: like, as.
- 73 **dens, dentis** *m.* tooth.
- 75 **accurrō, -ere, accurrī**, to run up. **vertō, -ere, vertī, versum**, to turn.
- 76 **ostendō, -ere, -dī, -tum**, to show, exhibit.
- 79 **clāmor, -oris** *m.* shout.
- 84 **umerus, -ī** *m.* shoulder. **impōnō, -ere, -pōsuī, -positum**, to place on.