

Discussion. The focus is mainly on nouns. As students gain confidence, some examples of other nouns from previous stories could be listed on the blackboard or OHP, e.g. *agricolae*, *nautae*, *puerī*, *āctōrēs*, *iuvenēs*, as long as they are seen initially in the context of a complete sentence.

Consolidation. Write on the blackboard or OHP additional singular and plural sentences of the NOM + V pattern. Ask the students to translate these sentences and then to point out the nominative singulars and nominative plurals, using verb endings as clues or confirmations. If the students seem secure and confident in their knowledge, comment more fully on singular and plural inflections of the various declensions.

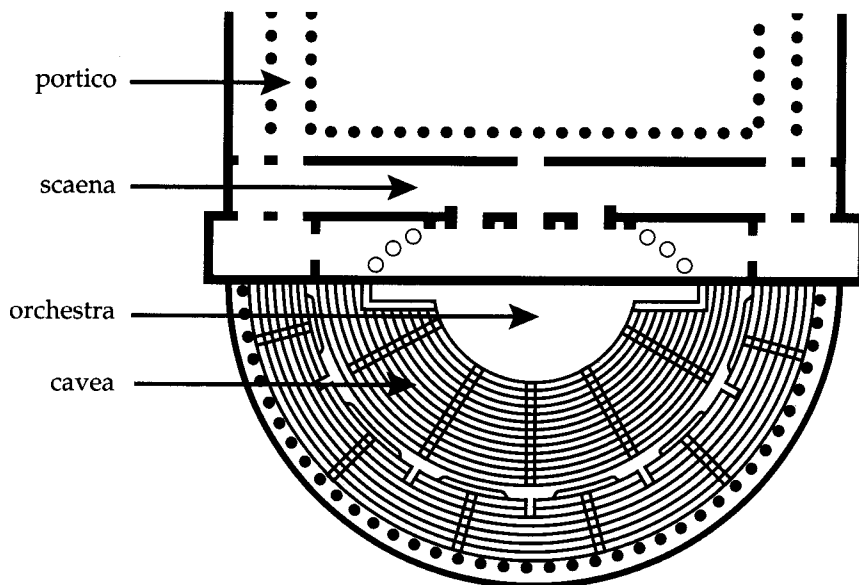
Practicing the Language, pages 79–80

The story in exercise D is based on an incident described in Terence's *Hecyra* Prologue 4.

Cultural Background, pages 81–84

Further Information. The theater was an established feature of life in the Republic, when the comedies of Plautus and Terence and some of the old Roman tragedies were regularly performed. Under the Empire, most towns had a theater, where performances were most frequently pantomimes, vulgar farces, and one-act plays, with an occasional Plautine comedy. Although the crowds who came out in Pompeii to welcome actors like Actius and Sorex did not expect or desire entertainment of great dramatic quality, students should remember that, in Pompeii, the small covered theater, or *ōdēum*, was built during the Augustan period for more serious performances of music and poetic recitations. This theater would attract support from the more educated elements of Pompeian society.

Note the plan of the theater in Pompeii.



STAGE 17 Alexandria

Cultural Background

Alexandria: the magnificence of the city, its history and culture, its strategic economic position, its importance to the daily life of Rome itself, its ferment of nationalities and wealth of opportunities.

Story Line

Quintus describes what happened during his stay with Barbillus in Alexandria. He survives a riot and an (accompanied) visit to the Temple of Serapis. Barbillus explains the origin of some of his jewelry.

Main Language Feature

- genitive singular and plural
e.g. *in villā Barbillī habitābam*.

Incidental Language Features

- **obstō** + dative
e.g. *in triviīs plūrimī Aegyptiī nōbīs obstābant*.
- **sicut**
e.g. *hoc mōnstrum, sicut pīca, rēs fulgentēs colligere solet*.

- **soleō, coepī, melius est** + infinitive
e.g. *nunc sacerdotēs in ārā sacrificium facere solent*.
- nesting of prepositions
e.g. *Diogenēs mediā in casā stābat lacrimāns*.

Sentence Patterns

- DAT + V
e.g. *puerō respondi*.
- ACC + NOM + V
e.g. *ita mercatōrem fortūna servāvit*.
- increased complexity in subordinate clauses
e.g. *in armariō erant quīnque fūstēs, quōs Diogenēs extrāxit et nōbīs trādīdit*.

Focus of PTL Exercises

- A Genitive singular and plural.
- B Imperfect and perfect tenses, 1st and 2nd person singular and plural.
- C Imperfect and pluperfect tenses, 3rd person singular.
- D Present tenses of **volō, possum**.

Stage Illustrations

- p. 91 Alexandrian bronze coin, important evidence for the appearance of the Pharos, especially the proportions, and the three tiers. From this and other coins, and written sources, it is clear that the tiers were square at the bottom, octagonal in the middle, and circular at the top. Statues of four Tritons stood on the upper corners of the bottom tier, and Zeus on the top. Note windows and an entrance door at lower left (*British Museum*).
- p. 96 (1) Mummy portrait of Artemidorus, encaustic (pigment mixed with heated wax) on wood, A.D. 100–120, from Hawara (*British Museum*). He wears a white tunic and a wreath applied in gold leaf.
(2) Sculptured head from Alexandria, 1st century B.C. (*British Museum*). Sensitive carved in hard green schist, it shows Greek idealism and the stylized simplicity characteristic of Egyptian work.
- p. 99 (1) Basanite head of Serapis, 2nd century A.D. (*British Museum*). An amalgam of Zeus, Hades, Asclepius, and Osiris, Serapis was created by the Greek rulers, the Ptolemies, to make Egyptian religion acceptable to the Greeks. He was worshiped with Isis as god of the dead, of healing, and of corn. The grain-measure crown symbolizes his connection with crops and fertility. His popularity, like that of Isis (see Stage 19), became widespread. This head, which had been sculpted in Italy, was found in the Romano-British ruins of a temple of Mithras. The presence of Serapis' image in the temple of another deity, Mithras, well indicates the mutual tolerance of cults that was typical of the time.

Appendix B: Cumulated List of Checklist Words

Derivatives for Unit 1 and Unit 2 Checklist words appear in the respective Teacher's Manuals.

a

ā, ab (17)

abesse (6)

abīre (10)

ac (28)

accidere (25) (Eng.) *accidence, accident, accidental*
(Fr.) *accident, accidenté, accidentel, acciderter*
(Sp.) *accidentado, accidental, accidente*

accipere (10)

accūsāre (26) (Eng.) *accusation, accusative, accusatory, accuse*
(Fr.) *accusable, accusateur, accuser*
(Sp.) *acusar, acusativo, acuse*

ācritē (33)

(Eng.) *acid, acrimonious, acrimony, eager, vinegar*
(Fr.) *âcre, acrimonie, aigre, aigre-doux, vinaigre*
(Sp.) *acre, acrimonia, agrazón, agriar, agrio, agripalma*

ad (3)

addere (32) (Eng.) *add, addition, additive*
(Fr.) *additif, addition*

adeō (27)

adeptus (22) (Eng.) *adept*

adesse (5)

adhūc (30)

adipīscī (34)

see adeptus

adīre (20)

adiuvāre (21) (Eng.) *adjutant, adjuvant, aid, aide*
(Fr.) *adjutant, aide, aide de camp, aide-mémoire, aider*
(Sp.) *ayuda, ayudante, ayudar*

administrāre (23)

(Eng.) *administer, administrator*
(Fr.) *administrateur, administrer*
(Sp.) *administrador, administrar*

advenīre (13)

adventus (27) (Eng.) *advent, adventure, avenue*
(Fr.) *adventice*
(Sp.) *advenedizo, advenimiento, adventicio*

adversus (32)

(Eng.) *adversary, adversity, animadversion*
(Fr.) *adversaire, adversatif, adverse, adversité, avers*
(Sp.) *adversario, adversidad, adverso*

aedificāre (16)

aedificium (13)

aeger (13)

aequō animō (32)

(Eng.) *equanimity*
(Fr.) *équanimité*
(Sp.) *ecuanimidad*

aequus (32)

(Eng.) *adequate, equable, equal, equation, equator, equilibrium, equinox, equitable, equity, equivalent, equivocate, iniquitous, unequivocal*
(Fr.) *égal, égalité, équidistant, équilatéral, équilibre*