

► EXERCISE 3

Translate into Latin.

1. Whose villa is old?
2. Whose (plural) villas are old?
3. What villa is old?
4. Which villas are old?
5. Whom is the old man observing?
6. Which friends is the old man observing?
7. Which old man is observing me?
8. To which farmer will you give the field?
9. To which farmers will you give the fields?
10. Which farmers will give me the fields?
11. With whom will you walk to the villa?
12. With whom (plural) will you stay in the villa?

► EXERCISE 4

Translate the following questions. Then choose the best answer for each and translate. The Reading Vocabulary may be consulted.

1. Cui vilicus dicit sē debēre multa in villā reparāre?

Vilicus puerō dicit sē omnia facere.

Senecae vilicus dicit sē debēre multa in villā reparāre.

Vilicus dicit villam Senecae esse vetustam.

2. Quid vilicus sē neglegere dicit?

Vilicus dicit sē arborēs neglegere.

Vilicus dicit Senecam nihil neglegere.

Vilicus dicit sē nihil neglegere.

3. Quid dē sē cōgitat Seneca?

Seneca cōgitat sē esse vetustum sicut villam.

Seneca cōgitat vilicum debēre multa in villā reparāre.

Seneca cōgitat villam ā vilicō nōn cūrārī.



A Roman coin with a portrait of Nero's head.

4. Quae folia sunt in arboribus?

Folia ā vilicō negleguntur.

Arborēs nōn habent folia.

Folia pulchra in arboribus cōspiciuntur.

5. Ā quō arborēs semper cūrābantur nec umquam neglegentur?

Vilicus arborēs semper cūrābat nec eās negleget.

Arborēs negleguntur: itaque nōn habent folia.

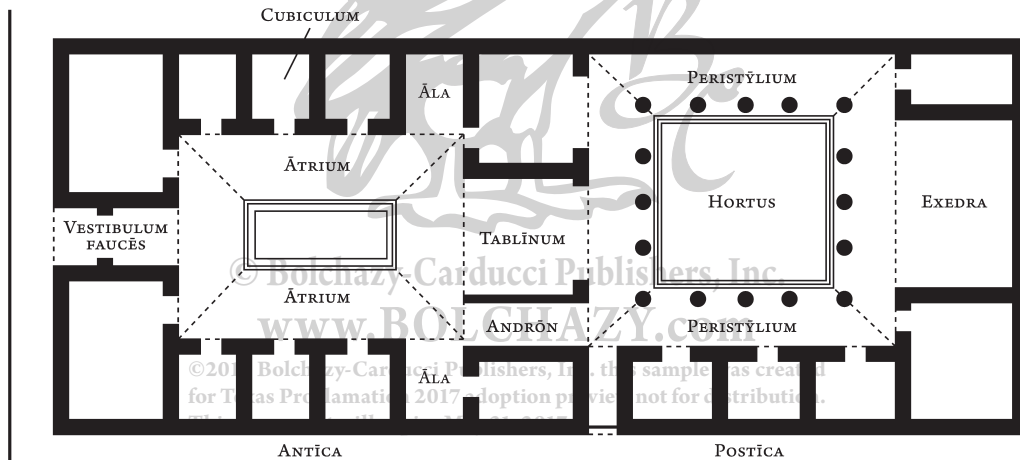
Ā Senecā arborēs semper cūrābantur nec umquam neglegentur.

6. Quae arborēs vetustae esse dīcuntur?

Arborēs nōn sunt vetustae.

Fēliciō arborēs vetustās habet.

Arborēs Senecae dīcuntur esse vetustae.



While ancient Roman villas were complex structures, a Roman city house (*domus*), as the diagram shows, was much more compact.