

## ORAL EXERCISE 2

This exercise may be used after the interrogative pronoun and adjective have been presented.

The teacher should use one of the CPOs to put on view the following sentences and then ask individual students to change each sentence so that the underlined nouns or adjectives are replaced by the correct form of the interrogative pronoun or adjective. All other words in each sentence will remain the same. In making these changes, of course, the students will change the sentences from statements into questions. The students should make the changes entirely orally. The students may refer to the charts in case they have not yet thoroughly learned the forms.

**Example:** (statement) Seneca nōn timet. (question) Quis nōn timet?

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| 1. <u>Senātōrēs Rōmānī</u> in urbe habitābant. | <u>Quī</u> senātōrēs in urbe habitābant?    |
| 2. Villae ā <u>senātōribus</u> habēbantur.     | <u>Ā quibus</u> villae habēbantur?          |
| 3. Praemia <u>senātōribus</u> dantur.          | <u>Quibus</u> praemia dantur?               |
| 4. Exempla <u>novā</u> ā senātōribus dabuntur. | <u>Quae</u> exempla ā senātōribus dabuntur? |
| 5. <u>Perīcula</u> in urbe timēbantur.         | <u>Quae</u> in urbe timēbantur?             |
| 6. <u>Senātōrum</u> villae erant magnae.       | <u>Quōrum</u> villae erant magnae?          |
| 7. Senātōrēs terram <u>rūsticam</u> amābant.   | <u>Quam</u> terram senātōrēs amābant?       |
| 8. <u>Saxum</u> in viā ā Senecā cōspicitur.    | <u>Quid</u> in viā ā Senecā cōspicitur?     |
| 9. <u>Agrī</u> ab <u>agricolā</u> cūrantur.    | <u>Ā quō</u> agrī cūrantur?                 |
| 10. Villa <u>Senecae</u> est vetusta.          | <u>Cuius</u> villa est vetusta?             |



### TEACHER BY THE WAY

It was common practice for wealthy Romans to own several homes—a city home in Rome, a country house often attached to a farm in the hills outside of Rome, and a home on the sea on the Bay of Naples. Roman owners of these maritime villas vied with one another in terms of size, scale, and luxurious decoration. Vesuvius's eruption provides a glimpse into this lavish lifestyle via the excavated villas at Boscoreale and Stabiae, the Villa of the Papyri at Herculaneum, and the magnificent villa at Oplontis. Just outside Pompeii lie two “suburban” villas—the Villa of Diomedes and the Villa of the Mysteries. Magnificent frescoes were the key decorative element of these villas.

The Villa of the Mysteries, consisting of some sixty rooms, commands an excellent view of the sea. The villa was built and rebuilt over the course of three centuries. At the time of the eruption, the owners had not yet finished renovations.

A 15' x 21' room in what are probably the private apartments of the villa boasts a group of paintings whose subject matter gave the villa its name. The two panels depicted in the illustration on p. 261 (SE) are part of this series of frescoes that shows the rich color called Pompeian red, a hue derived from the local soil. The panels of the dressed woman on the left and the bare-chested male dancer on the right are the tamer pictures in this series that illustrates Dionysus and what is probably a depiction of the mystery rites of initiation into his cult. Other panels include Silenus, satyrs, cupids, and several scenes including women. Because the Dionysiac rituals were mysteries, references and allusions along with these paintings provide only a shadowy understanding of what actually took place.