

Line 7: Certain adjectives (e.g. *amicus, grātus, proximus, cārus, similis, dissimilis, facilis, nōtus*, etc.) take the dative. Note, however, that some of these words can be either adjectives or nouns. Examples: *Nēmō pār Caesarī est* = No one is equal to Caesar; *Nēmō pār Caesaris est* = No one is the equal of Caesar.

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Standards 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 4.1, 4.2

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TEXT

Remind the students that “yes” is *ita* and “no” is *minimē*.

1. Atticus bene docēbātur.
2. Atticus omnia celeriter accipiēbat et excellenter prōnūntiābat.
3. Atticus generōsus nōn erat. Atticus erat eques (*belonging to the order of knights*).
4. Ita, Atticus erat melior quam condiscipulī generōsī.
5. Condiscipulī generōsī Atticī studiō, eius exemplō incitābantur.
6. Lūcius Torquātus, Gāius Marius filiū, Mārcus Cicero inter Atticī amicōs erant.
7. Perpetuō, semper Atticī amicī fuērunt.

TRANSLATION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE LATIN CONVERSATION

Christy: Let us also always remain friends!

Mark: Yes, let us remain!

Helen: You make sense (i.e., ‘you say <it> well’).

DERIVATIVES

annus – The word “annals” (1560s) is derived from the Latin *annālēs libri* (yearly books).

The adjective “annual” came into English during the late 14th century, the noun around 1400 through the Late Latin *annuālis* (for *annālis*). By 1824 the noun was short for “annual plant.” The adjective had been used of plants since 1710.

An “annalist” (1610s) keeps a chronicle of events by year, as Livy did in his *Annālēs*.

The word “anniversary” (early 13th century) originally referred to the day a person died. It consists of *annus* and *vertō* (to turn) and means, literally, “turning annually.”

The word “annuity” (early 15th century) originally meant “a yearly allowance.” Since the 1690s it also refers to “an investment that entitles a person to equal annual payments.”

A “biennial” occurs every two years although in the beginning (1620s) it meant “lasting for two years,” a definition reflecting the meaning of the Latin *biennium*.

A “centennial” occurs every 100 years (*centum* = 100, and *annus*); a “sesquicentennial” every 150 years (*sesqui* = one and a half times, and *annus*).

A “millennium” consists of 1000 years (*mille* = 1000, and *annus*). The vowel change (weakening) from *a* to *e* is a Latin formation, e.g., *perennis, biennium*, etc.

A “perennial” (1640s) lasts “through the years” (*per* = through, and *annus*). The figurative meaning of “permanent” dates to 1750.