

## Pre-Reading Assignment

In the following passage:

- Label all Subjects (S), Verbs (V) and Objects (O) or Complements (C) above the Latin word
- Put parentheses around prepositional phrases
- Draw an arrow from each Adjectival Modifier (Adjective or Genitive Noun) to the word it modifies
- Put square brackets around dependent clauses.

Remember to try guessing the words in bold before you look for their meanings in the vocabulary below.

### READING 16 (*adapted*)

Varro was a Roman scholar who lived from 116-27 B.C. Called “most learned of the Romans” by Quintilian, he wrote many books, including surviving works on the Latin language and on agriculture, the latter begun when he was 80. Here he talks about two different ways men live and which is older.

Duae vītae sunt hominibus, rustica et urbāna, sed tempore **dīversam orīginem** habent. antīquior enim rustica, quod fuit tempus, cum agrōs colēbant hominēs neque urbem habēbant. Immānī **numerō** annōrum **urbānōs** agricolae praestant. nec mīrum, quod dīvīna nātūra dat agrōs, ars **hūmāna** aedificat urbēs, quia artēs omnēs in **Graeciā** intrā mille annōrum fuerant, sed agrī semper erant. itaque nōn sine causā maiōrēs nostrī ex urbe in agrōs rēvēnērunt, quod et in pāce rusticī Rōmānī eōs alēbant et in bellō adiuvābant. nec sine causā terram appellābant mātrem.

### Vocabulary:

rusticus, -a, -um	rural, in the country	mīrus, -a, -um	surprising
urbānus, -a, -um	urban, in the city	hūmānus, -a, -um	human
dīversus, -a, -um	different, separate	Graecia, -ae, <i>f.</i>	Greece
orīgō, -inis <i>f.</i>	origin, beginning	intrā (adv.)	within
antīquior (nom. adj.)	older, more ancient	maiōrēs, -ōrum	ancestors, <i>m.</i> (pl.)
colō, -ere	inhabit; cultivate	rēveniō, -īre, -vēnī	to return, go back
immānis, -e	huge, enormous	alō, -ere	to feed
numerus, -ī <i>m.</i>	number	adiuvō, -āre	to help, support
praestō, -āre	<i>here</i> “pre-date”	appellō, -āre	to call