

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.

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

READING 5 (loosely modeled)

The poet Ovid (43 B.C.-17 A.D.) tells a story about the only man (Deucalion) and woman (Pyrrha) to survive a great flood sent by Jupiter. In this passage, the couple asks the goddess Themis what they should do to repopulate the earth and they get a surprising answer.

Deucaliōn Pyrrhae dīcēbat: “nōs **duo** turba sumus; habet cētera pontus.

hominumque sōla exempla manēmus.” diū dolēbant sed tandem dīs ōrāre

placēbat. īram deōrum timēbant sed ad templum deae ambulābant. humī

iacēbant gelidōque ōscula saxō templī dabant et ōrābant: “Ō dea, nōs iuvā et

tuō imperiō pārēbimus!” dea **ōrāculum** dabat: “movēte vōs ā templō et vėlāte

caput ossaque post tergum iactāte magnae mātris!” diū tacēbant et imperiīs deae

pārēre dubitābant. tandem Deucaliōn: “magna māter terra est; saxa in corpore

terrae ossa sunt.” tum pārēbant et iactābant post tergum multa saxa. **formae**

saxōrum subitō **formae** virōrum fēminārumque erant!

Vocabulary:

dīcō, dīcere	to say, speak	ōrāculum, -ī <i>n.</i>	oracle
duo (adj.)	two	vėlō, -āre	to cover
cētera (acc. pl. <i>n.</i>)	“the rest”	os, ossis <i>n.</i>	bone
sōlus, -a, -um	only	tergum, -ī <i>n.</i>	back
humī	“on the ground”	forma, -ae <i>f.</i>	shape
gelidus, -a, -um	cold	subitō (adv.)	suddenly
ōsculum, -ī <i>n.</i>	kiss		