

## 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 (Adj. or Gen. Noun) to the word it modifies.
- Put square brackets around dependent clauses and label each clause (Adv. or Adj.).

Remember to try guessing the words in bold before looking for meanings in the vocabulary below.

### Narrative Reading IV, pt. 2 (*continued*)

Cum Fidēnae apertē dēsciērunt, Tullus Mettiō exercitūque eius ab Albā accitō contrā hostēs dūcit\*. Tullus adversus Vēientem hostem dērigit suōs, Albānōs contrā legiōnem Fidēnātium conlocat. Albānō nōn plūs animī erat quam fideī. nec manēre ergō nec trānsire apertē ausus est, sed sēnsim ad montēs succēdit; inde ubi satis discessisse sēsē putāvit, dērigit tōtam aciem et mānsit. Nōn alia ante Rōmāna **pugna** ācrior fuit.

Postquam Rōmānī vicērunt, Albānus exercitus, **spectātor pugnae**, vēnit in campōs.

Proximō diē, pārātīs omnibus, Tullus vocārī ad contiōnem utrumque exercitum iubet.

#### Vocabulary:

Fidēnae, -ārum <i>f.</i>	Fidenae (a town in Latium)	adversus, -a, -um	facing, opposing
apertē (adv.)	openly	dērigō, -ere	to direct, turn
dēsciscō, -ere, -iī	to revolt	legiō, -iōnis <i>f.</i>	legion
Tullus, -ī <i>m.</i>	Tullus, 3rd king of Rome	conlocō, -āre	to place, station
Mettius, -ī, <i>m.</i>	Mettius, leader of the Albans	ergō (adv.)	therefore
Alba, -ae <i>f.</i>	Alba Longa, town near Rome	trānsēō, -īre	to desert
accitō, -ere, accivī, -itus	to summon	sēnsim (adv.)	gradually
*dūcō, -ere	to march, move	succēdō, -ere, -dī	to retreat
<i>used without an object</i>		satis (adv.)	enough
		pugna, -ae <i>f.</i>	fight, battle
		spectātor, -ōris <i>m.</i>	spectator
		campus, -ī <i>m.</i>	plain
		contiō, -iōnis <i>f.</i>	meeting