

nōmen: \_\_\_\_\_

diēs: \_\_\_\_\_

### Stage 10 ānulus Aegyptius

<p>Syphax in taberna sedēbat. caupō Syphaci vinum dedit. Syphax caupōni anulum tradidit.</p> <p>“pecūniam nōn habeō,” inquit, “quod Neptūnus navem meam dēlēvit.”</p> <p><b>Aegyptius</b> Egyptian <b>caupō</b> innkeeper <b>Neptūnus</b> Neptune (god of the sea) <b>dēlēvit</b> has destroyed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Who gave wine to Syphax?</li><li>2. How did Syphax want to pay for the wine?</li><li>3. What did Syphax mean when he said Neptūnus navem meam dēlēvit?</li><li>4. In line 2, what is the case and use of cauponi?</li><li>5. In line 3, what is the case and use of pecūniam?</li><li>6. In line 4, what is the subject of dēlēvit?</li></ol>
<p>caupō, postquam anulum accēpit, eum inspexit.</p> <p>“anulus antiquus est,” inquit.</p> <p>“ita vērō, antiquus est,” Syphax caupōni respondit. “servus Aegyptius mihi anulum dedit. servus in pyramide anulum invēnit.”</p> <p><b>antiquus</b> old, ancient <b>in pyramide</b> in a pyramid</p>	<p>After he _____ the ring, the _____ it.</p> <p>“The _____ is _____,” he _____.</p> <p>“ _____, it is _____,” _____ responded _____.</p> <p>An _____ slave _____ the ring _____ . The slave _____ the _____ in a pyramid.</p>

<p>caupō, postquam tabernam clausit, ad villam suam festinavit. caupō uxōri anulum ostendit. caupō uxōri anulum dedit, quod anulum eam dēlectavit.</p> <p>uxor postridiē ad urbem contendēbat. subito servus ingēns in viā apparuit. pecūniam postulavit. fēmina, quod erat perterrita, servō pecūniam dedit. servus anulum cōspexit. anulum postulavit. fēmina servō eum tradidit.</p> <p><b>clausit</b> closed <b>eam</b> her</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When did the innkeeper hurry to his house?</li> <li>2. Why did he give the ring to his wife?</li> <li>3. Where was the wife going on the next day?</li> <li>4. Who appeared in the street?</li> <li>5. What did the wife do because she was terrified?</li> <li>6. What else did the man demand?</li> <li>7. In line 10, what is the tense of festēnavit?</li> <li>8. In line 11, what is the direct object of ostendit?</li> <li>9. In line 12, what does the pronoun eam refer back to?</li> <li>10. In line 13, what is the tense of contendēbat?</li> <li>11. In line 14, what degree is perterrita?</li> <li>12. In line 16, what is the indirect object of tradidit?</li> </ol>
<p>fēmina ad tabernam rediit et maritum quaesivit. mox eum invēnit. caupō incendium spectabat. ēheu! taberna ardēbat. fēmina maritō rem tōtam narravit.</p> <p>“anulus infēlix est,” inquit caupō. “anulus tabernam meam dēlēvit.”</p> <p><b>marētum</b> husband <b>incendium</b> blaze, fire <b>ardēbat</b> was burning, was on fire <b>ēnfēlēx</b> unlucky</p>	<p>The woman _____ to the _____ and searched for her _____. She soon _____ him. The innkeeper _____ a _____. Oh dear! The _____ was burning. The _____ the whole thing _____.</p> <p>“The _____ is _____,” _____ the innkeeper. The ring _____ my inn.</p>

<p>servus ingēns, postquam pecūniam et anulum cēpit, ad urbem contendit. subito trēs servōs cōspexit. servī inimicī erant. inimicī, postquam pecūniam cōspexērunt, servum verberabant. servus fūgit, sed anulum amīsit.</p> <p><b>amīsit</b> lost</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What did the huge slave do after he took the money and the ring?</li> <li>2. What did he catch sight of?</li> <li>3. How did these people feel about each other?</li> <li>4. What did the inimici do after they caught sight of the money?</li> <li>5. What happened as the slave fled?</li> <li>6. In line 22, what is the case and use of servus ingēns?</li> <li>7. In line 23, what is the case and use of servōs?</li> <li>8. In line 23, what is the tense of cōspexit?</li> <li>9. In line 24, what is the tense of verberabant?</li> </ol>
<p>Grumiō cum Poppaeā ambulabat. anulum in viā invēnit.  “quid vidēs?” rogavit Poppaea.  “anulum videō,” inquit. “anulus Aegyptius est.”  “euge!” inquit Poppaea. “anulus fēlix est.”</p>	<p><b>Write a translation for the box to the left.</b></p>