Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Intro to Latin

Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Story

Period\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday

**Cicāda Iter Capit. (The Grasshopper Takes a Journey)**

**(1) Olim, cicāda parva in vīneā in Ītaliā ambulābat. Dum ambulābat, lacertam in ruīnā templī prope vīneam cōnspexit. (2) Dīxit lacertae, “Salvē, amīce!” Lacerta nōn respondit sed surrēxit et ad casam sub viā latā revertit. (3) “Lacerta pigra, claude portam casae bene,” cicāda dīxit. Tum per agrum ubi erant flōrēs undique ambulāvit. “Agrum amō; est aptum cicādae. (4) Humus bona est et flōrēs pulchrī sunt,” cicāda dīxit. Subitō, iuvencī ingentēs per flōrēs ambulāvērunt. (5) Prandium petēbant et cicādam nōn vīdērunt. Cicāda perterrita erat et frustrā ad viam prope casam lacertae revertere temptāvit. (6) Igitur, cicāda perterrita ad flūmen cucurrit et ad rīpam longinquam natāvit. Dīxit, “Ager est grātus cicādae nōn iam.”**

**Answer in complete English sentences**.

1. In (1), where was the grasshopper walking?
2. In (1), where did he catch sight of the lizard?
3. In (2), the lizard rose and returned where?
4. In (3), grasshopper said the lazy lizard should do what to the door of the cottage?
5. In (3), what were on all sides?
6. In (3), a field is what for a grasshopper?
7. In (4), the ground is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the flowers are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. In (5), what were bullocks seeking?
9. In (5), the grasshopper in vain tried to return where?
10. In (6), therefore, where did the grasshopper run?
11. In (6), what did the grasshopper do toward the distant bank?
12. In (6), no longer is the field what for a grasshopper?

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