Rōmulus et Remus IV

Rōmulus et Remus in rīpā sunt.



Aquam bibunt, sed cibum nōn habent.



Lupa puerōs parvōs videt.



Eōs servāre cōnstituit.



Rōmulum et Remum domum portat.



Lupa lac dat. Pīcus cibum dat.



Puerī tūtī et laetī sunt.



Text adapted by Sean Gabb from Robert Bass (2026 10 12)

Romulus and Remus Part Four

Rōmulus et Remus in rīpā sunt. Puerī aquam bibunt, sed cibum nōn habent. In magnō perīculō igitur adhūc sunt.

Prope flūvium habitat lupa. Lupa, ubi per rīpam ambulat, subitō puerōs parvōs videt. Eōs servāre cōnstituit. Rōmulum et Rēmum ā rīpā domum portat.

Lupa amīcum bonum habet. Amīcus est picus. Lupa et picus puerōs diū cūrant. Lupa lac, picus cibum Rōmulō et Rēmō dat. Puerī iam tūtī et laetī sunt.

- **ā + ablative** — from, away from
- **adhūc** — still, up to now
- **ambulo, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum** — I walk
- **amīcus, amīcī (m.)** — friend
- **aqua, aquae (f.)** — water
- **bibō, bibere, bibī** — I drink
- **bonus, -a, -um** — good
- **cibus, cibī (m.)** — food
- **cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtum** — I decide
- **cūrō, cūrāre, cūrāvī, cūrātum** — I look after, care for
- **dō, dare, dedī, datum** — I give
- **domus, domūs (f.)** — home, house; **domum** = home, homewards (no preposition used with the accusative)
- **diū** — for a long time
- **et** — and
- **flūvius, flūviī (m.)** — river
- **habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum** — I have
- **habitō, habitāre, habitāvī, habitātum** — I live, dwell
- **iam** — now, already
- **igitur** — therefore, and so
- **in + ablative** — in, on
- **lac, lactis (n.)** — milk
- **laetus, -a, -um** — happy
- **lupa, lupae (f.)** — she-wolf
- **magnus, -a, -um** — big, great
- **nōn** — not
- **parvus, -a, -um** — small, little
- **per + accusative** — through, along
- **perīculum, perīculī (n.)** — danger
- **pīcus, pīcī (m.)** — woodpecker
- **portō, portāre, portāvī, portātum** — I carry
- **prope + accusative** — near
- **puer, puerī (m.)** — boy
- **Rēmus, Rēmī (m.)** — Remus
- **rīpa, rīpae (f.)** — river-bank, bank
- **Rōmulus, Rōmulī (m.)** — Romulus
- **sed** — but
- **servō, servāre, servāvī, servātum** — I save, rescue, keep safe
- **subitō** — suddenly
- **sum, esse, fuī** — I am
- **tūtus, -a, -um** — safe
- **ubi** — when, where
- **videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsum** — I see

Forms especially worth explaining

- **in rīpā** — “on the river-bank”. *rīpā* is ablative singular because *in* meaning “in” or “on” takes the ablative.
- **in magnō perīculō** — “in great danger”. Both *magnō* and *perīculō* are ablative singular.
- **prope flūvium** — “near the river”. *prope* takes the accusative, so we have *flūvium*.
- **ubi per rīpam ambulat** — “when she walks along the river-bank”. Here *ubi* is best translated **“when”** rather than “where”.
- **puerōs parvōs videt** — “she sees the little boys”. *puerōs* and *parvōs* are both accusative plural.
- **eōs servāre cōnstituit** — “she decides to save them”. *eōs* means “them”, while *servāre* is the infinitive “to save”.
- **ā rīpā** — “from the river-bank”. *ā* takes the ablative.
- **domum portat** — “she carries them home”. *domum* expresses **motion towards home** and therefore does not need *ad*.
- **Rōmulō et Rēmō dat** — “she gives [it] to Romulus and Remus”. Both names are dative because *dō* uses the dative for the person to whom something is given.

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