

The captain tries to tell the sailors a story.

1. Magister dixit, “Venīte, virī, et audīte. Nārrābō fābulam.”

The captain said, “Come, men, and listen. I will tell a story.”

2. Nautae omnēs ad eum ambulāvērunt. “Sedēte,” magister imperāvit. Omnēs sēdērunt.

All the sailors walked to him. “Sit,” the captain ordered. They all sat.

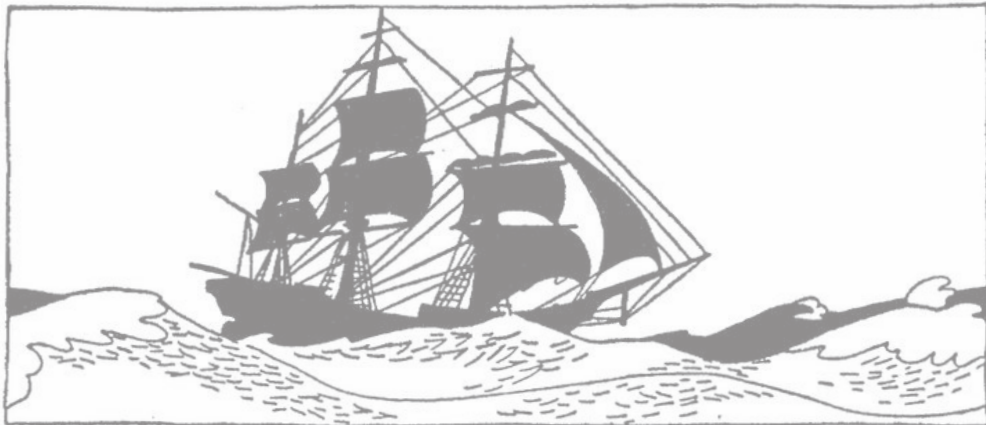
3. Magister ūnum nautam, quī¹ dormīvīt, spectāvit. “Nauta!” ille clāmāvit, “Stā!”
The captain looked at one sailor who has been sleeping. “Sailor!” he shouted, “Stand!”

4. Nautam excitat² et nauta stat.

He awakens the sailor and the sailor stands.

5. Magister dixit, “Audī mē bene, nauta...moneō tē iam.”

The captain said, “Hear me well sailor, I am warning you now.”



1. *quī* - who

2. *excitō, excitāre* - to wake, rouse

Now that we've reviewed the forms for *ferō, ferre* last week, let's explore some interesting compounds that include *ferō*. After looking at the chart see if you can figure out what the word means. Then see how many English derivatives you can find from these compounds. (Check your work using a good dictionary.)

prefix +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	compound	meaning	derivatives?
ad +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>afferō, afferre, attulī, allātum</i>		
ab +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>auferō, auferre, abstulī, ablātum</i>		
con + (from cum)	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>cōnferō, cōnferre, cōntulī, cōnlātum</i>		
ex +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>efferō, efferre, extulī, ēlātum</i>		
in +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>īnferō, īnferre, intulī, illātum</i>		
prae +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>praeferō, praeferre, praetulī, praelātum</i>		
prō +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>prōferō, prōferre, prōtulī, prōlātum</i>		
re +	<i>ferō, ferre</i> =	<i>referō, referre, rettulī, relātum</i>		