

Michael Plasmeier

Latin I: Worksheet Review

clamat = v - to shout
clamor = n - shout

- I. Put the following sentences into Latin and then identify the subject (s), main verb (mv), direct object (do), and the infinitive (inf).

1. Sextus wants to climb a big tree.

Sextus vult ascendere magnum arborem.

2. Cornelia is able to frighten Sextus.

Cornelia potest timere Sextum

3. Flavia does not like to walk near the warm river.

Flavia non vult ambulare prope rivum caldum

4. The wolf does not like to hear shouting in the woods.

Lupus non vult audire ^{amat} clamare in silva

Use D.O. here

5. Davus prepares to drive off the wolf.

Davus parat repellere lupum

- II. Translate the following sentences into good English.

1. Ex arbore descendere timet.

^{so say He, She, It}
(subject) climb out of the tree, scared

2. Cur Marcus arbores ascendere non vult?

Does Marcus not want to climb the tree

3. Sextus est puer strenuus qui arbores ascendere semper vult.

Sextus is a strong boy who wants to ^{always} immediately climb the trees

4. Tandem e silva currit et salvus ad villam advenit.

~~Together~~ ^{He runs} He walks out of the woods and arrives ^{safely} at the house

5. Puellae Marcum laetae excipiunt.

The girls ~~happy~~ happily welcome Marcus

The happy girls welcome Marcus

Word Study I.

Michael Plasmeyer
Exercise 2

+10
Extra
credit

10/25

1. i 2. h 3. g 4. a 5. c 6. e 7. b
8. f 9. d 5

Exercise 1.

1. strenua - fit active, strenus - The strenus boy lifted a rock.
2. multi - many - multiple - Multiple boys ate chicken.
3. solus - alone - solo - The boy sang a solo.
4. nomine - to call by - name - The man's name was John.
5. servus - slave - servant - The servant brought the man a drink.
6. spectat - - special - The man put on his special.
- 5 7. agris - fields - agriculture - The agriculture secretary reported to the president.
8. terret - scared - terrible - The terrible man killed the rat.
9. descendit - come down - decende - The man descended the steps.
10. vox - voice - voice - The man heard the voice.

CHAPTER 5

MARCUS TO THE RESCUE



Activity 5a

Write in English the infinitive of each of the following verbs:

1. walk: to walk 2. climb: to climb 3. run: to run

Write three English sentences, each using one of the infinitives that you have written above. Base your sentences on the activities of the characters in *Meeting the Family*.

1. Cornelius wants to walk to the garden
 2. Sextus wants to climb the tree.
 3. The girls decide to run when they see the wolf.
Cornelia see the wolf and starts to run

Activity 5b

Locate two infinitives in the story on page 25 of *Meeting the Family* and copy them here: descendere ascendere

The infinitive in Latin ends with the letters re.

List in sequence all the infinitives that appear in the sentences in Exercise 5c in *Meeting the Family* and write their English translations. Note that some sentences have more than one infinitive.

<u>vexare</u>	=	<u>to annoy</u>
<u>cadere</u>	=	<u>to fall</u>
<u>errare</u>	=	<u>to wander</u>
<u>repellere</u>	=	<u>to drive away off</u>
<u>descendere</u>	=	<u>to come down</u>
<u>ascendere</u>	=	<u>to climb</u>
<u>repellere</u>	=	<u>to drive away off</u>
<u>ambulare</u>	=	<u>to walk</u>
<u>sedere</u>	=	<u>to sit</u>
<u>exire</u>	=	<u>to exit</u>
<u>temperare</u>	=	<u>to</u>
<u>labore</u>	=	<u>to work</u>

arbore is not an infinitive

Activity 5c

Underline the correct verb forms to complete the sentences in the following paragraph and translate the paragraph into English:

Marcus et Sextus in silvam (ambulant, ambulat). Sextus (clāmat, clāmant), "Ego arborem (ascendit, ascendere) volō." Sed Marcus arborem (dēscendit, ascendere) nōn vult. Tum Sextus, "Tū es ignāvus." Statim Sextus arborem (ascendit, ascendere). Lupus venit sed Sextum (terret, terrere) nōn potest, quod puer est in arbore. Marcus nōn est perterritus et lupum (repellere, repellit). Sextus (dēscendit, dēscendere) nōn vult quod est ignāvus.

es, (you) are
venit, (it) comes

But

shark's

's not able to scare

was correct

Marcus and Sextus walk in the woods. Sextus says "I climb the tree." But, Marcus doesn't want to climb the tree. Then Sextus says, "You are lazy." Immediately Sextus climbs the tree. A wolf comes but, Sextus is not to be scared, because the boy is in the tree. Marcus is not frightened and dives off the wolf. Sextus will not come down because he is a coward.

Activity 5d

Fill in the blanks with Latin words to match the English cues:

- Marcus nōn est ignāvus (cowardly)
- Sextus est temerarius (rash) reckless
- Neque Cornēlia neque Flāvia est in villā. (Neither ... nor)
- Puellae prope rīvum sedent. (near)
- Dies est calidus. (The day ... warm)
- Sed rius est frigidus. (the stream ... cool)
- Puellae in silvam currunt. (into the woods)
- Dum puellae errant, lupus ad rīvum dēscendit. (wander, a wolf)
- Lupus puellās terrere non. (does not want)
- Sed puellae sunt perterritae. (frightened)
- Puellae clāmant, "Ego auxilium!" ("Help!")
- Sextus et Marcus ad puellās currunt. (toward)
- Puellae cos vident. (them)
- Marcus rāmum arripit. (grabs hold of)
- Marcus lupum repellere non timet. (is not afraid)
- Statim Marcus lupum repellet. (drives off)
- Puellae currunt et ad villam advenient. (reach)
- Cornēlius et Aurēlia excipiant. (welcome)

Preposition
in - into
ad - towards



the father!
the mother!
They

pronunciation
ad-ven-er-unt

Chap 6

Translation

11/2

It is not yet day, but Cornelia gets up and walks through the country house. Her mother, father, and Marcus are still sleeping. And even Sextus is sleeping and not annoying Cornelia. However the slaves ^{and the slave-women} are not sleeping. All of them get up and ^{prepare to} work ^{preparing} because ^{to scare} they are scared of Cornelius and Afrillia.

② Cornelia's ^{slave-woman} ~~friend~~ ^{who cleans} called Syrax ^{watches her} watches the country house ^{the witcher} getting cleaned and a ^{named Thressa} potter girl ^{prepares} to cook the food, ^{soon} Lots of slaves ~~soon~~ run into the fields where they work hard. They carry water from the stream to the country house.

③ Then Cornelius and Afrillia get up. Cornelius ^{looks for} Davus who is in the garden. Suddenly, Cornelius is angry. ^{He blames Davus} Davus ^{is} ~~blamed~~ because he sits under a tree and is not working. Davus yells at

Sergunt-
gets up

Petit-
looks
for

Days when he hears,

Cornelius ^{gets up} and suddenly prepares to work.

Aurilia to care for the house. The slave-woman clean the house, cook food, spin wool. Aurilia yells at the slave-woman when they are lazy. Cornelius watches his mother to prepare to do what her mother is doing. She wants to help her mother, but she herself neither scolds the slaves nor the slave-woman. The slaves and the slave woman are working strenuously. It is necessary ^{neither} ~~neither~~ to scold the slaves ~~and~~ nor the slave-woman.

Nomen:

Michael Plummer

In each of the following sentences, write **N** over each noun and **ADJ** over each adjective. Draw arrows from adjectives to the nouns they describe. Give the gender (M = masculine or F = feminine) of the underlined noun: **THEN TRANSLATE**

1. Dāvus semper est sollicitus. Gender: M
Dāvus is always worried
2. Multae arbōrēs in agris sunt. Gender: F
Many trees are in the fields
3. Sextus magnam arborem ascendit. Gender: M
Sextus climbs a big tree
4. Puellae dēfessae iam dormiunt. Gender: F
The girls are tired
5. Rāmi sunt infirmi. Gender: M
The branches are weak
6. Sextus ignāvus nōn est. Gender: M
Sextus is not lazy
7. Puerum lāetum nihil terret. Gender: M
Nothing scares the happy child
8. Sextus ex arbore cadit et magnum fragōrem facit. Gender: M
Sextus falls out of the tree and makes a big crash
9. Puellae magnam vōcem audiunt. Gender: F
The girls hear a big voice
10. Puellae sollicitae sunt et ad Sextum currunt. Gender: F
The girls are worried and run to Sextus
11. Sextus est salvus. Gender: M
Sextus is safe
12. Aqua est calida. Gender: F
The water is warm
13. Cibus est frigidus. Gender: M
The food is cold
14. Pater in villā scribit sollicitus. Gender: M
The worried father writes in the country house.
15. Cornelia mātrē in villā cōspicit sollicitam. Gender: F
Cornelia sees her worried mother in the country house

Sollicitus = Worried

Dēfessae = tired

Activity 6d

Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses to modify the underlined noun:

1. Marcus rogam praetextam petit. (praetexta) - looks for - small purple
2. Puellae dēfessae ad villam ambulant. (dēfessa) - lining
3. Magnae vōcēs puerōs terrent. (magna)
4. Pueri strenui in agris currunt. (strenuus)
5. Audit Cornēlius magnum clāmōrem. (magnus)

es = plural subject
as = (a) to DO
es = (un) to DO

Chap 6 ^{Verb} Conjugation

lucet ^{Verb} = 2nd so ere - light, illuminate

surgit ^{Verb} = 3rd so ere - surge - surging

pater = noun - paternal

mater = noun - maternal

per - through

absorbat ^{Verb} = 1st - absorb - observatory

ancilla - auxiliary (extra helps you complete a task)

omnes - omni (everything)
~ prefix

purgat - 1st - purge - purify

cibus [←] - nibbles

strenue - adv. - hard

strenus - mas, adj. - active

portant - Verb 1st - port - portable - report - export

reprehendit - 3rd - reprehend

docet - 2nd - doctor - doctor

trahunt (to pull) tractor

isba -

- | |
|---------------------|
| 1 - at so are |
| 2 - et so ere |
| 3 - it so ere |
| 4 - Irregular - ire |

Latin I: Worksheet
Chapter 6: Noun/Adj. Agreement

Nomen: Michael Plasmeyer

(10)

**For each of the following noun/adjective phrases, provide the correct ending.

Phrase

Subject (sing)

Subject (pl)

Sing
Direct Object

1. happy girl

laeta puella

laetae puellae

laetam puellam

2. happy boy

laetus puer

laeti pueri

laetum puerum

3. tired girl

defessa puella

defessae puellae

defessam puellam

4. energetic boy

strenus puer
20's?

strenui pueri

strenum puerum

5. angry father

iratus pater

irati patres

iratum patrem

6. annoying boy

molestus puer

molesti pueri

molestum puerum

7. big crash

magnum fragor

maghi fragores

magnum fragorem

8. big tree

magna arbor

mae arbores

magna arborem

9. weak branch

infirmus ramus

infirmi rami

infirmum ramum

10. warm water

caldia aqua

caldiae aquae

caldam aquam

Grammar Review

11/8

Noun Adj. Agreement

1. # = Sing/Plural
2. Gender = M/F
3. Use = Sub/O.O.

Laeta Puella - F, S, Sub

Laetae Puellae - F, p, Sub

Laetam Puellam - F, S, Sub

Shady Nouns

Sub. Plural = es

Arbores - F

Rotres - M

Fragores - M

Maters - F

Voces - F

60

Michael Phamier

4/1/9

1. Marcus dormet quod est deffesus.
2. Servi strenui non dormient
3. Cornelius reprehendit Navum linguam
4. Multi servi portant aquam frigidam
5. Aurelia reprehendit ancillam ingenuam.

LATIN 1: QUIZ
CHAPTER 6
VOCAB

40/40



NOMEN:

Michael Plasner

I. DEFINE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS (2 POINTS EACH).

1. LUCET: it is light out

4. IPSA: she herself

2. OMNES: all

5. STRENUE: hard

3. NEQUE: and not

6. CURARE: to help to care for

II. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING NOUNS, GIVE THE MEANING AND THE GENDER (2 POINTS EACH).

1. AQUA: G= fem water Fem rule

3. PATER: G= Male father

2. MATER: G= fem mother

4. CIBUS: G= Male food

III. FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS GIVE THE CONJUGATION AND THE MEANING (2 POINTS EACH).

1. SURGERE: to get up

4. PORTARE: to carry

CONJ. 3

CONJ. 1

2. OBSERVARE: to observe

5. DOCERE: to teach

CONJ. 1

CONJ. 2

3. COQUERE: to cook

6. REPREHENDERE: to scold

CONJ. 3

CONJ. 3

IV. GIVE AN ENGLISH DERIVATIVE FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS (2 POINTS EACH).

1. MATER: maternal

3. PORTANT: portable

2. SURGIT: Virgin

4. CURARE: curator

EXTRA CREDIT (2 POINTS)

ERRARE HUMANUM EST

is a wrong human
To wander is human

Noun land.

! = Fancy Name

Nouns have - Number, Gender, Use [Case]

Case = The role the noun plays in a sentence.

- Nominative - Subject

Puella - 1

Servus - 2

Arbor - 3

- Accusative - Direct Object

Puellam - 1

Servum - 2

Arborum - 3

Declension = Groups of Nouns that share endings
→ and characteristics

Like conjugations
for Verbs

We have worked with 3 declension

1. (F) Puella / Ancilla (a)
2. (M) servus / Gibus (us/r)
3. (F/M) Clamor / Arbor (or)

Case (Use)

Puella Vident Puerm

↑

Nominative

↓

Accusative

76

11/10

1. Cornelius writes many letters.
2. The boys see a large tree in the fields.
- ? 3. The messenger ^{comes to} sees the boys ^{hears loud shouts} ~~and~~ yells loudly.
4. ^{He or she} Hears a loud voice.
5. The messenger greets the tired boys.
6. The Emperor recalls the Roman senator to the city.
7. Sextus wants to go to a ^{the big} large city.
8. Cornelia does not want to move to the city because ^{she likes} her field and her country house ^{nearby} ~~is first~~.

Nounland Again

Nouns have Gender (m/f), Number (Sing/Plural) Use (Case) ^{11/11}

Use (Case) How the noun is being used

Subject: Nominative

Direct Object: Accusative

Review

Grouped into Declensions: know 3/5
(of Nouns)

1. Puella (F)
2. Servus (M)
3. Arbor (F/M) - Irregular

Declining/Decline Nouns - Give all forms

Make chart

Given		1 (F)	2 (M)	3 (F/M)
S	Nom	Puella	Servus	Arbor
S	Acc	Puellam	Servum	Arborem
P	Nom	Puellae	Servi	Arbores
P	Acc	Puellās	Servos	Arbores

Same

Michael Plasmor

10

Activity 7c

Add the correct endings to the nouns in the following chart:

	1st Declension (f)	2nd Declension (m)	3rd Declension (f/m)
Singular			
Nominative	vill <u>a</u>	lup <u>us</u> puer <u>us</u> ager <u>us</u> vir <u>us</u>	arbor <u>us</u> urbs <u>us</u>
Accusative	vill <u>am</u>	lup <u>um</u> puer <u>um</u> agr <u>um</u> vir <u>um</u>	arbor <u>em</u> urb <u>em</u>
Plural			
Nominative	vill <u>ae</u>	lup <u>i</u> puer <u>i</u> agr <u>i</u> vir <u>i</u>	arbor <u>es</u> urb <u>es</u>
Accusative	vill <u>as</u>	lup <u>os</u> puer <u>os</u> agr <u>os</u> vir <u>os</u>	arbor <u>es</u> urb <u>es</u>

Activity 7d

Fill in each blank with the correct nominative or accusative form of the noun in parentheses:

1. Cornelius epistulam scribit. (epistula)
2. Nuntius multos pueros salutat. (puer)
3. Puer Davum saepe vexat. (puer)
4. Davus multas vores audit. (vox)
5. Puella rivum conspiciunt. (puella)
6. Sextus arborem ascendit. (arbor)
7. Sunt multae arbores in agris. (arbor)
8. Lupus puellas terrent. (lupus)

Singular verb means
Singular subject - not
direct object
adj can't be irregular

check for plural verbs

Write 1 over each 1st declension noun, 2 over each 2nd declension noun, and 3 over each 3rd declension noun in the activity above.

Activity 7b

Fill in the blanks:

A Latin noun in the nominative case is used as the Subject of the verb.
A Latin noun in the accusative case is used as the Direct Object of the verb. The Latin nouns met so far fall into 3 declensions. Nouns in the 1st declension end in -a in the nominative singular. Most nouns in the 2nd declension end in us in the nominative singular; but a few nouns, like vir and puer, end in -r. The nominative singular of the 3rd declension varies from noun to noun. Some examples of 3rd declension nouns are: arbor, urbs, and vox.

Michael Plasmeier

Ancient Rome Video Notes

5

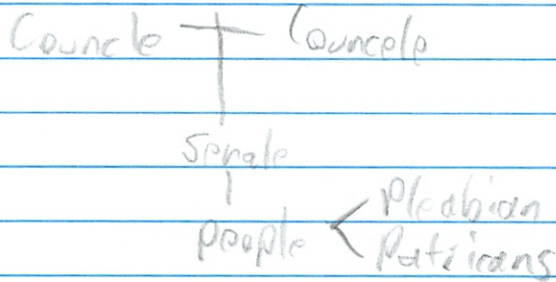
11/12

All roads did lead to Rome

Rome Spread over 3 continents

Rome had 7 hills, The hills protected the citizens

The Etruscans were after Romulus + Remus but before
The Roman Empire + Republic



New government were not much better

There were famines later back then

Rome was really the only high city early on

New places = no tax but more soldiers

Rome invented skyscrapers

Cesar might be an ancient Hitler

Sight
Translation

14/15

93%

Latin I
Chapter 7
Translation Questions
15 points

NOMEN:

Michael Plasmor

Meeting the Family

Directions: Read chapter 7: "Bad News" on page 39 of your textbook. Then, answer each of the following questions in complete English sentences.

1. Who is Gaius Cornelius?

Gaius Cornelius is a Roman man

2. What is Gaius Cornelius' profession?

Gaius Cornelius is a Roman senator.

3. Why is Gaius Cornelius alone?

Gaius Cornelius is alone so he can write letters

4. What are the children doing?

The children wander in the nearby fields.

5. What do they ask the messenger?

"Whom do you look for" they ask.

6. What does the messenger respond?

"I am looking for Gaius Cornelius" he responds

7. Where does Marcus take the messenger?

Marcus takes the messenger to his dad in the villa.

8. What does the messenger give to Cornelius?

The messenger gives Cornelius a letter.

9. How does Cornelius respond?

"Alas. The Emperor recalls all the Roman Senators

10. What does the Emperor want?

The Emperor wants the senators to come back to the city.

11. Why does the Emperor call the senators back to the city?

He wants to consult them

12-13. How does Sextus react to the news? Why?

Sextus is excited because he wants to go to the city

14-15. how does Cornelia react to the news? Why?

She does not want to go to the city because

her friend

lives here
can't go to city

Exercise 7c

Michael Plasmeier

11/15

1. Cornutus vult scribere multas epistulas
2. Marcus et Sextus videt multos seruos laborantes in agris.
3. Nuntius salutat pueros
4. Nuntius petit Gaium Cornelium.
5. Nuntius tradit epistulam
6. Nercestes est redire ad urbem statim.
7. Sextus vult ^{Ne-cas-te} ^{D.O.} ad Romam ^{ire} sed Flavia non potest ^{to go}

Mem = Subject
Arc = D.O.

Venit = 4th conjugation

ducit = aqueduct

urbs = feminine

revocat = ~~recall~~ = revoke

2f

11/16

Michael Plameier

1. The slaves see the senators

2. The boys always climb the trees

3. ~~He/she~~ sees the shouting girls ???

The shout scares the girls. You always

4. ? The father hears the loud crashes

only way it makes sense

know I D.O. So ES must be Nominative

5. The ~~shouts~~ ^{voices} scare the father

6. ~~Voices are heard~~ ^{He/she hears} in the garden
can't change tense

7. They ~~see~~ ^{catch sight of} the dads in the way

means road/street.

8. The dads ~~see~~ the boys in the way

9. The fathers hear the worried shouts

10. The Dads hear the loud voices

Study

3rd Declension ES Plural can't tell

Decline	(1)	(2)	(3)
Non	A	IS	—
Acc	AM	UM	EM
PNom	AE	T	ES
Acc	AS	IS	ES

NOUNS

1st Declension

amīca, amīcam, f., *friend*
 ancilla, ancillam, f., *slave-woman*
 aqua, aquam, f., *water*
 epistula, epistulam, f., *letter*
 fēmina, fēminam, f., *woman*
 Italia, Italiam, f., *Italy*
 lāna, lānam, f., *wool*
 pictūra, pictūram, f., *picture*
 piscīna, piscīnam, f., *fishpond*
 puella, puellam, f., *girl*
 Rōma, Rōmam, f., *Rome*
 silva, silvam, f., *woods, forest*
 statua, statuam, f., *statue*
 villa, villam, f., *country house*
 villa rūstica, villam rūsticam, f.,
country house and farm

2nd Declension

ager, agrum, m., *field*
 amīcus, amīcum, m., *friend*
 cibus, cibum, m., *food*
 hortus, hortum, m., *garden*
 lupus, lupum, m., *wolf*
 molestus, molestum, m., *pest*
 nūntius, nūntium, m., *messenger*
 puer, puerum, m., *boy*
 rāmus, rāmum, m., *branch*
 rīvus, rīvum, m., *stream*
 servus, servum, m., *slave*
 vir, virum, m., *man*

3rd Declension

aestās, aestātem, f., *summer*
 arbor, arborem, f., *tree*
 clāmor, clāmōrem, m., *shout, shouting*
 fragor, fragōrem, m., *crash, noise, din*
 māter, mātrem, f., *mother*
 pater, patrem, m., *father*
 princeps, principem, m., *emperor*
 senātor, senātōrem, m., *senator*
 urbs, urbem, f., *city*
 vōx, vōcem, f., *voice*

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd Declension

alter, altera, *a/the second, the other*
 Britannicus, Britannica, *British*
 calidus, calida, *warm*
 dēfessus, dēfessa, *tired*
 frigidus, frigida, *cool, cold*
 ignāvus, ignāva, *cowardly, lazy*
 infirmus, infirma, *weak, shaky*
 irātus, irāta, *angry*
 laetus, laeta, *happy, glad*
 magnus, magna, *big, great, loud*
(voice, laugh)
 meus, mea, *my*
 molestus, molesta, *troublesome,*
annoying
 multī, multae, *many*
 occupātus, occupāta, *busy*
 perterritus, perterrita, *frightened,*
terrified
 Rōmānus, Rōmāna, *Roman*
 salvus, salva, *safe*
 sollicitus, sollicita, *anxious, worried*
 sōlus, sōla, *alone*
 strēnuus, strēnua, *active, energetic*
 temerārius, temerāria, *rash, reckless,*
bold
 vicīnus, vicīna, *neighboring*

PRONOUNS

ego, *I*
 eius, *his, her(s)*
 eōs, *them*
 eum, *him*
 mē, *me*
 quāe, *who*
 quī, *who*
 tē, *you*
 tū, *you*

VERBS

1st Conjugation

adiuvat, adiuvant: adiuvāre, *to help*
 amat, amant: amāre, *to like, love*
 ambulat, ambulat: ambulāre, *to*
walk
 appropinquat, appropinquant:
 appropinquāre, *to approach*
 clāmat, clāmant: clāmāre, *to shout*
 cūrat, cūrant: cūrāre, *to look after,*
take care of
 errat, errant: errāre, *to wander*
 habitat, habitant: habitāre, *to live,*
 dwell
 labōrat, labōrant: labōrāre, *to work*
 observat, observant: observāre, *to*
watch
 parat, parant: parāre, *to prepare, get*
ready
 portat, portant: portāre, *to carry*
 pūrgat, pūrgant: pūrgāre, *to clean*
 revocat, revocant: revocāre, *to*
recall, call back
 salūtat, salūtant: salūtāre, *to greet,*
welcome
 spectat, spectant: spectāre, *to watch,*
look at
 vexat, vexant: vexāre, *to annoy*

2nd Conjugation

docet, docent: docēre, *to teach*
 lūcet, lūcet: lūcēre, *it is light, it is day*
 respondet, respondent:
 respondēre, *to reply*
 rīdet, rīdent: rīdēre, *to laugh, smile*
 sedet, sedent: sedēre, *to sit*
 terret, terrent: terrēre, *to frighten,*
terrify
 timet, timent: timēre, *to fear, be*
afraid (to/of)
 videt, vident: vidēre, *to see*

VERBS (CONTINUED)

3rd Conjugation

ascendit, ascendunt: ascendere, to climb

cadit, cadunt: cadere, to fall

cōsulit, cōsulunt: cōsulere, to consult

coquit, coquunt: coquere, to cook

currit, currunt: currere, to run

dēscendit, dēscendunt:

dēscendere, to come/go down, climb down

dūcit, dūcunt: dūcere, to lead, take, bring

gemit, gemunt: gemere, to groan

legit, legunt: legere, to read

petit, petunt: petere, to look for, seek

repellit, repellunt: repellere, to drive off, drive back

reprehendit, reprehendunt:

reprehendere, to blame, scold

scribit, scribunt: scribere, to write

surgit, surgunt: surgere, to get up, rise

trādit, trādunt: trādere, to hand over

arripit, arripiunt: arripere, to grab hold of, snatch

cōspicit, cōspiciunt: cōspicere, to catch sight of

excipit, excipiunt: excipere, to welcome

facit, faciunt: facere, to make, do

4th Conjugation

advenit, adveniunt: advenire, to reach, arrive (at)

audit, audiunt: audire, to hear, listen to

dormit, dormiunt: dormire, to sleep

venit, veniunt: venire, to come

Irregular

est, sunt: esse, to be

inquit, (he/she) says

it, eunt: ire, to go

exit, exeunt: exire, to go out

redit, redeunt: redire, to return

nōlit, nōlunt: nōlle, to be unwilling, not to wish

potest, possunt: posse, to be able, (he/she/it/they) can

vult, volunt: velle, to wish, want, be willing

PREPOSITIONS

ad villam, to/toward the country house

ē villā, from/out of the country house

ex agris, from/out of the fields

in hortum, into the garden

in hortō, in the garden

per villam, through the country house

prope rīvum, near the stream

sub arbore, under/beneath the tree

ADVERBS

adhūc, still

etiam, also, even

fūrtim, stealthily

hodiē, today

iam, now, already

ibi, there

Ita vērō! Yes!

lentē, slowly

Minimē! No!

mox, soon

nōn, not

nōndum, not yet

nōn iam, no longer

nunc, now

quoque, also

saepe, often

semper, always

statim, immediately

strenuē, strenuously, hard

subitō, suddenly

tamen, however, nevertheless

tandem, at last, at length

tum, at that moment, then

ubi, where, when

CONJUNCTIONS

dum, while, as long as

et, and

igitur, therefore

neque, and... not

neque... neque, neither... nor

quod, because

sed, but

sī, if

INTERROGATIVE WORDS AND PHRASES

Cur...? Why...?

-ne (indicates a question)

Quālis...? What sort of...?

Quem...? Whom...?

Quī...? Who...?

Quid...? What...?

Quid facit...? What does... do?
What is... doing?

Quis...? Who...?

Quō...? Where... to?

Quōs...? Whom...?

MISCELLANEOUS

Abī, moleste! Go away, pest!

Abīte, molesti! Go away, pests!

aestāte, in summer

brevi tempore, in a short time, soon

Cavē, Sexte! Be careful, Sextus!

Dēscende! Get down!

diēs, day

Ecce! Look!

Ēheu! Alas!

Eugeniae! Hurray!

Fer/Ferte auxilium! Bring help!
Help!

in eādem villā, in the same country house

ipsa, herself

labōrantēs, working

lānam trahere, to spin wool

magnā vōce, in a loud voice

necesse est, it is necessary

nihil, nothing

nōmine, by name, called

omnēs, all

omnia quae, everything that

Rōmam, to Rome

Salvē! Greetings! Hello!

Activity 1a

Translate into Latin:

1. Cornelia is happy because she is sitting in the fields under a tree.

Cornelia est laeta quod ~~sedet~~ ^{1 Don't need} sedet in agris sub arbore

2. Now the energetic girls are running to the farmhouse.

Idem puella strenue ~~currunt~~ ^{Just put} currunt ad villam

3. Today the lazy boys are not running in the garden.

Hodie ~~pueri~~ ^{lascivi} ignaviter ~~non~~ ^{non} currunt in horto

4. The angry slave groans when the boy falls into the fishpond.

Servus iratus gemit ~~domini~~ ^{puer} puer cadit in piscum

5. The boy catches sight of the frightened girls under the tree.

Puer conspiciit puellas ~~sub~~ ^{sub} praeter arborē sub arbore

6. Suddenly the girls hear a noise.

Subitae ~~puellae~~ ^{puellae} audiunt ~~fragoem~~ ^{fragoem}

7. The boys climb the trees and shout in a loud voice.

Pueri ascendunt arbores et clamant magnam vocem

8. The branches are weak and the rash boys fall out of the tree.

Rami sunt infirmi et pueri temerarii ex arbore cadunt

9. The girl sees wolves and wants to climb the tree.

Puella videt lupos et ascendere arbore vult

10. "I wish to walk near the stream because the day is warm," says Marcus.

"Volo ambulare prope rivum quod dies est caldus"
Marcus

11. "Why do you annoy me, Sextus?" shouts Davus.

Cur vexat ~~me~~ ^{me} Sextus?" ~~shouts~~ ^{shouts} Davus

12. It is necessary to return to Rome.

Necesse est redire ad Romam

13. The messenger hears voices in the farmhouse.

Ventius audit voces in villa

14. The senators write letters.

Senatores scribunt epistulas

terret-ub-scaring praeterius

Latin I: study guide
Chapters 5, 6, and 7

Test Fri 11/19

1. Vocabulary and derivatives

2. Infinitives:

D.O. = recies action of verb

- Be able to translate the infinitive (English and Latin).
- Be able to form the infinitive in Latin.
- Be able to identify the conjugation of a verb using its infinitive form.

a = are
e = ere
i = ere

3. Noun/adjective agreement:

- Be able to put noun adjective phrases into Latin
- Nouns and adjectives must agree in number, gender and case.
- Identify the gender of nouns and what declension they belong to.

4A
adit
dormit
ad Venit
to come
venit

4. Accusative plural

- Be able to form the accusative plural
- Be able to decline a noun: give all endings for nominative and accusative.

OS = M as = F es = M/F and narrative

5. Grammar: Define and identify the following terms:

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| -conjugation | -declension | -nominative |
| -accusative | -decline | -case |
| -infinitive | -gender(nouns) | -direct object |

6. Translation: English to Latin and Latin to English

Declensions
1 = 1
2 = 2
m/f = 3

Phrase of Day

89/94

Latin I: Test
Chap. 5-7

NOMEN:

Michael Plasmeior

** Take a deep breath and proceed slowly.
Be sure to check your work carefully.**

I. Grammar: Fill in the blank with the correct answer (1 point per blank).

1. A Latin NOUN in the Nominative case is translated as the subject of a sentence.
2. A Latin NOUN in the Accusative case is translated as the direct object of a sentence.
3. The Latin NOUNS that we have worked with so far fall into 3 (how many) Declensions.
4. Most 2nd declension nouns are masculine.
5. A noun and its adjective must agree in number, gender, and case.
6. The three main parts of a sentence are Subject, Verb, and Direct Object.
7. Most 1st declension nouns are feminine.
8. The INFINITIVE verb form is translated using the word to...
9. We have worked with 4 (how many) verb groups called conjugations.
10. The four possible infinitive endings are are, ere, esse, and iri.

II. Give the NOMINATIVE PLURAL and ACCUSATIVE PLURAL for each of the following noun adjective phrases (4 points each).

	<u>NOMINATIVE</u>	<u>ACCUSATIVE</u>
1. laeta puella:	laetae puellae	laetas puellas
2. magna arbor:	magnae arbores	magnas arbores
3. defessus nuntius:	defessi nuntii	defessos nuntios
4. iratus pater:	irati patres	iratos patres
5. magna vox:	magnae voces	magnas voces

III. Give the INFINITIVE form and identify the conjugation for each of the following verbs (2 points each).

1. sedet: sedere
conj. 2

4. ambulat: ambulare
conj. 1

2. audit: audire
conj. 4

5. ascendit: ascendere
conj. 3

3. amat: amare
conj. 1

6. terret: terrere
conj. 2

IV. Decline the following nouns and label each form (you may abbreviate). Then identify the gender and declension of each noun (6 points each).

1. RAMUS

S Nom ramus
S Acc ramum
P Nom rami
P Acc ramos

DEC. 2
GENDER: M

2. ANCILLA

S Nom Ancilla
S Acc Ancillam
P Nom Ancillae
P Acc ancillas

DEC. 2
GENDER: F

3. FRAGOR

S Nom Fragor
S Acc Fragorem
P Nom Frages
P Acc Frages

DEC. 3
GENDER: M/F

Wor Campos Mentis

Wor of sound mind (crazy)

+12

V. Give the Latin for the following sentences (4 points each).

1. Cornelius wants to write many letters.

+3½ Cornelius vult scribere multas pistulas

2. The tired boy wants to climb many trees.

+3½ Defessus puer vult ascendere multas arbores

3. The girls see the big wolves and run to the house.

+2½ Puellae vident magnum lupum et ad villam currunt

4. The boy is not able to hear the happy girls.

+3½ Puer non potest audire laetas puellas.

5. Cornelia is happy because she is sitting under a tree.

+17 Cornelia est laeta quod sub arbore sedit

VI. Translate the following passage into English (6 points).

Puellae et pueri in silva ambulant. Dum errant prope frigidum rivum, conspiciunt lupos. Marcus repellere vult lupos. Lupi currunt ex silva. Pueri coquere parat et puellae portant aquam ad villam. Nuntius epistolam tradit et Gaius Cornelius legit. Necesse est ad urbem redire. Puellae et pueri "Eugepae" clamant.

+6 The girls and the boys walk in the woods, while they wander near the cold river they see wolves. Marcus wants to drive away the wolves. The wolves run out of the woods. The boys prepare to cook and the girls bring water to the country house. A messenger hands over a letter and Gaius Cornelius reads it. It is necessary to return to the city. The girls and the boys shout, "Hurrah!"

Latin I: Culture
The Slave Market
15 points

6

Nomen: Michael Plasmeier

I. Read page 37 in your text; "The Slave Market."

II. Imagine living as a slave in the Roman world and write a diary entry describing a day in your life as a slave.

*It must be at least two paragraphs long

*You may write from the point of view of a slave being auctioned off at the market, or as a slave who has already been brought and is working for a master.

It's another day on my masters' villus rusticus, I am up before luxet and I am working in ageris. I have recently been promoted to vilicus and I am ordering around the servi. We have only 5 days left to harvest all of the grain, and my master is breathing down my neck to get all the crops harvested. I am yelling at the servi to work harder, 'cos it seems that I am doing something. The next thing to do, I guess is to start helping. I need to make sure that my masters' crops get harvested. I need to get back to work now. Bye

Read the selection "Aeneas" in your textbook on pages 28-31. Then answer the following questions.

1. Give a summary of the Trojan War (Be sure to include the cause and the conclusion).

x/10 The Trojan war was supposedly started when Paris abducted Helen of Greece and brought her back to Troy. Greece assembled a large army and attacked Troy. They failed to get in for 10 years till they built a large wooden horse and sneaked in.

2. Who was Aeneas and what was his role in Trojan and Roman history?

x/10 Aeneas, son of Venus, was a warrior who fought on the side of the Trojans. He was told to leave Troy to found another city. He wandered around till he founded Latium. He was →

3. Think of someone in your life that you consider to be a hero. What qualities does this person possess and how have they influenced your life.

x/10 I will not attempt to answer who is a hero. I don't follow 1 person or view anyone as a hero. I take "inspiration" anywhere, and I don't dwell on the source. There is no 1 person who I would consider or give them a set of traits →.

2. ~~is~~ important in Trojan war history because he fought in the war and he lived in their city. He is important in Roman history because the city he helped found later led to the Romans founding their empire.

3. If I must, the person must be smart and not make stupid mistakes. I believe it takes lots of things to make a "hero".
The person would need to

Chap 8

Translation

11/23

It is not yet light out yet, but Aurlia, the mother of Marcus and Cornelius, now is ^{busy} ~~working~~ in the villa. She is mad when catches sight of the slaves sitting.

"Come on, you annoying slaves" she asks ^{Why do you do nothing?} ~~Can you not do anything?~~ "Why do you sit? Why do you not work hard?" ^{It is} ~~All~~ necessary to prepare to return to Rome today, ~~of you prepare to return to Rome.~~ Now the slaves are working hard. ~~Work hard you slaves.~~

^{At that moment} Then Aurlia prepares to wake up the boys.

^{Their force} She enters the bedroom of Marcus, she shouts, "Come on Marcus, ^{It is} time to get up.

We ~~need to~~ prepare to return to the city.

Marcus hears his mom, but doesn't respond.

Then Aurlia enters Sextus's bedroom.

She shouts, "Come on Sextus, ^{It is} time to rise

Immediately Sextus gets up. He quickly put on his toga and tunic, and in a short time, he runs out of his bedroom.

For a second time, Furia enters Marcus' bedroom. For a second time, she shouts, "Come on Marcus, we don't ^{app} work ^{ing} hard, ^{why do} can you

^{alone} not get up by your self?

Marcus groans, "I ^{not} ^{ing} get up," he asks,

I don't want to return to Rome, can you tell me why it is necessary to return to the city?"

"The Emperor recalled my dad to the city. He wants to consult my dad. He doesn't want to consult Marcus (me)." ^{vi}

Suddenly, Gaius, Marcus' dad, enters and shouts,

"But I want to consult Marcus. Come on Marcus, do you ^{why have you not} ^{want to} get up, can you not put on your toga and tunic? ^{for how long} you annoying boy. ^{but} Marcus ^{immediately} ^{gets up} for his

Verb Ville

Persons

11/30

Number (t, nt)
 Conjugation (y)
 Infinitive (re)
 T: He/she
 nt: they

Person Verbs Ending

Tell us who is doing the action

	S	PL	
1	I - o	We/us	Person who is speaking
2	You - s	You (all)	Person being spoken to
3	He/she - t	They	Person who is being spoken about

Rules for forming Verbs

conjugate verbs (like DeIdding for Nouns)

1st conj (at)

- Go to the infinitive (are)
- Drop the are
- Add ending (aaval)

2nd conj (et)

- Go to infinitive (ero)
- Drop the ero
- Add ending

Note: 1st Person Sing. no a. areo

Keep the i^e Don't use macron

Revocat - recall

Revocare - to recall

Revoc~~x~~ but no ao

Sing

1 revoco - I recall

2 revocas - You recall

3 revocat - He/she Recalls

terre - to score

Plural

1 Terreō - I score terreus - We

2 terreō - you score terreis - you (pl)

Plural 3 terreō - He score terreis - they

revocamus We recall

revocamus you (pl)

revocant they

Irregular Verbs

potest - he is able	1	sum not o	sumus
Vult - want	2	rs	estis
Ire - to go	3	est	sent
est - is		Sing	Plura

different
root

Irregular verbs are not
in conjugation

4th is not irregular
Don't call it that

CHAPTER 8

GETTING UP EARLY

Activity 8a

Write the personal endings for verbs:

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<u>o</u> or <u>m</u>	<u>mus</u>
2	<u>s</u>	<u>tis</u>
3	<u>t</u>	<u>nt</u>

Fill in the missing forms:

Person	Singular	Plural
1	<u>Vexo</u>	<u>vexamus</u>
2	<u>vexas</u>	<u>vexatis</u>
3	<u>vexat</u>	<u>vexant</u>
1	<u>sum</u>	<u>sumus</u>
2	<u>es</u>	<u>estis</u>
3	<u>est</u>	<u>sunt</u>

Activity 8b

Supply one of the pronouns from the box at the right to serve as subject of each of the following verbs. You will need to use some of the pronouns from the box more than once.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <u>nos</u> excitāmus | 7. <u>vos</u> cūrātis |
| 2. <u>tū</u> parās | 8. <u>tū</u> vidēs |
| 3. <u>hōs</u> sumus | 9. <u>vos</u> estis |
| 4. <u>vos</u> timētis | 10. <u>vos</u> advenītis |
| 5. <u>tū</u> es | 11. <u>ego</u> sum |
| 6. <u>tū</u> excipis | 12. <u>hōs</u> timēmus |

I	ego - 1
You	tū - 2s
We/us	nōs - 1 pl
You/pl	vōs - 2 pl

Activity 8c

Underline the correct verb form:

1. Aurēlia in villā occupāta (est, es).
2. Cūr servi nihil (facis, faciunt)?
3. Cūr vōs (sedētis, sedēmus) neque (labōrāmus, labōrātis)?
4. Cūr nōs ad urbem redire (parātis, parāmus)?
5. Cūr, Marce, hodiē (dormit, dormis)?

Study Pronouns



Activity 8d

Fill in the blanks with Latin words to match the English cues:

1. Aurēlia cubiculum Marci intrat. (room)
2. Nōndum tempus est surgere. (to get up)
3. Nōndum lucet. (it is light)
4. Aurēlia Marcum excitare vult. (to wake up)
5. "Age Marci!" clāmat. ("Come on, Marcus!")
6. "Nōs hodiē strenue labōrāmus." (hard)
7. "Necesse est Omnia statim facere." (everything)
8. Aurēlia cubiculum Sexti intrat. (enters)
9. Aurēlia iterum clāmat. (a second time)
10. Sextus tunicam et togam induit. (puts on)
11. Deinde ex cubiculo currit. (out of his bedroom)
12. "Tempus est Rōmam redire," clāmat Aurēlia. (It is time)

Activity 8e

Supply the correct form of the verb in parentheses:

1. Nōs servōs expectā spectamus. (spectāre)
2. "Mē vexō vexis, pueri!" (vexāre)
3. "Cūr clamas, Aurēlia?" (clāmāre)
4. "Cūr villam intratis, Marce et Sexte?" (intrāre)
5. Servi in cubiculīs nōn sunt. (sum)
6. Servi omnia parant. (parāre)
7. "Cūr nōn laborant laboratis, pueri?" (labōrāre)
8. "Tē ad urbem revocas revocat," inquit nūntius. (revocāre)
9. "Ego irātus sum, sed vōs, Marce et Sexte, laeti estis," inquit Cornēlius. (sum)
10. "Nōs dēfessi sumus," respondent pueri. (sum)

Be Careful

That is
Direct
Object

mus
tis
nt

Latin I: Worksheet
Chapter 8
Personal Verb Ending

Nomen: Michael Plasmeir

Conjugate the following verbs, translate using the correct pronouns, and then identify the conjugation.

1. excitare
conj. 1

excito excitamus
excitas excitatis
excitat excitant

2. intrare
conj. 1

intro intramus
intras intratis
intrat intrant

3rd
Iacio
facio
exipio
arripio
conspicio

3. timēre
conj. 2

timēo timemus
timēs timetis
timēt timeant

4. vidēre ^{-see}
conj. 2

vidēo videmus
vidēs videtis
vidēt vident

4

5. cadere
conj. 3

cado cadimus
cadis caditis
cadit cadunt

^{to come} 6. venire
conj. 4

venio venimus
venis venitis
venit veniunt

audio
venio
advanio
invenio
hescio
normo

7. 3rd facere

facio facimus
facis facitis
facit faciunt

LATIN I: WORKSHEET
CHAPTER 8
VERB CONJUGATIONS

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS. GIVE THE INFINITIVE FORM.
THE CONJUGATION AND THEN DEFINE THE GIVEN FORM.

Study
vocab

1. EXCITAS: ^{you} (1) wake-up - Excitare
2. INDUIMUS: ^{Inducit} (1) inducere, ^{we} put on, (3)
3. INTRANT: (1) they enter intrare
4. TRADIT: he/she hands over (3) tradere
5. DUCITIS: (3) you all lead, ducere
6. REVOCANT: (1) they recall, revocare
7. SALUTO: I greet (1) salutare
8. VENIMUS: ² venire ~~we~~ to comp
9. SPECTAS: ¹ you see spectare
10. CONSULT: ³ consultare - he/she consults
11. SURGITIS: ³ you all get up - surgere
12. CURAMUS: ¹ we look after curare we care for
13. AUDIO: ⁴ I hear, audire
14. PURGANT: (1) to clean purgare
15. PORTO: (3) I carry portare
16. DOCETIS: (2) you all teach, docere
17. DORMIUNT: ⁴ (1) they all sleep dormire
18. RESPONDET: he/she replies (2) respondere ✓

Surg-root + erp

when you
want to
dormire its
4th

8c

Vocative

11/30

Michael Plasmeier

2. In the same words the boys also walk,
4. He/she climbs the tree because the wolf doesn't us.
6. "Alas!" says Dams, "I always work, the boys always annoy me and I want to return to Britain."
8. The slaves sit in the country house; neither Arula hears nor she responds, for she is tired

Verbs Conjugate

12/6

Habere

1st conj

Videre 2nd conj

Sing	Plural
1 Habito	habito
2 habitas	habitat
3 habet	habent

Sing	Plural
1 video	videmus
2 vides	videtis
3 videt	vident

Rules

List

Nounland

Vocative

12/6

(Vocative) Used for Direct Address

* Used w/ 2nd person singular (-s) or plural (-is) used

ex Marce
(Us) Sente

ius - i

It's the same unless 2nd Declension then add e, other it's same

Aeneas Leaves Troy

Michael Plaschke's Translation 5 Not checked for 12/6
acc. ref. to

Aeneas is a Trojan man who is defending Troy against ^{Greeks} ~~Trojan~~. For 6 years Greece besieges the city. For 10 years the Trojans ^{drove off the} repel Greece. At last through a trick, Greece enters the city at night. Many Trojans are captured and many are killed. Aeneas is not able to defend the city. It is necessary, therefore, to flee the city and move to a new city. Many friends are also fleeing the city. They all prepare to sail to Italy.

→ Aeneas at that time, exits the city and ^{carries} ~~meets~~ an old man. The man is Anchises, the ^{father} of Aeneas.

It is necessary to carry Anchises because he can't walk.

Aeneas carries Anchises; Anchises is carrying Penates, the house hold gods. The ^{power of} gods ^{were saving} ~~save~~ Aeneas and Anchises and all the friends.

→ Aeneas also leads the small boys. The boy is Ascanius: the son of Aeneas, while they walk out of

the city, Ascanius watches his dad and shouts loudly. Ascanius is scared because ^{holds hands} ~~of~~ the loud shout, a loud

8d

Don't need pronoun

12/9

1. Servi: "Nos ~~sumus~~ ^{non} sedes ^{mus} sed strenue laboramus.
^{plural}
2. Arelia: "Marcie, ~~tu~~ ^{tu - don't need} adhuc dormis. Cur non surgis?
Cur non parat ~~redire~~ ^{urbum} ad Romam?"
3. Marcus: "Cur, mater, ~~me~~ ^{excit} ~~as~~ ^{as} Est non lucet. Ego
~~vult~~ ^{volo} non surgere." ^{now sing} ^{replaces Nondum}
4. Arelia: "Nos ~~paratis~~ ^{mus} redire ad urbem hodie. Age,
Marcie! Est tempus ~~surgere~~ ^{'to get up}."
5. Cornelius: "Pueri, molesti ~~estis~~ ^{dormitis} ^{plural} cur adhuc dormitis? Cur
~~vos~~ ^{vos} ~~non~~ ^{non} surgitis, Cur non induitis ~~tunicas~~ ^{tunicas} et
togas."

Tu = you - subject

Te = you - direct object



LATIN I: QUIZ CHAPTER 8

36 POINTS

NOMEN: Michael Plasmepr

I. Give the English definition for each of the following words (1 point each).

1. cubiculum: bedroom
 2. induit: puts on
 3. iterum: for second time
 4. intrat: enter

5. celeriter: quickly
 6. vos: you pl
 7. excitare: to wake up
 8. tempus: time

nos = we
 vos = ~~you~~ you pl

II. Conjugate EXCITARE using the (6) personal verb endings. Be sure to label each form with its appropriate pronoun (12 points).

- singular
 1. excito - I/ego
 2. excitas - you sing./tu
 3. excitat - He/She - I

- plural
 excitamus - We/Us/nos
 excitatis - You pl/VOS
 excitant - They

III. Complete the following conjugation of sum, esse (2 points per form).

- singular
 1. sum
 2. es
 3. est

- plural
 sumus
 estis
 sunt

IV. Translate the following sentences (4 points each).

1. Hodie ego in villa epistulas scribo.

Today, I write letters in the country house.

2. Omnia statim parare necesse est quod nos hodie Romam redimus.

All of you need to immediately prepare because it is necessary that we return to Rome today.

It is necessary that everyone prepares immediately.

Chap 4

Translation

12/0

^{When she} Cornelia, ~~who~~ gets up, stealthly walks out of the villa on her own, and runs along the fields to ^{through}

her friends Villa. It is not yet light, but nothing scares Cornelia. No one sees her. No slaves are working

Easy

Fun

Chapter

in the fields. At the other villa, the doorkeeper sleeps at the door. Cornelia, ~~then~~ silently enters, not waking ~~the~~

^{and does} the door keeper. ² Cornelia silently enters Flavia's bedroom and tries to wake her up. ³ Flavia still sleeps.

Again ¹ Flavia, half-asleep says "Who is it? Why do you annoy me?" ² Cornelia responds, "It's ^{I am} me you?"

³ Cornelia! Get up! ⁴ Flavia gets up. She is happy and she welcomes Cornelia, and ~~says~~ "Why are you here?"

⁵ Cornelia says, "Be quiet Flavia! Don't wake the slaves up. I came quietly in the fields. There no one is able ⁶ Lets go ^{quietly} to the fields?"

to here us." ⁷ Cornelia leads Flavia silently out of the country house and into the fields. When the girls

arrive at the tree, Cornelia says, "I am unhappy because Marcus, Sextus, my dad and my mom prepare to return

to Rome today. The emperor wants to consult my dad. It is necessary for us therefore to go away ^{father.}

immediately. Flavia shouts, "Why immediately? Why doesn't your dad leave alone. Why do you all need

do go." ⑤ I don't know Flavia. It is necessary
for us to go away at the 2nd hour.

⑥ Flavia weeps "Poor me! You all return to Rome.
It is necessary for me to stay here. Good by

Cornelia. Do you promise to write letters? Cornelia
says, "I promise and good by. Cornelia holds

Flavia in an embrace and goes away weeping.

Je

(10)

12/13

Michael Plasmeier

1. Flavia shouts, "Where ^{means you} (es) is Cornelia?" There is comma before Cornelia

mus
s
t
ht.

2. Cornelia does not excitat wake up the door keeper ^{in abb.}

3. All ~~the~~ ^{mus} ~~the~~ return to Rome today.

Not ...
command don't do ...

Vos = We
Vos = You (pl)

4. Why do you ^{fear} fines your ^{father} Marcus? ^{correct its Direct Address}

5. It is necessary legere ^{read} to ^{write} letters immediately

6. The emperor wants to insult the senators consilere w/

7. Why do ^{you} ~~the~~ all discondere parties ^{prepare} to leave together

8. Be Quiet Flavia, Don't wake up the slaves excitare

9. Cornelia leads her friend in the field deicit

10. Why do you ^{girls} walk through the fields curritis ^{Direct Address}

11. The doorman doesn't hear Cornelia. audit

12. I do not urgere get up because nolo I do not want to return to Rome

13. Servus Cornelia doesn't catch sight of the slaves

14. puellas Don't wake the girls up

in the fields
Forget

15. All the Romanos Roman senators are in the city

Nounland

Prepositional Phrases

12/13

Organized by 3 Declensions
 Case = Nominative = Subject
 Accusative = D.O.
 Vocative = Direct Address

Gender $\begin{matrix} M \\ F \end{matrix}$
 Number $\begin{matrix} P \\ S \end{matrix}$

Review

Followed by nouns used in
 Acc Abl = Prep Phrases

Nouns that follow in Acc case

AD	In (In or On)
In (In)	Ex / E
Prope	Sub
Per	

The nouns that follow are in Ablative case

Ad Villam

Sub Arbore
 Ex Horto

Ablative Case

12/16

Used w/ prepositions in some pre. phrases (w/ In, Ex/E, Sub)

S	1st Declension	a	P	1st	is
I	2nd	i	L	2nd	is
U	3rd	e	U	3rd	ibus

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CHAPTER 9

GOODBYE

Activity 9a

Add the correct ablative singular and plural endings to complete the following phrases:

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

1. in vill ā

in vill īs

4. ex urb ē

ex urb ībūs

2. ex agr ō

ex agr īs

5. ē silv ā

ē silv īs

3. sub arbor e

sub arbor ībūs

6. ē piscin ā

ē piscin īs

Activity 9b

Complete the following phrases with correct accusative singular and plural endings:

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural

1. ad matr ā am

ad matr īs ās

5. in piscin ā am

in piscin īs ās

2. prope pictur ā am

prope pictur īs ās

6. ad lup ā um

ad lup īs os

3. in riv ō um

in riv īs os

7. per silv ā am

per silv īs ās

4. prope arbor e em

prope arbor ībūs ēs

Activity 9c

Fill in the blanks with prepositional phrases in Latin to match the English cues:

1. Nūntius ad villam advenit. (to the country house)

2. Iānitor ad ianūam sedet. (at the door)

3. Cornēlius irātus ex cubiliō exit. (out of the bedroom)

4. Cornēlius in hortum venit. (into the garden)

5. Nūntium in hortō salutat. (in the garden)

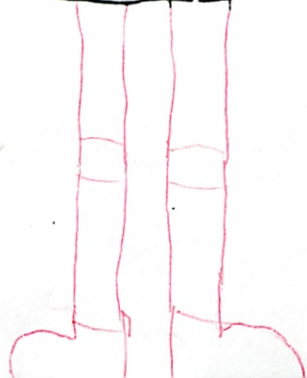
6. Nūntius Cornēlium ad urbem revocat. (to the city)

7. Princeps est in urbē. (in the city)

8. Pueri sub arboribus sedent. (under the trees)

9. Puellae per agrum ambulant. (through the fields)

10. Multae arborēs prope villam sunt. (near the country house)



Latin 1: Worksheet

Chapter 9 Ablative Case

Nomen: _____

I. **DECLINE** the following nouns. Be sure to label the case number, and identify the declension.

1. servus: dec. 2

Sing	Plur
servus	servi
servum	servos
servo	servis

2. ancilla: dec. 1

Sing	Plural
ancilla	ancillae
ancillom	ancillas
ancilla	ancillis

3. silva: 1

Sing	Plural
silva	silvae
silvam	silvas
silva	silvis

4. frager: 3

Sing	Plural
frager	frages
fragorem	frages
frage	fragibus

} same

5. ramus: 2

Sing	Plural
ramus	rami
ramum	ramos
ramo	ramis

6. mater: 3

Sing	Plural
mater	matres
matrem	matres
matre	matribus

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12/14

1. in villam; in villa - Marcus runs into the ~~villa~~ ^{country house}. A messenger is in the ~~villa~~ ^{country house}. _{cause Acc}
2. in hortum; in hortum - Davus works in the garden. Marcus hurries into the garden. _{Acc} ^{Abj}
3. in Italiam; in Italia - The messenger wants to return into Italy. Cornelius lives in Italy.
4. in arbore; in villam - The boys sit in a tree. The girls enter into the country house.
5. In agris; in agris - In the fields the boys ^{Prepare} ~~want~~ to walk, the girls walk slowly into the fields. _{Acc}
6. In Italia; in agris; in urbis - In Italy ^{Here} are many slaves. Some work in fields, others in cities.
7. sub arboribus - The slaves want to sit under the trees. _{12/15}
8. ex arbore; ad villam; in villa - The slave falls out of the tree, runs to the country ^{house}, and sleeps in the country house.
9. ex urbe; ad urbem - Some messengers quickly come out of the city; others return to the city.
10. sub ramis; adellas - The girls sit under the branches. The wife runs to the girls.
11. ex arbore - The boys ~~are~~ ^{is} not able to descend the tree.
12. per ianuan; in villam - Cornelia stealthily enters into the country house through the door.

Micbael Placme

15/9

	ACC	ABL
	AI	In - In/on
Info -	In	sub
+9	Per	ex/e
	Prope	

2nd chart →

96

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12/14

1. in villam - in villa - Marcus runs into the ~~villa~~ ^{country house}. A messenger is in the ~~villa~~ ^{country house}. _{cause Acc}
2. in hortis - in hortum - Davus works in the garden. Marcus hurries into the garden. _{Acc Abj}
3. in Italia - in Italia - The messenger wants to return into Italy. Cornelius lives in Italy.
4. in arbore - in villam - The boys sit in a tree. The girls enter into the country house.
5. In agris - in agris - In the fields the boys ^{prepare} ~~want~~ to walk, the girls walk slowly into the fields. _{Acc}
6. In Italia - in agris - in urbis - In Italy ^{there} are many slaves. Some work in fields, others in cities.
7. sub arboribus - The slaves want to sit under the trees. _{12/15}
8. ex arbore; ad villam; in villa - The slave falls out of the tree, runs to the country ^{house}, and sleeps in the country house.
9. ex urbe - ad urbem - Some messengers quickly come out of the city; others return to the city.
10. sub ramis ad puellas - The girls sit under the branches. The wife runs to the girls.
11. ex arbore - The boys ^{is} ~~are~~ not able to descend the tree.
12. per ianuan - Cornelia stealthily enters into the country house through the door. In villam.

On test

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ABL endings

	1	2	3
S -	ā	ō	e
P -	īs	īs	ibus

+6

1st chart



M'ichael Plasmé

+s/g

ACC	ABL
Ad	In - In/on
In	sub
Per	ex/e
Prope	

Intro -

+g

2nd chart →

Pop Quiz

Michael Plasmeyer

12/14

4/7

ACC	ABB
at	in
in(to)	ex
XP	sad ?

through

9c

12/16

1. arborem - Marcus sits at the tree.
2. silva-villiam - The girls exit the woods + walk towards the country house.
3. agris - Many slaves work in the fields.
4. villa-agros - Cornelia leads her friend out of the country the house and into the field.
5. ramis - The slave sleeps under the branches.
6. agros - The boys run through the fields.
7. urbem - Cornelia's prepares to return to the city.
8. arborem - Flavia sits near the tree.
9. horto - Sextus quickly gets out of the garden.
10. agris - ^{the} ~~Slaves~~ hurries through the fields.

ABL

9D

9/28

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. ē villā sua | 6. in agris |
| 2. per agros | 7. ex villā |
| 3. ad villam | 8. ad arborem |
| 4. in agris | 9. ad meum |
| 5. ad ianuam | ad me |

Study

Vocab

Plural / 3rd Declension

Nomen: Michael Plasmeier

I. Translate the following phrases into Latin:

1. -into the woods: in silvam silvās
2. -in the house: in villā
3. -through the fields: per agrās
4. -on the branch: in ramō~~s~~
5. -under the door: sub ianuā
6. -into the river: in rivum~~ōm~~ ^{ACC} _{ad} [?] _{sp}
7. -at the house: ad villam
8. -under the trees: sub arboribus
9. -on the houses: in villis
10. -out of the garden: ex horto

watch for
plura(s)

notice

ō - Abl 2nd De
sing
ōs - ACC 2nd Pl
Plural

II. Translate the following phrases into English:

1. -in agros: in the fields
2. -in villā: in the country house
3. -in villas: into the country houses
4. -ad rivum: to~~at~~ ^{his silicate - so go to o} the river
5. -per urbem: through the city
6. -sub villa: Under the country house
7. -ex agris: out of the fields
8. -prope arbores: Near the trees

10 Translation

12/21

Meanwhile, in the villa ^{all the} Cornelias and everyone works hard. Neria wears her tunic, stola and palla. She orders that other tunics, stolas and pallas be put in a trunk. Marcus and Sextus wear tunics and togas with a purple stripe because on a journey and in a city children usually wear togas with purple stripes. Slaves also place tunics and togas with purple stripes in a trunk. In Gaius's slaves put togas of manhood in a trunk because Gaius usually wear white togas. Gaius himself puts on a white toga.

Daves, who ^{cares over everything himself} himself looks over all, stands at the door. He orders ^{the slave to carry the} trunks ^{out of the} bedrooms ~~and put~~ on the road. He holds a stick and shouts, "Come on you wicket slaves! ^{Are} you sleep? Today not tomorrow we go away."

collected

Marcus who urges on a slave and orders them to put trunks in carriage. A certain slave named Geta grabs a trunk and throws it in the carriage.

"Be careful Geta" shouts Sextus worried. ^{Be careful w/} "That's my trunk!" ~~"I don't want it through"~~ ^{throw it}

At last all the trunks are in the Carriage. Marcus and Sextus climb in. Euclydes climbs in. Acretia climb in. Gaius himself ^{is ready to climb in} is ready to climb in. Syrus the coachman ^{climbs on the horses} climbs up and is also prepared. Suddenly Neria shouts, "Where is Cornelia?"

^{In a short time} At that very moment ^{into} He himself, Cornelia runs ~~out~~ to the road. Gaius

orders her to ^{climb in} the carriage immediately. Emma did /
the coachman urges on the ~~carriage~~ ^{horses} ~~climb down~~ ^{? Corneas}
leave The Cornells's
? family have

106

Michael Plasencia

1/4/05

s = I —
 re = to —
 ascend — = ascend = 3
 terre — = scare = 2
 arrip — = grab = 3 IO
 disced — = go away = 3
 audi — = hear = 4
 repell — = repell = 3
 ambul — = walk = 1
 excit — = wake up = 1
 iacio — = urge on = 3 IO
 cur — = ~~walk~~ = 3 run
 cor — = look after = 1 take care of
 excipi — = welcome = 3 IO
 timeo — = ~~scare~~ = 2 to fear, frighten
 nescio — = don't know = 4
 ride — = laugh = 2

at = are = 1
 et = ere = 2 Con;
 it = ere = 3
 — ire = 4

Con

1	cur	curamus	IO	excipio	excipimus	
	curas	curatis		excipis	excipitis	3 IO
	curat	curant		excipit	excipiunt	

timeo	timemus	nescio	nescimus	
times	timetis	nescis	nescitis	4
timent	timent	nescit	nesciunt	

2

3rd IO
 with
 1 + nt
 1 + nt

add u
 except

Verb Conjugations

12/5

0 - mus
s - tis
+ - nt

I - ve
you - vult
He/she - they

1st	2nd	3rd	3rd IO
① Infinitive ② Drop RE ③ Add endings * No AO *	① Infinitive ② Drop -RE ③ Add Endings * keep E *	① Infinitive ② Drop -ERE ③ Add - -o -imus -is -itis -it -unt * I/O/U *	① Infinitive ② Drop ERE ③ Add - -o -imus -is -itis -it -unt Add some i * all *
Amo amamus Amas amatis Amat amant	Sedeo sedeo Sedes sedetis Sedet sedent	Curro currimus Curris curritis Currit current	Arripio arripio Arripis arripitis Arripit arripiunt

4th			
Conj	① Infinitive ② Drop -RE ③ Add Endings	Dormio Dormis Dormit	Dormimus Dormitis Dormiunt

3rd Person Plura = unt

all i (part of real)

No INT

3rd Id - Words
 must know
 Iacio
 facio
 excipio
 arripio
 conspicio

4conj words
 audio
 venio - come
 advenio - arrive
 invenio - find
 nescio
 dormio

Word Study 2

Extra Credit

Michael Plasmier

HS

11/30

- ① 1. extend - to make it go longer
2. repelle - to push away
3. salute - to greet w/ sign of respect
4. vex - to bring trouble to
5. recall - to bring back
6. trade - to exchange goods
7. respond - to reply
8. errant - to wander
9. surge - to rush forward
10. ascend - to rise

- ② 1. petition - n - a document w/ signatures to get something
2. repellent - n - something that drives something away
3. advent - n - ^{adv} the beginning
4. scribe - n - person who writes
5. legible - adj - neat, able to be read
6. insurgent - n - people fighting for causes

- 24
7. descent - n - journey down
ascent - n - journey up

③ 1. magnus
magnate - n - a person of power
magnificent - adj - big, beautiful, grand
magnify - vb - to make bigger

2. tempus
Contemporary - adj - living at the same time
n - one that is same age
tempo - n - rate of speed
temperal - adj - relating to another time

3. Princeps
prince - n - young monarch
principal - adj - most important
n - head person
principally - adv - most important

4. scribt
inscribe - vb - to write, engrave
scribble - n - illegible writing
subscribe - vb - to join + approve

5. pater
paternal - adj - relating to a dad
paternity - n - the state of being a father
patron - n - person chose as special guardian; donator

CHAPTER 10

DEPARTURE

Activity 10a

Identify the conjugation to which each of the following verbs belongs and write its infinitive:

	Conj.	Infinitive
1. sedēmus	2	sedere - sit
2. terrent	2	terrere - frightens
3. gemis	3	gemit - you wear
4. repellimus	2	repellere - we repel
5. videō	2	videre - I see
6. portāmus	1	portare - we carry
7. stātis	1	stare - you stand
8. auditis	4	audire - I hear
9. surgunt	3	surgere - they get up
10. habitās	1	habitare - you hold
11. petis	3	petere - look for
12. timēs	2	timere - is frightened
13. dūcitis	3	ducere - you lead
14. ridet	2	ridere - laugh
15. dormimus	3	dormire - sleep (up)
16. currunt	2	currere - they run
17. terrētis	2	terrere - you frighten
18. ascendunt	3	ascendere - they climb

is frightened
timet
gemit (?)





Activity 10e

Translate into Latin:

1. You are all working hard in the country house today.

2. Aurelia orders the slave-woman to put the tunics into the chests.

3. The children usually wear togas with purple borders in the city.

4. You are getting Gaius' toga ready because senators usually wear togas in the city.

5. Davus attends to everything and orders the slaves to carry the chests into the road.

6. I am throwing Sextus' chest into the carriage.

7. When all the chests are in the carriage, we climb in.

8. The coachman immediately spurs on the horses and the Cornelii depart.

Activity 10f

Give the Latin word to which each of the following English words is related and give the meaning of the English word:

	<i>Latin Word</i>	<i>Meaning of the English Word</i>
1. import	_____	_____
2. export	_____	_____
3. deport	_____	_____
4. incite	_____	_____
5. equine	_____	_____
6. postpone	_____	_____

23/29

Latin I: Vocab Review
Chapters 8-10
29 points

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier
Seneca Fisher-Vanco

I. Give the meaning for each of the following words (1 point each)

1. tempus: time 5. cubiculum: bedroom
2. ianitor: door man (door keeper) 6. discedere: to go away
3. lacrimat: he/she weeps 7. via: way/road
4. raeda: carriage 8. manere: to look out on

II. Draw a picture depicting each of the following words (1 point each).

1. ianua



2. intrat



3. misera



4. cista



III. Give an English derivative for each of the following words (1 point each).

1. interea: interrogation? 5. mittere: meet
2. simul: simulation 6. excitare: excite
3. celeriter: accelerate 7. temptare: temptation
4. itinere: inter-racial 8. tenere: tenate?

IV. Translate each of the following sentences (3 points each),

1. Ianitor promittit manere ad ianuam et Cornelii discedunt secunda hora.

2. Excitamus Marcum celeriter quod tempus est ire ad Romam iterum.

3. Servi ponunt cistas in raedam et puellae sunt semisomnae.

Problem Words

1. mittere: to send
2. manere: to remain
3. interea: meanwhile
4. iterum: second time
5. max: 6
6. 39

Doorman promises to ^{stay} at the door and the Cornelii leave.
We quickly wake Marcus because it is time to return again to Rome.
Slaves put trunks in the carriage and the girls are half-asleep.

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

INTEREA: *meanwhile*
ITERUM: *again or a second time - reiterate*
ITINERE: *journey - 'itinerary*

STATUA: *statue*
STAT: *stand - statistics*
STATIM: *immediately*

INDUIT: *puts on*
*INCITAT: *urges on - instigating/inciting*
-EXCITAT: *wake up*
EXCIPIT: *Welcome, catch - 350*
~~REDIRE: *consign - catch sight of*~~
RIDERE: *to return*
to laugh

IUBET: *orders*

IACIT: *throws*

Lucet: light

IANUA: *door*

IANITOR: *doorman/door keeper*

TEMPUS: *time*

-TEMPTAT: *tempts*

-DISCEDERE: *to go away*

-DESCENDERE: *to get down*

Dis-semdere

re-pro-ceed

DUCIT: *leads*

DOCET: *teaches*

habit - holds/have

habitat - lives

vexat - annoys

Venit - come

all words

Common

Curat - take care of
Corrat - run

DECLINE THE FOLLOWING NOUNS IN THE SINGULAR AND THE PLURAL

- A) amica B) servus C) vir D) fragor

nom.	amica	servus	vir	fragor
acc.	amicam	servum	virum	fragorem
abl.	amica	servo	viro	fragore
nom.	amicae	servi	viri	fragores
acc.	amicas	servos	viros	fragores
abl.	amicis	servis	viris	fragoribus

FILL IN

- The acc case is used as the object of the verb.
- The Nom case is used as the subject of the sentence.
- A declension is a group of nouns that share similar endings.
- The abl case is used in prepositional phrases with the following prepositions ex/e, in/on, sub

SELECT THE CORRECT WORD

- Davus (puerum pueri puer) vexat.
- Aestate (arbor arbores arbore) puer ascendere vult.
- (Lupi Lupum Lupos) prope rivum errant.
- Fragorem (puer pueri pueros) audiunt.
- (Puellas Puella Puellae) lupus in silva terret.
- (Senatore Senatores Senatore) ad urbem princeps revocat.
- Cornelia amicam ad (hortus hortum hortis) ducit.
- Sextus in (rami ramos ramis) sedet.

FILL IN WITH THE CORRECT ENDING

- Magnam. voc em puella audit.
- Lup us puellam terrent.

ACC / ADL
Ad / ex
Per / in/on
Prope / sub
In/to

3. Nunti s Cornelium petit. - to take care of?
4. Puell ae prope rivum sedent.
5. Strenui serv i Marcum salutant.
6. Lupi in silv am (sing.) habitant.
7. Servi ex agr es (pl.) ambulant.

FILL IN THE CHART FOR PERSONAL ENDINGS FOR VERBS

<u>o - I</u>	<u>mus - we</u>
<u>s - you</u>	<u>tis - you (pl)</u>
<u>t - he/she</u>	<u>nt - they</u>

1. sedemus we sit
2. dormio I sleep
3. paras you prepare
4. respondetis you all respond
5. vexat he/she annoys

MAKE THE SINGULAR FORMS PLURAL AND THE PLURAL FORMS SINGULAR

1. excitatis excitas
2. surgimus surgis or sergo?
3. sedeo sedemus
4. audiunt auditis
5. paras paratis
6. video videmus

TRANSLATE ACCURATELY

1. Vos estis laeti. You all laugh?
2. Ego sum defessus. I am tired
3. Tu es molestus. You are annoying
4. Nos sumus strenui. We are strong

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING VERBS WITH THE PROPER PRONOUN IN ENGLISH

1. excitas you get up
2. intratis you all enter
3. dormimus we sleep
4. appropinquant they approach
5. redimus we return
6. surgo I get up
7. surgit he/she gets up
8. laboratis you all work
9. sedemus we sit
10. paro I prepare ~~parare~~

PUT THE PROPER ENDING ON THE VERB

1. ambulamus (we)
2. currunt (they)
3. audiitis (you pl.)
4. lego (I)
5. scribis (you, sing.)
6. audimus (we)
7. habitaitis (you, pl.) holders
8. sedet (she)

ACC	ABL
In(to)	In(om)
per	Sub
prope	ex/e
ad	

A	B	C
PREP.	NOUN/#	CORRECT FORM
IN (IN, ON)	RAMUS/SING.	In ramum
SUB	ARBOR/PL.	Sub arboribus
AD	RIVUS/ PL.	ad rivum
PROPE	URBS/SING.	per urbem
EX	AGER/SING.	ex ager?
DE	RAMUS/ PL.	
PER	AGER/ PL.	Per agerum
IN (INTO)	PISCINA/ SING.	In piscinam
SUB	STATUA/ SING.	Sub statua
AD	VILLA/ SING.	ad villam