

LATIN I: CHAP. 8-10 REVIEW SHEET

I. TERMINOLOGY:

- NOUNS
- DECLENSION
- CASE
- ACCUSATIVE
- PERSONAL VERB ENDINGS
- VERBS
- CONJUGATIONS
- NOMINATIVE
- ABLATIVE
- PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Nom, Acc, Abl

Infinitive / 3 persons / singular + plural

used for DO + prep

used as subject

used w/ prep

II. CONJUGATE 2 VERBS

- LABEL PRONOUNS
- SIX FORMS

1/2
3
3rd
4

ACC, Abl
Ad
In (to)
per
prop
ex / e
in
sub
const / en

III. DECLINE 2 NOUNS

- LABEL CASES (NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND ABLATIVE)

a / o / e
is / is / ibus

IV. TRANSLATE 8 PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES INTO LATIN

EX. TO THE HOUSE = AD VILLAM

V. TRANSLATE ENGLISH TO LATIN

- USE CORRECT VOCAB
- USE CORRECT NOUN FORMS
- USE CORRECT VERB FORMS

VI. SUPPLY THE CORRECT FORM OF THE WORD IN PARENTHESES.

-EX. PUELLAE SUB arboris SEDENT. (ARBOR, PLURAL)

VII. TRANSLATE LATIN TO ENGLISH

Acc, 4th declension

95/98

Latin 1: Test
Chap. 8-10
points

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL*DETAIL

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

1. A CONJUGATION is a group of verbs which share similar endings.
2. A DECLENSION is a group of nouns which share similar endings.
3. For the first conjugation, the vowel that precedes the personal endings is a.
4. For the second conjugation, the vowel that precedes the personal endings is e.
5. The infinitive verb form is translated " to blank."
6. The four possible infinitive endings are are, ere, ere, and ire.
7. The first person PLURAL form of EST is sumus.
8. The Ablative case is used for what grammatical construction?
prepositional phrases
9. List three prepositions that take the Ablative case:
ex, sub, in, per, on
10. List three prepositions that take the Accusative case:
in, into, per, prope
11. What is the difference between the Nominative and the Ablative singular endings in the first declension? a marcon

II. Conjugate each of the following VERBS, label with the correct pronouns, and identify the conjugation to which each verb belongs (7 points each):

1. TEMPTARE: conj. 1

tempto - I
temptas - you (sing)
temptat - he/she
temptamus - we
temptatis - you (pl)
temptant - they

2. REPELLERE: conj. 3

repello - I
repellis - you (sing)
repellit - he/she
repellimus - we
repellitis - you (pl)
repellunt - they

** Ants can survive for fourteen days under water **

- last year is science we
got cartoons not
facts :)

(Study Words of Day)

III. Decline each of the following NOUNS, label the case and number, and identify the declension (7 points each--you may abbreviate, nom, acc, abl).

+14

1. IANUA: dec. 1

2. ARBOR: dec. 3

S
Nom
Acc
Abl

P
Nom
Acc
Abl

ianua
ianuam
ianua
ianuas
ianuas
ianuis

Dis-regard
us/i
m
o
is
is
is
arbor
arborum
arbore
arbores
arbores
arboribus

IV. Give the Latin for each of the following prepositional phrases (2 points each).

+15

1. out of the garden: e horto
2. through the fields: per agros
3. to the house: ad villam
4. near the trees: prope arbores
5. under the houses: sub villis
6. near the door: prope ianuam
7. in the garden: in horto
8. out of the houses: e villis

ACC	ABL
Ad	in(on)
in(to)	ex/p
per	sub
prope	

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

1. You walk into the fields and sit under a tree.

Ambulas in agros et sub arbore sedes.

2. We sit near the stream and write many letters.

Sedimus prope rivum et multi^{as} epistulas^{Plural} scribimus.

VI. Supply the correct form of the word in parentheses. Then translate each sentence (s= singular, pl= plural-- 4 points each)

1. Servi sub arboribus sedere volunt. (arbor: pl)

The slaves want to sit under the trees

2. Cornelia per ianuam in villam furtim intrat. (ianua: s)

Cornelia stealthily enters through the door into the

3. Alii nuntii ex Urbe celeriter veniunt, alii ad urbem redeunt. (urbs: s)

Some of the messengers quickly leave the city, other

return to the city

Urbs=
3rd Declension
not 2nd

4. Princeps in villā est. (villa: s)

The emperor is in the country house

5. Cornelius in hortū venit. (hortus: s)

Cornelius comes into the garden.

VII. Translate the following passage into proper English (8 points).

Servi laborant strenue quod necesse est hodie Romam redire. Nondum lucet et Marcus surgere non vult sed Cornelia surgit et ad villam vicinam ambulat. Flavia surgit. Puellae in agros ambulant et Cornelia inquit, "Misera sum, quod ego Romam hodie redire paro." Flavia lacrimat et inquit "Vale Cornelia!" Cornelia discedit et Flavia lacrimat.

Slaves work hard because it is necessary to return to Rome today. It is not yet light and Marcus does not want to get up, but Cornelia gets up and walks towards a nearby country house. Flavia gets up. The girls walk into the fields and Cornelia says, "I am miserable because I must prepare to return to Rome today." Flavia weeps and says, "Good by Cornelia!" Cornelia goes away and Flavia weeps.

NOMEN: Michael

	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English Derivative (s)</u>
1. Via: ^{road}	n	Via: by way of
2. Dominus: ^{master}	n	dominate
3. Abesse: ^{to go away} ^{from} ^(to be away)	vb	absent
4. Area: ^{open-space / threshing floor}	n	area
5. Plenus: ^{full}	ad	plenty
6. Mussare: ^{to} ^{mutter}	vb	? ^{muzzle}
7. Verberare: ^{to beat}	vb	? ^{reverberation}
8. Ira: ^{anger} ^{Iratus - vb}	n	irate ^{hottest}
9. Nocte: ^{night}	n	night
10. Effugere: ^{run away} ^{escape}	vb	? ^{fugitive} ^{refugee}
11. Impedio: ^I ^{hinder}	vb	impeal
12. Celare: ^{to} ^{hide}	vb	? secluded ^{conceal}
13. Porta: ^{gate} ^{portal - carry}	n	Port

abscond - we are away

LATIN I: PROJECT MODERN WORLD GRADING RUBRIC

YOUR PROJECT "LATIN IN THE MODERN WORLD" WILL BE GRADED USING THE FOLLOWING RUBRIC. TO RECEIVE FULL CREDIT, YOU WILL NEED TO FULFILL ALL THE REQUIREMENTS SET OUT BELOW.

40 pts each

CRITERIA	10 POINTS EXCELLENT	8 POINTS GOOD	6 POINTS AVERAGE	4 POINTS BELOW AVERAGE
NEATNESS	LEGIBLE NO SMUDGES EXCELLENT ORGANIZATION TYPED TEXT	LEGIBLE NO SMUDGES WELL ORGANIZED TYPED TEXT	MOSTLY LEGIBLE FEW SMUDGES SOMEWHAT ORGANIZED TYPED TEXT	NOT LEGIBLE MANY SMUDGES NOT ORGANIZED WRITTEN
ILLUSTRATIONS	EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATIONS RELEVANT ILLUSTRATIONS <u>NO PEN/PENCIL</u>	RELEVANT ILLUSTRATIONS NO PEN/PENCIL	IRRELEVANT ILLUSTRATIONS NO PEN/PENCIL	IRRELEVANT ILLUSTRATION OR NO ILLUSTRATION PEN/PENCIL
QUOTATION	4 SENTENCES	3 SENTENCES	2 SENTENCES	1 SENTENCE
LATIN PHRASES	5 PHRASES ENGLISH + LATIN	5 PHRASES LATIN AND SOME ENGLISH	4 PHRASES LATIN AND SOME ENGLISH	3 PHRASES LATIN AND SOME ENGLISH

who talked to

LATIN I: PROJECT LATIN IN THE MODERN WORLD

OBJECTIVE: to learn and share with the class how Latin is used in the daily lives of a wide variety of people.

ASSIGNMENT:

1. Find someone you can interview about the relationship of Latin to their work or hobby.

Some suggestions are:

Lawyer or Judge

Doctor or Nurse

Pharmacist

Scientist/science professor/ scienceteacher/

Math professor or teacher

History professor or teacher

Serious gardner

Museum curator

Zooligist

Musician

Teacher

Astromomer

Any adult that you KNOW that has studied Latin and feels that it was beneficial in their current work or hobbies.

2. Obtain a three to four sentence quotation from this person which describes the role Latin plays in their work.
3. Obtain 5 Latin words or phrases (English and Latin) related to the person's work. *words - leases - or other*
4. Create a small poster (16" x 22") using the typed quotation, the Latin words or phrases with their English meanings, and a relavant illustration. (c)

**You can earn 5 points of extra credit if you include a sample of the person's work containing Latin words or phrases (legal document, medical textbook page, constellation chart).

Many words in the medical field come from Latin. A nurse has to learn these words and their meaning. When you ~~talk to pps~~ you get so used to saying everything within the medical terminology that you have to remind yourself to use regular language to when speaking and explaining things to pps.

- ① you ^{fractured} fractured your ^{ulna} ulna
- ② your ^{hyperkalemia} hyperkalemia is ^{interfering} interfering with the sodium ^{exchange} exchange of your ^{arterial} arterial ^{circulation} circulation of your ^{cardiac} cardiac system
- ③ Metabolism of your ^{metabolism} metabolism ^{pulmonary} pulmonary system
- ④ Sedentary lifestyle interferes with your

metabolism.

⑤

MAJOR OBSTACLES IN THE
STUDY OF MENTAL HEALTH
PROBLEMS EXIST ^{DUE TO PROBLEMS WITH} ~~IT~~ DEFINING
THE RELEVANT AREAS OF
OF THE ~~BRAIN AREAS OF~~
INVOLVED BRAIN,
~~DIFF~~ THE INABILITY OF

Latin I: Grading Rubric
Latin in the Modern World
Project

NAME: _____

PLASMEIER

Neatness	10	8	6	4
Illustrations	10	8	6	4
Quotation	10	8	6	4
Latin Phrases	10	8	6	4

Final Grade: 40/40

Comments:

GREAT GRAPHICS!

43/40

+3

==

I believe
that I copied
a medical textbook
page on the
back for
extra credit.
Michael
Plasmeier

Nounland

Genitive Case

Number - S/P

1/11

Declensions - 3
Gender - M/F
Case - Nom/Acc/ABL
Subject D.O.
Prep Phrase

Shows possession
Translate = of —
No word for of in Latin
So when you see Genitive

Genitive Case
The fish of Sara → Sara's Fish
Nom/Acc → Genitive

2 nouns in phrase - The dog of Joe - The bottle of Mark

Chart

	Genitive Endings		
	1	2	3
S	ae puellae	i pueri	is is
P	arum puellarum	orum puerorum	um um

S1: Nominative plural + Genitive sing same
S2: " " " "

1. Genitive Sing tells us the declension of noun
tempus (time) - temporis - 3rd Declension
2. Genitive Sing gives us root - tempor
vox → vocis → vocem mater → matris → materem
↑ root

CHAPTER 11 A SLAVE RUNS AWAY

Activity 11a

Copy each of the following pairs of words, changing either the first or the second word into the genitive case, and then translate. Be sure your resulting phrase makes sense. The first is done for you.

1. ira ira domini
dominus the anger of the master
2. ancilla vox ancillae
vox the voice of the slave woman
3. mater epistola matris
epistula the letter of the mother
4. cubiculum puer cubuli
pueri (pl.) the room of the boys
5. patres clamores patris
clamores the shouts of the Dad
6. arbor ramus arboris
ramus the branches of the tree
7. mater puella matris
puellae (pl.) the girls of mother
8. vilicus baculum vilici
baculum the stick of the overseer
9. equus equus pueri
puer the horse of the boy
10. arbores rami arborum
rami (pl.) the branches of the trees

ae	i	is
arum	orum	um

Activity 11b

Translate the following into English:

1. Ad villam puellae currunt. The girls run towards the country house.
They run to the house of the girls
2. Bacula servi saepe habent. The stick is often held by the slave. passive voice

(continued)

- Hard slides ^{not nominative} singular
3. Baculum servi ad dominum portat. The slaves carry the sticks to the master - He carries the stick of the slave to the master.
4. Vilici villas domini curant. The overseers look over the houses of master.
5. Sextus ex arbore cadit, et puellae pueri clamorem audiunt. Sextus falls out of a tree and the girls hear the shouts of the boys.

Activity 11d

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

1. Geta dominum non timet. (the master)
2. Ubi dominus abest, servi saepe non laborant. (When)
3. Geta effugere vult. (to run away)
4. Nemo eum impedit. (hinders)
5. Geta alium parat. (food)
6. Illa nocte est villa furum ambulat. (That night)
7. Quamquam nox est, servus celeriter currit. (Although)
8. Servus neque clamat neque mussat. (neither . . . nor)
9. Geta in silvam plenam arborum currit. (full)
10. In arbore se celat. (hides himself)
11. Nam est salvus. (Now)
12. Domini servos verberare possunt, si non strenue laborant. (to beat)
13. Geta ira domini non timet. (the anger)
14. Davus iratus et sollicitus ad porta stat sed Getam neque videre neque audire potest. (the gate)

dominus
dominates
= master-like
vill'cus - works on villa

Activity 11e

Translate into Latin:

1. The carriage is now full of boys and girls, for they are departing in a short time.
Rapida est plena pueris et puellis, nam ~~seorsim~~ ^{of boys} ~~decedunt~~ ^{brevis tempore}
2. Although Cornelius is absent, the slaves work hard in the master's farmhouse.
Quamquam Cornelius est absens, servi laborant strenue in villa vilici domini.
3. The anger of the overseer does not frighten the master's slaves.
Ira vilici non terret servos vilici domini.
4. The slaves do fear the angry master's large stick, because he often beats them.
Servi terrentur irati vilici magnam baculum, quod ^{ad} ~~verberat~~ ^{saepe} ~~verberat~~ ^{dormit}
5. Therefore they return to the fields.
Igitur redeunt ad agros.

Slaves fear stick

LATIN I: QUIZ CHAPTER 11 VOCABULARY

35/36

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

I. Define each of the following words and identify the declension of each (2 points each).

1. vilicus: overseer
dec. 2

4. ira: anger
dec. 1

2. area: open space
dec. 1

5. dominus: master
dec. 2

3. via: road
dec. 1

6. porta: gate
dec. 2

II. Define the following words and identify the conjugation of each (2 points each).

1. mussare: to mutter
conj. 1

3. impedire: to hinder
conj. 1

2. effugere: to escape
conj. 3

4. verberare: to beat
conj. 1

III. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers (1 point each).

1. The genitive case shows possession and is translated using the word of.

2. The possessive endings for the first declension are (s) ae, and (pl) arum.

3. The possessive endings for the second declension are (s) i, and (pl) orum.

4. The possessive PLURAL form of PUELLA is puellarum.

5. The possessive SINGULAR form of PUER is pueri.

Extra Credit

Not many but much - not quantity, but quality

IV. Give the Genitive singular and the Genitive plural for each of the following nouns (2 points each).

1. Rivus

s: rivi

pl. rivorum

3. Vox

s: vois

pl. voce

4. Pater

s: pateris

pl. paterum

2. Porta

s: portae

pl. portarum

He

3

3

Voce m

ae	i	is
arum	orum	um

wrote wrong

note, no e

Michael Plasmeijer

10

1/18

1. ^{The} (ps) Children of the Senate are in the carriage ^{can be}
2. (ap) Marcus is the brother of Cornelia.
3. (i) The messenger greets the son of Cornelius
^{Cornelia ← in Latin}
4. (i) The Slaves are scared of the anger of the overseer.
5. (ps) Geta runs away and hides himself in the branches of a tree.
6. (i) The loud voice of Davus scares him.
7. (i) Davus, the overseer of Cornelius, is not able to see Geta.
8. (i) If Cornelius is away, Davus cares for the country house of master.
8. (cum) ^{large} There is a big number of slaves in the threshing floor

1/21

Abl of
1. Some Prepositions

cum
in/ab

sub
ex/e

- Abl and a proposition

ā	ō	e
'is	'is	'ibus

2. Abl of time - When?

septimā horā
illā nocte

breui tempore

at the 2nd hour

^ don't need proposition

3. Abl of instruction/means

with what tool? instrument?

baculo/tunica

no with/cum

4. Abl of manner - in what way/manner?

magna voce in a loud voice

* Abl of time/mean/Manner usually does not need a proposition *

* Is translated using: in/with/by/From *

duplicity

\dü-'pli-sə-tē\n : the disguising of true intentions by deceptive words or action

*Nicole said she'd been studying all night, but her **duplicity** became clear when we saw her wrinkled party clothes draped over the armchair.*

DID YOU KNOW? ➡

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 2004

23

In someone's duplicity has left you feeling as if you're seeing
 double, take heart in the word's etymology. "Duplicity" comes
 from a long line of "double" talk, starting with its Latin
 grandparent *duplex*, which means "double" or "twofold." As
 you might expect, *duplex* is also the parent of "duplicate,"
 another term for doubling it up. And of course, the English
 "duplex" (which can be a noun meaning "two-family house"
 or an adjective meaning "double") comes from the Latin word

of the same spelling.

duplex - double house
 duplex - 2 family house

73

quid pro quo

\ˌkwɪd-,prō-'kwō \n : something given or received for something else; *also* : a deal arranging a quid pro quo

*The company agreed to wage increases as a **quid pro quo** in return for the union's relinquishment of its demand for a shorter workday.*

DID YOU KNOW? ➡

Something for something
else

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 2004

1

In the 1560s, a quid pro quo was something obtained from an apothecary. That's because when "quid pro quo" was first used in English, it referred to the process of substituting one medicine for another—intentionally (and sometimes fraudulently) or accidentally. The meaning of the phrase was quickly extended, however, and by 1591 it was being used for more general tit-for-tat exchanges.

is latin or gndly
something for something & / so

12 d

(10)

1/20

Michael Plasmeyer

1. ^{arbores} arborem - Geta hides himself in a tree ^{or on}
2. ^{portant} portanti. The slaves stand near the gate
3. ^{cubictō} cubictōm - Some sit ^{or on} in the bedroom, others sit in the ^{area} area (room)
4. ^{agri} agri. Slaves in the ditch do not see Geta in the fields (?)
5. ^{canibus} canibus - Davus leads the slaves in the fields w/ dogs
6. ^{at gen} ^{rum} pueros. - ^{rum} puellam - There is a large numbers of boys and girls at the nearby country's house
7. domini boni - Davus is the overseer of a good master,
8. ^{baculum} baculum - Davus beats Geta w/ a stick ^{-abl- of an instrument}
9. ^{agris} agris - Davus orders the slaves to lead the dogs out of the fields

ACC ABL
Per Exp
Prop Inten
into Sub
Ad Cum

1. Cornelia leads Flavia out of house and towards the fields
2. The annoying slave grabs her ^{master by the toga} ~~together~~ ^{master} ~~of the overseer~~.
_{its not genitive}
3. It is necessary to leave at the 2nd hour,
4. Davus orders the slaves to be quiet, ^{Be quite} ~~and~~ ^{he says} in a loud voice - Abl of manner
5. In a short time the area is full of slaves' slave work
6. Davus with the slaves and dogs look for Geta in the garden and field.
7. The overseer wants to beat Geta w/ a stick
_{baculo & abl of instrument: with a stick}
_{* no cum}

1/25

2nd M - Master

Decline: Dominus, Canis - 3rd M/F

Nom		Dominus	Canis	Nom	
Acc	S	Dominum	Canis	Gen	
Gen		Dominorum	Canis	Acc	
Abl		Dominis	Canis	Abl	
Like J. Wom		Dominus	Canes		
Acc	P	Dominos	Canes		
Gen		Dominorum	Canum		
Abl		Dominis	Canibus		

Correct Order

CHAPTER 12

CAPTURE

Activity 12a

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

- Sextus cum Marcus in Italiā habitat. (with Marcus)
- Canēs veniunt et tunicam Getae olfaciunt. (of Geta)
- Vilicus servōs magna voce reprehendit. (in a loud voice)
- Nunc tamen quidam Geta effugere nōn potest. (however)
- Marcus patrem toga arripit. (by the toga)
- Nōbis secunda hora discēdere necesse est. (at the second hour)
- Geta in ramis arboribus sedet. (of a tree)
- Rūstici sub arboribus quiescēbant. (under the trees)
- Dāvus Getam baculo verberat. (with a stick)
- Sextus ex arbore subitō cadit. (out of the tree)

Activity 12b

In the numbered spaces under each sentence, identify the case and number of each noun. The first sentence is completed for you. Use the abbreviations in the box at the left:

nom. = nominative
gen. = genitive
sing. = singular
acc. = accusative
abl. = ablative
pl. = plural

- Cornēlius est dominus bonus.

1 nom. sing. 2 nom. sing.

- Servōs igitur Dāvus in āream convocat.

1 pl. acc. 2 sing. nom. 3 sing. D.O.

- Servi sub arboribus agrōrum et vineārum Getam petunt.

1 pl. nom. 2 pl. gen. 3 pl. gen. 4 pl. acc. 5 sing. D.O.

- Domini canēs lātrantēs Getam excitant.

1 pl. nom. 2 pl. acc. 3 sing. D.O.

- Canēs lātrantēs Geta audit.

1 pl. D.O. 2 sing. nom.

- Geta in ramis arboris se cēlat.

1 sing. nom. 2 pl. abl. 3 pl. abl.

- Dāvus servum baculō verberat.

1 nom. sing. 2 sing. D.O. 3 sing. gen.

- Puerōrum clamōrēs puellae timent.

1 pl. nom. 2 pl. acc. 3 pl. nom.

AB L } know difference
Genitive

ABL			Gen		
a	o	e	ae	i	is
is	is	ibus	arum	orum	um

12b
12c-1:4
Look for foot

gen
The barking dogs
of the master
wake Geta

gen sing

ABL of instrument
need a subject

12d

Watch for persons

Fill in the endings of the words in this story, based on the meanings required by the context:

Servi Get^{am} ad Corneli^{um} ferunt. "Cūr tū ē vill^a effug^{is} Geta?" rogat Corneli^{us}. "Ego s^{um} dominus bonus. Cūr tū mē vex^{as}, Geta? Mihi igitur ē reprehend^{ere} necesse est. Quā^m ignāv^{us} e^s tū! In agr^{is} nōn labōrās sed s sub arbor^e sed^{es}. Nōs hīc servōs ignāvōs nōn am^{amus}. Nunc mē aud^{is} Geta! Nōlī iterum effug^{ere}! Ego canēs bonōs hab^{eo}. Semper canēs mei servōs fugitivōs inven^{ient}."

Activity 120

Translate into Latin:

1. While Cornelius is away, Davus looks after his master's country house.
Cum Cornelius est abest, Davus curat villam domini.
2. The slaves work hard because they fear Davus' anger.
Servi labrant strenue quod timeant iram Davi.
3. However, the slave named Geta does not fear the overseer.
Tamen, servus namine Geta non potest vinciri.
4. That night he prepares to run away.
Illā nocte Geta parat effugere.
5. When it is day, no one is able to find Geta.
Quando lucet, nemo potest Getam invenire.
6. Davus leads slaves into the woods with dogs.
Davus ducit servos in silvam canibus.
7. Soon the dogs catch the scent of Geta, who is sitting in a tree.
Mox canes olfaciunt Getam qui sedet sub arborē.
8. Geta gets down out of the tree, and Davus beats the miserable slave with a stick.
Geta descendit ex arborē et Davus verbat servum miserum baculo.

Activity 121

From the English words in the box at the left, fill in the blanks in these sentences. Use the Latin words in parentheses to help determine the meaning of the English words.

- convocation (convocare)
- vestige (vestigium)
- canine (canis) dog
- immobilized (immobilis)
- inventory (invenire)
- interrogation (rogare)
- reprehensible (reprehendere)
- inferred (ferre)

1. Eucleides' Greek accent was a vestige of his Greek parentage.
2. The coach was immobilized by falling into a ditch.
3. Before ordering new books, Eucleides took an inventory of his books.
4. At the opening of the session, the entire senate was called together for a convocation.
5. The interrogation of the prisoner yielded much information.
6. Sextus was scolded by Davus for his reprehensible behavior.
7. Cornelia inferred from the dog's friendly manner that it would not bite.
8. Wolves belong to the canine family of animals.

not a question
Ubi
When you are asking a question

olfacio = catch scent of
= of is part of verb, so don't need gentile

learn 2 new words

catch

Note: this list includes all prepositions given in Chapter 9, all kinship terms given in Chapter 11, and all interrogative words and phrases given in Chapter 12.

NOUNS

1st Declension

ārea, -ae, f., open space, threshing-floor
 Britannia, -ae, f., Britain
 cista, -ae, f., trunk, chest
 filia, -ae, f., daughter
 fossa, -ae, f., ditch
 hōra, -ae, f., hour
 iānua, -ae, f., door
 ira, -ae, f., anger
 littera, -ae, f., letter (of the alphabet)
 palla, -ae, f., palla
 porta, -ae, f., gate
 raeda, -ae, f., carriage
 stola, -ae, f., stola (a woman's outer-garment)
 toga, -ae, f., toga
 toga praetexta, -ae, f., toga with purple border
 toga virilis, gen., togae virilis, f., toga of manhood, plain white toga
 tunica, -ae, f., tunic
 via, -ae, f., road, street
 Via Appia, -ae, f., the Appian Way
 vinea, -ae, f., vineyard

2nd Declension

dominus, -ī, m., master
 equus, -ī, m., horse
 filius, -ī, m., son
 liberī, -ōrum, m. pl., children
 numerus, -ī, m., number
 raedārius, -ī, m., coachman, driver
 vilicus, -ī, m., overseer, farm manager
 vir, virī, m., man, husband

3rd Declension

canis, canis, m./f., dog
 frāter, frātris, m., brother
 frōns, frontis, f., forehead
 iānitor, iānitōris, m., doorkeeper
 māter, mātris, f., mother
 nārrātor, nārrātōris, m., narrator
 nox, noctis, f., night
 nocte, at night
 parēns, parentis, m./f., parent
 pater, patris, m., father
 soror, sorōris, f., sister
 uxor, uxōris, f., wife

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd Declension

alius, alia, another, other
 alii . . . alii, some . . . others
 bonus, bona, good
 Cornēliānus, Cornēliāna, belonging to Cornēlius
 miser, misera, unhappy, miserable
 nullus, nulla, no, none
 parātus, parāta, ready, prepared
 plēnus, plēna, full
 scelestus, scelestā, wicked
 secundus, secunda, second
 sēmisomnus, sēmisomna, half-asleep
 suus, sua, his, her, its, their (own)

3rd Declension

immōbilis, motionless
 omnēs, omnia, all, everyone, everything

VERBS

1st Conjugation

cēlō, cēlāre, to hide
 convocō, convocāre, to call together
 excitō, excitāre, to rouse, wake (someone) up

exclāmō, exclāmāre, to exclaim, shout out

festīno, festināre, to hurry

incitō, incitāre, to spur on, urge on, drive

intrō, intrāre, to enter, go into

lacrimō, lacrimāre, to weep, cry

lātrō, lātrāre, to bark

mussō, mussāre, to mutter

rogō, rogāre, to ask

stō, stāre, to stand

temptō, temptāre, to try

verberō, verberāre, to beat

2nd Conjugation

habēō, habēre, to have, hold

iubeō, iubēre, to order

maneō, manēre, to remain, stay

soleō, solēre, to be accustomed (to), be in the habit of

taceō, tacēre, to be quiet

teneō, tenēre, to hold

3rd Conjugation

discēdō, discēdere, to go away, depart

gerō, gerere, to wear

induō, induere, to put on

inūrō, inūrere, to brand

mittō, mittere, to send

pōnō, pōnere, to put, place

prōmittō, prōmittere, to promise

trahō, trahere, to drag, pull

3rd Conjugation -iō

effugiō, effugere, to flee, run away, escape

iaciō, iacere, to throw

olfaciō, olfacere, to catch the scent of, smell

4th Conjugation

impediō, impedire, to hinder, prevent

inveniō, invenire, to come upon, find

nesciō, nescire, to be ignorant, not to know

VERBS (CONTINUED)

Irregular

abēō, abire, to go away
absum, abesse, to be away, be absent
ferō, ferre, to bring, carry

PRONOUNS

eam, her, it
mihi, for me, to me
nōbīs, for us
nōs, we, us
vōs, you (pl.)

PREPOSITIONS

ad + acc., to, toward, at
cum + abl., with
ex or ē + abl., from, out of
in + acc., into, against
in + abl., in, on
per + acc., through, along
prope + acc., near
sub + abl., under, beneath

ADVERBS

celeriter, quickly
crās, tomorrow
deinde, then, next
hīc, here
intereā, meanwhile
iterum, again, a second time
simul, together, at the same time
tacitē, silently

CONJUNCTION

quamquam, although

INTERROGATIVE WORDS

Quandō ... ? When ... ?
Quibuscum ... ? With whom ... ?
Quō instrumentō ... ?
With what instrument ... ? By what means ... ? How ... ?
Quōcum ... ? With whom ... ?

Quōmodo ... ? By what manner ... ? In what way ... ?
How ... ?

Ubi ... ? Where ... ?

Unde ... ? From where ... ?

MISCELLANEOUS

Age!/Agite! Come on!
baculum, stick, staff
complexū, in an embrace
cubiculum, bedroom, room
eō ipsō tempore, at that very moment
gerere solent, (they) are accustomed to wear(ing), usually wear
id quod, that which, what
illā nocte, that night
in fronte litterās inūrere, to brand letters on the forehead
in itinere, on a journey
ipse, himself
lacrimāns, weeping
mecum, with me
nēmō, no one
Nōlī/Nōlite ... excitāre! Don't wake ... up!
Ō mē miseram! Poor me! Oh dear me!
sē, himself
secundā hōrā, at the second hour
sedentēs, sitting
servus quidam, a certain slave
sē celāre, to hide (oneself)
Tacē/Tacēte! Be quiet!
tempus est, it is time
tribus diēbus, in three days
Valē!/Valēte! Goodbye!
vēstīgium, track, footprint, trace

Test 1/27

General grammar

- genitive

- of

- gives root

- uses of Abl

- examples

Decline Nouns

10 Phrases English Latin

Prep Phrases

Latin & English (1-4)

H 6 + 8 on worksheet

Ze(11e) p94

Warmup Decline Practice

1/26

fossa

Nom	fossa
Gen S	fossae
Acc	fossam
<u>ABL</u>	fossā
Nom	fossae
Gen p	fossarum
Acc	fossas
ABL	fossis



Review 2 Chap 8-17

e p94

1/31

1. aestate - Cornelia and Marcus and Sextus live in a country house in the summer.

2. sub arbore - Marcus and Sextus sit under a tree.

3. ^{ad villam} The ~~anxious~~ messenger ran to the country house.
^{worried}

4. The reckless boy falls (ex arbore) out of a tree.

5. illa nocte - Cornelia walks stealthily towards the nearby villa that night

6. ⁱⁿ ad - Servus sleeps at the door.

7. in villa - Cornelius alone writes letters in the country house

8. cum canes ^{liberis} - The slaves run through the fields with dogs

9. in ~~hortum~~ ^{piscinam} - The statue falls into the fish pond.

10. baculo - Davus beats Geta with a stick

11. ⁱⁿ complexu - The girl holds her friend in an embrace
The girl gives her friend a hug.

ABL	ABL
per	in/on
prop	ex/pe
ad	cum
in/to	sub

Latin I: Test
Chapter 11-12
105 points



98/105

Nomen: Michael Plasmeier

I. Fill in the blank with the correct answer (1 point each).

+7

- The Genitive case is used to show Possession and is translated using the word of.
- The Ablative case is most often used with prepositions.
- SEPTIMA HORA is an example of the Ablative of time.
- The Genitive PLURAL of DOMINUS is Dominorum.
- The base of a noun is found by dropping the Genitive Singular ending.
- The Genitive SINGULAR of ARBOR is Arboris (is).
- EX AGRIS is an example of the ablative case used with a preposition.

II. Decline the following nouns in the Nominative, Genitive, Accusative, and Ablative. Identify the gender and declension. **BE SURE TO LABEL ALL FORMS** (10 points each).

+29

- fossa: dec. 1
gender. F
- servus: dec. 2
gender. M
- pater: dec. 3
gender. M

+2



Nunc act Nunciam
Now or Never

Nom	fossa
Gen	fossae
Acc	fossam
Abl	fossa
Nom	fossae
Gen	fossarum
Acc	fossas
Abl	fossis

Servus	Nom	pater
servi	Gen	pateris x
servum	Acc	paterem
servo	Abl	pater
Servi	Nom	pateres
Servorum	Gen	paterum
Servi	Acc	pateres
Servorum	Abl	pateribus

III Give the Latin for each of the following phrases (3 points each).

- +2 1. the letter of the mother: epistula materis
 2. the father of Marcus: pater Marci
 3. the anger of the masters: ira domnorum
 4. the branches of the trees: rami arborum
 +1 5. the mother of the boys and girls: mater pueri et puellae
 6. to the house: ad villam
 7. with a stick: baculo
 +2 8. with a loud voice: magno voce
 9. at the seventh hour: septima hora
 10. in a short time: brevi tempore

Take a deep breath and then say SILENTLY to yourself "Let's plow!"

IV. Translate each of the following sentences and answer the questions that Follow (3 points for translation and 1 point for each answer).

1. Area est plena multorum servorum et ancillarum.

The area is full of many slaves and slave women

- a. What is the case of ANCILLARUM: gen. pl.
 b. What is the subject of the sentence (in english): Area
 c. Give one example from the sentence of noun/adjective agreement:
multorum servorum

2. Davus servos in silvam cum canibus ducit.

Davus leads the slaves into the woods with dogs.

- a. What is the case and number of CANIBUS: abl. pl.
 b. What is the conjugation of DUCIT: 3rd
 c. What is the case, number, and gender of SERVOS:
acc. pl. m.

ACC | ABL
 per | Sub
 prope | ex/e
 ad | in(en)
 in(to) | cum
 +26

3. Geta ex arbore descendit et Davus servum miserum baculo verberat.

Geta climbs down out of a tree and Davus beats the

a. What is the 3rd person plural form of VERBERAT: Verberant

b. What is the case and number of BACULO: 1st person, Sing

d. Give an example from the sentence of noun/adjective agreement:

servum miserum

- V. Put the following sentences into proper Latin (4 points each).

1. The anger of the overseer does not frighten the slaves of the master.

+3 1/2 Ira villicae non timet servos domini

2. We see a miserable slave who sits in the branches of a tree.

+2 Nos videmus servum miserum qui sedet in ramo arboris

- VI. Translate the following passage into proper English (7 points).

Quamquam dominus abest, villicus curat omnia et servos scelestos verberat. Illa nocte, quod nemo impedit eum, Geta per silvam effugit. Ubi Davus invenit eum, verberat Getam baculo. Davus convocat servos et ancillas rogare Getam cur se celat. Geta mussat nihil et ambulat ad arbores.

Although the master is absent, the overseer looks over all and beats the wicked slaves. That night because no one hinders him, Geta flees through the woods. If Davus finds him, he will beat Geta with a stick. Davus calls together the slaves and slave woman, to ask where Geta hid himself. Geta mutters nothing and walks to the trees.

Verb Villp

Imperative / Command

1/31

Imperative - used for commands (issuing orders) do it form

Positive - do it) Sing or plural
Negative - don't do it

~ Positive Sing: 1. Start w/ infinitive

2. Drop off re

1st - ambulare → ambula

2nd sedere → sede

3rd descendere

4th dormire

~ Positive Plural: 1. Start w/ Infinitive
2. Drop re
3. Add te

1. ambulate

2. sedete

3. descendite

4. dormite

* 3rd (on) I → Ite
changes

~ Negative Sing - Noli + Infinitive
ex (Noli sedere)

~ Negative Plural - Nolite + Infinitive
ex (Nolite sedere)

Verb Velle Imperfect

1/81

Tense - tells us time the action occurred
English: Past, Present, Future
Latin: 6 of them

Imperfect tense = past tense

Translated - was/were ing

Continuous or Repeating Past

May see as kept ing or used to ing

Has Tense sign - BA

Bam ^{not}

Bamus

Bas ^{no}

Batis

Bat

Bant

Verb

End'ing you
He/she

Irregular Verbs have Ba (sum, possum) era

- sum → esse (est) - is - Erat - Was
- possum → posse (potest) - Able - Poterat - was able

(chap 13)

Michael Plummer Translation

2/1

Meanwhile the Cornelii were traveling ^{along} the Appian way. Cornelius ^{because he} wants to arrive in

3 days, ^{he was} ordering Syrus again and again to spur on the horses. Syrus the ^{carriage} was beating the horses

with a stick. While they were ^{travelling along} ~~through~~ the ^{road} ~~way~~, Aurlia and Cornelia were watching the peasants

who were working in the fields. Marcus and Sextus were watching all of the Carriages that were traveling

on the Appian way. ⑤ It was the seventh hour. The day was ~~cold~~. In the fields, the peasants ~~don't~~ ^{were}

^{work} ~~ing~~ but ^{they} were resting under a tree. In the carriage, Cornelius and Aurlia were sleeping. Marcus ~~wanted~~

^{to annoy} ~~to annoy~~ Cornelia ^{who was sleeping} ~~with his foot~~. Sextus ^{was annoyed} ~~who~~ who ^{w/ his foot} ~~was~~ sitting in the Carriage of Syrus, was watching the

^{load} ~~way~~ and vehicles. ⑥ ^{present} Suddenly Sextus shouts, "Look Marcus! It's a charioteer." Marcus w/ a loud laugh

responds, "It's not a charioteer, stupid. It is a carrier who ^{carries} ~~brings~~ letters ~~for~~ distinguished

Citizens to the city. The carriers ^{often travel} ~~always~~ quickly ~~travel~~ because they bring ~~all of~~ the letters ~~from the city~~

to all parts of Italy. ⑦ "How quickly ^{he travels} ~~do you travel~~" say Sextus. "He quickly ~~beats~~ ^{urges on the} his horse with a

Watch
for ~~the~~

past tense

no longer

w/ the carriage
was driving Syrus

Stick, Watch out for the carrier, Syrus! Hold the horses! Watch out for the ditch! Watch out for the ditch!"

Syrus holds the horses and avoids the carrier, but descends the carriage into a ditch with a loud crash.

Activity 13a

Fill in the blanks:

1. When we refer to the *tense* of a verb, we mean the time when the action occurs.
2. The action of a *present* tense verb happens in the present, but the action of an *imperfect* tense verb was happening in the past. was/were -ing
3. The imperfect tense in Latin is indicated by the tense sign ba, which appears before the personal endings *-m*, *-s*, *-t*, *-mus*, *-tis*, *-nt*. Exceptions to this rule are the irregular verbs est and potest, which have the letters era in their imperfect forms.

Activity 13b

Match each verb with the correct translation from the list at the right:

1. possunt
2. iacit
3. rīdēbat
4. currēbant
5. est
6. audiēbant
7. currunt

8. clāmat
9. erat
10. rīdet
11. iaciēbat
12. poterant
13. clāmābat
14. audiunt

- a. he was laughing
- b. they are listening
- c. she is
- d. he is shouting
- e. they were running
- f. they are able
- g. she is laughing
- h. they were listening
- i. they are running
- j. he was throwing
- k. she was shouting
- l. he was
- m. they were able
- n. she is throwing

Activity 13c

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

1. Geta arborem ascendit et ibi sē cēlat. (there)
2. Dum per viam lente ibant, māter et Cornēlia rūsticōs spectābant. (slowly)
3. In rādā māter et pater iam dormiēbant. (now, already)
4. Dāvus est sollicitus, nam necesse est Getam statim invenīre. (immediately)
5. Domini vilicōs nōn sapap verberant. (often)
6. Getam in fossis nondum inveniunt. (not yet)
7. Geta adhuc in arbore manet. (still)
8. Syrus equōs identidem verherābat. (again and again)
9. Quam ferociter Syrus equōs verberat! (fiercely)
10. interea Dāvus omnēs servōs excitat. (Meanwhile)

The fight song of the eagles.
CARMEN PUGNANTIUM AQUILARUM

VOLATE AQUILAE VOLATE

Impetive
IN VIA AD VICTORIAM

PUGNATE AQUILAE PUGNATE

DETRACTUM UNUM DUO TRES

PULSATE

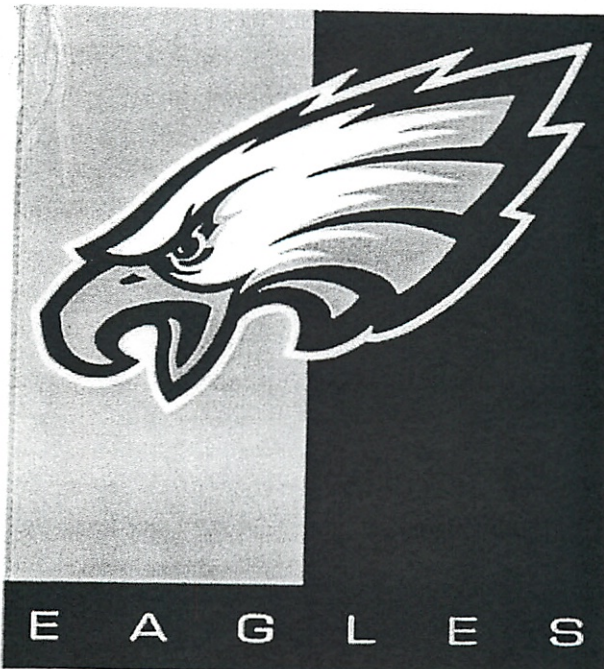
PULSATE

ET SPECTATE VOLANTES

VOLATE AEQUILAE VOLATE

IN VIA AD VICTORIAM

A-Q-U-I-L-A-E AQUILAE!!!



Aquilae

Conjugation Worksheet

Infinitive: haere / haerere

3rd

to stick

Singular

Plural

haerebam

haerebamus

haerebas

haerebatis

haerebat

haerebant

Infinitive: concide / concidere

3rd

to fall

Singular

Plural

concidebam

concidebamus

concidebas

concidebatis

concidebat

concidebant

Infinitive: Advenio / Advenire - to arrive

4th

Singular

Plural

Adveniebam

Adveniebam

Adveniebas

Adveniebatis

Adveniebat

Adveniebant

3rd IO + 4th
Drop ERE/IRE
Add IE + Ending

Conjugation Worksheet

Infinitive:

Singular

Plural

Infinitive:

Singular

Plural

Infinitive:

Singular

Plural

13c

Michael Plasmeyer

2/7

1. Idem ~~entidem~~ Cornelius iubebat ~~Syrum~~ incitare equos
2. Dies ~~era~~ caldus et septima hora erat. - past tence
3. Rustici ~~qui~~ quiescebant sub arboribus et Cornelius et Aurelia dormebant in radiā
4. Marcus sedebat in radiā et Corneliū vexabat pede ^{still imperfect}
5. Sextus videbat tabellarium qui ~~iter faciebat~~ ^{ibat} per viā

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(10)

Michael Plasmepr

2/7

1. The children ^{were} watching the courier (ba!)
2. Cornelius ^{when he was,} ~~who~~ ^(ba!) writes letters, did not want to see his wife and children.
3. Cornelius was ~~being~~ glad because everyone was safe
4. The citizens often send couriers out of the city.
5. Syrus ^{was able} wants to avoid the courier because ^{was} holding the horses.
6. Are you resting Syrus? No I'm not master! I was going gently down the road.
7. What ~~are~~ ^{were} you doing boys? We ~~are~~ ^{were} (all) watching the cariges, dad.
8. ~~We~~ ^{was - the light 2 wheel carriage} ~~were~~ ^{peacefully} approaching the ~~front~~? No!
 ~~It was~~ ^{we} were going very fast through the road
9. Do you always annoy me, Marcus? I want to sleep

2nd declension weird

cāsum

baculum

viciūm

Nom + Acc

Sing end in um

Verb Ville

Conjate Imperct

2/4

Imperfect tense - was/were — ing (bc) : tense sign
(ERA) : Irregular verbs

To form = Conjugate

1st/2nd/3rd Conj all follow same rules

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1. Go to infinitive | 1. A |
| 2. Drop off RE | 2. E |
| 3. Add Ending | 3. E |

legit → legere → legēbam legēbas legēbat
legēbamus legēbatis legēbant

- 3rd IO + 4th are different

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Go to Infinitive | 3IO = IE |
| 2. Drop Infinitive ERE/IRE | 4 = IE |
| 3. Add IE + Ending | |

arripit → arripere → arripit → arripitēbam arripitēbamus
arripitēbas arripitēbatis arripitēbat arripitēbant

3rd IO 4th
arripo (IRE Intinitive)
facio
iacio
conspicio
excipio

Irregular Verbs

sum esse		possum posse	
Present	Imp	Present	Imp
sum	eram	possum	poteram
es	eras	potes	poteras
est	erat	potest	poterat
sumus	eramus	possumus	poteramus
estis	eratis	potestis	poteratis
sunt	erant	possunt	poterant

notice its over here

Latin I:
Chap. 14
Vocab

Draw a picture for each of the following words:

Gaudeo



Cisium



Periculum



Give a derivative for each of the following words:

Extraho:

drag out

Devertebat:

turn aside

Culpa:

guilt

Frustra:

vain

~~Extra~~ Tractor

~~deverte~~ diverigan

~~culpa~~ frustrat

~~frustra~~

Commotus:

Placide:

Moveo:

Ars:

Commuting

Com motion

move

placid

move

arts
artifact

List 8 verbs (Latin and English) in the infinitive form from chap. 14:

1. gaudere - to be glad
2. cessare - to be idle
3. extrahere - to drag out
4. haerere - to stick
5. movere - to move
6. interpellare - to interrupt
7. agere - to drive
8. concidere - to fall down

List 3 adverbs (Latin and English) from chap. 14:

1. celerrime - very fast
2. placide - gently
3. frustra - in vain

ca-lare - a-ma

Conjugate DEVERTEBAT in the Imperfect tense:

I Devertebam
you Devertebas
he/she Devertebat

we Devertebamus
you Devertebatis
they Devertebant

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Michael Plasmier

2/4

1. incitabat - The courier ~~fercely~~^{was} ~~spurring~~ on the horses ~~can~~
~~fiercely~~
2. descendebant: Mom and Dad were descending out of the carriage.
3. faciebatur - Why were you quickly traveling?
4. dormiebamus - All of us were sleeping in the carriage.
5. currebamus ~~and~~ ~~we~~ ^{often} Marcus and I ~~always~~ were running in the fields.

from 2/10

1. bat - The courier was bring many letters ^{from} to the city
(ab = from)
2. + bat - Cornelia who was tired, was sleeping in ~~the~~ bedroom
3. bamus - We were driving the carriage w/ great skill
4. bat's - You ~~all~~ were looking for Geta under the trees of the vineyard and in the olive ~~garden~~ ^{grove}
5. bant - bant - ~~bant~~ ^{irregular: were} The dogs ^{they} barking; ^{they} were running through the fields; ^{they} but they were not able to find Geta.
6. bat [?] - Davus, ^{you sing} ~~do~~ ^{were you beating} beat the slave with a stick?
7. bat ⁿ - Some slaves were working in the country-houses, others ^{were working} in the ^{in the} vineyard ^{field}
8. bat - Sextus again and again was shouting "Look ~~Aurelia~~!"
a chariotter

Vos = you pl

Nos = we

ne - asking yes or no question

Sentences



2/96

Michael Plasmeier - Seneca

1. Marcus was running through the fields.

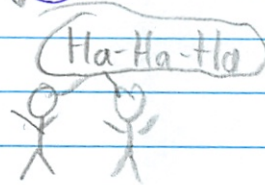
Marcus curfabat per campos.

2. Cornelia and Flavia were reading under a tree.

Cornelia et Flavia legibant sub arboribus.

3. We were laughing.

Nos ridebamus.



4. You all were preparing to go to Rome.

Vos omnes parabatis ire ad Romam.

14e

(10)

Michael Plummer Odd

2/11

1. Davus is worried, because he is not able (potest) to find Geta.

3. Flavia was miserable because Cornelia, she would not to find. (poterat)
remain in the house.

5. Davus, we were not able (poteramus) to find Geta in the fields.

7. Although Cornelius (~~abscorn~~^{abscorn} est) was away, the slaves were working hard.
ba! abscorn est form - ab is prefix, add est form

4. The horses were not able (poterant) to ~~move~~^{avoid} the light
2 weeks - carriage out of the ditch.

→ (Evens)^{14e} ← but not

2/14

2. You are (es) a wicked carriage driver Seryus.

4. You all are (estis) safe because Seryus was driving the carriage with great skill.
horses

6. The dogs ^{who} are able (potestis) to catch the scent of Geta bark. posunt

8. Poor me! ^{with what instrument} where (possum) to should I drag the carriage out of a ditch. (X)

10. Davus wants to beat you for you were not able (poteratis) to find Geta.

1. Quamquam omnes ^{erant} ~~petis~~ incolumes, Cornelius
seprendebat raptulum. ^{Adi - non} ^{agreement - kind-of yes}
2. Cornelius: "Cur non poter^{as} extrahere raptum
e fossa, Syre?" ^{Ime}
3. Syrus + Sextus: "Nos non dormie^{ram} bamus ubi
cistum approp^ura quin bat. ^{4th, (on)}
4. Cornelius: ^{says} "Ubi vides ^{ba. & you pl (ba) Ime} cistum ~~quae~~ ^{is} ~~era~~
appropinqu^{bat} ^{Ime} celerime, Syre et Sexte?"
5. Syrus et Sextus: "Poteram^{us} ^(pt) vitare cistum et
aviam quam nos ~~erat~~ ^{sumus} in fossa, nos ~~erat~~ ^{omnes sumus}
incol^{es}

Extra Credit

Voir dire
to see, speak
trial by jury
packet

CHAPTER 14 WHO IS TO BLAME?

Activity 14a

Fill in the endings of the imperfect:

singular	1 spectā	<u>bam</u>	plural	1 spectā	<u>bamur</u>
	2 spectā	<u>bas</u>		2 spectā	<u>batis</u>
	3 spectā	<u>bat</u>		3 spectā	<u>bant</u>

For each conjugation, fill in the vowel or vowels that come before the imperfect tense letters -ba-:

1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	3rd -iō Conj.	4th Conj.
<u>a</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>e</u>	<u>ie</u>	<u>ie</u>

Insert the correct vowels in these imperfect tense verbs, according to their conjugation:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. arrip <u>ie</u> bat | 5. tac <u>e</u> bāmus <i>we were quiet</i> | 8. impēd <u>ie</u> bant |
| 2. err <u>a</u> bam | 6. ambul <u>a</u> bātis <i>being</i> | 9. ten <u>e</u> bās <i>hold</i> |
| 3. dorm <u>ie</u> bās | 7. mitt <u>e</u> bam | 10. clām <u>a</u> bāmus |
| 4. cad <u>e</u> bant <i>3rd</i> | | |

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Sometimes an imperfect is best translated by a *simple past* in English (e.g., *I wanted*). Translate the following sentences, using an English simple past when necessary. The first is done for you.

1. Marcus canem habēbat.

Marcus had a dog.

2. Cornēlia dormire volēbat.

Cornelia was wanting to sleep *wanted either or*

3. Sextus diū vehicula spectābat.

Sextus was watching the ~~drivable~~ vehicles *for a long time.*

4. Dāvus identidem clāmābat.

Davus shouted again and again.

5. Raeda in fossā manēbat.

The carriage remained in the ditch - not the carriage was

6. Sextus in urbe Pompeiis habitābat.

Sextus was living in the city of Pompeii

7. Subitō Sextus currēbat.

Suddenly, Sextus ran.

WHO IS TO BLAME?



On test

1. movēs movēbas
2. concidunt concidebant
3. cessamus cessabamus
4. interpellās intepellabatis
5. haeret haerēbat
6. agō agbam
7. arripis arripiebas
8. appropinquat appropinquabat
9. trāditis tradibatis
10. venimus veniebamus

agēbat
agere = ③ to drive

Activity 14f

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

1. Cum raedāriō sedebam . (I was sitting)
2. In agris saepe perambamus . (we used to wander)
3. Pueri subitō riserunt . (began to laugh)
4. Tū togam praetextam gerēbas . (used to wear)
5. Magnā arte raedam agbam . (I kept driving)
6. Vōs cistās in raedam iaciebatis . (were throwing)
7. Syrus cisiū vitāre poterat . (was able)
8. Cornēlius raedārium reprehendebat . (kept scolding)
9. Cisiū celerrimē appropinquabat . (was approaching)
10. gaudebamus quod omnēs erant incolumēs. (We were glad)

Use sentence to find subject

Activity 14g

Change present tense forms to imperfect and imperfect forms to present, keeping the same person and number.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. sum <u>eram</u> | 6. eris <u>es</u> |
| 2. potest <u>poterat</u> | 7. erat <u>erat</u> |
| 3. sumus <u>eramus</u> | 8. poteram <u>possem</u> |
| 4. estis <u>eratis</u> | 9. erant <u>erant</u> |
| 5. possunt <u>poterant</u> | 10. poterimus <u>possumus</u> |

Tue 2/22 Test

General Latin

- Imp tence

was/were - ing
endings

era
est / potest

Chap 14/15/ Imp

Conj 3 verbs

4th IE Ban

4 sentas

plating Eng

Cramer du

Present or Imp

present & Imp

words

pos - pre f

Th Eng > latin
Decl'ing

Latin to Eng
Para

Latin I: Review
Chapter 13-14

NOMEN: Michael Plasmyer

List the endings for the Imperfect tense:

What are the VOWELS that precede the Imperfect endings:

1st Conj.	2nd Conj.	3rd Conj.	3rd Conj.	4th Conj.
a	e	e	ie	ie

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperfect tense:

verberare	iubere	agere
verberabam	iubebam	agebam
verberabas	iubebas	agebas
verberabat	iubebat	agebat
verberabamus	iubebamus	agebamus
verberabatis	iubebatis	agebatis
verberabant	iubebant	agebant
iacere	advenire	potest
iaciebam	adveniebam	potabam
iaciebas	adveniebas	potabas
iaciebat	adveniebat	potabat
iaciebamus	adveniebamus	potabamus
iaciebatis	adveniebatis	potabatis
iaciebant	adveniebant	potabant
		poterant
		poteras
		poterat
		poteramus
		poteratis
		poterant

Change the following present tense verbs into the imperfect:

vult	vultebat	iubent	iubebant
verberamus	verberabamus	estis	eratis
vitae	vitabas	concido	conciebam
gaudeo	gaudebam	cessas	cessabas
devertunt	devertebant	movemus	movebamus
haeretis	haerebatis	interpellat	interpellabat

Translate the following sentences:

Auriga praeclarus iubebat fatuos equos movere celerrime.

The distinguished charioteer ordered the stupid horses to move very quickly.

Cisium concidebat in fossam quod tabellarius devertebat vehiculum ad ciues.

The light 2 wheeled carriage was falling into the ditch because the courier turned aside the vehicle towards Cisium haerebat in periculosam fossam sed omnes erat incolumes. citizen, the light 2 wheeled carriage was sticking (stuck) in a dangerous ditch but all were safe.

Translate the following sentences into Latin:

It was the fault of the courier that we were stuck in the ditch.

Culpa tabellar' quod nos haerebamus in fossa.

Marcus was annoying Cornelia with his foot because he was glad.

Marcus vexabat Corneliam cum pesis quod gaudebat.

Cornelia interrupted Marcus because he kept ordering the charioteer to move the horses.

Cornelia impepellabat Marcum quod iubebat aurigam movere equos.

Latin I: Test
Chapter 13-14
100 Points

NOMEN: Michael Plasmer

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

1. TENSE refers to the time when the action is taking place.
2. Verbs in the imperfect tense describe actions that took place in the past.
3. In this tense, regular verbs have the tense sign ba.
4. Irregular verbs in the past tense have the letters era before the personal endings.
5. For each conjugation, give the vowel (s) that precedes the personal verb endings in the past tense:

1=	<u>a</u>
2=	<u>e</u>
3=	<u>e</u>
3 io=	<u>ie</u>
4=	<u>ie</u>
6. A word that describes a verb is called a/an adverb.

Batman costume warning label: Caution: Cape does not enable user to fly

II. Conjugate each of the following verbs in the Imperfect tense. Be sure to list the English pronouns for one of the verbs. You must identify the conjugation and meaning for each verb (10 points each).

1. iubere
conj. 2nd
meaning: to order

1 I	iubēbam
2 You (sing)	iubēbas
3 He/she/it	iubēbat
1 We	iubēbamus
2 You (pl)	iubēbatis
3 They	iubēbant

2. vitare
conj. 1st
meaning: to avoid

vita ba m	
vita ba s	
vita ba t	
vita ba mus	
vita ba tis	
vita ba nt	

3. audire
conj. 4th
meaning: to hear

audie ba m	
audie ba s	
audie ba t	
audie ba mus	
audie ba tis	
audie ba nt	

Greatest Work
Magnum opus

12

III. Translate each of the following sentences into English and answer the questions that follow (3 points for translation, 1 point per question).

1. Tabellarius multas epistulas ab urbe portabat.

The courier was bringing many letters from the city

a. What is the case and number of EPISTULAS? Acc pl

b. What is the case of URBE? ABL

c. What is the tense of PORTABAT? Imperfect

2. Flavia misera erat quod Cornelia in villa manere non poterat.

Flavia ^{was} being miserable because Cornelia ^{was} is not able to remain in the villa.

a. What is the tense of POTERAT? ~~Present~~ Imp

b. What is the form of MANERE? imperative

c. Give an example of noun adjective agreement in Latin:

~~Servus~~ miserum

3. Non dormiebamus ubi cisium celerimme appropinquabat.

We were not sleeping when the light-2-wheeled carriage ^{was} approaching very quickly

a. What is the subject of the sentence (in English)? We

b. What part of speech is CELERIMME? adv

4. Rustici placide quiescebant sub arboribus et pueri magno risu eos interpellabant.

The ~~peasants~~ were quietly sleeping under a tree and the loud laughs of the boy woke them up

a. What part of speech is PLACIDE? adv

b. What is the case, number, and gender of ARBORIBUS?

ABL, PL, M/F

c. What is the subject of the sentence (In Latin)? Rustici

The starfish is the only animal that can turn its stomach inside out

IV. Change each of the following verbs from the present to the imperfect, keeping the same number and person (2 points each).

- +1 1. extrahis: extrahabas
 2. interpellamus: interpellabamus
 3. haereo: haerebam
 +1 4. concidunt: concidebant
 5. cessant: cessabant
 6. gaudet: gaudebat

7. sunt: erant
 8. venit: veniebat
 9. auditis: audiebatis
 10. arripio: arripiebam
 +1 11. devertitis: devertebatis
 12. agis: agebas

V. Translate the following passage into proper English (10 points).

+10 Ubi raeda in fossa cadit, omnes Cornelii concidunt. Mox tamen e raeda descendunt, solliciti sed incolumes. Cornelius, commotus ira, raedarium rogabat "Quid faciebas, ubi cisium appropinquabat? Dormiebasne?" Tum Cornelius rogabat, "Tune** cisium spectabas, Marce, ubi tabellarius appropinquabat?" Marcus respondet, "Ita vero, pater! Omnia observabam. Erat culpa tabellarii, non Syri. Syrus raedam magna arte agebat."

**Tune = Were you...?

When the carriage falls in a ditch all of the Corneliiuses fall down, when everyone descends out of the carriage, everyone is safe, Cornelius, who is angry, was asking the carriage driver, "What did you do when the light two-wheeled carriage was approaching? Were you sleeping?" Then Cornelius asks "Were you watching the light 2-wheeled carriage, Marcus, when the courier was approaching?" Marcus responds "Yes Indeed, Father! I saw everything. It is the fault of the courier not Syrus, Syrus was driving the carriage with great skill."

Rubber bands last longer when refrigerated

LATIN I: NLE STUDY GUIDE

NOUNS:

DATIVE CASE: INDIRECT OBJECT (TO OR FOR PHRASE)

EXAMPLE: I BAKED A CAKE FOR MY DAD
I GAVE THE GIFT TO MY BROTHER

	<u>1ST DEC.</u>	<u>2ND DEC.</u>	<u>3RD DEC.</u>
SING.	PUELLAE	PUERO	PATRI
PLURAL	PUELLIS	PUERIS	PATRIBUS

VERBS:

FUTURE TENSE: WILL _____

1ST+2ND CONJUGATIONS: -BO, -BIS, -BIT, -BIMUS, -BITIS, -BUNT

AMBULABO, AMBULABIS, AMBULABIT
AMBULABIMUS, AMBULABITIS, AMBULABUNT

3RD+4TH CONJUGATIONS: -AM, -ES, -ET, -EMUS, -ETIS, -ENT

DESCENDAM, DESCENDES, DESCENDET
DESCENDEMUS, DESCENDETIS, DESCENDENT

PERFECT TENSE: _____ ED (WALKED, CLIMBED, ATE, SAT)

ENDINGS: -I, -ISTI, -IT, -IMUS, -ISTIS, -ERUNT

*TENSE SIGN LETTERS: V, U, S X (ROOT CHANGE)

*GO TO THE THIRD PART OF THE VERB AND ADD ENDINGS

EXAMPLE: AMBULO, AMBULARE, AMBULAVI

AMBULAVI, AMBULAVISTI, AMBULAVIT
AMBULAVIMUS, AMBULAVISTIS, AMBULAVERUNT

Handwritten: Hark

Handwritten: Just recognize it

LATIN I EXAM

I. GRAMMAR: Forms and Syntax

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement

interrogative *quot* - how many?

numbers

cardinal numbers 1-10, 100, 1000

Roman numerals

ADVERBS:

positive forms from first and second declension adjectives

interrogative adverbs *cur*, *ubi*

irregulars *bene*, *male*

CONJUNCTIONS: *aut*, *et*, *neque*, *quod*, *sed*

ENCLITICS: -ne, -que

NOUNS: Declensions I - III

Nominative: subject

predicate nominative

Genitive: possession

Dative: indirect object

Accusative: direct object

object of the prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *circum*, *contra*, *in*, *per*, *post*, *prope*, *trans*

Ablative: object of the prepositions *ab*, *cum*, *de*, *ex*, *in*, *pro*, *sine*, *sub*

means or instrument

Vocative

PRONOUNS:

personals *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos* (nominative, dative, accusative and ablative)

interrogatives *quis*, *quid*, *qui* (nominative only)

VERBS: Conjugations I - IV

four tenses of the indicative mood (present, imperfect, future, perfect)

active voice

present active imperative

irregular verb *sum* (present, imperfect, future, perfect)

present active infinitive

II. CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman world, e.g., *Britannia*, *Graecia*, *Hispania*, *Pompeii*

HISTORY: basic terms and general information associated with the Monarchy, Republic, and Empire, e.g., king, consul, emperor

MYTHOLOGY:

Olympians (Greek and Roman names) and associated myths, e.g., *Daphne* and *Apollo*, *Arachne* and *Minerva*
founding of Rome (*Romulus* and *Remus*)

ROMAN LIFE:

city of Rome, e.g., *Circus Maximus*, *Colosseum*, the *Forum*, *Palatine Hill*, *Tiber River*, *Via Appia*
architectural structures and their functions, e.g., *aqueduct*, *bath*, *circus*, *amphitheater*
daily life, e.g., housing (*atrium*), meals (*cena*), clothing (*toga*)

III. LATIN IN USE

BASIC SPOKEN PHRASES: e.g., *Salve!*, *Quid est nomen tibi?*

DERIVATIVES: e.g., ambulatory, fraternity

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, AND ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., *semper fidelis*, *tempus fugit*, N.B.

Some general vocab for NLE (first/second year)
which is not used (or not emphasized) in Ecce Romani

military		adv/ prep/ conj	
bellum-war	legatus Envoy	socius friend	ante before
miles soldier	nauta sailor	imperator emperor	si if
oppidum town	navis ship	hostis enemy	ob
dux leader	gladius sword	legio legion	away from
		itaque bene good for	super above
		propter olim	diu long time
		hear	once

Adjectives

pulcher beautiful	altus high	carus dear	clarus clear	cupidus loving	fortis strong
gratus latus	liber free	novus new	notus	tardus slow	
gratulus side			hate		

Verbs

cupido love	ago drive/dr	appello to call	capio seize	augeo to k'l	dico say
do to give	lego read	moneo to warn	munio	interficere	amitto send away
servo save	rego to rule	sto stand	supero conquer	vinco	doceo teach
laudo to honor	oppugno fight	monstro show			

Nouns - general

oculus eye	aqua water	murus wall	magister/teacher	trauxilium help
pes feet	cibus food	templum temple	discipulus student	gaudium joy
caput head	insula apartment	pons bridge	consul senator/priest	praemium - the cost
corpus body	caelum sky	patria fatherland	agricola farmer	periculum danger
vita vitality	unda waves	lex law	poeta poet	civis citizen
mors death	mons mountain	lux light	deus god	pugna battle
animus mind	locus place	deus god	dea goddess	pax peace
fabula fable	mare sea	pecunia	homo man or person	rex/regina king/queen

History (I)

Trojan War,	Trojans vs Greeks,	at Troy,	ca. 1200 BC	Homer
Achilles	Hector	Odysseus	Trojan Horse	Aeneas
Agammemnon	Priam			
753 BC	509 BC	(44 BC)	27 BC	476 AD
Monarchy	Republic	Julius Caesar	Empire	Fall of R.E.
Romulus	Tarquinius Superbius		Augustus	
Punic Wars:	Carthage vs Rome,	Hannibal vs Scipio		

Things to Review (I)

numerals (add & subtract)	SID SPACE, the Ablative Astronaut
formation of adverbs	imperatives & vocatives*
predicate nominatives*	conj. of sum
trans & forms: pres infin	perfect endings
Indirect object	

ambulatis= you walk/you are walking/you do walk
ambulatisne= are you walking?/Do you walk?

1. Mea soror stolam _____ gerēbat. A) pulchrās B) pulchrum C) pulchram D) pulchrā
2. Icarus erat filius Daedali. A) Daedalus B) by Daedalus C) of Daedalus D) for Daedalus
3. Saepe magister dicit, "Nōlite dormire in scholā!" A) Don't sleep B) They want to sleep C) He never sleeps D) Everyone sleeps
4. Quōmodo Thēseus Minōtaurum necāvit? A) When B) How C) Who D) What
5. Rōmānī lūdōs in Cīrco Maxīmō spectābant. A) watch B) will watch C) were watching D) have watched
6. Hannibal cum elephantīs trāns Alpēs iter fēcīt. A) from the Alps B) in the Alps C) around the Alps D) across the Alps
7. Pegasus erat fābulōsus equus. A) will be B) is C) was D) has been
8. Paris sagittā Achilleum vulnerāvit. A) with his arrow B) for his arrow C) of his arrow D) his arrow
9. Miser discipulus dixit, "Neque stilum neque librum habeo." A) both...and B) here...there C) not only...but also D) neither...nor
10. Minerva Perseō gladium et scūtum magicum dedit. A) to Perseus B) with Perseus C) of Perseus D) from Perseus
11. Puerī in campō erant _____. A) amīcī B) amīcus C) amīcum D) amīcōs
12. Scisne scribere Latīnē? A) was writing B) to write C) will write D) is writing
13. Multī fābulam dē Plūtōne Prōserpināque lēgērunt. A) or B) but C) which D) and
14. Docēte bene liberōs, parentēs. A) To teach B) Teach C) They have taught D) They teach
15. Parva puella magnum canem timuit. A) will fear B) feared C) to fear D) fears
16. Quī erant septem rēgēs Romanorum? A) Who B) What C) Where D) When
17. Paris pulchras deas aequē iudicāre temptābat. A) fair B) fairness C) fairest D) fairly
18. Cūr curris, serve? Esne tardus? A) from the slave B) of the slave C) slave D) to the slave
19. In A.D. CDLI, Attila the Hun was defeated in Gaul by the Romans and their allies. A) 451 B) 601 C) 691 D) 951
20. That fact, per se, does not make the case clear. A) by way of B) and others C) on first sight D) through itself
21. Frigidum est is a possible response to A) Quot canēs habēs? B) Quota hōra est? C) Quāenam tempestās est? D) Quis abest hodiē?
22. Who was the goddess of the hunt who became identified with the changing aspects of the moon? A) Diana B) Minerva C) Juno D) Venus
23. Misnomer, nomination, and noun all derive from a Latin root meaning A) appearance B) name C) work D) thought
24. Etna and Vesuvius are names of _____. A) rivers B) volcanoes C) seas D) islands
25. Romulus, having killed his brother Remus, became the first of the Roman rulers known as A) kings B) consuls C) emperors D) senators
26. Many apartment buildings have been found in Ostia, Rome's seaport on the Tiber River. A) culinae B) thermae C) insulae D) basilicae
27. Which Greek hero who had fought at Troy returned home to find his palace taken over by greedy suitors? A) Aeneas B) Theseus C) Perseus D) Ulysses
28. You will need school supplies, e.g., notebook, pencils, pens, and paper. A) that is B) and others C) note well D) for example

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

ANTE BELLUM

Alexander the Great of Macedonia Meets with Darius, King of the Persians.

Ōlim Alexander Magnus pugnāre cum Dārīō, rēge Persārum, parābat. Ubi Alexander dormiēbat, deus Iuppiter ad eum vēnit. Iuppiter vestem portābat et dixit, "Alexander, auxilium tibi dabō. Indue hanc vestem et prōcēde ad rēgem Dārīum. Tum rēgnū Dārīi intrāre poteris." Alexander laetē surrexit. Statim novās vestēs induit, equum ascendit, et ad rēgnū Dārīi prōcessit. Persae, quī ex summīs montibus spectābant, Alexandrum in equo vidērunt et Dārīum vocāverunt. Ubi Dārīus Alexandrum vidit, clamāvit, "Quis es tū? Esne Deus Sōlis?" Alexander respondit, "Alexander Magnus sum. Subiugā tē sub potestāte nostrā aut cōstitue diem pugnae." Attonitus, Dārīus Alexandrum in aureum trīclīnium dūxit. Dārīus dixit, "Primō, cēnābimus. Postea, pugnābimus."

- Leo of Naples, *Alexander Romance*, c. A.D. 1100 (adapted)

29. What was Alexander the Great preparing to do (line 1)? A) return to Greece B) fight the Persian king C) sacrifice to Jupiter D) ride his horse
30. In lines 1-2, Jupiter came to Alexander when Alexander was A) greeting the Persians B) marching to Persia C) sleeping D) a child in Macedonia
31. The best translation of dabō (line 3) is A) I shall give B) I gave C) I am giving D) I had given
32. Why was Jupiter carrying clothing (lines 2-4)? A) it had belonged to Alexander's father B) to help Alexander C) it was a royal feast day D) Alexander had lost his own clothes
33. Why does Jupiter tell Alexander to put on the clothing (line 4)? A) to spy on the Macedonian troops B) to return home triumphant C) to enter the Persian kingdom of Darius D) to confuse his own people
34. Where were the Persians standing watch (line 6)? A) along the riverbank B) at the gates C) in guard towers D) on the mountaintops
35. In lines 7-8, who did King Darius think Alexander was? A) a slave B) Apollo C) a Persian soldier D) a Macedonian ambassador
36. In line 9, Alexander told Darius to surrender or to A) retreat from the battlefield B) return the Macedonian hostages C) name the day of battle D) pay a ransom in gold
37. The best translation of dūxit (line 10) is A) he leads B) he led C) to lead D) he will lead
38. What did the astonished Darius do (line 10)? A) led Alexander into the dining room B) put down his sword C) sounded a retreat D) ordered Alexander to be captured
39. What did Darius say he planned to do first (lines 10-11)? A) send the Persian army to slaughter the Macedonians B) kill Alexander C) return Alexander for a ransom in gold D) eat dinner with Alexander
40. What will happen afterwards (line 11)? A) the Persians will leave their fortress B) the two armies will fight C) the Macedonians will retreat from Persia D) Alexander will be assassinated

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D.

MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

1. Rōmulus cum frātre Remō pugnāvit. A) is fighting B) was fighting C) fought D) will fight
2. Decem minus trēs sunt. A) quinque B) octō C) quattuor D) septem
3. Māter rēgis erat serva. A) of the king B) to the king C) from the king D) by the king *no al*
4. Quis erat dux Graecus in bellō Troiānō? A) Why B) Who C) What D) Where *- read sentence*
5. Poēta multās dē stellis scripsit. A) fābula B) fābulās C) fābulis D) fābulārum
6. Which one of the following commands would a teacher NOT give to the students in class? A) Aperite librōs B) Scribite respōsum C) Dormite semper D) Legite librōs *will - future*
7. Crās dux militēs dē periculō monēbit. A) will warn B) has warned C) was warning D) warns
8. Cornēlia amicis librum dē Rōmā antiqūa dedit. A) from her friends B) to her friends C) by her friends D) with her friends
9. Trēs linguās et scribō et legō. A) I neither read nor write B) I only read and write C) I both read and write D) I read or write
10. Cīvēs rēginam amābant quod semper bona erat. A) why B) what C) how D) because
11. Appennini sunt in Italiā. A) Montēs B) Montium C) Montem D) Montibus *Nompl.*
12. Magistra rogat discipulum, "Quid agis?" Discipulus respondet: A) Bene B) Nunc C) Absunt D) Hodie
13. Multī amici ad Circum Maximum hodiē veniunt. A) out of B) by C) to D) from
14. Spartacus servōs liberāre temptābat. A) will free B) was freeing C) to free D) is freeing
15. Novam stolam habet. A) she had B) she used to have C) she has D) she will have
16. In Italiā et in Graeciā ruinās templōrum vidimus. A) to the temples B) from the temples C) of the temples D) by the temples
17. Quot sorōrēs et frātēr habēs? A) What B) How many C) Why D) When
18. Sunt multae linguae in Europā. A) There were B) There will be C) There have been D) There are
19. The Roman goddess of wisdom, often depicted with an owl, was A) Minerva B) Juno C) Venus D) Diana *- turns in cat*
20. Which of the following words is NOT a derivative of mittō? A) mission B) remit C) commit D) misery *Miseria*
21. Many historians believe that the Roman Empire reached its height after the rule of Trajan, who died in A.D. 117. A) LVII B) CXVII C) MVII D) CVII *CXVII*
22. Which of the following cities is farthest south? A) Carthage B) Naples C) Pompeii D) Rome
23. In what building in the Roman Forum did the senators usually meet? A) temple B) curia C) basilica D) Colosseum
24. The trident and horses were associated with A) Neptune B) Orpheus C) Cyclops D) Aeneas
25. Which of the following countries is an island? A) Hispania B) Gallia C) Britannia D) Germania
26. The abbreviation for the Latin expression that means "for example" is A) p.m. B) A.D. C) N.B. D) e.g.
27. A derivative from vocō, vocāre that refers to a calling together of people is A) vocation B) avocation C) revocation D) convocation
28. Which of these events happened first? A) Tarquinius Superbus was king B) Rome became a republic C) Romulus and Remus were rescued by a wolf D) Augustus was made emperor

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

DUAE PUELLAE ET DUO EQUI *- Title*

Will the favorite horse win the competition?

Ōlim Maria equum pulchrum habēbat. Nōmen equi erat Rēx. Amica, nōmine Lūcia, equum nōn habēbat sed equum cupiēbat. Deinde avia epistolam ad Lūciam scripsit, "Tibi meum equum dōnābō. Equi nōmen est Maximus quod maximōs pedēs et maximās aurēs habet." Laeta Lūcia equum amābat! Omnēs equum pulchrum Mariae laudābant sed equum Lūciae dēridēbant. Rēx, equus Mariae, bene currēbat et semper praemium accipiēbat. Maximus saepe temptābat sed praemium nōn accipiēbat. Tum magnum certāmen equestre erat. Erant multī spectātōrēs. Pluēbat et erat multum lutum in agrō. Equi in altō lutō bene currere nōn poterant. Maximus tamen bene currere poterat quod maximī pedēs in lutum nōn submergēbantur. Maximus erat victor! Praemium accēpit! Omnēs clāmābant, "Grātulatiōnēs!"

- 1
- 2 cupiēbat = wanted; avia = grandmother
- 3
- 4 Maximus = name meaning "Very Big"; aurēs = ears
- 5
- 6 dēridēbant = were making fun of; praemium = prize
- 7
- 8 certāmen equestre = horse competition; Pluēbat = it was raining
- 9 lutum = mud; nōn poterant = were not able; tamen = however
- 10 nōn submergēbantur = did not sink
- 11

29. Quis equum pulchrum habēbat (line 1)? A) Maria B) Lūcia C) Rēx D) Pater
30. Quis equum nōn habēbat sed equum cupiēbat (lines 1-2)? A) Maria B) Lūcia C) Rēx D) Pater
31. Dōnābō (line 3) is translated A) I am giving B) I have given C) I was giving D) I shall give
32. Quis epistolam ad Lūciam scripsit (lines 2-3)? A) Lūcia B) Maria C) māter D) avia
33. In line 3, tibi is best translated A) from you B) to you C) by you D) with you
34. Which of the following sentences describes Lucia's horse, Maximus (line 4)? A) He had very big feet B) He had very small ears C) He was a beautiful horse D) He did not try
35. Why was Lucia happy (lines 4-5)? A) Her grandmother was coming for a visit B) Her father and mother found a horse for her C) Maria's horse was not lame D) She loved the horse her grandmother sent
36. Everyone praised Maria's horse (line 5) because A) he was beautiful B) he had a long tail C) he held his head high D) he could run in any kind of weather
37. In lines 6-7, accipiēbat is best translated A) he is receiving B) he was receiving C) he has received D) he will receive
38. Which of the following statements is NOT true about events on the day of the big competition (lines 8-9)? A) It was raining B) There was deep mud in the field C) The horses could not run well D) There were very few spectators
39. What advantage did Maximus have in the contest (lines 9-10)? A) His big feet did not sink into the mud B) The rain stopped C) He was the most beautiful D) The sun came out
40. How did everyone react to the fact that Maximus won the competition (line 11)? Everyone was A) envious B) confused C) happy D) disappointed

1. Decem minus sex sunt _____. A) trēs B) duo C) quattuor D) quinque
2. Pōne, serve, cibum in mēnsam. A) To place B) Place C) He will place D) He places
3. Quī erant primī cōsulēs Rōmānī? A) What B) Where C) Who D) Why
4. Liberi dē periculō clamābant. A) after the danger B) around the danger C) under the danger D) about the danger
5. Filia senātōris per villam currit. A) of the senator B) with the senator C) to the senators D) by the senators
6. Neque servi neque patrēs liberōs spectābant. A) Both...and B) Either...or C) Now...later D) Neither...nor
7. Vidistine multa aedificia in Forō Rōmānō? A) Do you see B) Did you see C) Will you see D) Had you seen
8. Magister pueris multās fābulās nārrābat. A) from the boys B) of the boys C) to the boys D) by the boys
9. Pater puellārum est _____. A) clārum B) clāra C) clārus D) clārō
10. Māter semper dicit, "Vōs estis molestī pueri." A) We B) You C) They D) I
11. Cornēlia et Tullia sunt _____. A) meae amicae B) meas amicās C) meārum amicārum D) meam amicam
12. Quid dīcis, discipule? A) with the student B) to the student C) student D) against the student
13. Servi virum in villam portāre temptābant. A) to carry B) were carrying C) are carrying D) will carry
14. Vir militēs tubā convocāvit. A) a trumpet B) of a trumpet C) for a trumpet D) with a trumpet
15. Fēminae pecūniā sub saxō nōn inveniunt. A) for the money B) the money C) with the money D) of the money
16. Post bellum Graeci ad patriam nāvigāverunt. A) After the war B) Through the war C) During the war D) Before the war
17. The eager student asked the guide, "Quot aedificia in Forō Rōmānō sunt?" A) Why B) Which C) How many D) Whose
18. Puellae et matrēs bene cantant. A) badly B) well C) quickly D) sadly
19. A man whose culinary skills are great is an expert in the _____. A) kitchen B) garden C) arena D) courtroom
20. What does the Latin phrase Amor omnia vincit mean? A) All can win love B) Love conquers all C) Conquering love is everything D) Love's victory is everywhere
21. When Vesuvius erupted in A.D. 79, the eruption destroyed Pompeii, Stabiae, and _____. A) Herculaneum B) Ostia C) Brundisium D) Capua
22. Which divinity do grapes and wine suggest? A) Juno B) Minerva C) Bacchus D) Vesta
23. The Aventine, Capitoline, and _____ are three of the seven hills of Rome. A) Apennine B) Atlas C) Olympus D) Palatine
24. Which animal's skin did Hercules wear over his shoulder? A) Erymanthian boar B) Nemean lion C) Lernean hydra D) Cerberus
25. Aurigae, carcerēs, mētae, and spīna are associated with _____. A) Roman meals B) Roman baths C) the Colosseum D) the Circus Maximus
26. Place the following in proper chronological order: 1) the expulsion of King Tarquinius Superbus 2) Aeneas' flight from Troy 3) the reign of the emperor Augustus. A) 1,3,2 B) 2,1,3 C) 1,2,3 D) 3,2,1
27. The Alps are located _____ of Rome. A) south B) west C) north D) east
28. Who was the queen of the Underworld and the wife of Pluto? A) Proserpina B) Ceres C) Minerva D) Juno
29. What question might a teacher have asked if a student replied, "Marcus"? A) Quis abest hodiē? B) Quaeenam tempestās est? C) Quota hōra est? D) Quot diēs in mēse sunt?
30. If a Roman father were writing a letter or receiving clients at home, he would be found in the _____. A) culīna B) cubiculum C) tablinum D) triclinium

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

SĪMIUS ET DELPHĪNUS

Piraeus, the famous seaport of Athens, plays an important part in this story about a monkey and a dolphin.

Ōlim nauta prope Athēnās nāvigābat. Nauta sīmium in dēliciis habēbat. Subitō tempestās magna erat. Magnae undae nāvem frangēbant. Omnēs nautae et sīmius in mare saliēbant. Sed sīmius nōn bene natābat. Delphīnus sīmium vidit et putāvit. "Est homō in aquā et nōn bene natat. Hominem iuvābō." Mox sīmius in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat. Ad Graeciam prope Athēnās appropinquābat. Delphīnus sīmium rogāvit, "Esne Athēniēnsis?" Sīmius mendācium dixit, "Ita vērō, sum Athēniēnsis." Deinde delphīnus sīmium rogāvit, "Audivistine dē Piraeō?" Sīmius putāvit, "Piraeus est fortasse delphīnī amicus." Respondit, "Piraeus diū fuit meus amicus." Delphīnus irātus clāmāvit, "Mendāx!" Statim delphīnus sīmium relīquit et longē natāvit. Deinde delphīnus sīmiō trāns magnās undās clāmāvit: "Homō quī mendācia dīcit in aquā altā mox erit!"

Adapted from Aesop

- 1 in dēliciis habēbat = had as a pet
- 2
- 3 saliēbant = jumped
- 4 putāvit = he thought; iuvābō = I shall help
- 5 in dorsō = on the back
- 6 Athēniēnsis = an Athenian
- 7 mendācium dixit = told a lie; Deinde = then
- 8 Piraeō = Piraeus (seaport of Athens); fortasse = perhaps
- 9 Mendāx = Liar
- 10
- 11

31. In line 2, when the storm arose, the big waves _____ frightened the sailors. A) disappeared B) went out to sea C) wrecked the ship
32. All the sailors and the monkey (line 2-3) _____ A) were in a panic B) ran up and down the deck C) prayed for help from the gods D) jumped into the sea
33. In line 3, it was apparent that _____ could not swim well. A) the monkey B) the dolphin C) the sailor D) the Athenian
34. Who thought that the monkey was a man (lines 3-4)? A) the sailor B) the friend C) the dolphin D) the captain
35. Quis in dorsō delphīnī sedēbat (line 5)? A) nauta B) canis C) sīmius D) amicus
36. In line 6, appropinquābat means _____. A) they approach B) they were approaching C) they will approach D) they did approach
37. In line 8, when the dolphin asked the monkey about Piraeus, the monkey made a guess that Piraeus must be _____. A) a friend of the dolphin B) a sailor on the ship C) another ship D) the seaport of Athens
38. In line 9, fuit is translated _____. A) will be B) has been C) is D) had been
39. In line 10, the dolphin was so angry about the monkey's lying that he abandoned the monkey and _____. A) swam far away B) swam as fast as he could C) swam towards Athens D) swam near the sinking ship
40. The dolphin shouted across the big waves to the monkey that the man who tells lies (line 11) _____. A) will not be able to sleep at night B) will become wealthy C) will need to work hard D) will soon find himself in deep water

1. Cūr Caesar in Cūriam vēnit? A) How B) When C) Why D) Who
2. Helena et Clytemnestra erant ___ Lēdae. A) filiae B) filiārum C) filiā D) filiam
3. Neptūnus nāvēs placidē spectābat. A) he calms B) calmly C) to calm D) he will calm
4. Mē vocat neque respondeō. A) and B) or C) and...not D) although
5. Nōs fabulam dē Aurōrā et Tithōnō scimus. A) We B) You C) He D) They
6. Venus Troiānis auxilium dedit. A) of the Trojans B) to the Trojans C) by the Trojans D) with the Trojans
7. Cornēlius epistulam anulō signāvit. A) his ring B) of his ring C) on his ring D) with his ring
8. Pueri ē silvis ___ quod lupōs timent. A) currit B) curris C) currimus D) currunt
9. Festinate, servi, ad fontem et portate aquam ad culinam. A) Hurry B) To hurry C) They will hurry D) You hurried
10. Hercule mōstrum ___ vulnerāvit. A) saevus B) saevi C) saevum D) saevō
11. Promēthēus ___ hominibus dedit. A) ignis B) igni C) ignem D) igne
12. Mox erit Aprilis et Prōserpina sub terrā nōn habitābit. A) it is B) it will be C) it was D) it has been
13. Flāvia ad forum ambulābit; ___ ad theātrum ambulābō. A) ego B) tū C) nōs D) vōs
14. Fēmina rēgi librōs dēmōstrāvit. A) is showing B) to show C) will show D) showed
15. Dominus sine servis in Forō erat. A) by slaves B) for slaves C) after slaves D) without slaves
16. Puella territa in lectō mātis dormire cupiēbat. A) she sleeps B) to sleep C) they sleep D) having slept
17. Cerbērus erat custōs regnī Plūtōnis. A) of Pluto's kingdom B) by Pluto's kingdom C) with Pluto's kingdom D) from Pluto's kingdom
18. Cūr lacrimās, ___? Esne miser? A) Lūcius B) Lūci C) Lūcium D) Lūciō
19. When the poet Ovid advised Roman men to meet girlfriends at the chariot races, where was he sending them?
A) amphitheater B) circus C) baths D) theater
20. If you were asked Quāenam tempestās est?, you might answer A) Hodiē sōl lūcet. B) Ambulā ad iānuam. C) Est magnum dōnum tibi.
D) Clāram fabulam recitābō.
21. The iārarium, the shrine to the household gods, was usually found in this reception room of a Roman house. A) atrium B) peristylium C) triclinium
D) culina
22. Osiris was the Egyptian lord of the Underworld; his Roman counterpart was A) Jupiter B) Neptune C) Pluto D) Apollo
23. Which Roman saying represents the idea that slow and steady is better than fast and reckless? A) caveat emptor B) festina lente C) cave canem
D) cum grano salis
24. Newfoundland is a maritime province in Canada. Maritime means bordering on the A) mountains B) desert C) sea D) city
25. Even the gods feared the arrows of Cupid, the son of A) Juno B) Minerva C) Diana D) Venus
26. Which of the following should you say to someone who did you a favor? A) Grātias tibi agō. B) Silentium, quaesō. C) Surgite, omnēs. D) Valē, p.
27. When the abbreviation A.D. is used in a text, it stands for A) during the Roman monarchy B) after the year 1000 C) in the year of our Lord
D) before the birth of Christ
28. Mosaic, a decorative technique found in many Greek and Roman homes, features A) sculptures done in miniature B) intricate brick walls
C) pictures formed by small bits of glass or stone D) ivy-covered archways

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

The appearance of the phoenix, a mythical bird, causes much discussion.

Ōlim, phoenix ad Aegyptum ex Arabiā vēnit. Erat mirāculum! Philosophi Aegypti et Graeci multa dē mirāculō rogābant. Omnēs philosophi dē tribus rēbus cōsentiēbant. Avis est sacer Sōli. Avis oculōs novōs et pinnās distinctās habet. Formam diversam ā cēteris avibus habet. Autem, philosophi dē omnibus rēbus nōn cōsentire poterant. Dē aetate avis disputant: habetne D annōs aut MCDLXI? Eratne verē phoenix?

Tandem, omnēs philosophi dē his rēbus cōsentiunt. Ubi phoenix est senex et mors appropinquat, nidum in Arabiā aedificābit. In nidō erit parvus phoenix. Ubi parvus phoenix poterit volāre, corpus patris ad āram Sōlis portābit. Phoenix tum corpus patris incendet.

Adapted from *The Annals of Tacitus*, Bk. VI, xxviii-xxix

- 1 ōlim = once upon a time
- 2 cōsentiēbant = were agreeing; Avis = bird
- 3 Sōli = to the Sun God; cēteris = other
- 4 poterant = were able; aetate = age
- 5
- 6 his = these; senex = old
- 7 nidum = nest
- 8 poterit volāre = will be able to fly

29. The phoenix (line 1) came to A) Rome B) Egypt C) Arabia D) Greece
30. The wise men considered the bird's arrival (lines 1-2) A) normal B) frightening C) too late D) wonderful
31. According to lines 1-2 (Philosophi...rogābant), the arrival of the phoenix caused the philosophers to A) condemn exotic cities B) ask many things
C) study other animals D) pray to the Sun God
32. The best translation of dē tribus rēbus (line 2) is A) away from three things B) down from three things C) for three things D) about three things
33. According to line 3, the phoenix is easily recognized by its distinctive feathers and A) strange eyes B) shrill cry C) large claws D) white tail
34. According to lines 3-4, the phoenix A) gleamed in the sun B) was large and awkward C) looked like the Sun God D) was different from other birds
35. Some of the wise men believed that the phoenix lived for 500 years, but others thought it lived for ___ years. A) 1,951 B) 1,871 C) 1,691
D) 1,461
36. The best translation of Eratne verē phoenix? (line 5) is A) Was the phoenix coming again? B) Where was the phoenix? C) Was it truly a phoenix?
D) What was a phoenix?
37. The old phoenix will build a nest when (lines 6-7) A) it finds a mate B) the old nest is threatened C) Egypt is at war D) it is nearing death
38. The old phoenix will die when the small phoenix (lines 7-8) A) can fly B) builds its own nest C) drives it from the nest D) devours it
39. In line 8, when the old phoenix dies, the small phoenix carries its body to A) a nest in Greece B) a sea near Arabia C) the altar of the Sun God
D) a burial place in Egypt
40. At the end of this story, the small phoenix will A) burn the body of its parent B) return to its parent C) rebuild the nest D) return to Egypt

29/30

LATIN I: CULTURE
FOUNDING OF ROME

NAME: Michael Plasmeier

READ P 85-87

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN COMPLETE SENTENCES AND
IN AN ORGANIZED FASHION.

SUMMARIZE THE STORY ABOUT THE FOUNDING OF ROME.

+10
The story is full of revenge and back-
stabbing to stay in power. (necros started
a war with the native people but then
latter united with them. A few generations
latter Romulus and Remus were set off →
WAS ROMULUS WRONG FOR KILLING REMUS? WHY DID HE DO IT?

+9
Killing someone is wrong. But he wanted power
so he took the steps necessary to rule

IF YOU AND YOUR BEST FRIEND BOTH FOUNDED A CITY, HOW WOULD
YOU DECIDE WHO WOULD BE THE ULTIMATE RULER?

+10
I might hire an assien or force him to sign a
paper giving up all claims to the throne

#1

to die in a river. They were then
raised by a she-wolf. When they
were older they killed their ancestors
who exposed them and decided
to build a new city. They both
stood on different hills of the
city. Remus saw 6 vultures 1st but
Romulus saw 12 latter. They then
argued over who should rule
the city Romulus killed
Remus and become the ruler

History

3/2

753 - The Kingdom
509
BCE
7 Etruscan king
Romulus is first
Establishment of city

509 - The Republic
27
BCE
- Senate/Consuls
- 3 Punic Wars
- Carthage vs. Rome
- Rome wins
- Major expansion of Rome
- Caesar is killed

27
BCE - The Empire
476
CE
- Augustus is first emperor
- followed by 4 Julio-claudians
- They are relatively stable until 250 CE
Empire splits (Constantine)
Then decline
- Poverty/famine
- Political/Economic/Military Instability

Latin I: History
Time line
40 Points

Due
Next Thur
3/10/05

NOMEN:

Michael Plasmeyer

Assignment: You will make your own time line which highlights the major events in Roman history starting with the founding of the Kingdom of Rome and finishing with the end of the Roman Empire.

Although you may be given class time to complete this assignment, you are responsible for creating your own work.

Requirements:

1. Using the list of events and dates on the back of this handout, you will create a time line that lists the important events of Roman history in chronological order.
2. You must identify the date of the event and give a short explanation of what happened.
3. You must appropriately illustrate IN COLOR 8 of the 19 events on your time line.
4. You may use the following abbreviations:
 - *B.C or B.C.E- to denote events happening before the calendar year 1
 - *A.D or C.E- to denote events happening in and after the calendar year 1
5. You may type your text on the computer and appropriately arrange it on your time line.
6. You may use appropriate pictures from the computer/ magazines to illustrate your time line.

Grading:

1. 18 Points: Did you list and briefly describe all 18 events on your time line?
2. 8 Points: Did you illustrate 8 events?
3. 6 Points: Are the events listed in chronological order?
4. 8 Points: Is it legible, neat, and well organized?

EVENTS:

- I, -753 B.C/B.C.E: Official date for the founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus
- 14-37 A.D/C.E: Tiberius is Emperor
- 218-201 B.C/B.C.E: The Second Punic War between Rome and Carthage- After Hannibal (fighting for Carthage) crosses the Alps, the Romans attack the Carthaginians in Spain and defeat Hannibal.
- 509 B.C/B.C.E: The last Etruscan king is expelled and Rome becomes an independent Republic (official date given for the beginning of the Republic)
- 41-54 A.D/C.E: Claudius is Emperor
- 149-146 B.C/B.C.E: The Third Punic War between Rome and Carthage- Carthage is destroyed and then becomes a Roman territory.
- 37-41 A.D/C.E: Caligula is Emperor and is known for being cruel and insane- tries to have his horse elected to consul.
- 44 B.C/B.C.E: Caesar's murder by Brutus brings about the end of the Republic.
- 476 A.D/C.E: The official date for the end of the Roman Empire
- 146 B.C/B.C.E: Much of the Mediterranean, including Greece, comes under Roman Control.
- 312-337 A.D/C.E: Constantine comes to power and makes Constantinople an imperial capitol city.
- 49 B.C/B.C.E: Caesar seizes power in Rome and brings a period of political stability during which he is made dictator for life.
- 264-241 B.C/B.C.E: The first Punic War between Rome and Carthage- Rome defeats Carthage in Sicily.
- 54-68 A.D/C.E: Nero is Emperor- He is the last of Augustus's dynasty and was rumored to have set fire to Rome.
- 450 B.C/B.C.E: The Twelve Tables- the first list of laws was published.
- 44 B.C/B.C.E: March 15th, Caesar is murdered by senators hoping to restore the Republic.
- 27 B.C/B.C.E: Octavian becomes the first Roman Emperor and is called "Augustus." Augustus dies in 14 A.D/C.E.
- 69 A.D/C.E: The year of Four Emperors
- 455 A.D/C.E: The Vandals destroy Rome and poverty, famine, and chaos followed.

Don't need
to write
word
for void

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27 BCE: Octavian becomes the first Roman Emperor and is called "Augustus." Augustus dies in 14 CE.

14-37 CE: Tiberius is Emperor

37-41 CE: Caligula is Emperor and is known for being cruel and insane- tries to have his horse elected to consul.

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69 CE: The year of Four Emperors

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caesar-julius-2-mb-l.jpg



constantine.gif



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Octavian%202.jpg



tiberius.jpg



caligula.jpg



nero.jpg



smaller 26_9_lg.jpg