

Time Line Project
Grading Rubric
40 Points

NOMEN: Plus 2

18 / 18 All 18 events are briefly described on the time line

8 / 8 8 illustrations

6 / 6 Events listed in chronological order

Wow Done!

6 / 8 Neat, legible, and well organized

Total = 38 / 40

95%

407 95
380 28

40
2
366

Noun land

Neuter Nouns

3/14

1. 2nd + 3rd Declension
2. Neuter = No Gender

← Neuter are

2nd Dec Neuter Nouns

1. All 2nd Dec Neuter in Nom + Acc Sing - End in um
2. All 2nd Dec Neuter Noun in Nom + Acc Pl - End in a
3. All of the other 2nd Dec endings (Gen, ABL) are same

Nom	cisium
Gen	cisi
Acc	cisium
ABL	cisi
Nom	cisia
Gen	cisi, orum
Acc	cisia
ABL	cisi's

3rd Dec Neuter Noun

1. All 3rd Neuter Nom + Acc are the same
2. Nom + Acc pl end in a
3. Most 3rd Dec Neuter Nouns have root change
4. Other endings are the same

(Find root by Gen Sing)

Root changer

Nom	nomon	Iter
Gen	nominis	
Acc	nomon	iter
ABL	nomine	
Nom	nomina	
Gen	nominum	
Acc	nomina	
ABL	nominibus	

Nouns have:

number (S, Pl)
case (Nom, Gen, Acc, ABL)

Do prep Subject Phrases

Gender - (M, F)

Grouped by 3 Declensions

1st - a 2nd - us/r 3rd -
Fem masc m/f

* All Neuter nouns Nom + Acc pl end in a

Some Neuter Words

p 115

3/14

3rd Dec

Nom	Sing Gen	ACC	ABL	Nom	Gen
iter	itineris	iter	itineris	itineris	itineris
		same			

Use Gen Sing

marmor → marmoris (no root change) root

nomen → nominis → nomen nomine

onus → oneris → onus oneris

use root

tempus temporis temporis tempore

156

3/14

Michael Plautner

1. Vehiculum- 2nd - The boys ~~are~~ ^{were} not able to sep
a ~~big~~ ^{big} vehicle.
Um so sing
2. It was night, the carriage ^{was} remaining imobile in the ditch,
(auxilium) no one was fetching help.
End
3. Vehiculum- 2nd - Marcus and Sextus were watching
a vehicle ~~that~~ ^{because it} was quickly approaching.
4. The dog (murmer 3rd) was barking because it heard
the rumble of the wheel
5. baculum ^{2nd} - Marcus was throwing the stick, the dog
was looking for the stick
6. The wagons (Plaustra 2nd) were carrying big loads.
(Onera 3rd)
7. There were many vehicles on the road, the light
2 wheeled carriage went past the
slow vehicle, Vehiculum 2nd - Cisium 2nd
8. The slaves were placing loads into the wagon
plastrum 2nd onus 3rd
9. In a short time, the wagons were full
plastrum 2nd tempore 3rd remember
10. (The tracks of the vehicle on the road
we were able to see Vehicula 2nd)

11. The boys ^{out} ~~and~~ ^{of the} ~~bed~~ get up and exit out of the bedroom. cubilem-2nd
12. It was necessary to make a journey to Rome. iter-4th
13. The daughter of Cornelius, named Cornelia was in the carriage. nomen-3rd
14. While the Cornelius was traveling, they were watching the fields, vineyards and olive groves. iter-3rd
olivetum-2nd
15. There was a large danger, because the courier was quickly approaching in a light 2 wheeled carriage. Periculum-2nd. circum-2nd
16. Where there is a light 2 wheeled carriage going by, there is a large silence. circum-2nd

Silentium=2nd

is nearer

15 d

Michael + Seneca

10

3/16

1. Decem liberi iter faciunt
2. Quinque liberi iter faciunt.
3. Novem homines iter faciunt.
4. Octo homines iter faciunt.
5. Decem liberi iter faciunt
6. Novem liberi iter faciunt.
7. Septem liberi iter faciunt

**LATIN I
HOMEWORK QUESTIONS
NEUTER NOUNS
CHAPTER 15**

17/15

NAME: Michael Plasmeier

1. NEUTER NOUNS BELONG TO WHAT DECLENSIONS?

2nd + 3rd

2. LIST ANY TWO (2) NEUTER NOUNS.

Iter, vehiculum, itineris

3. ALL NEUTER NOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE PLURAL END IN WHAT LETTER?

a

4. CHOOSE ONE OF THE NEUTER NOUNS YOU LISTED ABOVE AND DECLINE IT IN NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND ABLATIVE.

Nom	iter	p	itineria
Gen	itineris		itinerum
Acc	iter		itineria
Abl	itinece		itineribus

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH FOR REGULAR CREDIT.
ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN LATIN FOR EXTRA CREDIT.

5. TRES + QUATTOR =

7 septem

6. NOVEM - QUINQUE =

4 quattuor

Latin I: Worksheet

3rd Declension Nouns

NOMEN:

Michael Plummer

I. Identify the GENDER and then give the DEFINITION of each of the following words.

arbor: f - tree
nomen: n - name
bos: m/f - oxen
murmur: n - rumble
tempus: n - time
vox: f - voice
fragor: m - crash
clamor: m - shout
pater: m - dad
mater: f - mom
princeps: m - emperor

iter: n - journey
pes: m - foot
civis: m/f citizen
pars: f - direction, part
ars: f - skill
nubes: f - cloud
pulvis: m - dust
onus: n - load
ianitor: m - doorkeeper
urbs: f - city
canis: m/f dog

II. Decline each of the following words in the nominative, genitive, accusative, and ablative.

All 3rd dec w/ root change

1. vox: f - voice
NOM vox
GEN vocis
ACC vocem
ABL voce
P vocibus

2. iter: n - journey
NOM iter
GEN itineris
ACC iter
ABL itinere
P itineribus

3. urbs: f - city
NOM urbs
GEN urbis
ACC urbem
ABL urbe
P urbibus

4. pulvis: m - dust
NOM pulvis
GEN pulveris
ACC pulverem
ABL pulvere
P pulveribus

All 3rd Dec Nouns (we know)

NOM
GEN
ACC
ABL
P

NOM
GEN
ACC
ABL
P

Activity 15a

Fill in the forms of the nouns in the following chart:

	2nd Declension Masculine	2nd Declension Neuter	3rd Declension Masculine	3rd Declension Neuter
Singular				
Nominative	servus	plaustrum	pater	onus
Genitive	servi	plastrum	patri	oneris
Accusative	servum	plastrum	paterem	onus
Ablative	servo	plastro	pater	oner
Plural				
Nominative	servi	plastrum	pateres	oner
Genitive	servorum	plastrorum	paterum	onerum
Accusative	servos	plastrum	pateres	oner
Ablative	servis	plastro	pateribus	oneribus

Activity 15b

Translate the following into English and then answer the questions under each sentence:

1. Puella vehicula conspicit.

The girl catches sight of the vehicles

Why can't vehicula be the subject of the sentence?

There is no other DO - already, have subject

2. Onera vehicula portant.

The wagons carry heavy loads

How did you decide which word was the subject of this sentence?

Loads can't carry wagons

3. Puer ad urbem iter facit.

The boy is traveling to the city

How can you decide whether puer or iter is the subject of this sentence?

iter facit means making a journey
and if iter is subject, no DO

(continued)

puer can only be subject

Nom Pl must be adj

4. Villae Rōmānae cubicula habent.

The Romans live in the bedrooms of the house

Since both villae and cubicula are plural, how can you tell which is the subject or plural verb?

That is the way it makes sense

Bedrooms don't have Roman houses

5. Vēstigia lupi puellae vident.

The girls see the tracks of the wolves

How can you tell whether vēstigia, lupi, or puellae is the subject of the plural verb?

Tracks can't see girls

but this makes more sense

Activity 15c

Translate the following into Latin:

1. The boys were able to see the tracks of two vehicles.

Pueri poterant vēstigia duorum vehiculorum videre

2. Two wagons were carrying large loads.

Duo plaustra onerabant magna onera

3. Two children hear the rumble of five carriages.

Duo liberi audiunt murmur quinque radorum

4. Three children and two parents were making the journey to the city by carriage.

Tres liberi et duo parentes iter faciebant ad urbem rāda

5. The light carriage has only two wheels.

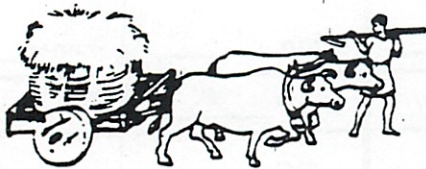
Cisum habet tantum duas rotas

Activity 15d

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

	Latin Word	Meaning of the English Word
1. pulverize	pulvis	crush - reduce to dust
2. rotate	rota	spin
3. expectation	expecto	what you suppose to do
4. onus	onus	greatest load or burden
5. tardy	tardus - slow	late
6. bovine	bos - cow	cow-like qualities
7. longitude	longus - long	is long - side to side runs up & down measures east → west

I wait



Chap 16

Partial Translation

3/30

Line 7 Immediately, ~~the~~ angry, Cornelia turns herself towards mother and shouts, "Why does Sextus annoy me, mother?" "Why ^{does} ~~did~~ he throw the ball in me?" "How an annoying boy, Sextus is!" ③ "Come here, dearest," responds mother and holds her daughter in an embrace. "Sextus does not intend to hit you. He is an athletic boy, a reckless boy, he is not a wicked boy however." ④ "But why does Sextus ^{live} sleep w/ us" asks Cornelia, who is still mad. "Why did the father of Sextus send him to us?"

Line 17 "The father of Sextus is making a journey to Asia. Because his father is absent, it is necessary ^{to leave} ~~that~~ Sextus ~~was left~~ behind in Italy. Therefore the father of Sextus is friends w/ your father, Sextus ^{stays} remained with us." "What about however, the mother of Sextus" asks the daughter. "Why does she not look after her son?" ⑤ "Alas" responds Avila, "the mother of

Sextus, as you know, is dead. Sextus does not have a mother. ~~Shouts~~ ^{quiet and} Cornelius was no longer moved by ^{quiet}

anger. (-) At that very moment however, Sextus ^{Shouts} asks "Do you want to play with us?"

"However you are a girl, perhaps ^{you are able to} you can throw the

ball" Then he shouts, laughs and escapes. Meanwhile

the angry Cornelius ^{Shouts} "Go away, you annoying boy!"

"I do not want to play ball."

Michael Plasmeier

WORKSHEET: CHAP. 16
NOUN/ADJ. AGREEMENT

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

I. An adjective must agree with a noun in:

number, case, and gender

II. True or false: When adjectives and nouns agree, they ALWAYS have identical endings. False

* 1st + 2nd Dec nouns - endings always agree

III. Identify the gender and declension of the following nouns, and translate.

1. Nox: 3rd f - night
2. Soror: 3rd f - sister
3. Urbs: 3rd f - city
4. Baculum: 2nd n - stick
5. Rota: 1st f - wheel
6. Onus: 3rd n - loads
7. Vir: 3rd m - man
8. Littera: 1st f - letter of alphabet
9. Plaustrum: 2nd n - wagon

IV. Decline the following nouns, label the cases, and identify the declension and gender.

1. tempus: 3rd n

neuter endings

Nom	tempus	tempora
Gen	temporis	temporum
ACC	tempus	tempora
ABL	tempore	temporibus

3. arbor: 3rd f

Nom	arbor	arbores
Gen	arboris	arborum
ACC	arborem	arbores
ABL	arbore	arboribus

2. vinea: 1st f

Vinea	Vincae
Vineae	Vincae
Vineam	Vineas
Vineae	Vineas

4. iter: 3rd n

iter	itinerum
itineris	itinerum
iterum	itinerum
itineris	itinerum

It's neuter

Latin I: Neuter Nouns
Noun and Adjective Endings
1st, 2nd and 3rd Declensions

Noun Endings

	1st (F)	2nd (M)	2nd (N)	3rd (M + F)	3rd (N)
Nom.	a	us	um	----	----
Gen.	ae	i	i	is	is
Acc.	am	um	um	em	----
Abl.	ā	o	o	e	e
Nom.	ae	i	a	es	a
Gen.	arum	orum	orum	um	um
Acc.	as	os	a	es	a
Abl.	is	is	is	ibus	ibus

Same

F

M

N

ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

don't belong to a declension

~~NOUN ENDINGS~~

**Nouns can be 1st, 2nd, or 3rd Declension, but adjectives can only be 1st or 2nd Declension

LATIN I: STUDY GUIDE

NOUN ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

FIRST DECLENSION

FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS ARE FEMININE AND THEIR ADJECTIVES TAKE FEMININE, FIRST DECLENSION ENDINGS. FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS AND THEIR ADJECTIVES WILL HAVE THE SAME ENDINGS.

<u>EX).</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOM.	PUELLA LAETA	PUELLAE LAETAE
GEN.	PUELLAE LAETAE	PUELLARUM LAETARUM
ACC.	PUELLAM LAETAM	PUELLAS LAETAS
ABL.	PUELLA LAETA	PUELLIS LAETIS

SECOND DECLENSION

SOME SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS ARE MASCULINE AND THEIR ADJECTIVES TAKE MASCULINE, SECOND DECLENSION ENDINGS. SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS AND THEIR ADJECTIVES WILL HAVE THE SAME ENDINGS.

<u>EX).</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOM.	SERVUS LAETUS	SERVI LAETI
GEN.	SERVI LAETI	SERVORUM LAETORUM
ACC.	SERVUM LAETUM	SERVOS LAETOS
ABL.	SERVO LAETO	SERVIS LAETIS

SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER

SOME SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS ARE NEUTER AND FOLLOW THE RULES OF NEUTER NOUNS. THEIR ADJECTIVES WILL HAVE SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUN ENDINGS. THE NOUN AND ADJECTIVE WILL HAVE THE SAME ENDING.

<u>EX).</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOM.	BACULUM LAETUM	BACULA LAETA
GEN.	BACULI LAETI	BACULORUM LAETORUM
ACC.	BACULUM LAETUM	BACULA LAETA
ABL.	BACULO LAETO	BACULIS LAETIS

THIRD DECLENSION

SOME THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ARE MASCULINE. ADJECTIVES ONLY BELONG TO THE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION AND CAN ONLY HAVE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION ENDINGS. WHEN THE NOUN IS MASCULINE IT WILL TAKE ITS REGULAR 3RD DECLENSION ENDINGS AND THE ADJECTIVE WILL HAVE 2ND DECLENSION, MASCULINE ENDINGS. THESE ENDINGS WILL NOT BE THE SAME.

<u>EX).</u>	<u>SINGULAR</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>
NOM.	FRAGOR LAETUS	FRAGORES LAETI
GEN.	FRAGORIS LAETI	FRAGORUM LAETORUM
ACC.	FRAGOREM LAETUM	FRAGORES LAETOS
ABL.	FRAGORE LAETO	FRAGORIBUS LAETIS

SOME THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ARE FEMININE. ADJECTIVES ONLY BELONG TO THE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION AND CAN ONLY HAVE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION ENDINGS. WHEN THE NOUN IS FEMININE, IT WILL TAKE ITS REGULAR THIRD DECLENSION ENDINGS, AND THE ADJECTIVE WILL HAVE 1ST DECLENSION FEMININE ENDINGS. THESE ENDINGS WILL NOT BE THE SAME.

EX).	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	VOX LAETA	VOCES LAETAE
GEN.	VOCIS LAETAE	VOCUM LAETARUM
ACC.	VOCEM LAETAM	VOCES LAETAS
ABL.	VOCE LAETA	VOCIBUS LAETIS

SOME THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS ARE NEUTER (MANY HAVE A ROOT CHANGE). ADJECTIVES CAN ONLY HAVE 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION ENDINGS. WHEN THE NOUN IS NEUTER IT WILL HAVE THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER NOUN ENDINGS AND ITS ADJECTIVE WILL HAVE 2ND DECLENSION NEUTER ENDINGS. THESE ENDINGS WILL NOT BE THE SAME EXCEPT FOR THE NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE PLURAL WHICH END IN "A".

EX).	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	ITER LAETUM	ITINERA LAETA
GEN.	ITINERIS LAETI	ITINERUM LAETORUM
ACC.	ITER LAETUM	ITINERA LAETA
ABL.	ITINERE LAETO	ITINERIBUS LAETIS

** NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES MUST AGREE IN NUMBER, GENDER, AND CASE.

**THREE STEPS TO SUCCESSFUL NOUN ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT:

1. IDENTIFY THE NUMBER OF THE NOUN
2. IDENTIFY THE GENDER OF THE NOUN
3. IDENTIFY THE CASE OF THE NOUN AND THEN FIND THE CORRECT ENDING FOR THE ADJECTIVE

Word Study 3

13

2/7

Michael Plamer

- Ex 1.
1. terror - the result of frightening - terror -
 2. error - the act of wandering - error (wander from right answer)
 3. tenor - the act of holding - tenet
- ops - Gen Sing - terr's or terroris - erris or erroris - tenis or tenoris
4. timer - the act of being scared - temis or tenoris - timet
 5. stupor - stupis or stuporis - the act of being amazed - stupor
 6. valor - valis or valoris - the act of being strong

- Ex 2.
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. terrify | 4. satisfy |
| 2. qualify | 5. unify |
| 3. hullify | 6. signify |

- Ex 3.
- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. c | 5. h |
| 2. f | 6. a |
| 3. e | 7. g |
| 4. b | 8. d |

Mark

5

4/4/05

1. cubi culi, neuter 2nd Gen sing boni (plural)

2. filiarum, 1st fem, plural gen - bonarum

3. clamorem - ^{3rd} ~~2nd~~ mas - ^{acc sing} ~~gen plural~~ - bonum ^{a watch case ending}4. vocum - 3rd ? fem - ^{Gen pl} ~~acc sing~~ - bonarum

5. itinere - 3rd neu - ? bon ?

6. servis - 2nd mas - Abl PL - bonis

7. auxilium - 2nd neu - ? ~~Gen PL~~ bonum
? ~~Acc Sing~~ because water can be Nom or Acc Sing

8. puellam - 1st fem - Sing Acc - bonam

9. nominis - 3rd neut Gen sing - boni

10. artem - 3rd ~~1st~~ fem - Acc Sing - bonam11. patres - Mas 3rd ^{is different} Nom Pl or Acc Pl ^{boni} ~~bonos~~ bonos12. civis - 3rd M/F - Gen sing Nom Sing forgot because the - is is

F ~~civae~~
M ~~civi~~
bon ~~bonis~~

~~boni~~ ^{bona}
~~bonos~~ ^{bonus}

Latin I: Quiz Chapter 16

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

32 points

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

1. iocus: joke
dec. 2nd

3. animus: mind
dec. 2nd

2. pila: ball
dec. 1st

4. hospes: friend
dec. 3rd

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

1. scire: to know
conj. 4th

4. ludere: to play
conj. 3rd

2. excipere: to expect
conj. 3rd

5. ferire: to hit
conj. 4th

3. vertere: to turn
conj. 3rd

6. aperire: to open
conj. 3rd

III. Define each of the following words (1 point each).

1. ut: as

4. nobiscum: with us

2. mortuus: dead

5. nonus: ninth

3. alter...alterum: the one...the other

6. carissima: dearest

IV. Identify the gender of each of the following nouns (1 point each).

1. cubiculum: N

2. ars: F

3. iter: M

4. servus: M

5. filia: F

6. baculum: N

**Extra Credit: Answer each of the following questions IN LATIN (1 point each)

1. How many legs does a spider have? octo

2. How many wheels does a bicycle have? duas

3. How many fingers do you have? decem

LATIN I NEUTER NOUNS REVIEW

NOMEN: Michael Plasmie's

I. LIST THE FOUR NOUN CASES AND IDENTIFY THEIR ROLE AND/OR WORDS THAT WE USE TO TRANSLATE THEM.

1. Nom - the subject of sentence
2. Gen - possession of _____
3. Acc the direct object of sentence
4. ABL - prepositions, ^{ex.} (sub in ex cum)
time, instrument

II. LIST 5 SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE SINGULAR. GIVE THEIR MEANINGS.

Auxilium, auxilii - help
vehiculum, vehiculi, vehicul
baculum, baculi - stick
periculum, periculi, danger
Cisium, cisii - trunk 2 is

III. LIST 5 THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER NOUNS IN THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE SINGULAR. GIVE THEIR MEANINGS.

iter, itineris - journey
onus, oneris - load
murmur, murmuris - murmur / rumble
tempus, temporis - time
nomen, nominis - name

IV. CHOOSE ONE SECOND DECLENSION AND ONE THIRD DECLENSION NEUTER NOUN AND DECLINE THEM (NOM, GEN, ACC, ABL, SING + PL).

Nom	<u>Baculum</u>	<u>iter</u>
Gen	<u>Baculi</u>	<u>itineris</u>
Acc	<u>Baculum</u>	<u>iter</u>
ABL	<u>Baculo</u>	<u>itinere</u>
Nom	<u>Bacula</u>	<u>itineria</u>
Gen	<u>Baculorum</u>	<u>itinerum</u>
Acc	<u>Bacula</u>	<u>itineria</u>
ABL	<u>Baculis</u>	<u>itineribus</u>

V. GIVE THE ACCUSATIVE PLURAL AND GENITIVE PLURAL FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING NOUN ADJECTIVE PAIRS.

1. MAGNUM PLAUSTRUM
2. DEFESSA PUELLA
3. LONGUM ITER
4. LAETUM TEMPUS

ACC PL
magna plaustrum
defessa puellas
longa itineria
laeta tempora

GEN PL
magnorum plaustrorum
defessarum puellarum
longorum itinerum
laetorum temporum
orum

VI. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES AND IDENTIFY THE CASE, NUMBER, AND GENDER OF THE UNDERLINED NOUNS

1. PUERI VIDEBAT SERVUM, QUI IN RAMIS ARBORIS SEDEBAT.

He/she ^{was} watching the slave of the boy, who was sitting in the branches ^{seeing} of a tree. - Gen Sing Fem

2. CORNELIA ET FLAVIA AUDIUNT VEHICULA.

Cornelia and Flavia were listening ^{no, ba} to vehicle, ^{abl = a Fem} ~~PL Sing~~ hear the vehicles. ^{New Pr: A} ~~ACC PL N~~

3. CISTUM HABET DUAS ROTAS.

The light 2 wheeled carriage has 2 wheels ^{? Nom, Neu, Sing} correct, I think

4. CORNELIUS SAEPE FACIT ITINERA IN URBEM.

Cornelius always makes a journey into the city. ^{Gen, Fem, Abl} ^{neu, Pl, ACC}

5. DAVUS VERBERABAT AMICOS SERVORUM.

Davus was whipping the friends of the slaves ^{PL, M, Gen}

VII. WRITE FOUR ORIGINAL SIMPLE SENTENCES IN ENGLISH AND IN LATIN.

1. THIS SENTENCE MUST HAVE NOMINATIVE NEUTER NOUN ADJ. AGREEMENT.

The big stick beats the slave.

Magnum baculum verberat servum.

2. THIS SENTENCE MUST HAVE GENITIVE NEUTER NOUN ADJ. AGREEMENT.

The girl reads the book of a big wagon.

Puella legit liberum magni plaustrum.

3. THIS SENTENCE MUST HAVE ACCUSATIVE NEUTER NOUN ADJ. AGREEMENT.

The wolf sees the tired tracks.

Lupus videt defessa vestigia.

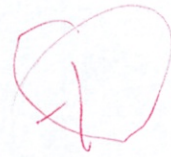
4. THIS SENTENCE MUST HAVE ABLATIVE NEUTER NOUN ADJ. AGREEMENT.

The boys walk with a big load.

Pueri ambulant cum magno onere.

3rd Dec

16d



4/7

1. calidam aestatem

2. frigida nocte

3. bonis sororibus

4. magnae urbis

5. nova ars

6. aliorum hominum Gen pl 3rd ?

a. because its N

X 7. magnam onera plural

4/11

8. tardus
tardos

viatores
viatores

- Chap 18
word

3rd, Nom, Acc/Pl

9. tardus
tardi
tardas
tardos

boves
boves
boves
boves

m/f Nom/ACC PL

10. magni fragoris

Declension worksheet

Latin noun & base:

1st - did forms right but wrote wrong dec
3rd fem wheel No root change?

Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rota	rotae
Genitive	rotae	rotarum
Dative	X	X
Accusative	rotam	rotas
Ablative	rota	rotis
Vocative	X	X

Latin noun & base:

2nd New danger No root change

Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	periculum	pericula
Genitive	periculi	periculorum
Dative	X	X
Accusative	periculum	pericula
Ablative	periculo	periculis
Vocative	X	X

Latin noun & base:

3rd New time Root Change!

Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	tempus	tempora
Genitive	temporis	temporum
Dative	X	X
Accusative	tempus	tempora
Ablative	tempore	temporibus
Vocative	X	X

Just e

Declension worksheet

Latin noun & base:

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Latin noun & base:

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative		
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Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Latin noun & base:

<u>Cases</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

103/100

Latin I: Test
Chap. 15-16
100 Points

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

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

1. Neuter nouns in the 2nd declension, NOMINATIVE singular end in um.
2. For neuter nouns in the 2nd declension, the ACC ~~is~~ sing ending is the same as the NOMINATIVE singular ending.
3. Second declension neuter nouns end in a in the NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE plural.
4. For third declension neuter nouns, the NOMINATIVE singular is the same as the ACC singular.
5. Third declension plural neuter nouns in the Nominative and ACC cases end in -A.
6. To find the root of a NOUN, you must go to the Gen Sing form and drop the ending.
7. Two examples of second declension neuter nouns are: plaustrum and baculum.
8. An example of a third declension neuter noun is: onus.
9. Nouns and adjectives must agree in Case, number, gender.
10. Nouns and adjectives WILL have the same endings when the noun is in the 1st or 2nd declension.

II. Decline each of the following nouns. Identify the declension and gender of each noun, and be sure to LABEL each form (10 points each).

1. pila, -ae
gender: F
dec. 1st

5
Nom
Gen
ACC
ABL
pila
pilae
pilam
pila
pila
pilae
pilae
pilae
pilas
pilis

2. baculum, -i
gender: N
dec. 2nd

baculum
baculi
baculum
baculo
bacula
baculorum
bacula
baculis

3. onus, oneris
gender: N
dec. 3rd

onus
oneris
onus
onere
onera
onerum
onera
oneribus

III. Identify the gender, case, and number (singular/plural) for each of the following nouns. Then give the correct form of the adjective MAGNUS, -A, -UM which agrees with the given noun form (4 points each).

	gender	case	number	form
1. plaustrum ^{2nd}	M	^{Neuter, so can't be} Gen	Sing	magni
2. rotarum ^{1st}	F	Gen	Pl	magnorum
3. murmur ^{3rd}	N	Nom ACC	Sing	magnum
4. animos ^{2nd}	M	ACC	Pl	animos
5. itinera ^{3rd}	N	Nom ACC	Pl	magna

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

1. Servi spectabant Getam, qui in ramis arboris dormiebat.

The slaves were watching Geta, who was sleeping in the branches of a tree.
 a. What is the subject of the sentence: Servi
 b. In what tense is SPECTABANT: Imperfect
 c. What is the case, number, and gender of ARBORIS: Gen Sing fem
 d. What is the conjugation of DORMIEBAT: 4th

2. Marcus et Sextus spectabant vehiculum quod celerime appropinquat.

Marcus and Sextus were watching a vehicle that was quickly approaching.
 a. What is the case, number, and gender of VEHICULUM: N, Ne ACC Sing
 b. What is the conjugation of SPECTABANT: 1st
 c. What is the nominative plural form of VEHICULUM: vehicula

3. Plaustrum duas habet rotas; rustici ponunt onera magna in plaustra.

The wagon has 2 wheels, the field-hands were putting large loads into wagons.
 a. Give TWO examples of noun adjective agreement: magna onera; duas rotas
 b. What is the case, number, and gender of RUSTICI: Nom Pl, M
 c. What is the case, number, and gender of ONERA: ACC, Pl, N

V. Translate the following passage into proper English (6 points).

Quod pater abest, necesse erat Sextum in Italia relinquere. Itaque, quod pater Sexti hospes patris tui est, Sextus apud nos manet. Mater Sexti, ut scis, iam mortua est. Tacebat Cornelia, non iam ira commota.

Because he
When father is away, it *was* necessary *to leave* for Sextus *to*
behind stay in Italy. Therefore, because the father of Sextus
is friends *of* your father, Sextus is staying
with us. The mother of Sextus, as you ~~should~~ know,
is now dead. Cornelia was quiet, *now* no longer ~~angry~~,
moved by her
anger

tc

EXTRA CREDIT: Answer the following questions IN LATIN (1 point each):

t3

1. How many days are there in a week? Septem
2. How many pennies are there in a dollar? Centum
3. How many sides does a pentagon have? quinque

Chap 17 Proper words

Michael Plasme's

+Summary

14/15

coedarius - coachman

movere - to move

laciama - to cry

etiam - also, even

pericula - danger (pl)

stabat - ~~immobility~~ ? stands

caplum - warm (n)

video - I see

Fortasse - perhaps

timeo - I fear

nullum - no

Ille - that

apparent - appearing

iam - now already

auxilium - help

procul - in the distance

Agite - Come on!

because the carriage driver was unable to move it

It is the 11th hour, and the vehicle is still in the ditch. Eucledes sees an inn in the distance.

Aurila does not like inns, because they are dangerous.

She also wonders if they have extra horses to drag the carriage out of the ditch.

Eucledes says that inns are not dangerous and Greek ^{that innkeeper is a good} are

good men. Aurila says Roman senators don't get

Don't stay at inns. Cornelius says there is no help on the roads to help

driver remains w/ the carriage while the Cornelius go to the inn. w/ Eucledes

what else can we do, we can't stay here on the road,

176

6

4/22

Michael + Seneca

1. I do not want to descend into the ditch.
2. The wagon carries a load.
3. Cornelius and Eucledes go to the inn.
4. Syrus wants to drag^{out} the carriage from the ditch.
5. We carry the trunks towards the carriage.
6. I go with Roman friends.
7. Acrila does not want to stay the night in an inn.
8. Go, stupid!
9. The slaves carry the trunks.
10. Where do you want to spend the night, master.
11. I do not want to go to an inn.
12. Fetch water, slaves.

17 d

4/27

1. Ferte cist~~am~~^{am} ad caup~~am~~^{am} serv!!
2. Marce, ~~quo~~^{cur} fers cist~~am~~^{am} Sexti?
3. Nolumus ~~pernotare~~^{to} in caup~~am~~^{am}.
4. Ibamus ad Romam.
5. Sextus vult videre magnam Rom~~am~~^{ana} aedificia.
6. Visne vid~~ere~~^a adifici~~um~~^{um}, Marce?
7. Nos imus ad Romam hodie.
8. Plastrum tardum fert magnum onus.
9. Omnes S~~entores~~^{entores} Romani ~~ferunt~~^{-fetch} ad urbem.
_{eunt - go}
10. Ego eo ad meam villam

111 d

Nouns + Cases

4/26

1. pueri - The boys ^{were} wandering in the fields
2. canes - Cornelius had many dogs
3. Aurelia~~x~~ - What does Aurelia do?
4. ^{boys} ~~caus~~ - The presents ^{only acc} ~~beat~~ ^{wake} ~~the~~ ^{subject} ~~horses~~ ^{oxen} w/ a stick
5. ^{Flavia} ~~Cornelian~~ - How annoying is ^{Flavia} ~~Cornelia~~ ^{girl}!
6. ~~servus~~ - The slave sleeps under the branches of a tree.
7. pueros - The barking dogs ^{were} ~~annoying~~ ^{frightening} the boys.
8. ^{Cornelii} ~~villa~~ - In the fields of the ~~villa~~, there are many trees ^{Need Gen not Abl}
9. ^{cistas} ~~tunicae~~ - The slave women look after the ^{Needs ACC} ~~trunks~~ ^{Cornelius} of the children
10. Puellae ^{tunicae} - The girls want to put on the new tunics.

check for ba/e @

check: ① case ② #, ③ Gender

Note: this list includes all numerical adjectives, all adverbs, all neuter nouns, and all irregular verbs met so far.

NOUNS

1st Declension

auriga, -ae, m., charioteer
caupōna, -ae, f., inn
culpa, -ae, f., fault, blame
domina, -ae, f., mistress, lady of the house
pila, -ae, f., ball
rota, -ae, f., wheel
virga, -ae, f., stick, rod, switch

2nd Declension

aedificium, -i, n., building
animus, -i, m., mind
auxilium, -i, n., help
baculum, -i, n., stick, staff
caelum, -i, n., sky
cisium, -i, n., light two-wheeled carriage
cubiculum, -i, n., room, bedroom
iocus, -i, m., joke, prank
olivētum, -i, n., olive grove
periculum, -i, n., danger
plaustrum, -i, n., wagon, cart
rūsticus, -i, m., peasant
silentium, -i, n., silence
tabellārius, -i, m., courier
vehiculum, -i, n., vehicle
vēstīgium, -i, n., track, footprint, trace

3rd Declension

ars, artis, gen. pl., artium, f., skill
bōa, bovis, m./f., ox, cow
caupō, caupōnis, m., innkeeper
civis, civis, gen. pl., civium, m./f., citizen
hominēs, hominum, m., pl., people
hospes, hospitis, m./f., guest, host, friend
iter, itineris, n., journey

murmur, murmuris, n., murmur, rumble
Neāpolis, Neāpolis, f., Naples
nōmen, nōminis, n., name
onus, oneris, n., load, burden
nūbēs, nūbis, gen. pl., nūbium, f., cloud
pars, partis, gen. pl., partium, f., part, direction
pēs, pedis, m., foot
pulvis, pulveris, n., dust
tempus, temporis, n., time

ADJECTIVES

1st and 2nd Declension

alter . . . alter, the one . . . the other
cārissimus, -a, -um, dearest
commōtus, -a, -um, moved
cūcti, -ae, -a, all
fatuus, -a, -um, stupid
Graecus, -a, -um, Greek
longus, -a, -um, long
mortuus, -a, -um, dead
noster, nostra, nostrum, our
novus, -a, -um, new
periculōsus, -a, -um, dangerous
praeclārus, -a, -um, distinguished, famous
tardus, -a, -um, slow

3rd Declension

incolumis, unburnt, safe and sound

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES

ūnus, -a, -um, one
duo, duae, duo, two
trēs, trēs, tria, three
quattuor (indecl.), four
quinque (indecl.), five
sex (indecl.), six
septem (indecl.), seven
octō (indecl.), eight
novem (indecl.), nine
decem (indecl.), ten

quīquāgintā (indecl.), fifty
centum (indecl.), a hundred
quingenti, -ae, -a, five hundred
mille (indecl.), a thousand
secundus, -a, -um, second
septimus, -a, -um, seventh
nōnus, -a, -um, ninth
decimus, -a, -um, tenth
ūndecimus, -a, -um, eleventh

VERBS

1st Conjugation

cessō, cessāre, to be idle, do nothing
expectō, expectāre, to look out for, wait for
interpellō, interpellāre, to interrupt
pernoctō, pernoctāre, to spend the night
vitō, vitāre, to avoid

2nd Conjugation

appareō, apparēre, to appear
gaudeō, gaudēre, to be glad, rejoice
haereō, haerēre, to stick
moveō, movēre, to move

3rd Conjugation

accidit, accidere, it happens
advesperācit, advesperācere, it gets dark
agō, agere, to do, drive
concidō, concidere, to fall down
dēvertō, dēvertere, to turn aside
extrahō, extrahere, to drag out, take out
lūdō, lūdere, to play
quiescō, quiescere, to rest, keep quiet
relinquō, relinquere, to leave behind
vertō, vertere, to turn

4th Conjugation

aperiō, aperire, to open
custodiō, custodire, to guard
feriō, ferire, to hit, strike
sciō, scire, to know

VERBS (CONTINUED)

Irregular

* to know all endings
eō, ire, to go
abēō, abire, to go away
exeō, exire, to go out
praetereō, praeterire, to go past
redeō, redire, to return
ferō, ferre, to bring, carry
nōlō, nolle, to be unwilling, not to wish
possum, posse, to be able
sum, esse, to be
absum, abesse, to be away, be absent
volō, velle, to wish, want, be willing

PRONOUNS

(is, ea, id) eius, eum, eam, eōs, eās,
him, her, them, etc.
illa, she
quod, which, that

PREPOSITIONS

ā or ab + abl., from
apud + acc., with
dē + abl., down from, concerning, about

ADVERBS

adhūc, still
celerrimē, very fast, very quickly
crās, tomorrow
deinde, then, next
diū, for a long time
etiam, also, even
ferōciter, fiercely
fortasse, perhaps
frustrā, in vain
hic, here
hodiē, today
iam, now, already
ibi, there
identidem, again and again, repeatedly
interēā, meanwhile
Ita vērō! Indeed! Yes!
itaque, and so, therefore
iterum, again, a second time
lentē, slowly

Minimē! No! Not at all!

mox, soon, presently

necesse, necessary

nōn, not

nōn iam, no longer

nunc, now

placidē, gently, peacefully

praetereā, besides, too, moreover

procul, in the distance, far off, far

Quam . . . ! How . . . !

quoque, also

saepe, often

semper, always

simul, together, at the same time

statim, immediately

strēnuē, strenuously, hard

subitō, suddenly

tacitē, silently

tamen, however, nevertheless

tandem, at last, at length

tantum, only

tum, at that moment, then

ubi, where, when

ut, as

INTERROGATIVE WORD

Quot . . . ? How many . . . ?

MISCELLANEOUS

Cavē!/Cavēte! Be careful! Watch out for!

in animō habere, to intend

illud, that

iter facere, to travel

magnō risū, with a loud laugh

per iocum, as a prank

pilā ludere, to play ball

tribus diēbus, in three days

CHAPTER 17

DO WE STAY AT AN INN?

Activity 17a

Complete the following sentences with appropriate forms of the given verbs in the present tense (clues are provided for the first set):

videō, vidēre

1. Euclidēs aedificium videt (sees)
2. " Videsne illud aedificium, Cornēli?" inquit Euclidēs. (Do you see)
3. "Ita vērō id video," inquit Cornēlius. (I see)
4. " Videtisne aedificium vōs quoque, Aurēlia et Cornēlia?" (Do you see)
5. "Nōs aedificium nōn videmus," inquiunt Aurēlia et Cornēlia. (We see)
6. Puerī quoque aedificium nōn vident (do... see)

audiō, audire

7. " audisne murmur rotārum, Sexte?" rogat Marcus.
8. "Murmur rotārum nōn audio," respondet Sextus.
9. " Auditisne canem procul lātrantem, puerī?" rogat Cornēlius.
10. "Ita vērō, canem lātrantem audimus," respondent puerī.
11. Aurēlia et Cornēlia canem lātrantem nōn audiunt
12. "Canem lātrantem nōn auditis," inquiunt Aurēlia et Cornēlia.

petō, petere

13. Rūsticus Cornēliōs videt et rogat, "Quid vōs petimus?"
14. "Nōs caupōnam petimus," respondet Cornēlius.
15. " Peto illam caupōnam!" inquit rūsticus.
16. Cornēlii caupōnam petunt

ambulō, ambulāre

17. Cornēlia cum Euclide ambulat
18. "Quō nōs ambulamus?" rogant Cornēlia et puerī.
19. "Vōs ad caupōnam ambulat," respondet Euclidēs.
20. "Quō ambulas, rūstice?" rogat Cornēlius.
21. "Ad urbem Neāpolim ambulamus," respondet rūsticus.



Peto
petis
petit

Petimus
petitis
petit

ne for pos
te for ago

nos - we - mus

vos - you pl - tis

I walk

Activity 17d

Translate into Latin:

1. It was getting dark and the carriage remained in the ditch.
Ad vesperascit et castra manē it in fossa.
2. Aurelia was worried and her daughter was crying.
Aurelia erat sollicita et ^{eam} filia lacrimot
3. Marcus and Sextus also were afraid of the dangers.
Marcus et Sextus etiam erant timent periculosi
4. Cornelius was anxiously walking in the road and looking at the sky.
Cornelius erat ambulat sollicit in via et videt
5. Eucleides sees a building and says, "It is an inn. We can spend the night there." ^{ad castra}
Eucleides videt aedificium et inquit "Est caupona. Nos
6. Aurelia hears him and shouts, "No! O miserable me! I do not like inns and innkeepers."
Aurelia audit eum et clamat, "Minime! O me miseram
Ego non amo caupona et caupones,
7. "I'm afraid to spend the night in an inn."
"Ego timo pernoctare in caupona."
8. Eucleides says, "Don't be afraid! There's no danger. That innkeeper is a good man and my friend."
Eucleides inquit, "Noite timente! Est non periculum. Ille
caupo est bonum virum et meo amio."
9. Cornelius does not want to spend the night in the inn because he is a Roman senator.
Cornelius non vult pernoctat in caupona quod ille est Roman
10. But there is no help and he can't spend the night on the Appian Way.
Sed ibi est non auxilium et ille non potest pernoctat in via
11. Therefore it is necessary to go to the inn.
Quidquid nosceta est ire ad cauponam
12. The Corneli approach the inn, while Syrus remains alone and guards the carriage and horses.
Cornelii appropinquat cauponam dum Syrus manet solus
custodiat rariam et equos



33
38

60
67

Latin I: Quiz
Chapter 17

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeio

I. Define each of the following verbs and identify their conjugation
(2 points each)

1. advesperascere: to get dark dark
conj. X 2nd 3rd - no macron
2. custodire: to guard
conj. 4th
3. pernoctare: to spend the night
conj. 1st

II. Define each of the following nouns and identify their declension
(2 points each)

1. caelum: sky
dec conj. 2nd
2. caupona: inn
dec conj. 1st
3. caupo: innkeeper
dec conj. X 2nd 3rd - Mas Root change
4. aedificium: building
dec conj. 2nd

III. Give one ENGLISH derivative for each of the following words
(1 point each)

1. periculosus: peril
2. custodio: custodian
3. pernocto: nocturnal
4. Graecus: Greek

IV. Give the imperfect form of the following irregular verbs. Be sure to keep the same number and person (1 point each).

1. volumus: volebamur ^{know the vowel}
2. nolo: nolebamur ^{1st person sing}
3. fert: ferrebat
4. eunt: ibant

V. Translate each of the following verb forms. Be sure to use the correct pronoun and tense (2 points each).

1. volebat: I was wishing ^{He/she}
2. fert: he/she carries
3. potestis: you are able ^{all}
4. imus: we carry go
5. est: he/she is
6. poteramus: we were able
7. eunt: they go
8. nolebatis: You all were not wishing

mus-up
you-tis

27
29

Latin I: Quiz
Chapter 17
Open Book

Nomen: Michael Plasmeier

I. Using the passage below, answer the following questions:

1. In line 11, SCELESTI agrees with what noun: Caupo
2. In line 3, ADVESPERASCEBAT is in what tense: Imp
3. What is the case, number and gender of CAUPONAE in line 10:
Nom, PL, Fem

4. Decline VEHICULUM: 2nd Neut

Nom vehiculum
Gen vehiculorum
Acc vehiculum
ABL vehiculo

vehicula
vehiculorum
vehicula
vehiculis

5. In line 3, what is Cornelius doing: Standing in the road looking worried and watching the sky because it is getting dark
6. In line 6, what does Eucleides ask Cornelius: Do you want to spend the night at that inn.
7. What is Eucleides' relationship with the innkeeper: friends
8. In line 13, what is Aurelia's argument for NOT staying in the inn:
Cornelius is a Roman senator. Roman senators don't stay at inns.

II. Translate the underlined sections of the following paragraph:

+3 It was the eleventh hour, the carriage ^{was} still remaining in the ditch because the carriage driver ^{was} not able to move it. Aurelia shouts, "O poor mp! I do not like inns ~~Innkeepers are not my friends~~. There is great danger. Perhaps the innkeeper has other horses. Perhaps the horses of the innkeeper are able to extract

+2 the carriage out the ditch, I fear great danger ⁱⁿ the inn.

→ Cornelius then asks "what are we able to do? We

+3 can not spend the night here in the Appian Way.

No vehicles are approaching because it is getting dark.

+3 → Their fore^{man}, then, Eucledies ^{was} leading ^{the} Cornelius towards the inn,
and the carriage driver ^{was} remaining in the road, he was
guarding the carriage and the horses.

186

10

Just Translate

5/5

1. All of the travelers were arriving at the inns in the evenings
2. Applodur is the master of all of the slaves that are in the inn
3. In all of the cities there are big buildings
4. Aurila is not a brave female, for she does not want to spend the night ~~at the inn~~ ^{at the dangerous}
5. All of the children were happy because Syrus, a good carriage driver, was driving the carriage very quickly

CHAPTER 18

ARRIVAL AT THE INN

Activity 18a

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



1. Cornēlius puerōs quī praecurrant identidem revocāvit. (were running ahead)
2. Cornēlii ad caupōnam appropinquābant et subitō canēs ad eōs se praecipitant. (hurl themselves)
3. Homō apparuit et canēs revocāvit. (A fat man appeared)
4. "Hic canēs caudās movent modo, quod laetī sunt." (These) (only)
5. "Nolite fugere!" ("Don't flee!"; pl.)
6. Puella sōla ad canēs manum extendit. (holds out)
7. "Multī hospites praeclārī hīc pernoctāverunt," inquit Apollodōrus. (guests)
8. "Once hīc in caupōnā lagatus prīncipis pernoctāvit." (Once) (an envoy)
9. Aurēlia mussat, "Doleo quod in caupōnā pernoctāre necesse est." (I am sad)
10. "Nisi errō, caupō est meus amīcus Apollodōrus!" inquit Eucleidēs. (Unless I am mistaken)
11. "Quid agis, mī Apollodōre?" (How are you?)

Activity 18c

In the following sentences, the most important clues of meaning are those of agreement of adjectives. Sometimes words appear in an unusual order with adjectives separated from the nouns they modify. Translate each sentence:

1. Canis magnus ossa habet. The big dog has the bones
2. Canis magna ossa habet. The dog has the big bones
3. Ossa multī canēs habent. Many dogs have the bones
4. Canis magnum os habet. The dog has the big bone.
5. Omnia ossa magnus canis habet. The big dog has all the bones
6. Magna habent multī canēs ossa. Many dogs have big bones.
7. Magnum canis habet os. The dog has a large bone.

os, ossis, n., bone

3rd Nc

10

Activity 18d

Translate into Latin:



1. Aurelia was going toward the inn slowly because she did not want to spend the night there.

Aurelia ibat ad caupnam lente quod illa ^{nolebant} non vult

2. Suddenly three dogs bark fiercely and attack the Corneli.

Subito tres canes latrant terociter et petunt Corneli

3. Cornelia holds out her hand to the dogs and they wag their tails.

Cornelia extendit illam manum ad canes et ^{plurim} canes ^{don't need} non need

4. At that very moment a fat man appeared at the door of the inn and greeted the guests.

In ipso tempore, homo obesus apparuit ad ianuam ^{caupae} caupae ^{of the inn} et salutavit hospites

5. Euclides happily shouts, "I recognize my friend Apollodorus!"

Euclides exclamat laetans "Ego agnosco ^{meum} meum

6. The innkeeper replies, "I am glad that you are coming to my inn. Come in, everyone!"

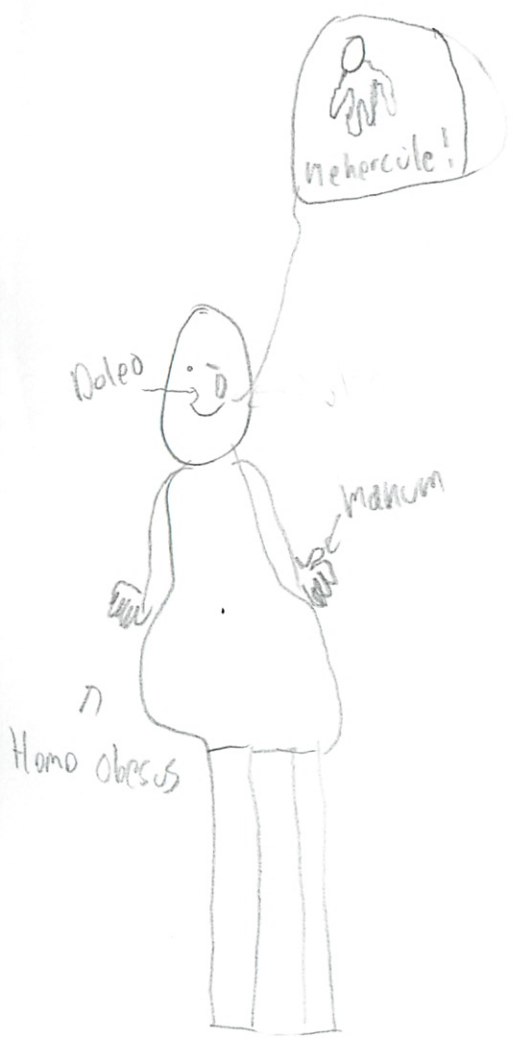
Caupo respondit "Ego sum laetus? venire ^{amicum} amicum ad me a caupnam. Agite, omnes!

Apollodorus

77 111 77

G

Michael P. Meier



Se fugit



Se praecurrit

Verb Ville

Perfect Tense

S/O

Review

Tense - time when action occurred

Conjugation = 4

Person, Verb endings

Pronoun, Who

Present

Imperfect

Pronoun

o mus

ham bamus

I we

s tis

bas bat's

you you all

t nt

bat bent

he/she they

Perfect tense

- past tense
- simple past
(translated ed)

like: walked
ran/ate/sat
jumped

looked
hoped

- Root Change (many have, not all)

Endings

U, X, S, U

Endings

like

duco → duxi
gemo → gemit
mitto → misi
amo → amavi

i imus
isti istis
it erunt

Principal Parts

5/10

★ All verbs have 4 principal parts used to form all other forms.

Get present root	1st - 1st person sing present tense (end in -o)	amo
	2nd - Present infinitive (ends in -re)	amare
perfect root	3rd - 1st person sing, perfect tense (ends in -i)	amavi
	4th - perfect passive participle (verbal adj) ↑ not in Latin I (usually -tus)	amatus


You're Invited!!

You are hosting a dinner party!! You are going to invite 8 Olympian gods/goddesses to your dinner party that you find most intriguing and interesting, or that you would most like to meet. Have fun and be creative!! Here are the requirements:

1. You must invite 8 different Olympian gods or goddesses:

✓ Zeus	✓ Poseidon	Hera
✓ Hades	✓ Dionysus	Artemis
✓ Athena	✓ Ares	Aphrodite
✓ Hermes	Hestia	✓ Apollo
✓ Hephaestus	Demeter	

2. For each character that you invite, you will find and supply the following information:



- Greek and Roman names
- Symbols and areas of influence (god/goddess of...?)
- Explain why you chose to invite them
- Assign each person you invite something to bring to dinner
- Include a visual representation for one of the invited guests (copy/printed from the computer/hand-drawn) on 8 1/2 x 11 paper (computer size)

- can be as in story don't need to be

3. Your project will be typed and spell checked. You may list your guests followed by a paragraph containing the required information.



Grading:

10 points per character: Did you provide the required information?

10 points for the visual representation: Is it neat?

Does it represent one of your invitees?

10 points for overall appearance: Is it typed?

Are there spelling/grammatical errors?
Is it well organized?



PROJECT DUE DATE: 5/24

5/18

38/34

111%

Latin I: Quiz
Chapter 18
Vocab
34 points

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeyer

I. Identify the conjugation and translate each of the following verbs (2 points each).

1. praecurrere: to run ahead
conj. 3rd

4. revocare: to call back
conj. 1st

2. fugere: to flee
conj. 3rd

5. agnoscere: to recognize
conj. 3rd

3. apparere: to appear
conj. 2nd

6. dolere: to be sad
conj. 2nd

II. Give the Genitive singular for the following nouns, identify their declension, and give the meaning (3 points each).

1. cauda: tail
genitive: caudae
dec. 1st

2. legatus: envoy
genitive: legati
dec. 2nd

III. Define each of the following words, and give the part of speech (noun, verb, adj., adv., prep) 2 points each.

1. modo: only
adv

5. manum: hand
noun

2. obesus: fat
adj

6. praecipitant: they hurl themselves
verb

3. homo: man
noun

7. olim: once (upon a time)
adv

4. canes: dog
noun

8. pernoctaverunt: they have spent the night
verb

EXTRA CREDIT: Define the following verbs using the correct tense and person (2 points each).

1. fers:

you (sing) carry

2. ibamus:

We were going

S9/62

Latin I
Chapter 19
Grammar Exercise

NOMEN: Michael Plasmeier

62 points

**Using chapter 19: "Settling In," complete the following:

1. On a separate piece of paper, write out a translation of Chapter 19: "Settling In." (10 points)

+10

2. Using the story "Settling In," answer the following questions:

a. List 6 examples of noun/ adjective agreement in LATIN and ENGLISH:

Carponam meliorem
mei servi my slaves
bonam cenam good dinner

mea Cornelia my Cornelia
meam Carponam my inn
Alium lectum greater bed

b. For each noun/ adjective pair above, give the case, number, and gender of the noun:

Acc, Sing, Fem

Nom, Sing, Fem

Nom Pl

Acc, Sing, Fem

Gen, Sing, Mas

Acc, Sing, Mas

Acc, Sing, Fem

c. Find 4 verbs in INFINITIVE form- give the Latin and English:

invenire - to find
cenare - to dine

petere - to ~~put~~ seek, to find
venire - to ~~find~~ come

d. List 2 verbs in the IMPERFECT tense- give the Latin and English:

dormiebat - she was sleeping

vigilabat - she was staying awake

e. List 2 verbs in the PERFECT tense- give the Latin and English:

portaverunt - they carried

paraverunt - they prepared

f. Give English derivatives for the following words:

-sordidus:

sordiness

vigilare:

vigilant

g. Write a 4 sentence diary entry based on the chapter from the point of view of either Marcus or Cornelia. It should be in English:

See Back

Cornelia

We arrived at inn, My mom and I were not hungry,
so we wanted to sleep. The innkeeper showed us
our rooms, but the bed was dirty. My mom told
the innkeeper to replace it. Grudgingly he did.

Michael Plasmier

19. Selfing In

Translation

5/11

All entered ^{into} the inn. "Surely you all want to have dinner," says the innkeeper, "My slaves are able to immediately prepare a good dinner for you." "Me and Cornelia" say Aurilia, "here do not wish to eat dinner. Lead us immediately to our bedrooms." The innkeeper immediately ordered the slaves to prepare dinner for Cornelius, Marcus, and Sextus. Aurilia and Cornelia lead themselves to their bedrooms. Aurilia, who sees the bed of another bedroom groans. "This bed is dirty. Neither me nor ^{my} Cornelia are able to sleep in a dirty bed. It is necessary to move another bed into our bedroom." The innkeeper responds, "Are you scolding me? Many visitors sleep at my inn. None of my visitors scold me." Then arrives Eucleides. When Aurilia explained the situation, Eucleides scolds the innkeeper. The innkeeper muttered, "Wear the Apian way, you will not be able to find a better inn. In my inn, ~~no~~ no beds are dirty." But he ordered the slaves to put in another bed. In a short time, ^{the slaves} carried another bed into the bedroom. Now the innkeeper shouted with a laugh, "Look mistress, My slaves now prepare another bed for you. "Surely you want dinner now?" "I am not hungry"

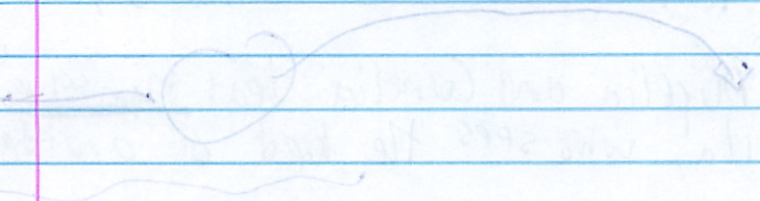
U.S.V.

ed
Perfect

iam-nan

Says Correlia, "I only want to go to bed." - "I also,"
say Aurelia, "I am very tired."

↳ Aurelia + Correlia don't eat dinner, but ^{immediatly} they went to
the bedroom. Aurelia soon was sleeping but Correlia
was staying awake.



CHAPTER 19

SETTLING IN

Activity 19a

Write the missing forms of each verb in the proper columns. The first set is done for you:

Present 3rd Sing.	Perfect 3rd Sing.	Present 3rd Plur.	Perfect 3rd Plur.
intrat	intravit	intrant	intraverunt
iubet	iussit	iubent	iusserunt
dūcit	dūxit	ducunt	duxerunt
gemit	gemvit	gemunt	gemuerunt
videt	vidit	vident	viderunt
explicat	explicavit	explicant	explicaverunt
advenit	advēnit	adveniunt	advennerunt

Activity 19b

Fill in the endings on the adjectives in the following passage:

Servi caupōnis obēs _____ diū labōrābant, sed raedam immōbil _____ ē magn _____ fossā extrahere nōn poterant. Servi dēfess _____ ad caupōnam vicin _____ redeunt. Brev _____ tempore caupō irāt _____ omn _____ servōs convocāvit. "Necesse est mult _____ hōrās labōrāre," inquit caupō. "Ego nōn senātōrem praeclār _____ sed uxōrem molest _____ timeō. Crās vocem magn _____ uxōris irāt _____ audire nōlō. Strēnuē igitur labōrāte!"

Activity 19c

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

- "Duxit me ad cubiculum meum!" ("Take...")
- Aurēlia est _____ dēfessa. (very)
- Servus cēnam _____ parāvit. (for Cornelius)
- Mult _____ in caupōnā Apollodōrī pernōctāverunt. (travelers)
- Servi _____ parant. (another bed)
- "Hic lectus est _____," inquit Aurēlia. (better)
- Servus _____ bonam _____ parāvit. (dinner)
- Nūllī senātōrēs ad caupōnās _____ (are in the habit of coming)
- Ubi Apollodōrus _____ Aurēlia eum reprehendit. (to explain the situation)
- "Nōn necesse est _____ me reprehendere," inquit caupō. (for you)
- Pueri _____ volunt quod _____ (to dine) (they are hungry)
- Cornēlia dēfessa _____ vult. (to go to bed)

196

10

Michael Plasmé / Seneca

5/16

it
erunt

custodivit - custodierunt - custodiē - to guard
timuit - timuerunt - timēre - to fear
cēnavit - cenaverunt - cenāre - to dine
traxit - traxerunt - trahere - to drag
misit - miserunt - mittere - to send
spectavit - spectaverunt - spectare - to watch
doluit - doluerunt - dolere - to be sad
mansit - manserunt - manēre - to remain
voluit - voluerunt - velle - to wish
haesit - haeserunt - haerere - to stick

(10)

19c

5/10

Michael Placencia

The Corelius were walking slowly through the road to the inn (3) Sextus, "Surely ^{that courier} ~~you~~ wanted to urge the horses ^{on} ~~of a courier~~ very much, Marcus?" Marcus responds to him, "Oh yes! ^{he} ~~I~~ wanted to beat ^{him} ~~it~~ fiercely, the horses dragged the light 2-wheeled carriage quicker.

Our carriage driver, "Be careful, wicked!" then the carriage driver was turning the carriage; but angry. The courier ^{turned away} ~~then~~ neither ^{in Per?} ~~avoided~~ the light-2-wheeled carriage nor avoided the carriage. Therefore the horses ~~of the carriage~~ dragged the carriage into a ditch. The carriage driver groaned, mother and father groaned and Cornelia cried.

→ "Father was certainly ^{your} ~~mad~~" interpreted Sextus. "Immediately he seized a stick and was beating the miserable carriage driver. Cornelia who saw this, ^{who was} ~~meanwhile~~ crying ~~and~~ shouts 'Father! Father! Don't beat the miserable man with a stick' (3) "Then father," said Marcus, "Order ~~the~~ ^{say get said} Cornelia to →

I didn't
get idea
of this

10

~~correct~~ ?

worried

be quiet, All the ~~wickets~~ looked at the sky when it
was getting dark. Father therefore ordered Eudemies to
lead us to the inn."

?

Verb villa

Principal Parts

Cont

5/25

Principal parts gives you the roots which all endings are based on

1. 1st person, sing, present -o
2. Present infinitive -re
3. 1st person sing Present (perfect root + root change) -i
4. Don't know

i imus
isti istis
it erunt

To form the perfect

1. Go to 3rd principal part
2. Add ending

amo, amare, amavi

amavi

amavi mus

amavi sti

amavi stis

amavi t

amavi erunt

1st Prin- cipal Part	1st Conj	2nd	3rd	4th
-o	-eo	-eo	-o	-io
amo	habeo	duco	dormio	
-are	-ere	-ere	-ere	-ire
amare	habere	ducere	dormire	
-avi	-vi	-xi	-vi	-vi
amavi	habui	dux i	dormi	
	sed i	peti	veh i	
	iussi	petivi		

99% of 1st conj follow this pattern

most often

confusing

Know amavi iussi vidi misi dormivi
habui sedi duxi petivi asseridi ieci

Latin I: Chapter 20
Worksheet: Perfect Tense

NOMEN: Michael Plasner

Principal Parts

The following is a list of verbs that are used very often in your text book. List the two remaining principal parts, the conjugation, and the meaning for each verb:

1st P.P.	2nd P.P.	3rd P.P.	Meaning	Conjugation
intro	intrare	intravi	to enter	1st
duco	ducere	duxi	to lead	3rd
eo	ire	ivi or ii	to go	irreg
musso	muscare	muscavi	to mutter	1st
timeo	timere	timui	to fear	2nd
mitto	mittere	misi	to send	3rd
traho	trahere	traxi	to drag	3rd
maneo	manere	mansi	to remain	2nd
volo	velle	volui	to wish	irreg
dico	dicere	dixi	to say	3rd
narro	narrare	narravi	to tell (story)	1st
neco	necare	necavi	to kill	1st
*peto	petere	petivi	to look for	3rd
sum	esse	fui	to be	irreg
audio	audire	audivi	to hear	4th

Perfect Tense:

List the two rules for forming the Perfect Tense:

Go to 3rd principal part

Drop i

Add ending

5/24

1. -i, isti. I looked for the children, you found them in the way.
2. When the tunic of Sextus was remaining in the branches,
we all laughed - imus ^{stuck}
^{of us}
3. Were ^{did you go} ~~you~~ (Cornelia)? Marcus and I asked (imus) father this,
but he did not respond, -it
4. However, Sextus was (it) annoying, the slaves don't beat
him (erunt)
5. Where ~~was~~ ^{(it) ~~is~~ ^{were} you} Sextus yesterday, Marcus + Cornelia? Father + Mother
ordered (erunt) us to ~~find~~ ^{stay} him here.
6. After ^{you} we ate dinner (isti), ^{you} we wanted to go to our bedroom (ince) ^{isti}
7. ~~Today~~ ^{Yesterday} we ~~are~~ ^{were} in the city, but we ~~didn't~~ ^{vos = you} see mother. (imus) ^{here} Perfect
8. "From where ~~did~~ ^{did} you come (isti) friends" asked (it) the innkeeper.
Where to are you going?
9. ~~I~~ ^{Did you} ~~see~~ ^(it) Cornelia, when ^{you} arrived in Rome? ^{isti} ~~(it)~~ I
certainly did not see him (i)
10. He, after ^{hearing this,} ~~arriving yesterday~~ (it) hurried himself out
of the inn (it) 777

CHAPTER 20

CHANCE ENCOUNTER

Activity 20a

Fill in the corresponding forms for the missing tenses (the first is done for you):

Per
Goto infinitive
O
S
T
MUS
TIS
NT

Imp
Infinitive
bam, eram
bas, eras
bat, eratis
bamus
batis
bant

Per
3rd P.P.
(Perfect Real)
isti
it
imus
istis
erunt

Verbs for ending
1st - a
2nd - e
3rd - e
3rd - ie
4th - ie

Present	Imperfect	Perfect
1. mittis	mittēbās	misisti
2. tenent	tenēbant	tenuerunt
3. audimus	audiebamus	audivimus
4. petō	petebam	petui
5. habetis	habēbātis	habuistis
6. gemis	gēmebas	gemiisti, to groan
7. est	erat	fuit
8. iacio	iaciebam	ieci
9. interamus	interabamus	intrāvimus
10. iubent	iubēbant	iussērunt

Activity 20b

Deduce and give the first three principal parts for each verb:

	1st Sing. Present	Present Infinitive	1st Sing. Perfect
1. ridēs, risisti	rideo	ridere	risisti
2. faciunt, fēcērunt	facio	facere	fecerunt
3. cadimus, cecidimus	cado	cadere	cecidimus
4. stātis, stetistis	statio	stare	steti
5. venīs, vēnistī	venio	venire	veni
6. dicunt, dixerunt	dico	dicere	dixi
7. concidimus, concidimus	conicio	conicere	conceidi
8. fugiunt, fūgērunt	fugio	fugere	fugi
9. ascendit, ascendit	ascendo	ascendere	ascendi
10. pōnitis, posuistis	pono	ponere	posui
11. vidēs, vīdistī	video	videre	vidi
12. extrahit, extrāxit	extraho	extrahere	extraxi
13. movent, mōvērunt	moveo	movēre	movi
14. trādunt, trādidērunt	traho	trahere	traxi
15. surgis, surrexisti	surgo	surgere	surrexi
16. scribis, scripsisti	scribo	scribere	scripsi

17. dēvertō, dēverti	dēvertō	dēvertēre	dēverti
18. excipiunt, excēpērunt	excipiō	excipere	excepi
19. adiuvās, adiūvisti to help	adiuvō	adiuvare	adiui
20. sedet, sedit	sedeo	sedere	sedī
21. cōspiciō, cōspexi	cōspiciō	cōspicere	cōspexi
22. legunt, lēgērunt	lego	legere	legi
23. gerit, gessit to wear	gero	gerere	gessi
24. reprehendunt, reprehendērunt	reprehendo	reprehendere	reprehendi
25. quiēscunt, quiēvērunt to rest	quiesco	quiescere	quievi
26. cōsulimus, cōsulūimus to consult	cōsulo	cōsulere	cōsului
27. currit, cucurrit	curro	currere	cucurui
28. respondēs, respondisti	respondo	respondere	respondi
29. repellitis, reppulistis to drive off	repello	repellere	reppuli
30. arripiunt, arripuērunt	arripō	arripere	arripui
31. agimus, ēgimus to drive	ago	agere	egi

Activity 20c

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

- Flāvia et Cornēlia cubitum ivērunt, sed Marcus et Sextus cum Cornēliō
manebant (stayed)
- Ad mediam noctem vigilare in animō habuērunt. (to stay awake)
hunger
- Marcus et Sextus ēsuriunt et Marcus rogat, "Licetne
nobis hīc cēnāre?" (May we)
- Paulisper tacēbat pater. (For a short time)
- Tandem, "Ecto!" inquit. ("All right!")
- Rīsērunt puerī quod laeti erant. Voluērunt epim ibi cēnāre
et aliōs viātōrēs spectāre. (for)
- Dum puerī cibum devorant, subitō intrāvit
miles. (devour) (a certain soldier)
- "Salvē, _____," inquit. (sir)
- "Cūr vōs _____
_____ intrāvistis?" (into this inn)
- "Quod raeda nostra in fossā _____
_____, " respondet Cornēlius. (is stuck fast)

(continued)



Latin I: Quiz
Chapter 20

42 points

NOMEN:

Michael Plasmey

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

1. post: after
2. medius: middle
3. volumus: we wanted
4. vir optime: sir

5. esto!: let's go!
6. enim: for
7. numquam: never
8. narratus: told

II. Identify the declension and gender of each of the following nouns, then give the definition (3 points each).

1. miles: dec. 3
gen. m

definition: soldier

2. fabula: dec. 1
gen. f

definition: fable

III. Give the three principal parts for each of the following verbs (3 points each).

1. misisti: misisti, mittere, misi
2. necavit: necavit, necare, necavi
3. narraverunt: narraverunt, narrare, narraui
4. dixi: dixi, dicere, dixi

IV. List the two rules for forming the perfect verb tense:

- ① Go to 3rd Principal part
② Drop -i
③ Add endings

V. Give the six personal verb endings for the perfect tense:

isti	imus	I	up
isti	istis	you	you all (y'all)
erant		he/she	they

**Extra credit: Give the three principal parts for the verb EST:

sum, esse, fui

Word Study 5 (18)

Michael Plasméor

5/11

Exercise 1) 1. solitudo - solitude - alone

-itudo 2. multitudo - multitude - many

-itas 3. longitudo - longitude - lines on the earth measuring east-west

4. sollicitudo - solicitude - expressed concern

5. unitas - unity - everyone together, one

* 6. brevitat - brevity - briefness, use of few words

7. infirmitas - infirmity - hospital

* 8. timiditas - timidity - unassertive - demonstrating lack of courage

9. vicinitas - vicinity - nearby

10. humanitas - humanity - human population

Exercise 2

English word	Latin Adj.	Latin Noun	English meaning
1. auxiliary	auxiliarius	auxilium	other
2. civil	civilis	civis	acting properly
3. literary	litterarius	littera	belong to books/relating to lit.
4. nominal	nominalis	nomen	small, bearing someone's name
* 5. principal	principalis	princeps	headmaster
6. puerile	puerilis	puer	child, immature
7. servile	servilis	servus	to be obedient, for servants
8. temporal	temporalis	tempor	relating to time, [religious meaning]

Exercise 3

Eng Word	Eng Noun	Eng Meaning	Latin word
1. civil	civility	Being civil	cives
2. dual	duality	consisting of 2 parts	duas
3. facile	facility	employees	facito

3 cont

- 4 hospital - hospitality - kindness to visitors - hospes
 5 immobile - immobility - motionless - immobilis
 +5 6 partial - partiality - having only part - pars
 7 servile - servility - to obedient - servus
 8 virile - virility - masculinity - vir - about equal

Exercise 4

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. perilous | 6. hospitality |
| 2. custody | 7. onerous |
| 3. manipulated | 8. itinerant |
| 4. apparent | 9. doleful |
| 5. fugitive | 10. rustic |

+3

Exercise 5

212

6/1

1. Marcus was sitting (Imp) under a tree but suddenly got up (Perf)
2. Now it was getting dark and the visitors saw (Per) the buildings of the city.
3. Davus was ^{often} walking (Imp) in the garden
4. The slaves prepared (Per) dinner and ^{now} we ^{are} ~~were~~ able (Presnt) to eat dinner.
5. Aurielia did not wish (Per) to spend the night in an inn,
6. "I" ^(Per) says Cornelia, " ^{have never} ~~did, however, wish to spend~~ the night in the inn."
7. Cornelia, again and again, was extending (Imp) her hand toward the dog
8. Sextus fled (Per) away from the dog, ^{he U says that it's per}
9. Although Marcus was sleeping (Imp), Sextus ^{was not able} ~~was not able~~ (Per) to go to sleep

num q um = never

Latin I: Mythology
Grading Rubric
Dinner Party Project

Name: Michael Plasmore

80/80

For 8 gods/goddesses (10 points per character):

All required Information/ Greek and Roman names/
Areas of influence/ symbols/ why did you invite
Them/ what are they bringing

10/10

Neat visual representation of one god/goddess

10/10

Overall appearance/ organization/ creativity/
neatness/ no spelling or grammar errors

100/100

Additional comments:

Fabulous! wonderful!

Latin I: Final Exam Review

140 questions

All multiple choice

I. Vocabulary: 30 words- choose the correct English meaning

eg. intrare: a. to invent b. to stand c. to think d. to enter

II. Derivatives: 30 words- choose the correct meaning of the LATIN ROOT

eg. ambulatory: a. run b. drive c. walk d. sit

(ambulare = to walk) ← does it say that? No!

III. Culture: 30 questions- topics to review:

- a. romance languages d. history
- b. family roles father e. architecture Pantheon
- c. clothing 5 f. mythology See sheet

eg. Which period of Roman history is characterized by the joint rule of two consuls who carried out the decrees of the senate?

- a. Monarchy b. Interregnum c. Republic d. Empire

IV. Grammar: 30 questions- Areas to review:

a. nouns: declensions, cases (translation and use), noun adjective agreement, sentence completion (supply the correct form).

eg. Servos _____ verberavi.

- a. baculum b. baculo c. baculi d. baculorum

b. verbs: conjugations, infinitives, tenses (forms and translation), irregular forms.

eg. Vos omnes heard de periculis itineris.

- a. audivistis b. audiveras c. auditis d. audivisti

V. Reading Comprehension: 20 questions

Four reading passages with 5 comprehension questions following each one. Vocabulary not learned in course will be given.

Italian
French
Spanish
Portuguese
Romanian
German
construction
- vocab
- toga
- virus
- toga
- praetor
- bulla
(hard off
coil)
- palla
- stola

Cases
Chart

Tab

exchange word

po tolle posse
ferre velle

Latin I: Mythology Review Guide

Symbols!
Kron

Story of golden apple → Trojan war

Abduction of Persephone

Zeus, Io - turned to cow + fly, kept + Nigo

Greek Roman
Zeus Jupiter

Information

-Zeus' father, Cronus, had swallowed all of his children because an oracle had warned him that he would be overthrown by one of his offspring. Zeus' mother, Rhea hid Zeus and when he had grown up, Zeus forced Cronus to spit up his brothers and sisters and became the King of the gods. His siblings are Poseidon, Hades, Demeter, and Hera. His symbols are the thunderbolt and oak tree, and his animals are the eagle, goat, and bull.

thunderbolt



Hera Juno

-Hera is the goddess of marriage, childbirth, fertility, and the protector of married women. She is the sister and wife to Zeus and is often depicted as very jealous. She competed against Arodite and Athena for the Golden Apple (to be given to the most beautiful goddess) but loses to Aphrodite. She also turned Io, one of Zeus' mistress' into a cow. Her animals are the peacock and cow.

Peacock/Cow

Apollo Apollo

-Apollo is the god of medicine, the sun, music, poetry, archery, and light. He is the son of Zeus and Leto and is the twin brother of the goddess Artemis. He was responsible for driving the sun chariot every morning and also killed Python. In some stories he is credited with having created the lyre from a turtle shell and cow sinews. His symbols are the Laurel Tree, bow, and lyre, and his animals are the wolf and the hawk.

lyre

Hermes Mercury

-Hermes is the messenger of the gods, god of athletics, theivery, and good luck. The day he was born he stole 50 of Apollo's sacred cattle and created the Lyre. He is also responsible for leading the dead to the Underworld. His symbols are wings and the Caduceus; a staff with wings and two snakes wrapped around it. This staff is the symbol of the medical profession.

Wings

Athena Minerva

-Athena is the goddess of warfare, wisdom, and arts and crafts. One day Zeus had a very bad headache and asked Hephaestas to crack it open. Athena was born from Zeus' head fully grown and in full armor. After giving them

olive tree

the olive tree she was named the goddess of Athens. She was involved in the Judgement of Paris- Golden Apple beauty contest, but lost. Arachne challenged Athena to a weaving duel and when Athena won she turned Arachne into a spider. Her symbols are the olive tree, aegis (breastplate), shield, and spear and her animal is the owl.

Aphrodite Venus

-Aphrodite is the goddess of love and beauty. She is said to have sprung from sea foam and was married to Hephaestus. She had a very famous love affair with Ares and won the Golden Apple beauty contest because she promised Paris that he could have any woman he wanted. When he chose Helen, Queen of Sparta, the Trojan war began. Her animal is the Dove.

Artemis Diana

-Artemis is the goddess of the moon and the hunt. She is the twin sister of Apollo and is a very private goddess. Her symbols are the bow and arrow.

Poseidon Neptune

-Poseidon is the god of the sea and earthquakes and is often depicted as being very violent. Poseidon challenged Athena for the naming of Athens but lost when he offered a salt spring. Poseidon and Apollo built the walls of Troy but when they were denied their payment Poseidon sent a sea monster to Troy. His symbol is the trident and his animals are the bull, the horse, and the dolphin.

Hephaestus Vulcan

-Hephaestus is the god of fire and the blacksmith to the gods. He was the only crippled and ugly god on Mt. Olympus. It was said that Hera threw him off of Mt. Olympus and he fell for nine days. He trapped Hera in her golden throne until she promised him Aphrodite in marriage. Prometheus stole fire from Hephaestus' workshop and gave it to the humans. His symbols are metal and fire.

Hades Pluto

-Hades is the god of the underworld and the dead. The gates to Hades are guarded by Cerberus, the three headed dog who allows anyone to enter but no one to leave. Hades fell in love with Persephone and abducted her from Demeter. After eating pomegranate seeds she was compelled to stay with Hades for 4 months out of every year. The dead had to cross the River Styx to get to Hades.

Demeter

Ceres

wheat

-Demeter is the goddess of agriculture and the harvest. Her daughter, Persephone, was abducted by Hades and forced to remain there for 4 months out of every year. Demeter is so upset by this that she does not allow anything to grow during this time. This occurrence explains the growing seasons. Her symbols are the sheaf of wheat, cornucopia, the torch, and grain, and her animal is the pig.

Ares

Mars

spear

-Ares is the god of war. He is associated with killing and violence and is not well liked by the Greeks. He was involved in a famous love affair with Aphrodite. He is said to be the father of Romulus and Remus. His symbol is the spear and his animals are the turkey and the dog.

Hestia

Vesta

Cow

-Hestia is the goddess of the hearth, home, and family. She was the goddess of the vestal virgins- a cult which required 30 years of training and maintained an eternal fire in her honor in her temple in the Roman Forum. Her animal is the cow (sacrifice) and her symbols are fruit and fire.

Dionysus

Bacchus

Drinking Cup

-Dionysus is the god of wine, vegetation, and the theater. His mother, Semele, died while he was in the womb and Zeus sewed him into his thigh. He was later born from Zeus' thigh and is said to die each winter and is reborn every spring. This symbolizes rebirth and growth. He is associated with many festivals and theatrical productions. His symbol is the drinking cup.

Semele

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

86 Semele is an asteroid.

In Greek mythology, **Semele**, daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, was the mother of Dionysus (the god and his votaries were both identified as "Bacchus") by Zeus. The name Semele, like other elements of Dionysiac cult (thyrsus, dithyramb) are manifestly not Greek (Burkert 1985), apparently Phrygian (Kerenyi 1976 p107) and the myth of her father Cadmus gives him a Phoenician origin.

Zeus's consort, Hera, a goddess jealous of usurpers, discovered the affair when Semele was pregnant. Appearing as an old crone, Hera befriended Semele, who confided in her that her husband was actually Zeus. Hera pretended not to believe her, and planted seeds of doubt in Semele's mind. Curious, Semele demanded of Zeus that he reveal himself in all his glory as proof of his godhood. Though Zeus begged her not to ask this, she persisted and he agreed. Mortals, however, cannot look upon a god without dying, and she perished (*Ovid*, *Metamorphoses* III.308-312; Hyginus, *Fabulae* 179).

Zeus rescued the fetal Dionysus, however, by sewing him into his leg (the "Insewn" of the Homeric Hymn). A few months later, Dionysus was born. This leads to his being called "the twice-born".

When he grew up, Dionysus rescued his mother from Hades, and she became a goddess on Mount Olympus, with the new name **Thyone**.

[1] (<http://www.theoi.com/Kronos/Thyone.html>)

The setting for the story of Semele is the palace that occupied the acropolis of Thebes, called the *Cadmeia*. When Pausanias visited Thebes in the 2nd century AD, he was shown the very bridal chamber where Zeus visited her and begat Dionysus. Since a seal inscription found at the palace can be dated 14th-13th centuries BC, (Kerenyi 1976 p 198) the myth of Semele is Mycenaean in origin, pre-Hellenic.

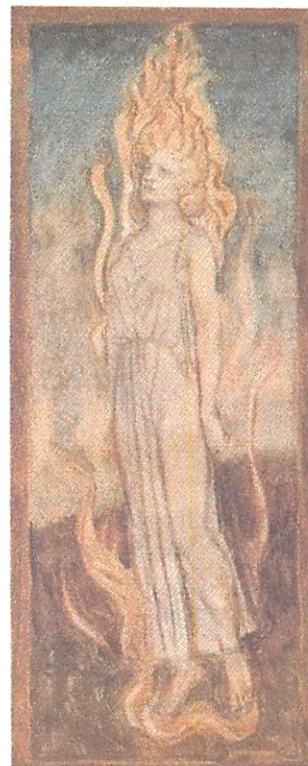
Though the Greek myth of Semele was localized in Thebes, the fragmentary Homeric Hymn to Dionysus makes the place where Zeus gave a second birth to the god distant, and mythically vague:

"For some say, at Dracenum; and some, on windy Icarus; and some, in Naxos, O Heaven-born, Insewn; and others by the deep-eddying river Alpheus that pregnant Semele bare you to Zeus the thunder-lover. And others yet, lord, say you were born in Thebes; but all these lie. The Father of men and gods gave you birth remote from men and secretly from white-armed Hera. There is a certain Nysa, a mountain most high and richly grown with woods, far off in Phoenice, near the streams of Aegyptus..."

The story formed the basis for the secular oratorio, *Semele* (1744) by George Frideric Handel and for the opera, *Semele* (1707) by John Eccles.

External link

- Homeric Hymns (<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/OMACL/Hesiod/hymns.html>)



Io EYE o

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The Heifer-Maiden

The story of IO is one of the most touching dramas in Greek Mythology. This story goes back to the early days on MOUNT OLYMPOS (Olympus). ZEUS was new to the throne of eternity and his treatment of Io was nothing less than pernicious.

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Daughter of Inakhus

Io was the beautiful daughter of INAKHUS (Inachus) of ARGOS. She began having strange dreams with voices and visions telling her to leave her bed and go into a field where Zeus could 'see' her. She told her father of the dreams and he sought advice of the oracles at PYTHO and DODONA but they could offer no help. Finally, he sent an embassy to LOXIAS. For the oracles of Loxias, the meaning was crystal clear. They advised Inakhus to disown his daughter, cast her into the streets and drive her from his country. If this was not done, the oracles warned, Zeus would eradicate Inakhus and his people without mercy. With heavy heart, Inakhus obeyed the oracles and forced his young daughter, Io, from his house.

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Hera

HERA had not missed the drama unfolding in Argos. She was angered by Zeus' (attempted) infidelity so she punished Zeus by punishing Io. As Io fled in tears from her father's house, she began to change. Horns popped out on her head and, as she ran, she completely transformed into a black and white heifer. A gadfly began to sting and pester her, forcing her to run farther and farther from her home and happiness.

Hera wanted to be sure that her husband, Zeus, could not be alone with his new infatuation so she set the herdsman, ARGOS, to follow the heifer-girl. Argos was called Argos Panoptes, meaning 'all seeing' because he had one hundred eyes placed all over his body. Io was terrified of Argos and she fled from him as much as she did from the sting of the ever present gadfly.

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The Herdsman, Argos

Zeus was inflamed. With Argos on guard he couldn't secretly meet with the lovely Io. He instructed his son, HERMES, to kill Argos. To this day, Hermes is often called Argeiphontes, 'the slayer of Argos'. He lulled the herdsman to sleep with sweet music and then beheaded the sleeping watchman before he could defend himself. Io was now free of the all seeing Argos.

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Prometheus

The punishment was not over yet. The gadfly was still goading the heifer-girl to the ends of the earth. As Io fled through the Caucasus mountains she saw PROMETHEUS bound to the stony crag. Prometheus was a Titan who had angered Zeus with his reckless affection for the lowly mortals who populated the earth below Mount Olympus. Prometheus was chained, spread-eagle, to the pitiless rockface by the plan of Zeus and by the hand of HEPHAISTOS (Hephaestus). Prometheus had been left to suffer in solitude and misery until Zeus' fury subsided.

Io's conversation with Prometheus (in *Prometheus Bound*, by Aeschylus) is quite moving. She told him of her sorrowful past, how she can never sleep in the same place two nights in succession because of the insistent gadfly. She begged the Titan for his prediction of her future. The name 'Prometheus' means 'forethought'. She simply wanted to know when her suffering would end? Even in his tortured condition, Prometheus tried to spare her feelings. She asked why he would not be forthright. He replied that he was afraid that if he told her the depth and duration of her suffering, the knowledge might break her spirit. She wanted to hear it all, no matter how dismal her future may be, she wanted to hear it all.

Prometheus told her of her long, lonely road. He advised her on which way to travel and where she might find help along the way. He told her to be strong because she would eventually be freed from the curse of Hera. Her journey would end in Egypt. He told her that she would be restored to her original beauty and have a glorious son named Epaphos. Prometheus also foresaw the ironic fact that one of her descendants would, after thirteen generations, come back to that lonely mountain and cut the bonds that made him famous.

The predictions of Prometheus came true. Io's flight took her East towards Asia, South to the land of the AMAZONS and, after years of tortuous wandering, she came to Egypt. When the hand of Zeus reached out and touched Io, Hera's curse was lifted. Io was restored to her youthful beauty and was allowed to live out her mortal life in peace.

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Bodies of Water Named After Io

- The Bosphorus Strait
- The Ionian Sea

The Judgement of Paris

The gods and goddesses as well as various mortals were invited to the marriage of Peleus and Thetis (the eventual parents of Achilles). Only the goddess Eris (Discord) was not invited, but she arrived with a golden apple inscribed with the words "to the most beautiful," which she threw among the goddesses. Aphrodite, Hera, and Athena all claimed the apple, and the matter was put before Paris, the most handsome mortal. Hera tried to bribe Paris with an earthly kingdom, while Athena offered great military skill, but Aphrodite was judged most beautiful when she offered Paris the most beautiful mortal woman as a wife. This woman was Helen, and her abduction by Paris led to the Trojan War.