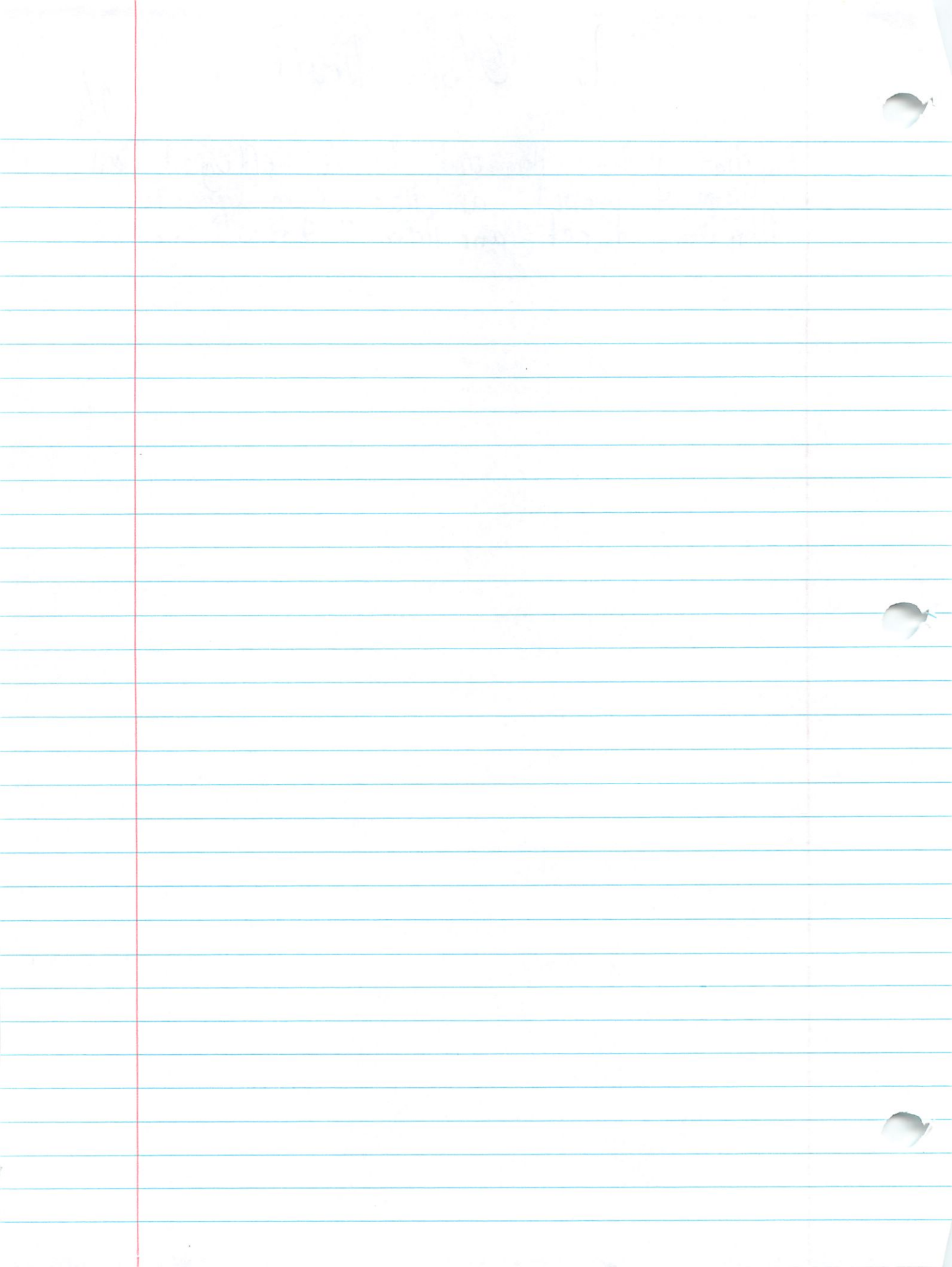


# 1st Story Draft

9/6

Ancillae vident dominum. Dominus effugiet ad  
villam, et verbet ancillas cum baculo.  
Dominus dicet ancillam "Fatis"



# Conjugate Präteritum

9/8

amo, amare

sedes, sedere

dico, dicere

o mus  
s tis  
t nt

s P  
1 amo amamus

sedeo sedemus

dico dicimus

2 amas amatis

sedes sedetis

dicis dicitis

3 amat amant

sedet sedent

dicit dicunt

facio, facere

audio, audire

s P  
1 facio facimus

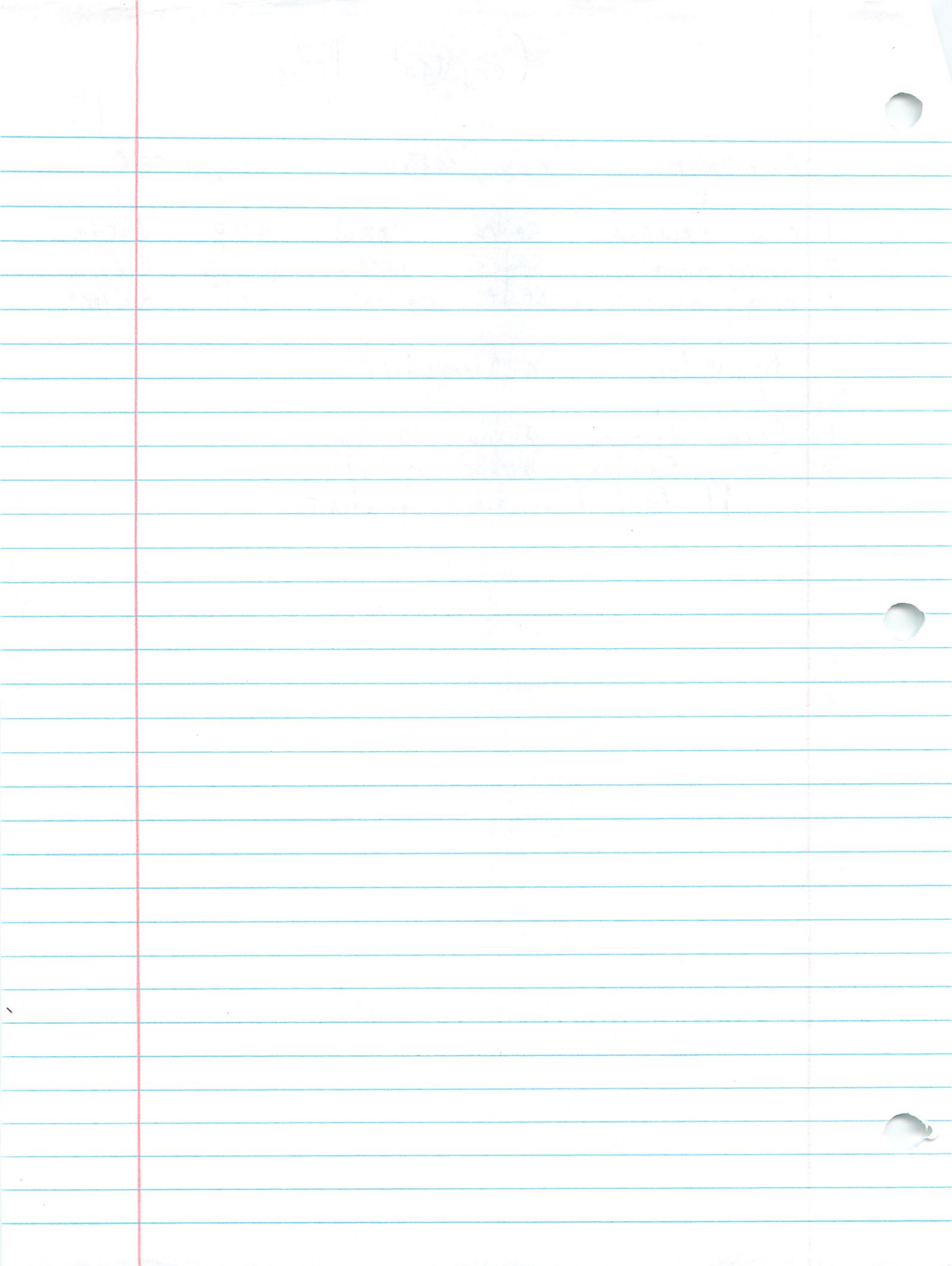
audio audimus

2 facis facitis

audis auditis

3 facit faciunt

audit audiunt



# Verbs Review

## Present

① - mus  
s tis  
t ml

## Imperfect

bam bamus  
bas batis  
bat bant

Continuous  
past action

## Perfect

I - imus  
Ict. - istis  
it - erunt

Singular past  
action

9/8

## Stems

was

Use to

kept

began to

ed

have, has

ed

amo, amare, amari

present stem

present  
imperfect  
future

perfect stem

perfect  
pluperfect  
future perfect

terreo, terrere, terrui; to terrify

terres; you frighten

terruius; we frightened

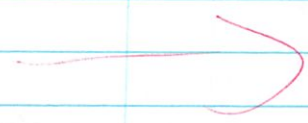
terrabant; they were frightening

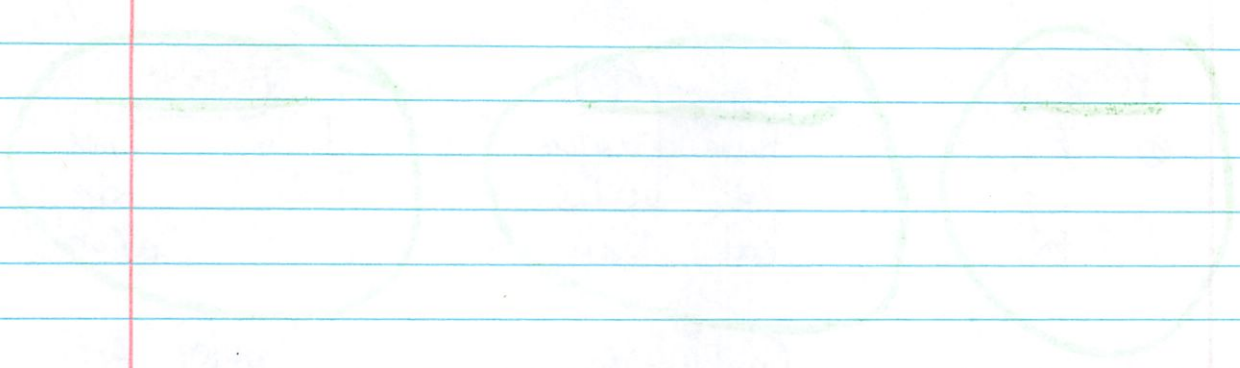
terremus; we are frightened

terraverunt; they frightened

terrebam; I was frightening

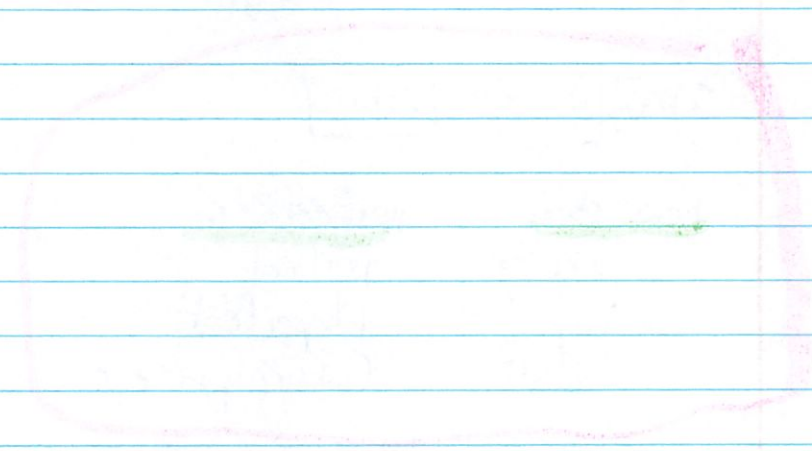
terretis; you all frightened





Handwritten text in green ink, appearing to be a list or set of notes, located in the middle section of the page. The text is very faint and difficult to read.

Handwritten text in pink ink, appearing to be a list or set of notes, located in the middle section of the page. The text is very faint and difficult to read.



# Verb Practice

9/12

(ba) (i)  
present, imp, perfect  
was → ed

dormio, dormire, dormivi, to sleep

dormimus - ~~We slept~~ Present we sleep

dormiebant they were sleeping

dormiverunt they slept

dormiunt they are sleeping (they sleep)

~~dormiunt~~

dormiatis - you all were sleeping

dormiatis - you all are sleeping (you sleep)



*[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*





# Dative Case

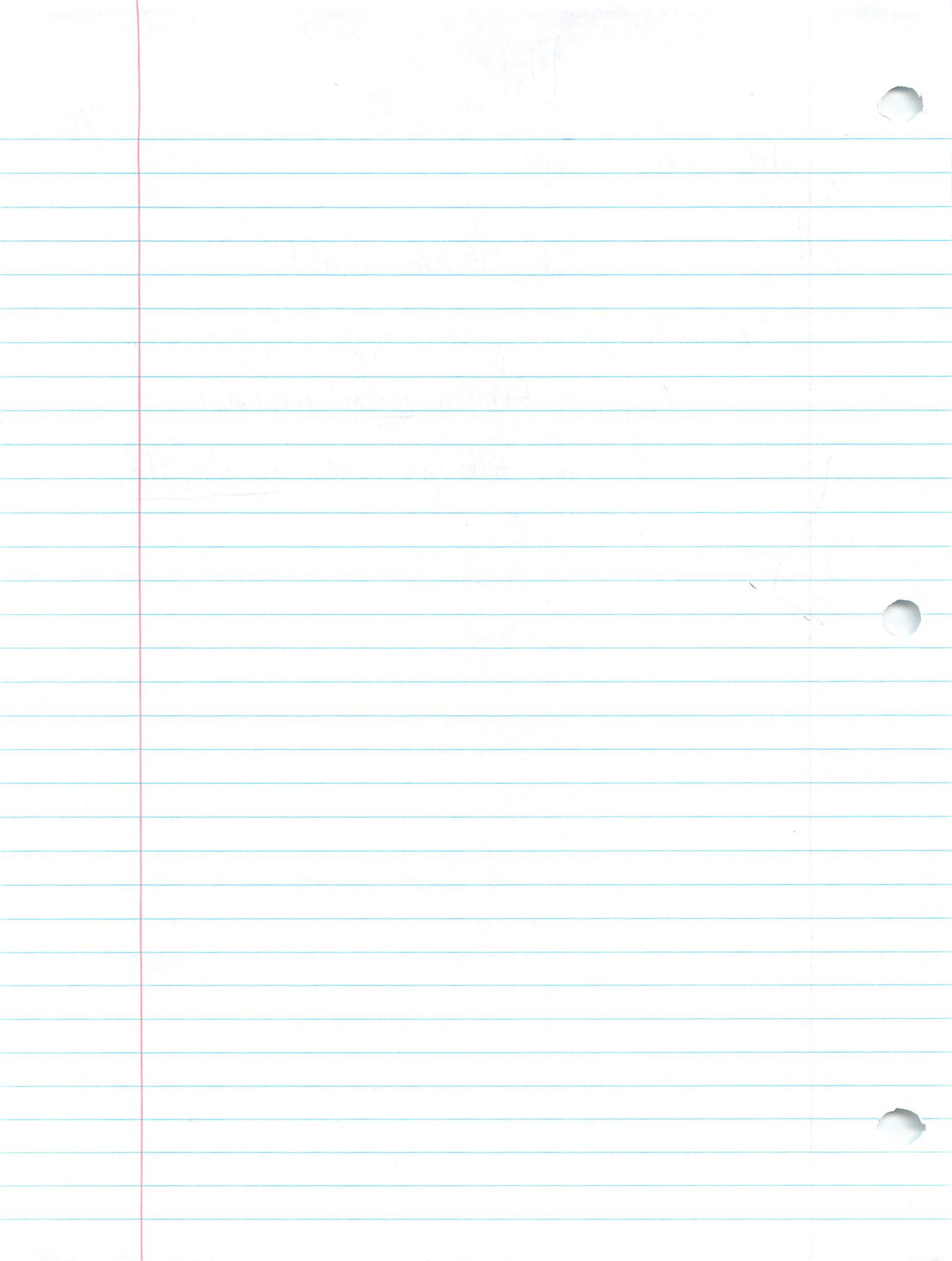
9/12

	1st	2nd	3rd
S	ae	ō	ī
P	'is	'is	'bus ← same as abl

"to" or "for"

S DO IO TV  
Cornelius fabulam uxori narravit

Cornelius tells the story to his wife.



9/12

27  
50

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13

Sextus explained everything about the dead Avelo to the <sup>citizens</sup> ~~citizens~~ ~~abl~~ ~~abl~~

Everyone explained to Avelo about the dead ~~citizens~~ ~~abl~~

It is necessary for me to <sup>give food to</sup> ~~feed~~ my horse ~~abl~~

Marcus repels the wolf w/ a branch ~~abl~~

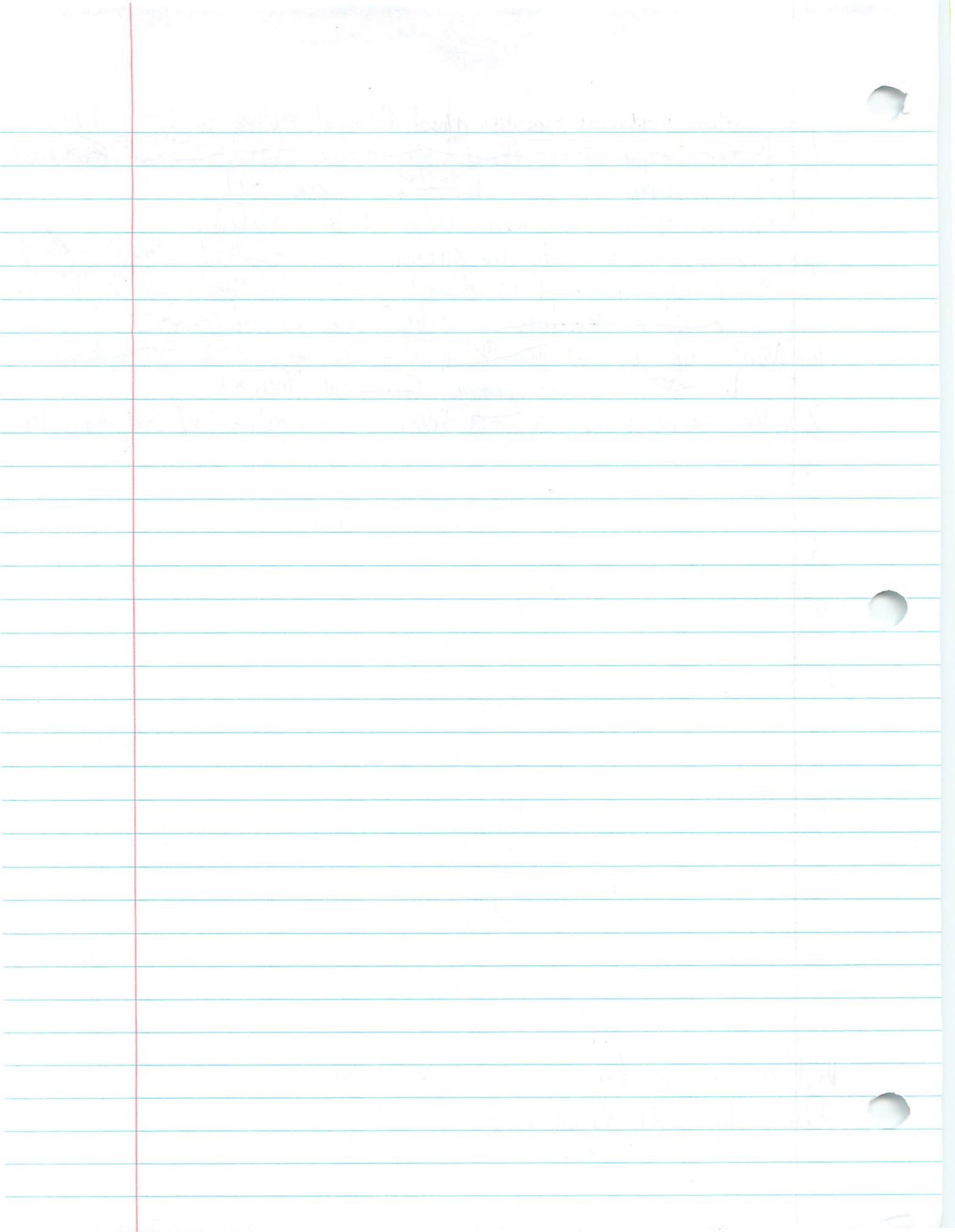
Sextus Shouted to the carriage driver "Hold the horses" ~~dat~~

The carriage driver was directing the <sup>"Watch out for the ditch"</sup> ~~reins of the horses~~ ~~abl~~ horses w/ reins

Why ~~did~~ you not <sup>give</sup> ~~turn~~ away ~~to~~ ~~the~~ children ~~to~~ ~~the~~ slave women, ~~abl~~ ~~dat~~ freedom

The carriage driver ~~held~~ ~~takes~~ the reins w/ his hand. ~~abl~~

Native "to" or "for"  
ABL - by, with, from, in, on



# Verb Quiz 9/14

Preview

9/13

1. porto, portare, portavi, to carry

know!

o mus  
s tis  
t nt

portas - you carry  
portabamus - we were carrying  
portavit - he/she/it carried  
portant - they carry

bam bamus  
bas bat's  
bat bant

portabatis - you all were carrying  
portavistis - you ~~all~~ carried  
portaverunt - they carried

o mus  
s tis  
t nt

Study Pre

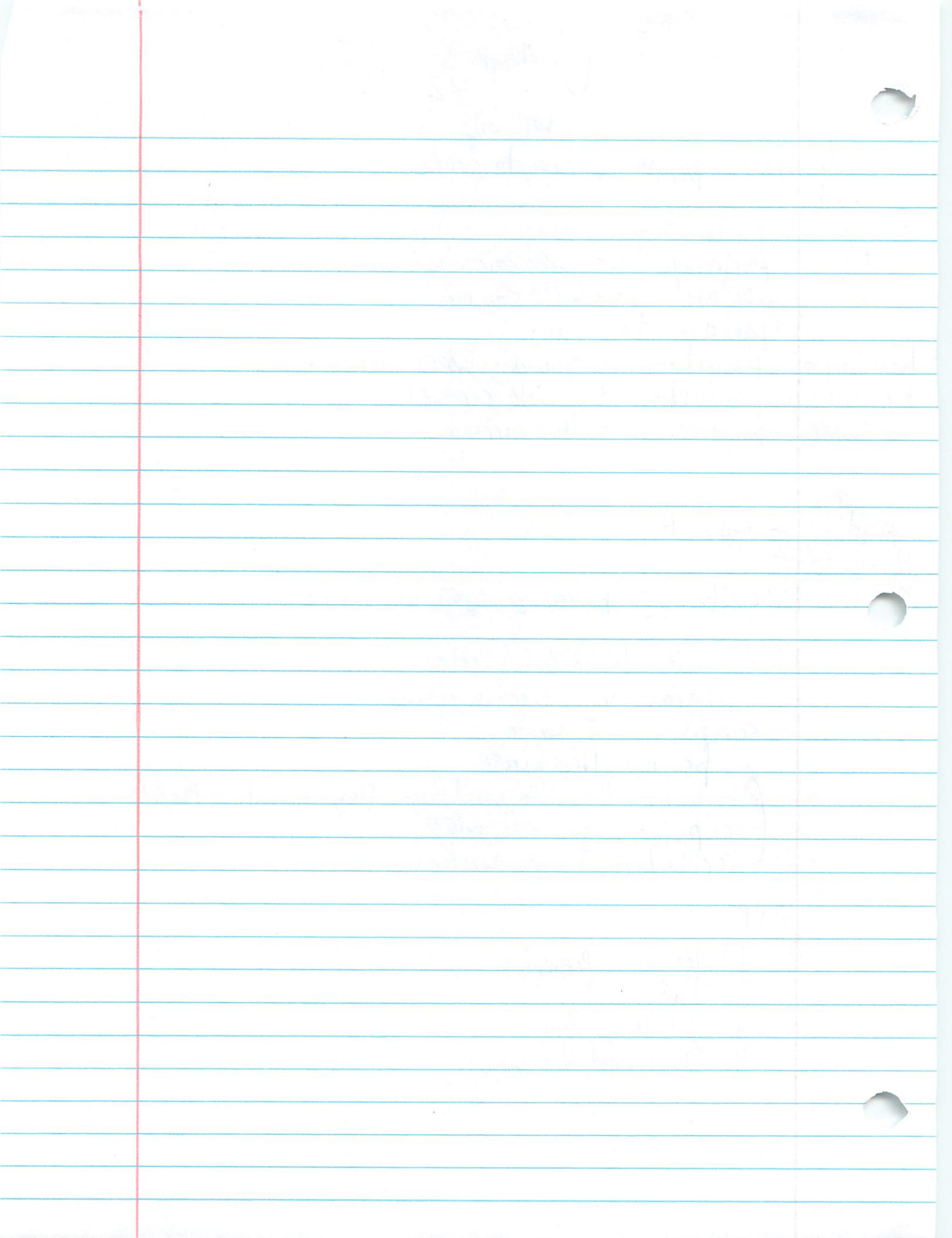
scribo, scribere, scripsi, to write

scribit - he/she/it writes  
scribebas - you were writing  
scripsi - ? I wrote  
scripserunt - they wrote  
scribunt - they are writing  
scripsistis - you all wrote  
scribebam - I was writing

They write (Pres)

4 PP

- 1 - 1st Sing Present
- 2 - Inf
- 3 - 1st Sing Perf
- 4 - ? Don't need to know



## 2nd Story

9/19

- Nom
- ~~Gen~~
- ~~Obj~~
- ACC
- ABL
- ~~Inf~~
- Plu

Cornelius inquit "Cras vos ibitis ad Villam Titī.  
Antea, <sup>pueris</sup> ~~verem~~ ad villam Titī cibis. Nunc omnes  
discedite e villa!"

Cornelius says to the boys "Tomorrow you all will go to the  
villa of Titus. Before I had gone to the villa of Titus  
for food. Now all get out of the villa!"

discedite!

# 6th Story

3 sentences

2 ~~relative~~ ~~pronoun~~ (qui, quae, quod)

1 not nom

1 passive verb

~~quem servos portatur~~

Sextus, ~~portatur~~ per urbem. Sextus

~~reprehenditur~~ <sup>reprehendit</sup> ~~quem servos~~ ~~quos~~ qui

portabant hic. Servi ~~quos~~ Sextum  
↑ demittet

Sextum, quem servi verberabant, lacrimabat.

Sextus was being carried through the city.

Sextus scolds the slaves, who were carrying

him, The slaves drop Sextus, who's

~~now angry~~ Sextus, whom the slave  
is beating, cries,



Latin 2

Verb Review Quiz

Nomen Michael

placemier

Translate the following forms of this verb:

do, dare, dedi: to give

- 1 damus we give
- 2 dabas you were giving
- 3 dedērunt they have given
- 4 dant they give
- 5 dabam I was giving
- 6 dedistis you all have given
- 7 dō I give
- 8 dabamus we were giving
- 9 dedi I have given
- 10 dat he/she/it gives

21/20 Optime

Extra credit

① Translate -

Imperāre sibi maximum imperium est.

It is important to do your best

② Respondē Latine -

Quaenam tempestas hodie?

(x1) Non lucret est  
Calidos

Non  
Gen  
Dat  
ACC  
ABL

I

F

terra  
terrae  
terrae  
terram  
terrā

terrae  
terrārum  
terrīs  
terrās  
terrīs

II

MA

amicus  
amici  
amicō  
amicūm  
amicō

amicī  
amicōrum  
amicīs  
amicōs  
amicīs

N

donūm  
doni  
donō  
donūm  
donō

dona  
donōrum  
donīs  
dona  
donīs

III

F

vox  
vocis  
voci  
voce  
voce

vocēs  
vocūm  
vocibus  
vocēs  
vocibus

M

rēx  
rēgis  
rēgi  
rēgem  
rēge

rēgēs  
rēgum  
rēgibus  
rēgēs  
rēgibus

N

opus  
operis  
operi  
opus  
opere

opera  
operum  
operibus  
opera  
operibus

IV

M

senatus  
senatūs  
senatū  
senatum  
senatū

senatūs  
senatuūm  
senatibus  
senatūs  
senatibus

N

genū  
genūs  
genū  
genū  
genū

genua  
genuum  
genibus  
genua  
genibus

V

F

rēs  
rei  
rei  
rem  
rē

rēs  
rērum  
rēbus  
rēs  
rēbus

Howen +  
learned  
learned

What  
we learned

**A BRIEF LOOK AT THE CASES, OR:  
"IF WE USED CASES IN ENGLISH ..."**

<b>NOMINATIVE</b>	(Who/What is acting?) (Who/What is being talked about?)
Subject & Predicate Nominative (Pred. Nom. is the SAME as the subject)	<u>Caesar</u> led his troops to the mountains. Caesar was a very famous <u>general</u> .

<b>GENITIVE</b> (usually translated " <u>of</u> ")	<u>Whose</u> is it? <u>Of</u> what? <u>Of</u> <sup>whom</sup> ?
Possession	The son <u>of</u> Aurelia; Aurelia's son.

<b>DATIVE</b> (translated: " <u>to</u> ," " <u>for</u> ")	usually a <u>person</u> , not a thing (used w/verbs " <u>show</u> ," " <u>tell</u> ," " <u>give</u> ")
Indirect Object	Caesar gave swords <u>to</u> the soldiers. Caesar gave <u>the soldiers</u> the swords.

<b>ACCUSATIVE</b>	(receives the action from the subject)
Direct Object Object of some prepositions Extent of space, duration of time Subject of Infinitive in Ind. Statement	Caesar gave <u>swords</u> to the soldiers. across the field; through the town a line <u>two ft.</u> long; he slept <u>for two hours</u> . I know <u>Marcus</u> is here.

<b>ABLATIVE</b>	(translated: " <u>by</u> ," " <u>with</u> ," " <u>from</u> ")
Ablative of Agent (use prep. a, ab) Ablative of Means Manner Accompaniment Ablative of Separation Ablative of Comparison	He is called <u>by his father</u> writing <u>with a stylus</u> he acted <u>with diligence</u> <u>with his brothers</u> <u>freed from fear</u> deeper <u>than the sea</u>

NOTA BENE:

The case used for direct address is called *Vocative*.

**PRACTICE SIX: "IF WE USED CASES IN ENGLISH ..."**

Give the case needed for underlined words. Tell why!

- |   |                    |                       |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| e.g., The spectators watched the <u>games</u> . | acc.               | direct object         |
| 1. An offering made to the <u>gods</u>          | Dative             | indirect              |
| 2. The mother of the <u>children</u>            | Gen                | possession            |
| 3. With my <u>brother</u>                       | <del>Nom Abl</del> | w/ prep - accompanied |
| 4. I saw the <u>ceremony</u> .                  | Acc                | do                    |

# Case Review

9/14

Michael Placencia

Nom - subject

Gen - of possession

Dat - "to" or "for"

— If you go for the house that is not Dat

Acc - direct object / object of prep

it is ad (acc)

Abl - obj. of prep / time manner

ex

cum

sub

de

Make  
a sentence  
w/all  
5 cases

Marcus ambulat ē villā, ad silvā et tradet

Nom

abl

acc

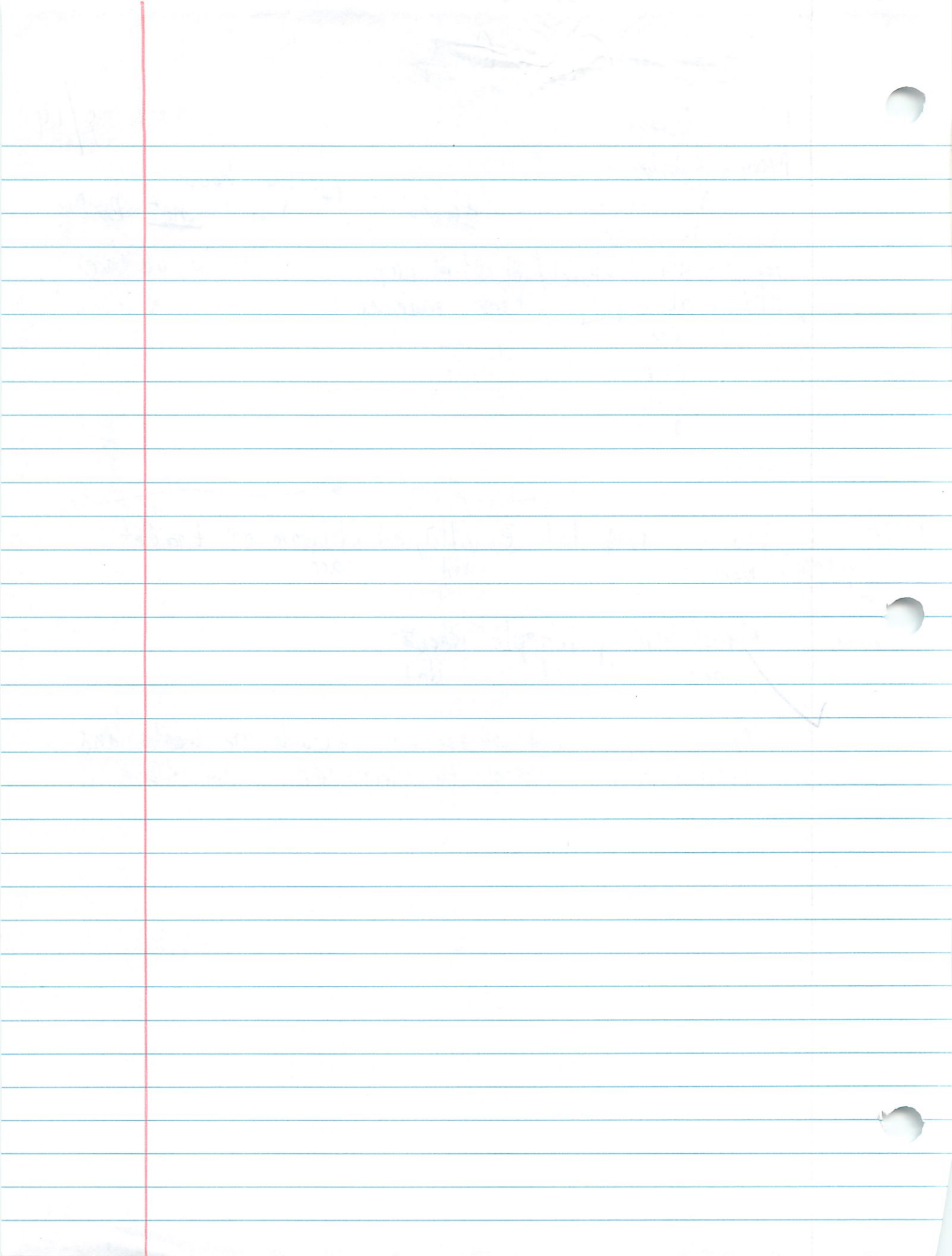
epistolam principis servō,

acc

Gen

Dat

Marcus walks out of the villa, towards the woods and trades the letter of the emperor to the slave.



# Future Tense

"Will"

9/14

	Conj	1+2	Conj	3+4
s	a	bo	am	
	s	bitis	es	
	t	bit	et	
p	mus	bitis	emus	
	tis	bitis	etis	
	nt	bunt	ent	

Translated "Will"

1. Go to Infinitive
  2. Drop re
  3. Add Endings
- portare  
portabo

9/15

## Practice

a  
e  
e  
r

a  
e  
e  
r

amare (I will love) amabo

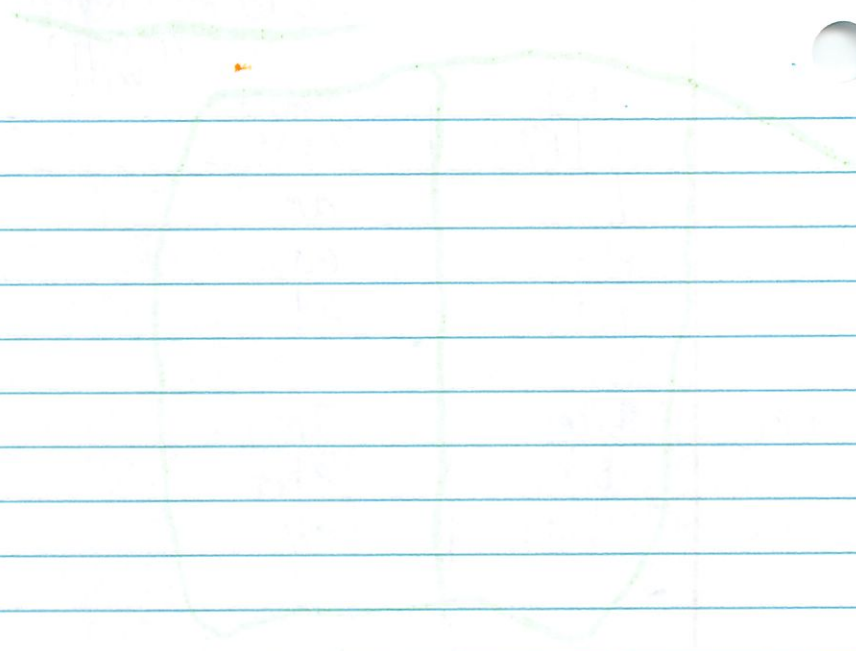
sedere (she will sit) sedet sedebit

e = 2nd  
e = 3rd

facere (they will make) ~~facient~~ facient (is used) facient

dormire - (we will sleep) dormiemus (4th)

portare (you all will carry) portabitis



# Pluperfect Tense

9/10

Go to 3rd principal part  
Drop the i

portor, portare, portavi  
portau

eram eramus  
eras eratis  
erat erant

I	We	portaueram	portaueramus
you	you all	portaueras	portaueratis
he/she	they	portauerat	portauerant

Imp form  
for verb  
to be

sum,  
esse,  
fuim

Mean more past | translates "had"

eram, eras, erat, eratis, erant

eram: I had gone  
eras: you had gone  
erat: he had gone  
eramus: we had gone  
eratis: you all had gone  
erant: they had gone

## All Past tense

Imp: was/were -ing

Pres: -ed, has, have

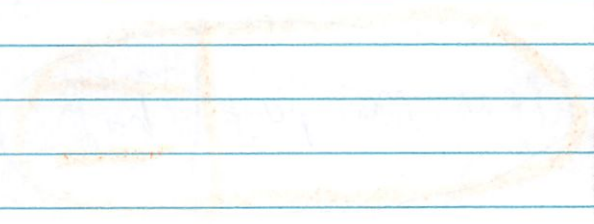
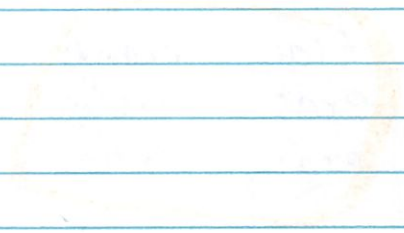
P/V: had

## sum, esse, fui - to be

fueram: I had been  
fueras: you had been  
fuerat: he/she/it had been  
fueramus: we had been  
fueratis: you all had been  
fuerant: they had been



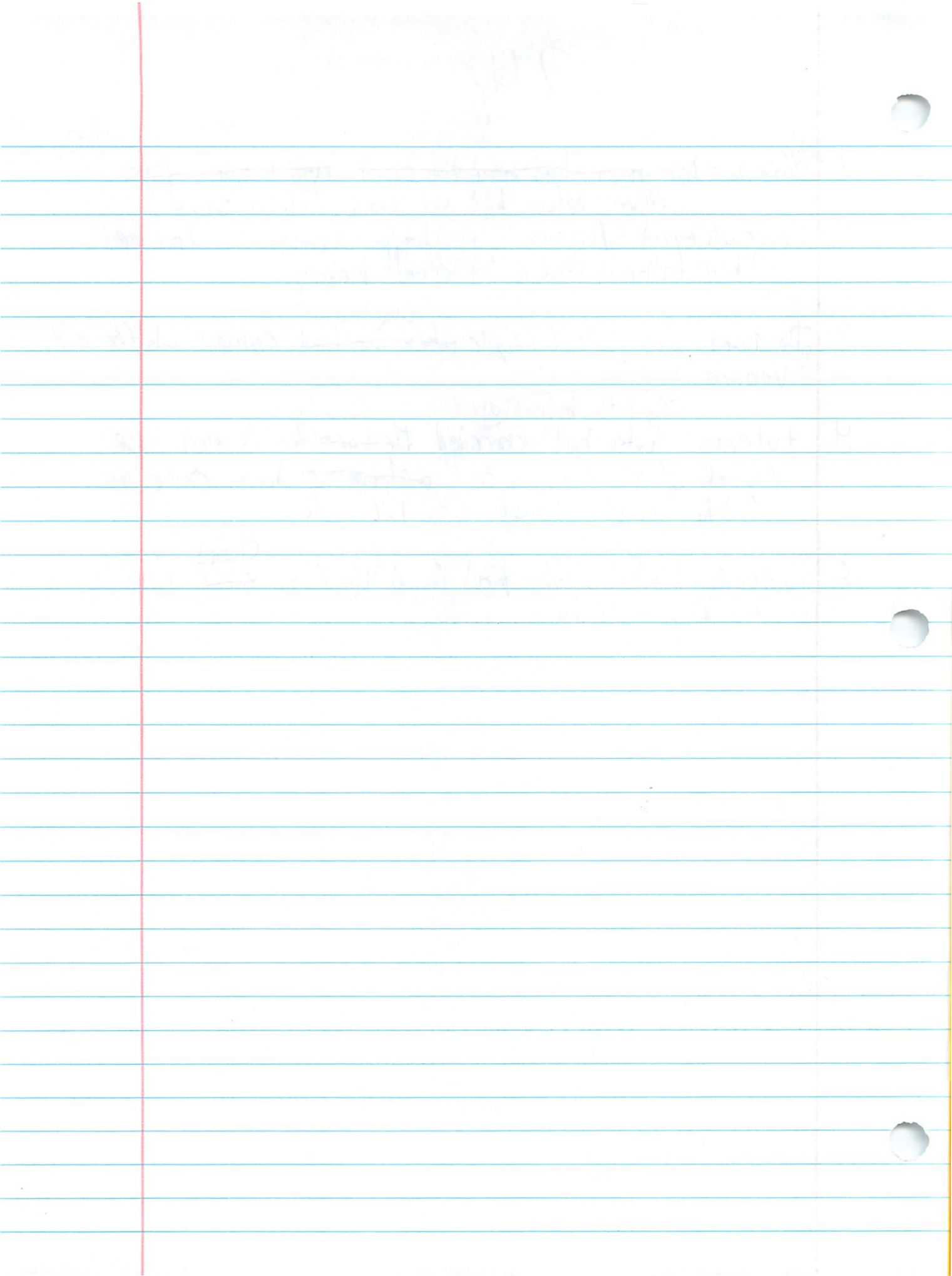
Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.



24c  
15

9/20

1. <sup>adiv</sup> Erasmus - ~~We never had heard the sound again + again before.~~  
Never before had we heard such a sound.
2. - occurrerat - Marcus was happy because he had met his father in front of the senate house.
3. The road was full of people <sup>who had</sup> ~~when we had~~ come into the city, venerant
4. tulerant <sup>The litter bearing</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>Cornelius</sup> ~~the Cornelius~~ through the streets of the city, was ~~welcoming~~ <sup>looking for</sup> him outside of the senate house.
5. invenerat - Titus, who had found the Circus <sup>closed</sup> ~~shot~~, was leading the boys to the house



# Future Perfect

9/20

will have tense

go to 3rd PP, drop "i", add endings

pro  
eris  
erit  
erimus  
eritis  
erint

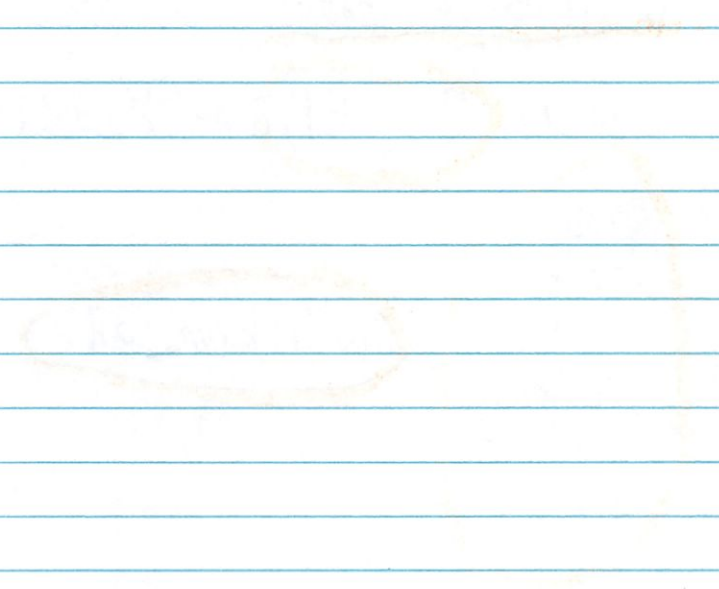
will have ~~ed~~

Porto, portare, portavi  
to carry

portavero  
portaveris  
portaverit  
portaverimus  
portaveritis  
portaverint

I will have carried  
You will have carried  
he/she will have carried  
we will have carried  
you all will have carried  
they will have carried

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.



Faint, illegible handwritten notes or text on the left side of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.

# Verb Synops'is

amo, amare, amavi  
present stem      perfect stem  
present            per  
imp                plu  
fut                 fut per

1st Dec

amo

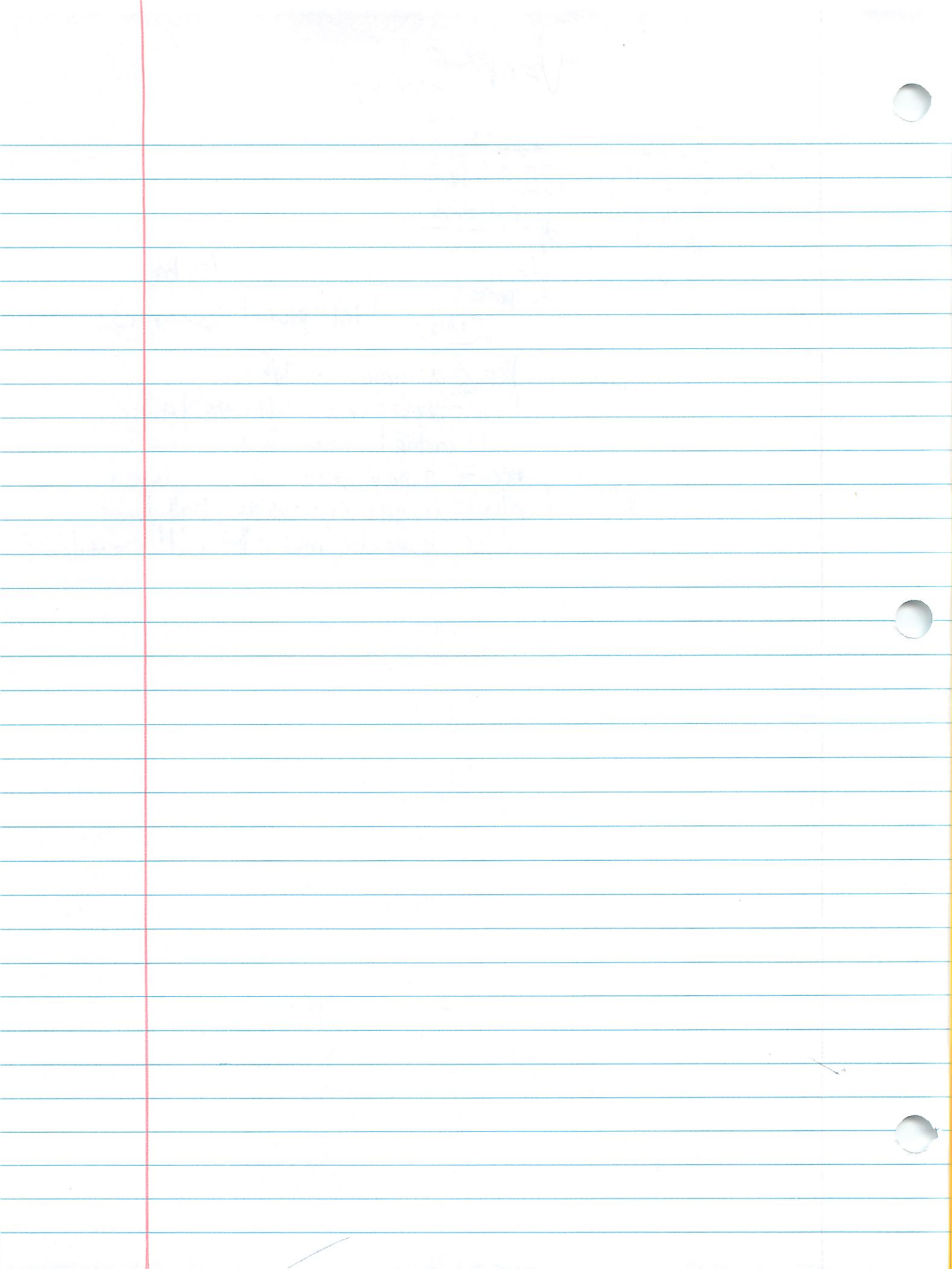
1st plural - we - mus

present stem

per - amamus - We love  
Imp - amabamus - We were loving  
Fut - amabimus - We will love

perfect stem

per - amavimus - We loved  
plu - amaveramus - We had loved  
fut per - amaverimus - We will have loved



# More Verb practice

9/21

2nd Con'

3rd plural

2nd  
PERSON  
SING

mo-ven, movēre, movi-

-to move

pre-movēs - You move

im- movēbas you were moving

fut- movēbis you will move

per- movisti you moved

plu- moveras you had moved

fut per- moveris you will have moved

2nd perfect  
is (isti)

dormio, dormire, dormivi: to sleep

3rd + 4th have U

dormiunt - they sleep

dormiebant they were sleeping

dormient d. 4th they will sleep

dormierunt they slept

dormierant they had slept

dormierint they will have moved

Just drop the "i" not "u"  
Keep (U)

Study fut per  
fut 3rd + 4th  
Noms!

terreo, terrere, terrui:

to frighten

terrui: ~~I~~ you frightened

terrēbatis: you all ~~was~~ were frightening

terrēbit: he/she will frighten

terrēbant: they had frightened

terrēvero: I will have frightened

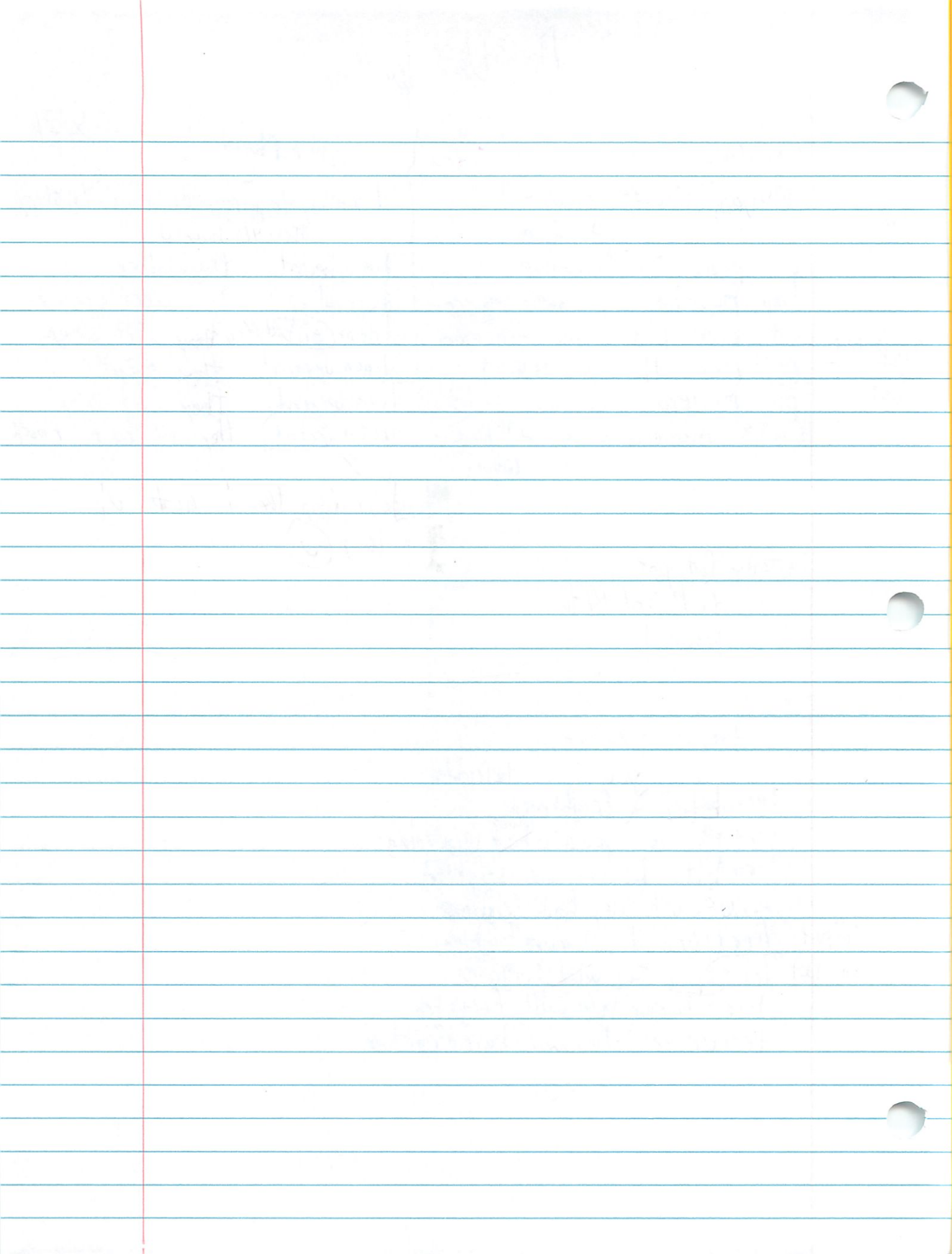
terrērent: they will frighten

terrēbimus: we will frighten

terrēverint: they will have frightened

"e" part  
of root





# Noun Land

## Noun Review

See p 133

9/26

	1st Declension	2nd (m)	2nd (n)	3rd (m/f)	3rd (n)
Nom	a	us	um	? anything	is
Gen	ae	i	i	is	is
Dat	ae	o	o	i	i
Acc	am	um	um	em	i
Abl	a	o	o	e	e

Annotations:   
 - 2nd (m) and 2nd (n) are grouped as "Diff".   
 - 2nd (m) and 2nd (n) are also grouped as "Same".   
 - 3rd (m/f) and 3rd (n) are grouped as "Diff".   
 - 3rd (m/f) and 3rd (n) are also grouped as "Same".

	1st Declension	2nd (m)	2nd (n)	3rd (m/f)	3rd (n)
Nom	ae	i	a	es	a
Gen	arum	orum	orum	um	um
Dat	is	is	is	ibus	ibus
Acc	as	as	a	es	a e
Abl	is	is	is	ibus	ibus

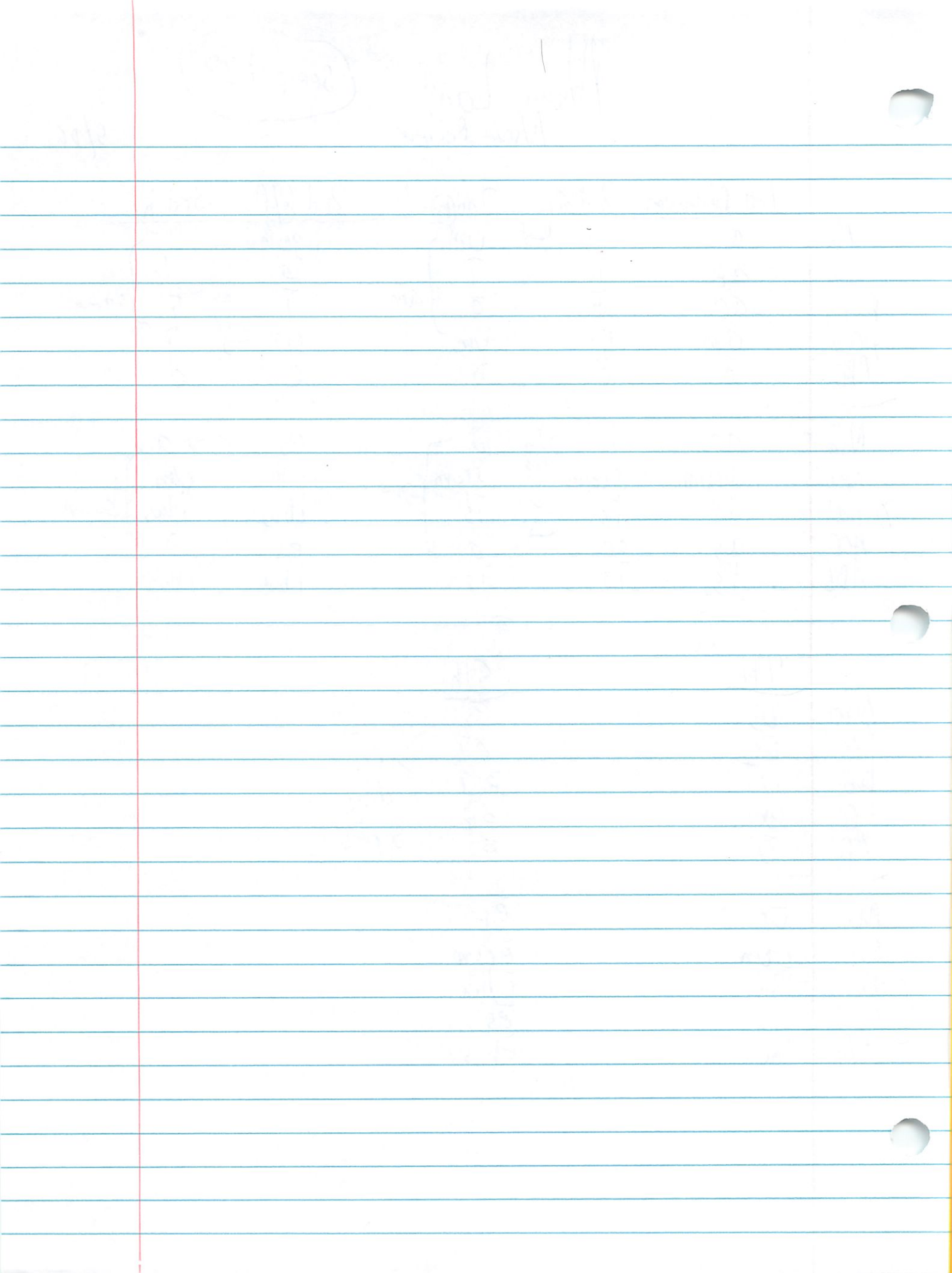
Annotations:   
 - 2nd (m) and 2nd (n) are grouped as "Diff".   
 - 2nd (m) and 2nd (n) are also grouped as "Same".   
 - 3rd (m/f) and 3rd (n) are grouped as "Diff".   
 - 3rd (m/f) and 3rd (n) are also grouped as "Same".

	4th	5th
Nom	us	es
Gen	us	ei
Dat	ui	ei
Acc	um	em
Abl	u	e

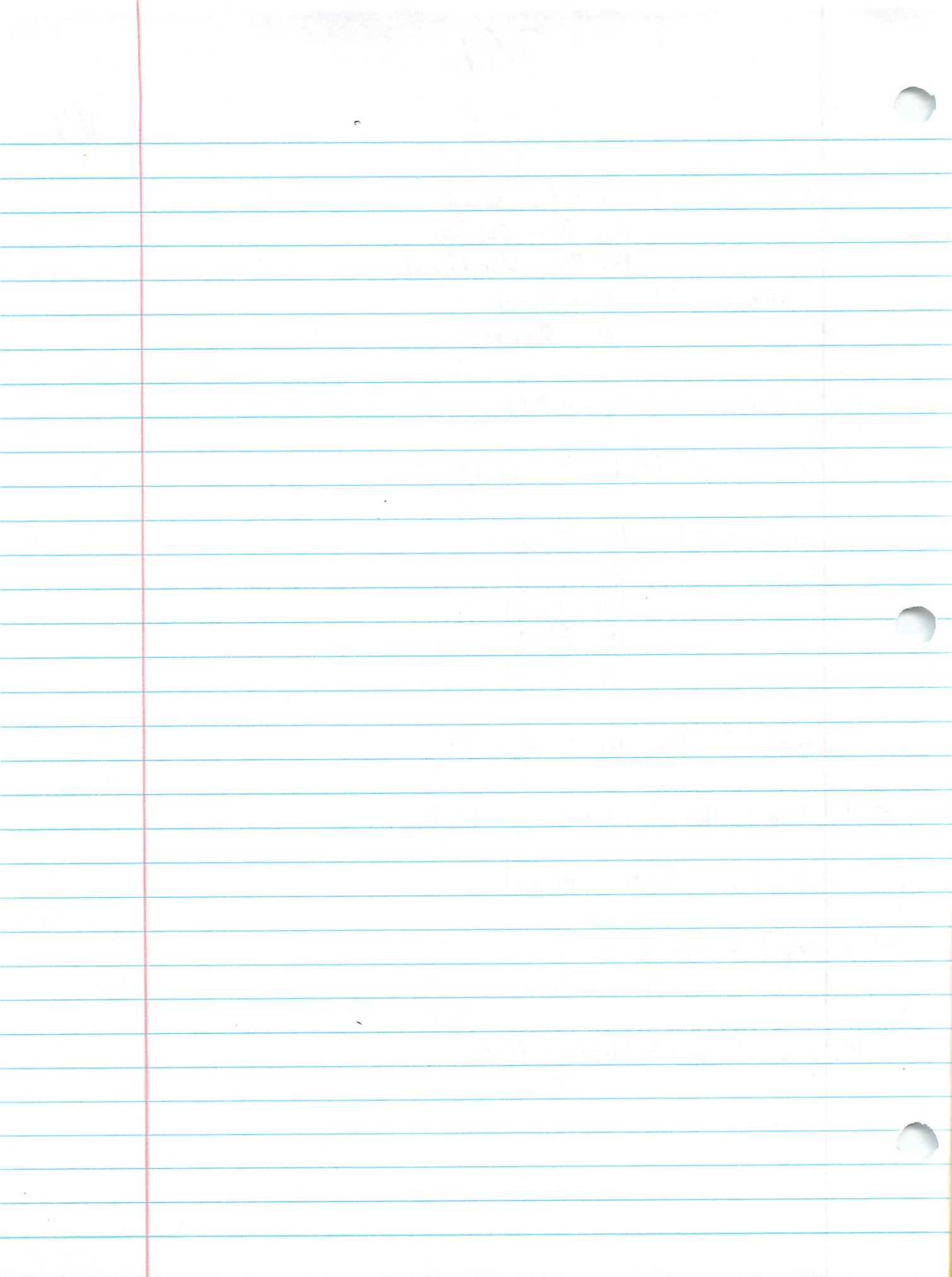
Examples:   
 - 4th: res, dies, spes   
 - 5th: res, dies, spes

Nom	us	es
Gen	uum	orum
Dat	ibus	ibus
Acc	us	es
Abl	ibus	ibus

Annotation: "Same" (referring to the 3rd declension forms)



1. sonitus; 4th Gen<sup>Sing</sup> for - sound  
Nom Pl - sounds  
ACC Pl Voc Plural
2. diebus - 5th - Dat Plural  
ABL Plural -
3. arcum - 4th - Sing Acc
4. arcum - 4th - Gen Plural
5. dies - 5th - Nom Sing  
Voc Sing  
Nom Plural  
Acc Plural  
Voc Plural
6. senatus; - 4th - Dat Sing
7. rem - 5th - Sing Acc
8. diērum - 5th Gen Plural
9. rei - 5th - Gen Sing  
Dat Sing
10. senatum - 4th - Gen Plural



# 4th + 5th Dec Words

9/26

## 4th

aestus, -us, n, heat  
aquaeductus, -us, m, aqueduct  
arcus, -us, m, arcus  
complexus, -us, m, embrace  
domus, -us, f, house  
manus, -us, f, hand  
risus, -us, m, smile, laugh  
Senatus, -us, m, Senate  
sonitus, -us, m, sound  
strepitus, -us, m, noise, clattering  
tumultus, -us, m, uproar, commotion

## 5th

dies, diēi, m, day

rēs, rei, f, thing, matter, situation

9/27

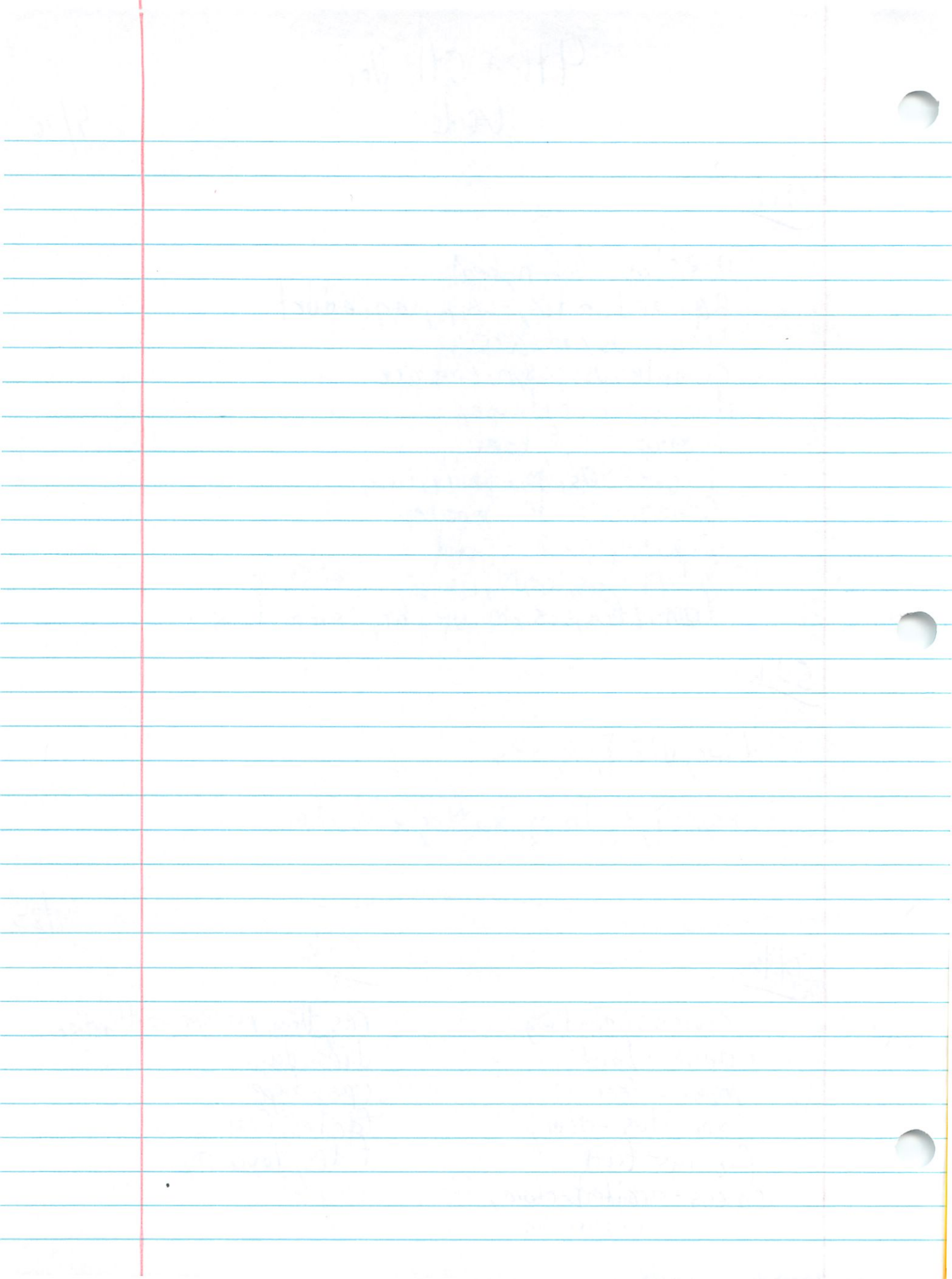
## 4th

Board

sensus, feeling  
manus - hand  
mentus - fear  
exercitus - army  
fructus - fruit  
casus - accident, chance,  
misfortune

## 5th

rēs, thing, matter, situation  
dies, day  
speres, hope  
facies, face  
fides, loyalty



Verbs. Translate the following forms of the verb

audio, audire, audivi, auditus: to <sup>listen</sup>hear

1. audiebam I was listening

2. audivistis you<sup>all</sup> heard

3. audiverit he/she will have heard

4. audiveramus we had heard

5. audiemus we will hear

6. audimus we hear

7. audiverunt they heard

8. audiebant they were hearing

① Cincinnatus worked his fields and when Rome was being attacked he became dictator. After the victory parade, he went back to his fields. GW admired him because he did not use power for his own good and gave up power after he was needed not after he was disposed of.

② Conquers from France arrived and brought many French words to English.

60/60 AT

Optima

Translate carefully the following sentences:

1. Iam pueri urbem intraverant. Marcus, "Quando pater ad Curiam ibit?" inquit.

C Now the boys had entered the city, Marcus asks "When will Father ~~decide~~ go to the Senate House?"

2. Stupuit Sextus ubi Circum vidit quod numquam antea tale aedificium viderat.

F-I Foolish Sextus, when he saw the Circus Maximus, he had never seen such a building before.

3. Si sero domum pervenerimus, pater valde iratus erit.

C If we will have arrived late at the house, father will be very mad.

4. Cum in urbem cras descenderis, Sexte, Circum Maximum iterum videbis.

F-I When ~~we~~ you sing you descend into the city tomorrow, Sextus, you will see the Circus Maximus again.



Read the following story and answer **in English** the questions which follow (questions are in chronological order of the story):

*Intereā Eucleidēs et puerī cum Titō extrā Portam Capēnam stābant.*

TITUS: Salvēte, puerī! Quid in itinere vīdistis? Vīdistisne rūsticōs in agrīs? Agrōsne colēbant?

SEXTUS: Rūsticōs vīdimus. Agrōs nōn colēbant, sed sub arboribus quiēscēbant. At caupōnam vīdimus; nostra raeda in fossā haerēbat et nōbīs necesse erat in caupōnā pernoctāre.

MARCUS: Ita vērō! Gaudēbam quod pater meus in illā caupōnā pernoctāre cōstituit. Caupō erat vir Graecus, amīcus Eucleidis.

SEXTUS: Ego quoque gaudēbam, nam mīles bonam fābulam nōbīs nārrāvit. In illā fābulā caupō quīdam hospitem necāvit. Tālēs fābulās amō. Sed quid nunc faciēmus? Ego volō Circum Maximum vīsītāre. Ecce! Nōnne Circum Maximum suprā mūrōs urbis exstantem vidēre possum?

MARCUS: Ita vērō! Est Circus Maximus. Nōn procul abest.

TITUS: Nōn possumus omnia hodiē vidēre. Crās satis temporis habēbimus.

SEXTUS: Sed quid est illud aedificium? Nōnne pontem ingentem suprā portam videō?

MARCUS: Nōn pontem hīc vidēs, ō stulte! Est aquaeductus, Aqua Marcia. Per illum aquaeductum Rōmānī aquam in urbem ferunt. Cavē imbrem, Sexte!

SEXTUS: Sed nōn pluit.

TITUS: Semper hīc pluit, Sexte. Rīmōsa enim est Aqua Marcia.

1 extrā, prep. + acc., *outside*

4 at, conj., *but*

10 tālis, -is, -e, *such*

11 Circus Maximus, *the Circus Maximus*  
(*a stadium in Rome*)

12 suprā, prep. + acc., *above*

mūrōs, -ī, m., *wall*

exstantem, *standing out, towering*

14 satis temporis, *enough of time, enough*

*time*

18 pluit,  
*is raining*

15 pōns, pontis, gen. pl., pontium, m.,  
*bridge*

16 stultus, -a, -um, *stupid, foolish*

17 Cavē imbrem! *Watch out for the rain!*  
imber, imbris, gen. pl.,  
imbrium m., *rain*

19 rīmōsus, -a, -um, *full of cracks, leaky*

3 colō, colere, coluī, cultus, *to cultivate*

4 quiēscō, quiēscere, quiēvī, quiētūrus, *to rest, keep quiet*

7 cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstituī, cōstitutus, *to decide*

1. Who did the boys see on their journey, and what were these people doing?

Peasants <sup>well</sup> cultivating but sitting under a tree.

2. Why was Marcus glad?

Because his father decided to spend the night in an inn and the innkeeper was a friend of Eucleides.

3. Who was the innkeeper?

Graecus, a friend of Eucleides

4. Why was Sextus glad?

Because a soldier told a story

5. What building did Sextus notice first?

Circus Maximus

6. What was the next building Sextus saw? What did he mistakenly think it was at first?

The aqueduct Aqua Marcia, he thought it was a bridge.

7. Why does Marcus think that it is raining?

The Aqua Marcia has leaks and is dripping.

# Adj. Review

9/27

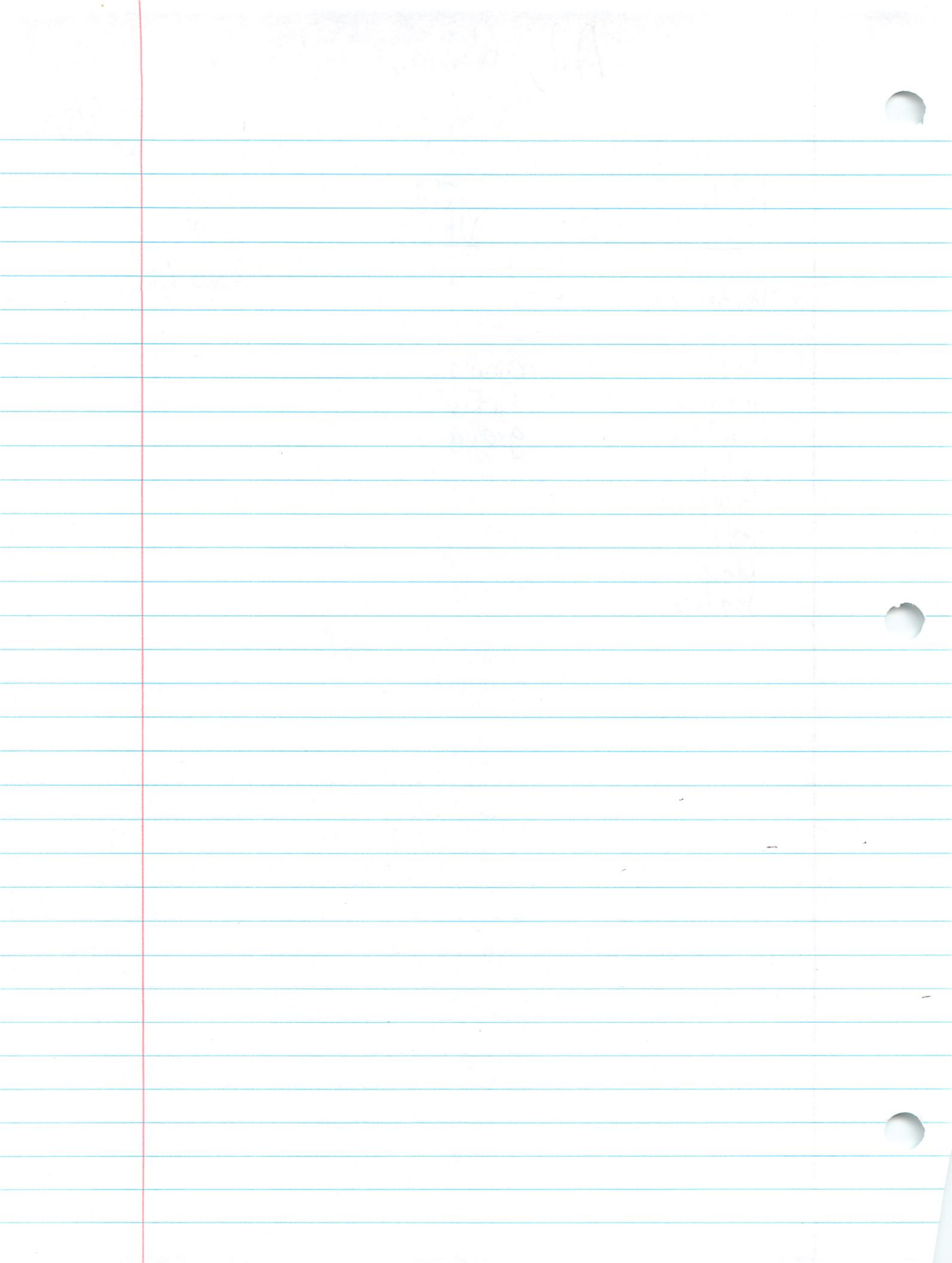
1st + 2nd  
Dec

3rd  
Dec

-us, -a, -um

laeta  
magnus  
frigidus  
calidus  
defessus  
fessus  
bonus  
malus

omnis  
fortis  
gravis



Declension worksheet112  
4  
defessa manus (4)Case  
#

Gender

Latin noun & base:			
Cases	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	defessa manus	defessae manus	
Genitive	defessae manus	defessarum manuum	
Dative	defessae manui	defessis manibus	
Accusative	defessam manum	defessas manus	
Ablative	defessa manu	defessis manibus	
Vocative	defessa manus	defessae manus	

Latin noun &amp; base:

heavy face  
3rd  
Gravis facies (5th)

Latin noun & base:			
Cases	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	gravis facies	graves facies	
Genitive	gravis faciei	gravium facierum	
Dative	gravi faciei	gravibus faciebus	
Accusative	gravem faciem	graves facies	
Ablative	gravi facie	gravibus faciebus	
Vocative	gravis facies	graves facies	

I part of word

Latin noun &amp; base:

arcus, arcus  
4th

Latin noun & base:			
Cases	Singular	Plural	
Nominative	arcus	arcus	
Genitive	arcus	arcuum	
Dative	arui	arcibus	
Accusative	arcum	arcus	
Ablative	arco	arcibus	
Vocative	arcus	arcus	

Declension worksheet

Latin noun &amp; base:

diēs, diēi

Nom  
GenCasesSingularPlural

Nominative

diēs

diēs

Genitive

diēi

diērum

Dative

diēi

diēibus

Accusative

diēm

diēs

Ablative

diē

diēibus

Vocative

diēs

diēs

Latin noun &amp; base:

CasesSingularPlural

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

Ablative

Vocative

Latin noun &amp; base:

CasesSingularPlural

Nominative

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

Ablative

Vocative

# 3rd Story

Marcus et Sextus ambulat ad <sup>①</sup> faciem <sup>Correliae</sup>, Marcus et  
Sextus vident aquaeductum, Sextus <sup>②</sup> ult  
ascendere aquaeductum, <sup>③</sup>

Marcus and Sextus walk towards the house, Marcus and  
Sextus see an aqueduct, Sextus hopes to climb the  
aqueduct,

Have to add 2 sentences, use hic, ille } not in rom 10/12  
Use is, ea, id

Marcus inquit "Aquaeductus non potest tenere  
ad te." Sextus tradit togam ~~et~~ Marcō et  
ascendet aquaeductum  
hunc ? should be dat. up

↓  
①

②

③

Michael Plasencia

Activity 25b

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the noun *strepitus*, -ūs (m.):

noise, clattering  
5th masc

- Sextus magnum strepitum in viā audīvit.
- Nihil strepitus in domō erat.
- Plaustra magnō cum strepitū nocte per vias onera ferēbant.
- Marcus dormiēbat et stertēbat. Magnōs strepitūs canum in viā nōn audīvit.
- Tandem Marcus multis clāmōribus et magnis strepitūbus excitātus ē lectō surrēxit.
- Ingēns strepitus aurīgārūm puerōs dormientēs excitāvit.
- strepitūs multōrum vehiculōrum nocte in viis Rōmae erant.

Gen sing  
? what does it mean? abt  
noises  
having been overwhelmed  
look at y chart  
e of the choratears  
e no maccan  
There were noises of many vehicles in the streets of Rome at night.

Activity 25c

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the noun *rēs*, *rei* (f.):

5th

- Sextus Marcō rei explicāvit.
- Quās res hodiē vidēre vultis?
- Servī multis rebus plaustra onerābant.
- Plaustrum erat plēnum multārum reum.
- Multae rei nōs in urbe nocte vexābant.
- Pecūnia est rem omnium optima.
- Quae est causa huius rei malae?
- Euclidēs librum dē rem rūsticā legit.

onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to load

Translate meaning list

Activity 25d

Give English translations of the following Latin phrases that use the partitive genitive:

- satis temporis \_\_\_\_\_
- nihil temporis \_\_\_\_\_
- multum temporis \_\_\_\_\_
- satis pecūniae \_\_\_\_\_
- nihil pecūniae \_\_\_\_\_
- multum pecūniae \_\_\_\_\_
- multum strepitūs \_\_\_\_\_
- multum clāmōris \_\_\_\_\_
- multum tumultūs \_\_\_\_\_



# 333

## COMMON WORDS THAT ARE LETTER-FOR-LETTER THE SAME IN LATIN AND ENGLISH

abacus  
abdomen  
aborigines  
actor  
acumen  
addendum  
administrator  
agenda  
aggressor  
agitator  
album  
alias  
alibi  
altar  
alumnus  
amen  
animal  
animus  
annotator  
ante  
antenna  
anterior  
apex  
apostrophe  
apparatus  
appendix  
aquarium  
ardor  
area  
arena  
aroma  
asparagus  
assessor  
asylum  
audio  
auditorium  
aura  
axis  
basis  
benefactor  
biceps  
bonus  
cactus  
cadaver  
calculator  
camera  
campus  
candor  
caper  
captor  
caret  
caveat  
censor  
census  
chaos  
character  
cinnamon  
circus  
citrus  
clamor  
climax  
coitus  
collector  
colon  
color  
colossus  
coma

comma  
commentator  
compendium  
competitor  
compressor  
conductor  
confine  
consensus  
consortium  
consul  
continuum  
contractor  
cornucopia  
corpus  
cranium  
crater  
creator  
creditor  
credo  
crisis  
cruz  
curator  
datum  
December  
decorum  
deficit  
delirium  
demonstrator  
dictator  
dictum  
dilemma  
diploma  
discus  
distributor  
doctor  
dogma  
drama  
duo  
duplex  
duplicator  
echo  
editor  
educator  
ego  
elevator  
emphasis  
emporium  
enema  
enigma  
error  
exit  
exterior  
exterminator  
extra  
facile  
factor  
favor  
fervor  
fetus  
fiat  
focus  
formula  
forum  
fungus  
furo  
gemini

genesis  
ge ius  
ge anium  
gladiator  
gusto  
gymnasium  
habitat  
helix  
hiatus  
honor  
horizon  
horror  
humor  
hyena  
hyphen  
icon  
idea  
ignoramus  
illustrator  
imitator  
impostor  
impromptu  
incubator  
index  
indicator  
inertia  
inferior  
inquisitor  
insomnia  
inspector  
instigator  
instructor  
interest  
interim  
interior  
interrogator  
investigator  
iris  
item  
janitor  
junior  
labor  
languor  
legislator  
lens  
liberator  
liquor  
major  
mania  
martyr  
matrix  
mausoleum  
maximum  
meditator  
medium  
mentor  
minimum  
minister  
minor  
minus  
miser  
moderator  
momentum  
monitor  
moratorium  
motor  
murmur

museum  
narrator  
nausea  
navigator  
nectar  
neuter  
nucleus  
oasis  
objector  
ode  
odor  
omen  
onus  
opera  
operator  
opus  
orator  
osmosis  
pallor  
panacea  
par  
paralysis  
pastor  
pathos  
patina  
pauper  
pelvis  
peninsula  
perpetrator  
persecutor  
persona  
petroleum  
phoenix  
phosphorus  
plasma  
platinum  
plus  
podium  
pollen  
possessor  
posterior  
prior  
pro  
professor  
progenitor  
propaganda  
prosecutor  
prospectus  
protector  
quantum  
quota  
rabies  
radius  
rancor  
ratio  
receptor  
recipe  
rector  
referendum  
regalia  
regimen  
renovator  
rhododendron  
rigor  
rostrum  
rumor

saliva  
sanatorium  
scintilla  
sculptor  
sector  
senator  
senior  
series  
serum  
simile  
sinister  
sinus  
siren  
solarium  
species  
specimen  
spectator  
spectrum  
sphinx  
splendor  
sponsor  
squalor  
stadium  
status  
stigma  
stimulus  
stratum  
stupor  
successor  
sulphur  
superior  
tandem  
tenor  
terminus  
terror  
thesis  
thorax  
torpor  
transgressor  
translator  
tremor  
tribunal  
trio  
trivia  
tuba  
tumor  
tutor  
ulterior  
vacuum  
valor  
vapor  
vector  
verbatim  
vertigo  
vesper  
veto  
vice versa  
victor  
video  
vigil  
vigor  
villa  
vim  
virus  
visa  
viscera  
vortex

## SOME "ENGLISH" WORDS THAT HAVE LATIN PLURALS

addendum.....	addenda	hypothesis.....	hypotheses
agendum .....	agenda	index .....	indices
alumna.....	alumnae	lamina .....	laminae
alumnus .....	alumni	larva.....	larvae
amphora.....	amphorae	locus.....	loci
analysis .....	analyses	matrix.....	matrices
antenna .....	antennae	medium.....	media
antithesis .....	antitheses	memorandum ...	memoranda
apex .....	apices	minimum .....	minima
apparatus.....	apparatus	minutia .....	minutiae
appendix.....	appendices	momentum.....	momenta
axis .....	axes	nebula.....	nebulae
bacillus.....	bacilli	nimbus.....	nimbi
bacterium .....	bacteria	oasis.....	oases
basis .....	bases	parenthesis .....	parentheses
cactus .....	cacti	phenomenon.....	phenomena
calyx.....	calices	plexus .....	plexus
candelabrum.....	candelabra	radius .....	radii
cerebrum .....	cerebra	rectum .....	recta
cerebellum .....	cerebella	referendum .....	referenda
cilium .....	cilia	reticulum .....	reticula
colossus.....	colossi	rostrum .....	rostra
corona .....	coronae	sacrum .....	sacra
cortex .....	cortices	series .....	series
crisis.....	crises	sinus.....	sinus
cumulus .....	cumuli	species .....	species
curriculum .....	curricula	spectrum.....	spectra
datum .....	data	stadium .....	stadia
dictum .....	dicta	stamen .....	stamina
ellipsis.....	ellipses	stigma.....	stigmata
erratum .....	errata	stimulus.....	stimuli
focus .....	foci	stratum .....	strata
formula.....	formulae	stria.....	striae
fungus .....	fungi	synopsis.....	synopses
genius .....	genii	terminus .....	termini
genus .....	genera	thesis .....	theses
gladiolus.....	gladioli	ultimatum .....	ultimata
gymnasium.....	gymnasia	vacuum .....	vacua
herbarium.....	herbaria	velum .....	vela
hiatus .....	hiatus	vertebra.....	vertebrae
hippopotamus...	hippopotami	vertex .....	vertices

# Demonstrative Adj

26h

10/10

hic, haec, haec : this, these  
ille, illa, illud : that, those

See examples p106

See chart p107

26b

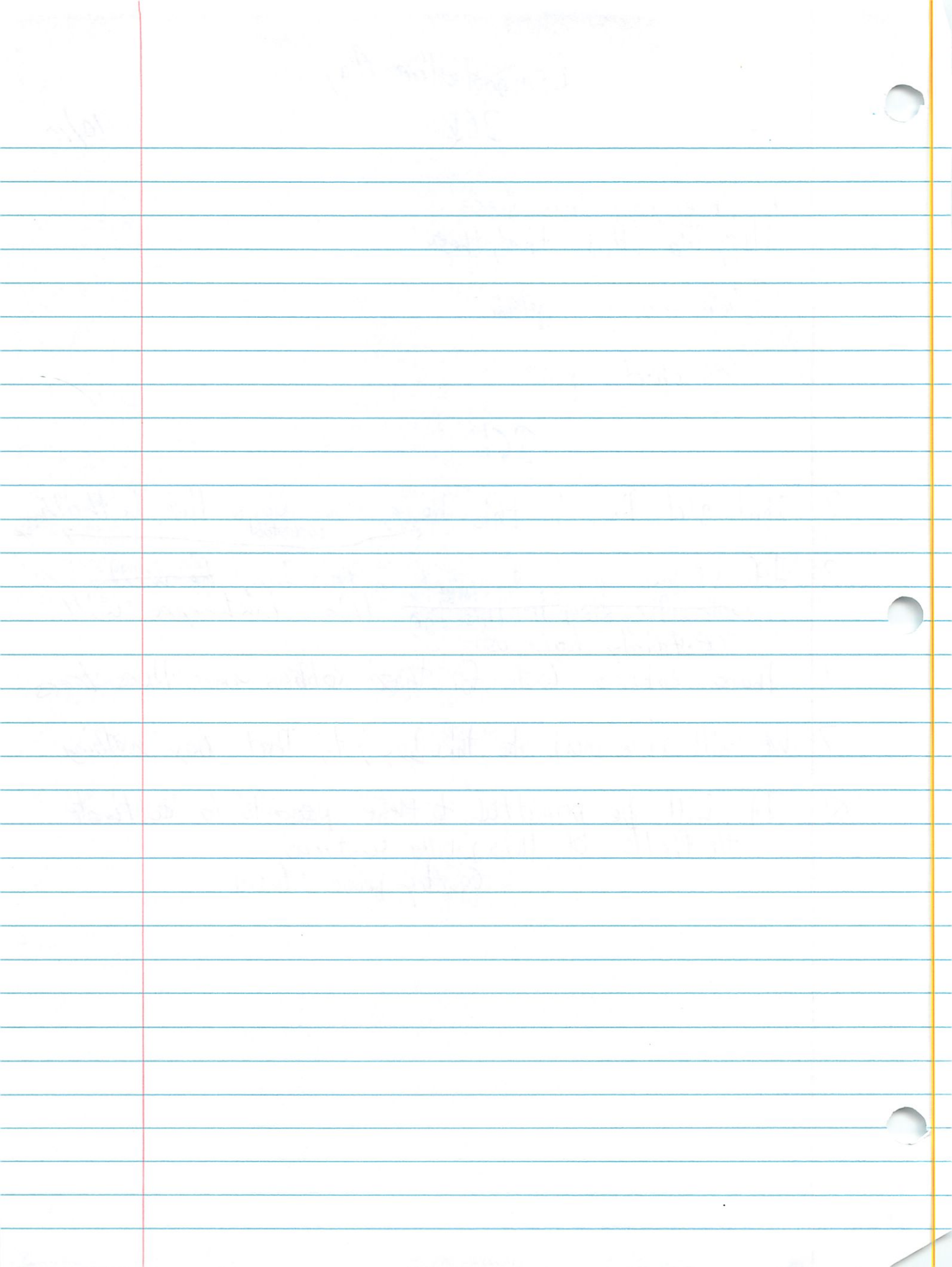
2, That girl lives in this house, these boys live in that house  
*← understood →*

3, If we will spend the night in this inn, ~~he will~~  
~~certainly sleep in this inn~~ this innkeeper will  
certainly harm us

4, Those robbers look for those robbers under those trees

7, We will give much to this boy; to that boy nothing

8, It will be permitted to these peasants to cultivate  
the fields of this villa rustica.  
Country house + farm



45 / 50

B Beme Michael Plasmeier  
10/6 Nomen \_\_\_\_\_

Write a translation of the story below:

Marcus et Sextus cum patruō Titō cēnāre volēbant, sed Cornēlius eōs domum redire iusserat. Cornēlius in Forō mānsit. Post cēnam, puerī in hortō sedēbant. Subitō canēs lātrantēs ferōciter audīvērunt. ~~Per~~ Cornēlia cum tribus canibus in hortō apparuit. Statim fūgit Sextus. Marcus Cornēliam salūtāvit et ad canēs manum extendit.

Cornēlia, "Ecce, Sexte! Nūllum est perīculum! Patruus Titus canēs ad nōs mīsit. Nunc ego semper amīcū habēbō ubi tū et Marcus ad urbem sine mē īveritis. Nunc nōs semper custōdēs habebimus!"

Marcus, "Itā verō! Nōs trēs custōdēs lātrantēs habēbimus!" ~~Extra Credit~~  
Sextus nihil dīxit, Marcō sed cogitabat lupi impetum (attack) cum in arborem fugit

Marcus and Sextus were wanting to eat dinner with their Uncle Titus, but Cornelius had ordered them to return homeward. Cornelius remained in the forum. After dinner, the boys were sitting in the garden. Suddenly they heard ~~the~~ <sup>per foot</sup> fiercely barking dogs. Cornelia appeared in the garden with three dogs. Immediately Sextus flees. Marcus greeted Cornelia and held out his hand to the dogs. Cornelia says "Look, Sextus! There is danger! Uncle Titus ~~has~~ <sup>just per</sup> sent dogs to us. Now I will always have with a friend when you and Marcus go with out me to the city. Now we will always have guards! Marcus" "Oh yes! We will have three barking dogs!"  
Sextus says nothing, but was thinking to have Marcus attacked by a wolf while he escaped into the woods. Sextus said nothing to Marcus but was thinking about the attack of the wolf when he fled into the tree.

**Verbs.** Identify the tense of the underlined verbs above:  
(Pres, imp., fut., perf., pluperf, fut perf) Each one used 1x  
volēbant - Imp      iusserat - Plu Perf      mānsit - Per  
est - pres      iveritis - ~~Perf~~ <sup>fut per</sup>      habebimus - fut

**Nouns.** Identify the case of the underlined nouns above:  
(Nom, gen, dat, acc, abl)  
patruō - ~~Nom~~ <sup>ABL (with)</sup> cenam - Acc  
canēs - Acc      Marcō - Dat      puerī - Nom  
canibus - Abl      lupi - Abl

# Personal Pronoun

10/12

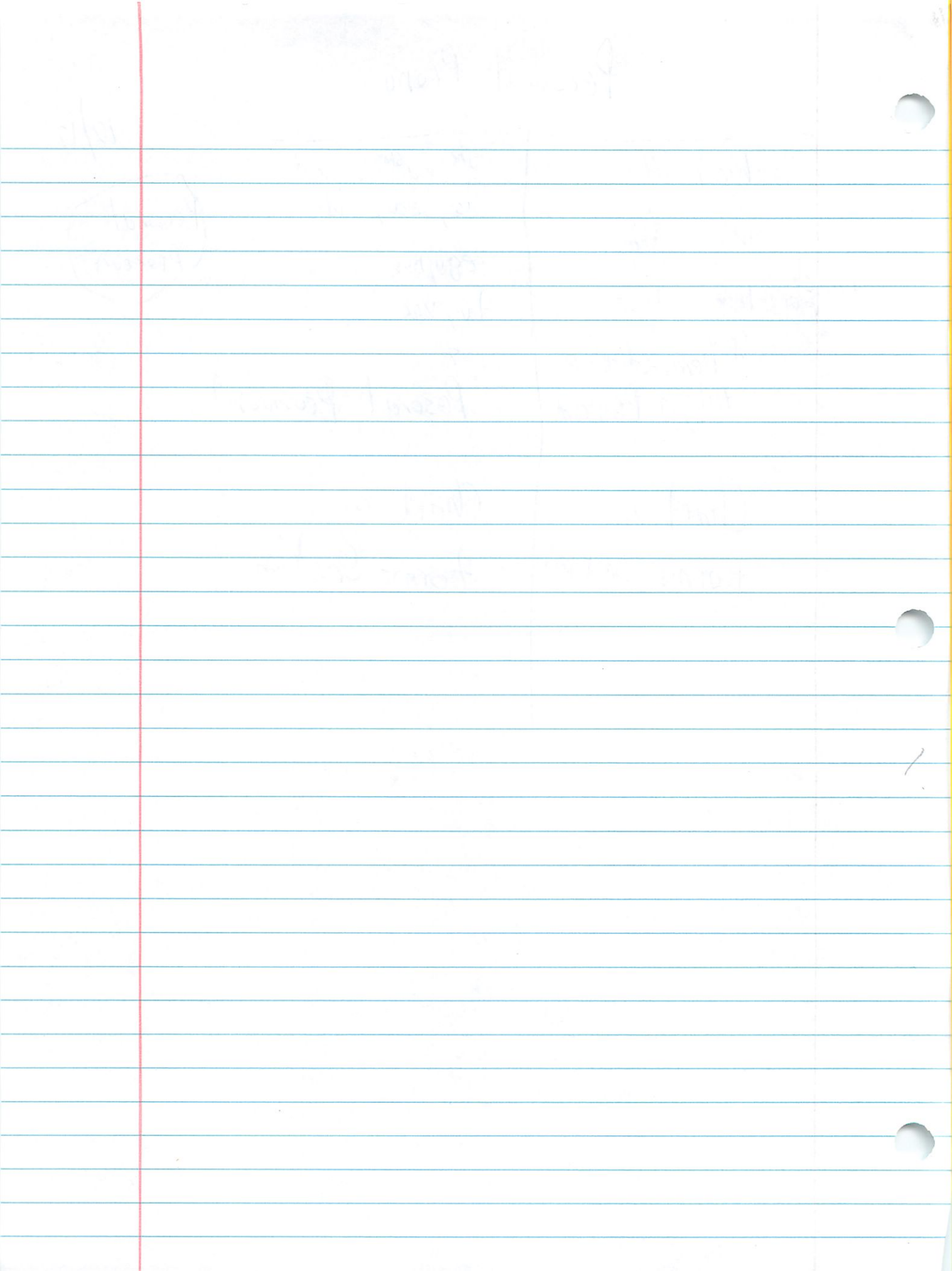
hic, ille  
↑ ↑  
this that  
↑ ↑  
Candice: hese heste  
mean: hese heste  
↑  
A Demonstrative  
Adj. + Personal

Chart in  
Forms Section

she, she, it  
is, ea, id  
ego, nos  
tu, vos  
↑  
Personal Pronoun

Chart in  
Forms Section

Personal  
Pronoun



Plaz  
Party  
easy  
case

# Review VI

10/17

- VI a)
- diem - 5th - Sing, ACC, Mas - hunc - illum - this day, that day
  - arbores - 3rd - Sing, ACC, Fem - ~~hanc~~ - ~~illam~~ <sup>hanc illam</sup>
  - lutum - 2nd - ~~Masc~~ Sing, Mas - ~~hunc~~ - illum <sup>Neuter Nom Sing, ACC Singular</sup>
  - libris - 5th - ~~Masc Dat~~, ACC, Plural - hos, illos <sup>hoc, illos</sup>
  - feminam - 1st, fem, Sing, ACC, hanc, illam
  - terrās, 1st, ACC, Fem, Plural, has, illas

VI c) Ego, tu

2, Nōs, ei - <sup>read the whole sentence</sup> mentored girls so, eae

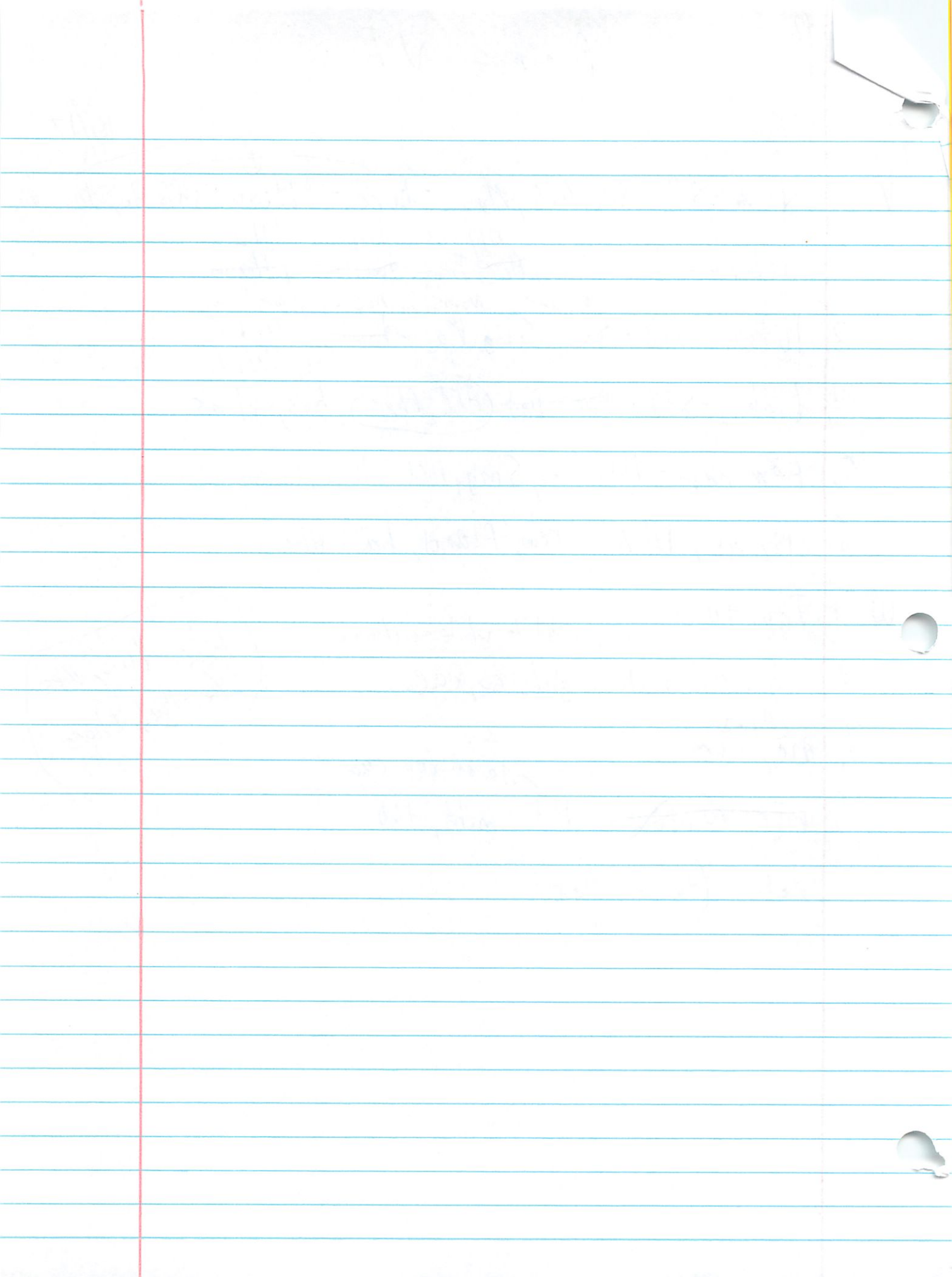
3, <sup>Acc</sup> mē, eum

4, ~~mī, tū, (vobis)~~ Dat - mihi, tibi <sup>to or for case</sup>

5, nobis (to us) Dat

hic - this, these  
ille - that, those





# CHAPTER I – THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS AND IS, EA, ID

.....

The Personal pronouns of the first person are **ego, I,** and **nōs, we;** of the second person, **tū, you,** and **vōs, you.** There are no personal pronouns for **he, she, it, they;** often the demonstrative **is, ea, id** is used. These pronouns are declined as follows:

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		
SING.			<i>m.</i>	<i>f.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	ego -	tū	is	ea	id
Gen.	meī <i>Of me</i>	tuī <i>of you</i>	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	mihi <i>-to me</i>	tibi <i>-to you</i>	eī <i>-to him</i>	eī <i>to her</i>	eī <i>-to it</i>
Acc.	mē <i>me</i>	tē <i>you</i>	eum <i>he</i>	eam <i>she</i>	id <i>it</i>
Abl.	mē <i>by/with/from me</i>	tē	eō	eā	eō
PL.					
Nom.	nōs <i>-us</i>	vōs <i>-you</i>	eī	eae	ea
Gen.	nostrum	vestrum	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs
Acc.	nōs	vōs	eōs	eās	ea
Abl.	nōbīs	vōbīs	eīs	eīs	eīs

**NOTA BENE:**

In the plural, the pronoun **is, ea, id** has the letter **e** as a stem to which the endings of **māgnus, -a, -um** are added.

The genitive plural endings (as always) end in the letters **-um**.

The dative and ablative plural forms are (as always) the same.

The preposition **cum** is added to **mē, tē, nōbīs** and **vōbīs**, e.g., **mēcum, tēcum.**

**PRACTICE ONE**

Translate the following sentences into English.

e.g., Fābulam eī nārrābō.

I'll tell him/her a story.

1. Venī mēcum.

Come with me

2. Dā id eīs.

Give it to me

3. Tē amō.

I love you

4. Cūr tū nōs vocās?

Do you hear us? Why do you call us?

5. Nōs omnēs adsumus.

We are all present

6. Pāx vōbīscum!

Peace be w/ you

7. Nārrā mihi tōtam rem.

Tell all the things

8. Ibō cum eō.
9. Eum eamque vidī.
10. Viam eīs monstrā.
11. Matrem eārum agnovī.
12. Ea ad eōs mittite!
13. Lege id.
14. Eōrum librōs amīsī.
15. Nōbiscum ībunt.
16. Tibi id mōnstrābunt.
17. Eae nunc adveniunt.
18. Eōs vidimus.
19. Ea mihi dixit.
20. Amicōs eius audīvimus.
21. Vōs parāte!
22. Eī eaeque adveniunt.
23. Mihi placent ea.
24. Nārrā id eīs.
25. Est tibi filia pulchra.
26. Bene sit nōbīs et vōbīs!
27. Ubi vōs eritis?
28. Ībitisne cum eīs an mēcum?
29. Nōs eō liberā!
30. Amicī eius nōs nōn amant.

I will go with him,

I <sup>saw</sup> him and her  
Show her the road

I recognized the mother of her

I recognized the mother

## PRACTICE TWO

Give the case, number and form (using ego, tu, and is) needed for the following.

	Case	Number	Form		Case	Number	Form
e.g., Show <u>it</u> to <u>me</u> .	acc.	sing.	id	/	dat.	sing.	mihi
1. <u>You</u> received <u>their</u> letters.	nom	sing.	tu	/			
2. <u>I</u> have known <u>them</u> for years.	nom	pl	eos	/	acc	pl	eos
3. Tell <u>me</u> what <u>you</u> mean.	dat	sing	mihi	/	nom	sing.	tu
4. <u>These</u> girls know <u>you</u> .				/		pl.	
5. <u>We</u> saw <u>her</u> yesterday.				/			
6. <u>Those</u> girls told <u>you</u> a lie.				/		pl.	
7. Give <u>it</u> to <u>me</u> .				/			

(cont.)

Lines 1-6

Chap 27

10/17

Marcus: Sextus! Sextus! Today we are allowed to go to the Circus Games, Fucledios will lead me, you and Cornelius to the Circus

Sextus: I love Circus games, But surely the Circus is closed.

Marcus: No! The circus is not closed, for today all of the citizens are celebrating a holiday, the roads are full of people. Men, women and children were quickly arriving at the Circus

Sextus: But why do we not go away now? I am ready

Marcus

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including the date "10/10" and some illegible text.

Handwritten notes in the upper middle section, including the phrase "The first time I ever..."

Handwritten notes in the middle section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes in the lower section, including the phrase "I was..."

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the phrase "I was..."

# Relative Pronouns

10/18

who, which → 

	Mas	Fem	Net
	qui	quae	quod
	who	who	which, that

Not a question

\* Introduces a relative clause.

↑  
[ A clause has a subject + verb  
but not a complete verb ] ← is a clause

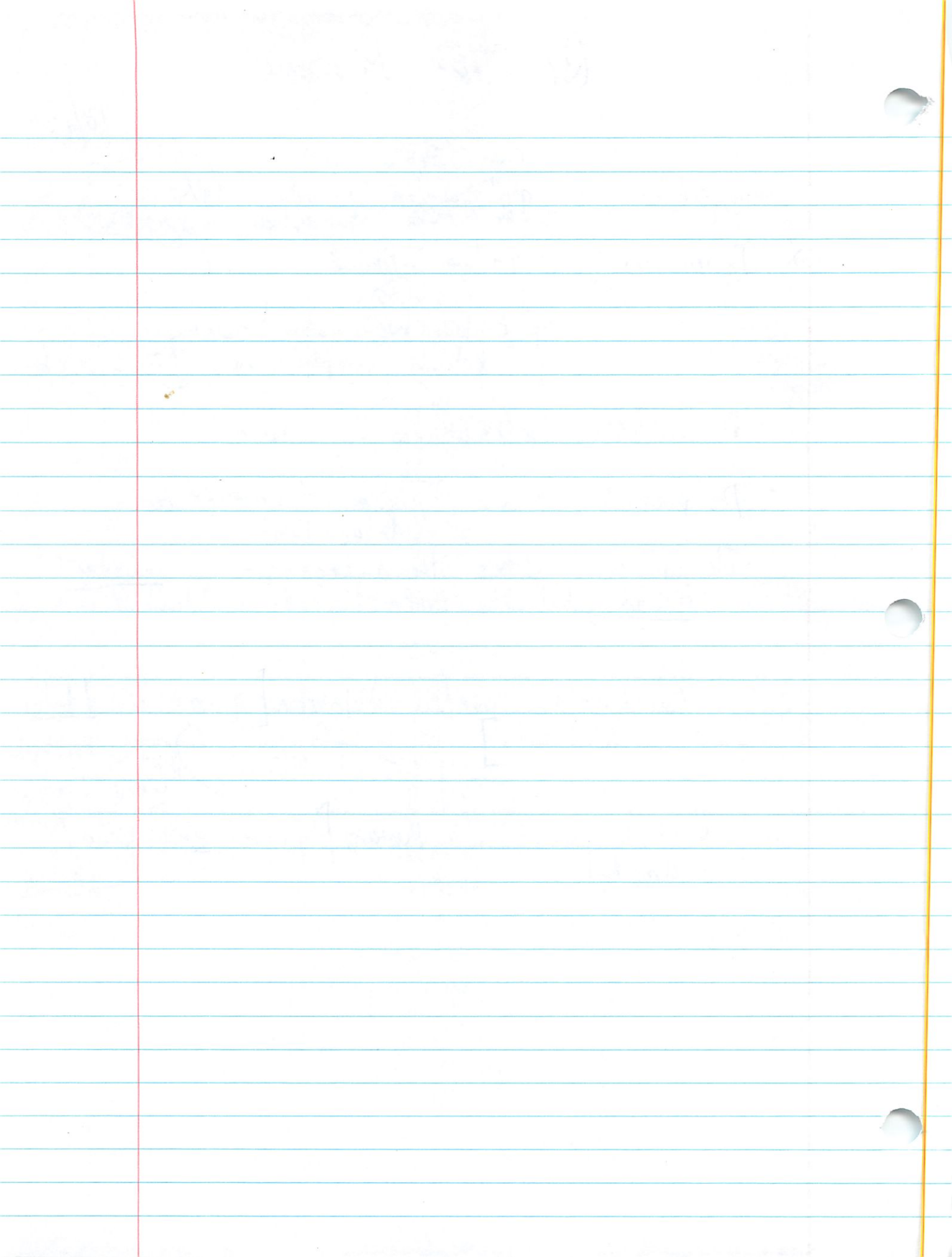
- Pronoun refers to/replaces a noun.
- The noun the pronoun replaces is called an antecedent.
- The pronoun matches the antecedent in number + gender but its case depends on how it is used.

Cornelia est puella Romana [quae in Italia habitat.]

↔ clause } notice different word because

Cornelia est puella Romana [quam Sextus amat.]

} non different word in clause



## THE RELATIVE PRONOUN

SINGULAR			
	m.	f.	n.
Nom.	quī	quae	quod
Gen.	cuius	cuius	cuius
Dat.	cui	cui	cui
Acc.	quem	quam	quod
Abl.	quō	quā	quō
PLURAL			
Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Gen.	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
Dat.	quibus	quibus	quibus
Acc.	quōs	quās	quae
Abl.	quibus	quibus	quibus

who, which (that)  
 whose, of whom  
 to whom  
 whom, who  
 by, with, from whom

The relative pronoun is the most interesting pronoun of all! It is like Janus – it looks both backwards and forwards. It refers to someone or something mentioned before in the sentence (ANTECEDENT: that which “goes before”). It also goes forward to begin a new clause which describes the antecedent.

e.g., I saw the man [ who was carrying the sword. ]

↑                      ↓  
 antecedent    relative pronoun

### PRACTICE ONE

In the following English sentences underline the relative pronouns and bracket the relative clauses. Draw an arrow (as above) from the relative pronoun to its antecedent. Note that the relative clause is often, but not always, set off by commas.

1. The skull, which combines features of several previous species, indicated a major anthropological discovery.
2. The economy of the Plains Indians, whom we are currently studying, depended on the American Bison.
3. The pens with which I drew this poster cost fifteen dollars.
4. The child whom they kidnapped was clever and fearless.
5. I was aware of the two wolves which were moving silently towards the barn.
6. A woman whose purse had been snatched by two robbers was chasing them and demanding that they stop.
7. Many who used to go to the movie theaters often now prefer to rent videotapes.
8. The Near East has yielded wonderful Roman pottery which is now in museums around the world.
9. Edward Gibbon, by whom *The Fall of the Roman Empire* was written, described the Flavian Amphitheater in detail.
10. The students recognized the monument that stands in the center of Vatican Square as an Egyptian obelisk.

Remember



# PREPARING TO GO SHOPPING

Translate each sentence. Then explain the gender, number, and case of each relative pronoun:

1. Speculum, quod Syra nōn bene tenet, novum est.

The mirror, ~~that~~ <sup>which</sup> Syra does not hold well, is new.

Gender: Fem <sup>relates to mirror</sup> <sup>Nat' or</sup>

Number: Sing <sup>sing</sup>

Case: ~~(because I translated that)~~ <sup>which</sup> use ~~Nom~~ Acc

2. Crīnēs, quōs Phrygia negligenter pectēbat, Aurēliam vexābant.

The hairs <sup>relates to hair not Phrygia</sup> ~~which~~ Phrygia was combing carelessly, was annoying Aurelia.

Gender: Fem

Number: Accus

Case: Plural

3. Māter filiam, quae iam in cubiculō suō dormit, in urbem dūcere vult.

~~The mother~~ <sup>relates to lead her daughter</sup> ~~mother~~, who now was sleeping in her bedroom, ~~wants to lead her~~ to the city.

Gender: Fem

Number: Sing

Case: Nom

4. Cornēlius amicōs, quī sunt senātōrēs Rōmāni, ad cenam invitāvit.

~~Cornelius~~ <sup>is nom but antecedent is acc because qui is subject of clause</sup> invited his friends, who are Roman Senator to ~~eat~~ dinner

Gender: Mas

Number: Pl

Case: Acc

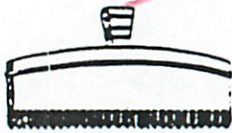
5. Mercātor, cuius taberna nōn procul abest, glīrēs optimōs vēndit.

The merchant, ~~of which was not there because~~ <sup>whose store was not far</sup> ~~he went to the tavern,~~ sells good deer meat

Gender: Mas

Number: Sing

Case: Gen



# Latin

---

## PRONUNCIATION POWER

---

The Latin alphabet is the same as the English alphabet except that the Latin alphabet does not contain the letters J or W. The letter I is used both as a vowel and a consonant. The vowels in the Latin alphabet are A, E, I, O, U. The other letters are consonants. All the long vowels except A have a different sound from the short vowels.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRONUNCIATION.

### LONG

1. a as in *father*
2. e as in *they*
3. i as in *machine*
4. o as in *holy*
5. u as in *rule*

### SHORT

1. a as in the first a in *aha*
2. e as in *met*
3. i as in *in*
4. o as in *for*
5. u as in *put*

The diphthongs AE, AU, OE, EI, EU and UI are combinations of two vowels pronounced as one. *The first three of the following diphthongs are the ones most commonly used.*

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. æ like ai in <i>aisle</i> <sup>T</sup> | 4. ei as in <i>rein</i> <sup>a</sup> |
| 2. au like ou in <i>out</i> <sup>ou</sup> | 5. ui like <i>we</i> <sup>i</sup>    |
| 3. oe like oi in <i>oil</i>               | 6. eu as in <i>feud</i>              |

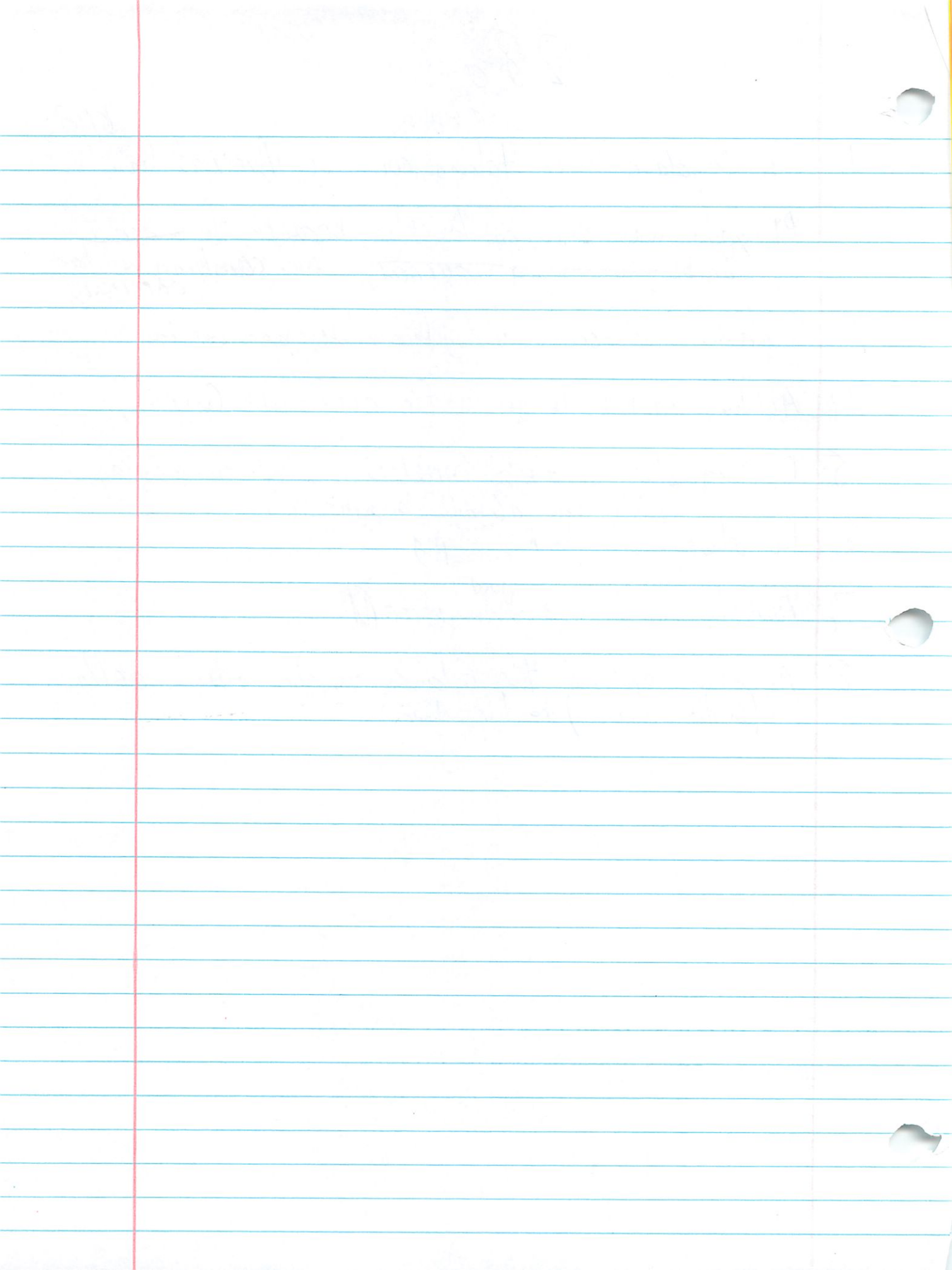
The Latin consonants have, generally speaking, the same sounds as in English.

1. c and g have a hard sound as in the words *corn* and *go*.
2. s always has a soft sound as in the words *sea* and *tips*, bs is pronounced as ps.
3. ch has a k sound as in the word *chorus*.
4. ph has an f sound as in the name Phillip.
5. v is pronounced as if it were a w. Thus, the word *villa* is pronounced *willa*.
6. qu has the same sound as in the word *quick*.

28 a in  
English

16/18

1. The 2 slaves <sup>women</sup> were taking care of Aurelia's hair
2. Phrygia was annoying Aurelia because she ~~wasn't~~ <sup>was</sup> combing her hair correctly, <sup>was combing her hair carelessly,</sup>
3. Syria's hands were shaking because she was worried
4. Aurelia wanted to go to the city with Cornelia.
5. Distinguished senators, Cornelia invited to dinner, <sup>is it had already bought (?)</sup>
6. The slave went to buy a pig,
7. Aurelia wants to buy <sup>good</sup> Neomice (U)
8. Aurelia ordered the slaves to bring the sella (Sedan chair) to the door.

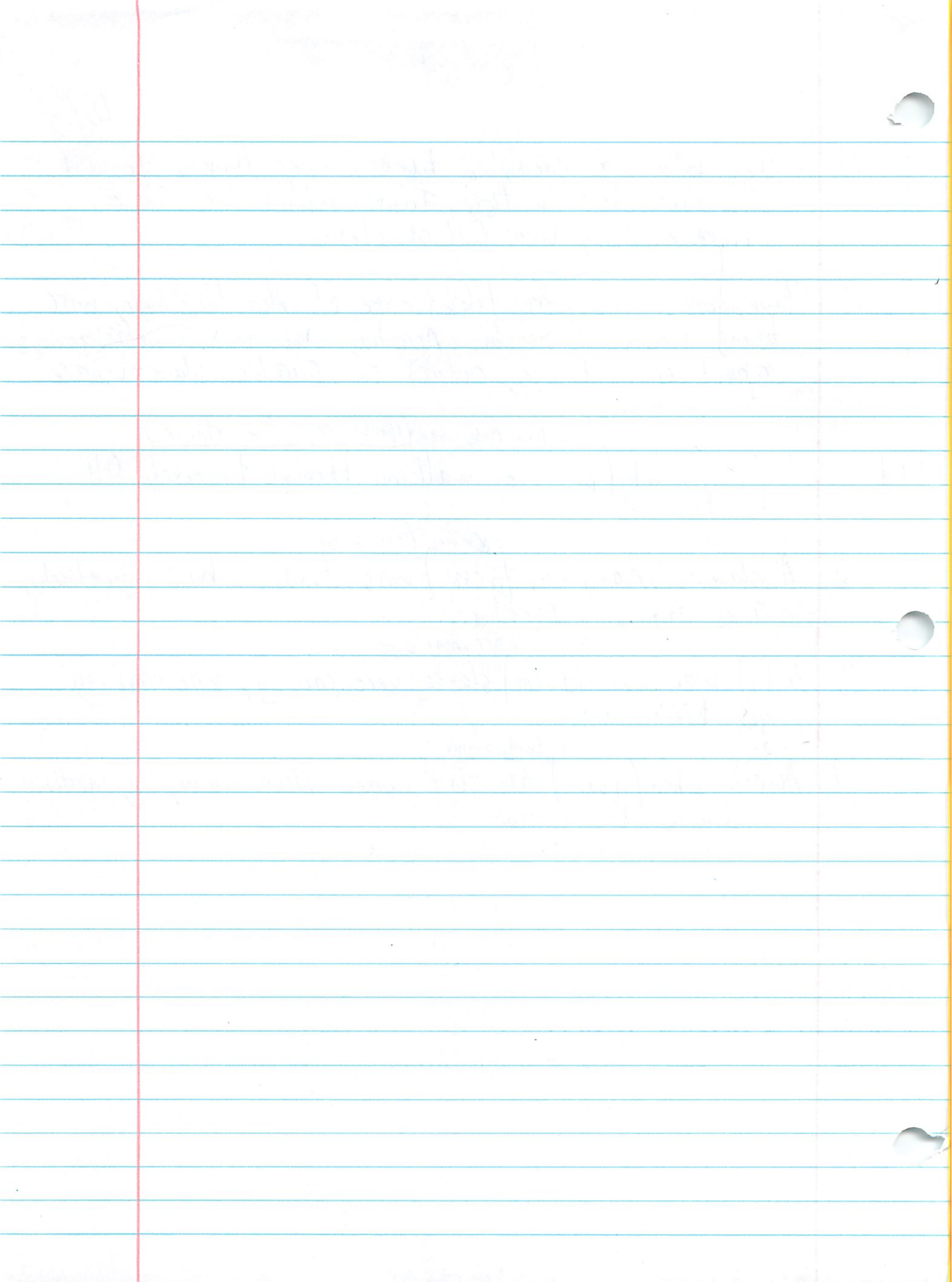


29c + d

10/19

- 29c (1) Slaves, who were carrying trunks, were running to and fro from here to there, Trunks, which the slaves were carrying, were full of clothes.
2. Slave-women, who were taking care of Aurelia's hair, were being afraid of master, Aurelia, who was ~~worried~~ anxious about many things, ordered the careless slave-women to go away,

- 29d 1. The man, who <sup>(Nom, masc, sing)</sup> qui was walking through the road, fell to the ground.
2. A slave-woman, who <sup>(Nom, fem, sing)</sup> quae was combing hair carelessly, was annoying Aurelia.
3. A fat man, whom <sup>(Acc, masc, sing)</sup> quem slaves were carrying, was reading a book.
4. Aurelia, whom <sup>(Acc, fem, sing)</sup> quam the slave-women were annoying, grabbed back the mirror.



# Passive Voice

Verbs - Active - Subject does the action.  
The boy throws the ball

Passive - Subject receives the object  
The ball is thrown by the boy

↑ action is being received by you

<u>Personal Ending</u>	Active		Past	
	am	mus	r	mur
s	tis		ris	mini
t	nt		tur	ntur

## Practice

porto - I carry

portor - I am being carried

portas - you carry

portaris - you are being carried

portat - he/she carry

portatur - he/she are being carried

portamus - <sup>we</sup> you all carry

portamini ~~mur~~ - we are being carried

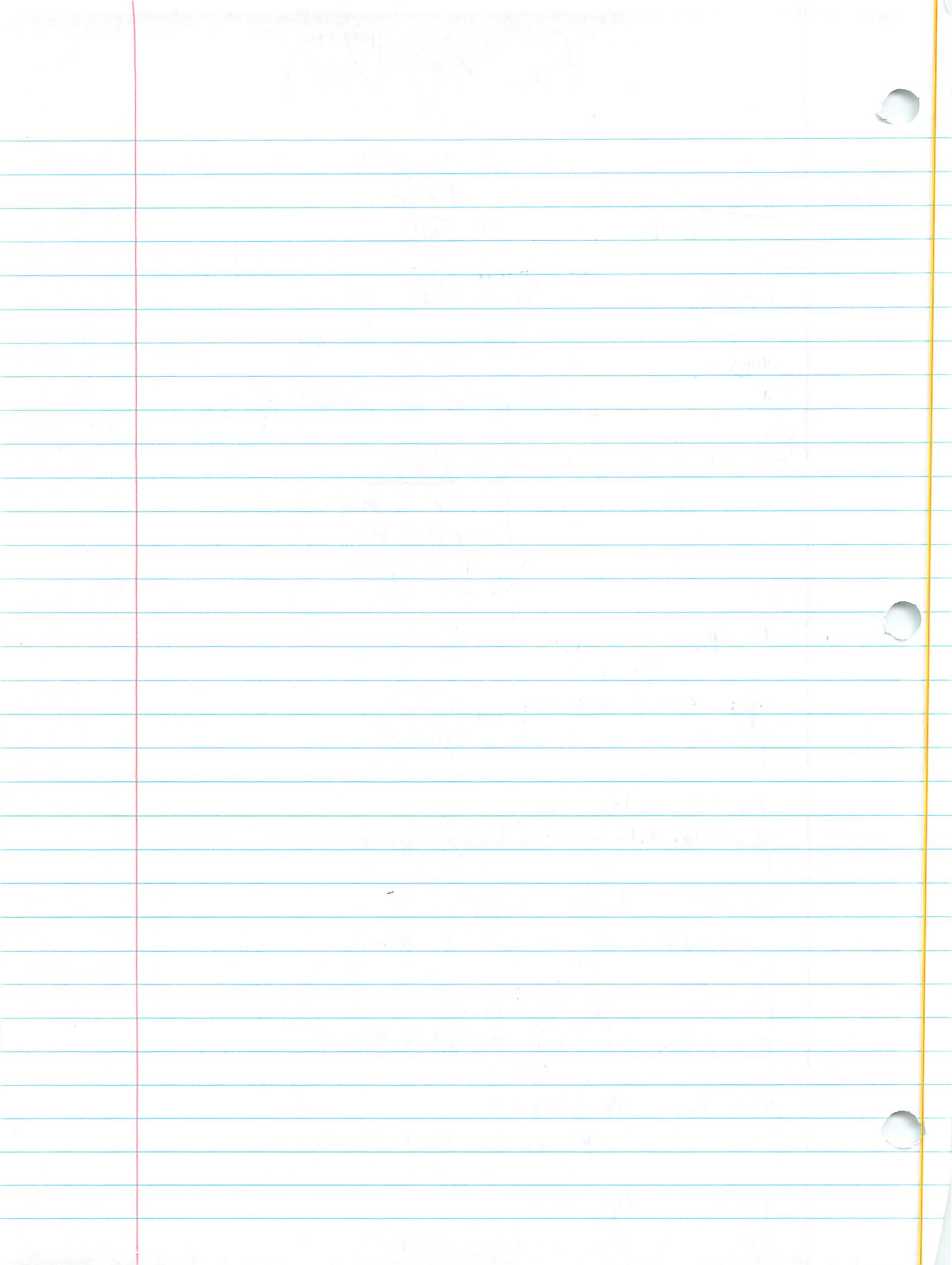
portatis - <sup>you pl</sup> they carry

portamini ~~ntur~~ - you pl are being carried

portant - they carry

portantur - they are being carried

Line  
it up  
correctly





# Passive p2

Present	Imp	Future 1+2	Future 3+4
o/m - r r - ris t - tur	bam - bar bas - baris bat - batur	bo - bor bis - beris <sup>ediff</sup> bit - bitur	am - ar es - eris et - etur
mus - mur tis - mini nt - ntur	bumus - bamur batus - batur bant - bantur	bimus - bimus bitis - bimin bunt - buntur	emus - emur etis - emin ent - entur

30d

1, commoveo - commover  
1st sing pres  
I move - I was being moved

2, eicit - eicitur  
3rd sing pres  
~~He throws out - He had thrown out~~  
He throws out - He is being thrown out

3, quaerebam - quaerebar  
1st sing imp  
~~I had looked for - I was being~~  
I was seeking - sought

4, fers - ferris  
2nd sing pres are  
you carry - you were being carried

5, ducis - duciris  
2nd sing pres are  
you lead - you were leading

watch the were 7  
are

7. spectamus -  
spectamur

# Verb Synopsis

porto, portare, portavi, portatus, to carry

1st dec

2nd person plural

	Present	Imp Passiv	
Pre	portatis	portamini - you all carry	- You all
Imp	portabamini	portabamini - you all were	Were being
Fut	portabitis	portabimini - <del>being carried</del> <sup>carrying</sup> you will be <sup>carry</sup>	Carried
Prf	portavistis	- you all carried	- you all
Plu Per	portaveratis	- you'll had carried	were being
Fut per	portaveritis	- you'll will have carried	carried
			- you <sup>all</sup> will be carried

4th PP

Present Stem	Prf	Plu Per	Fut Per	
	portatus estis - you all have been	portatus eratis - you all had been	portatus eritis - you all	been carried
Passive				will have been carried

Don't need to know

this is  
can change  
to apply gender  
from man

30c

Michael Plasme'er

10/29

- #7 These miserable children ~~were~~ upsetting me; I ~~was~~ <sup>am</sup> being up-set by these miserable children present
- 8 You were being saved by a parent; you were being saved by by standers, you will be saved by mothers
- 9 I was never ~~being~~ able to ~~be~~ heard, I was hardly able to ~~see~~, at last I was <sup>being</sup> hearing, be heard
- 10 You were ~~upsetting~~ to ~~those~~ spectators, you are so great that you will ~~alwas~~ <sup>being moved by, that spectral</sup> upset spectators; tomorrow your memory will be upsetting ??
11. The bystanders will be ~~be~~ moved back; ~~doors~~ will ~~be open~~ <sup>are being taken up</sup> boys will ~~have~~ <sup>are being taken up</sup> ~~seen~~, nothing was ~~have~~ open driving; the flames had been put out; water will be brought.

Fady  
(confuse)

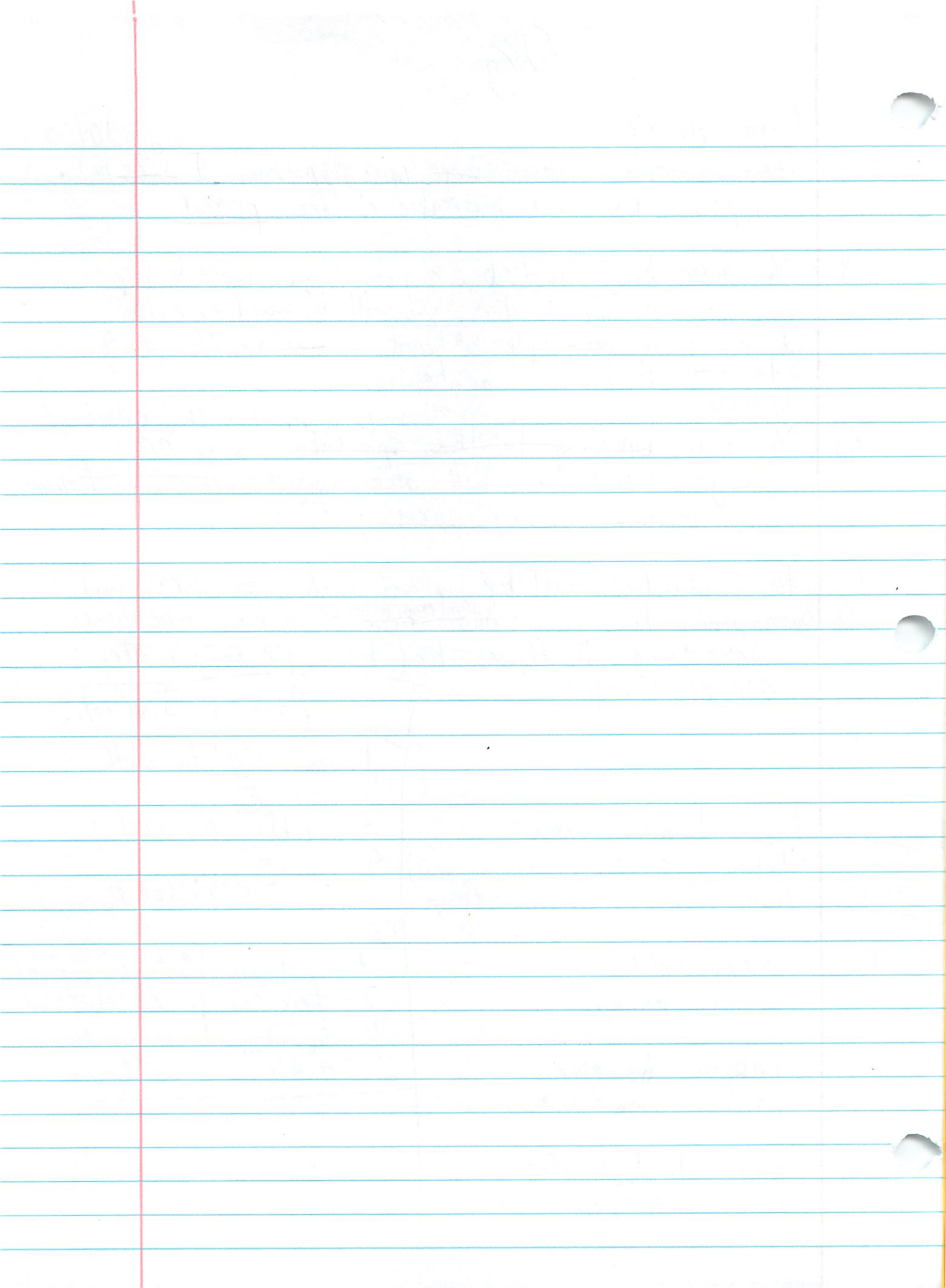
liber, libri - book  
liberi - children (always plural)  
liber, libera, liberum - free

Words

saepe - often  
semper - always  
tamen - however  
tandem - immediately  
curo - to look after  
curro - to run

Act Passive Infinitive  
1 ambulat[ur] to walk  
2 terret[ur]  
3 scribit[ur] drop whole to;  
4 audit[ur] e → i for Passive

Pass  
1 ambulari to be walked  
2 terri to be frightened  
3 scribi to be written  
4 audiri to be heard



SYNOPSIS BLANK

Principal Parts porto portare (to carry)  
portavi portatus

Regular  
 Indicative

ACTIVE

1st Sing

PASSIVE

Present	<u>porto</u>	<u>portor</u>	<i>I am being carried</i>
Imperfect	<u>portabam</u>	<u>portabar</u>	
Future	<u>portabo</u>	<u>portabor</u>	<i>I will be carried</i>
Perfect	<u>portavi</u>	<u>portatus sum</u>	
Pluperfect	<u>portaveram</u>	<u>portatus eram</u>	
Future perfect	<u>portavero</u>	<u>portatus ero</u>	

*4 pp, masc*  
*Part of 2 be*  
*I will had been carried*

Subjunctive

Present	_____	_____
Imperfect	_____	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Pluperfect	_____	_____

Participles

Present	_____
Perfect	_____
Future	_____

Infinitives

Present	<u>portare</u>	_____
Perfect	_____	_____
Future	_____	_____

# 4th PP

4/1

Plural

I was loved

I have been love

Perf. Pass amatus <sup>Sum</sup> <sub>est</sub> <sup>Sumus</sup> <sub>estis, sunt</sub> Perf

PluPer Pass amatus

<sup>eram</sup> <sub>eratis</sub> <sup>erant</sup>

- I had been loved

Fut Per Pass amatus

<sup>ero</sup> <sub>eris</sub> <sup>erunt</sup>

- I will have been loved

gender

ent fut per

#, pl/sing

## 32d

1. duxit → ductus → 3rd Sing, Perf → ductus est  
4th PP

2. portavisti → portatus. → portatus es  
7 per, 2nd Sing 4pp

3. posuerat → positus erat <sup>masc. not = positum erat</sup>  
3plu per sing <sup>fem = posita erat</sup>

4. oppressimus → oppressus sumus  
1st pl, Perf

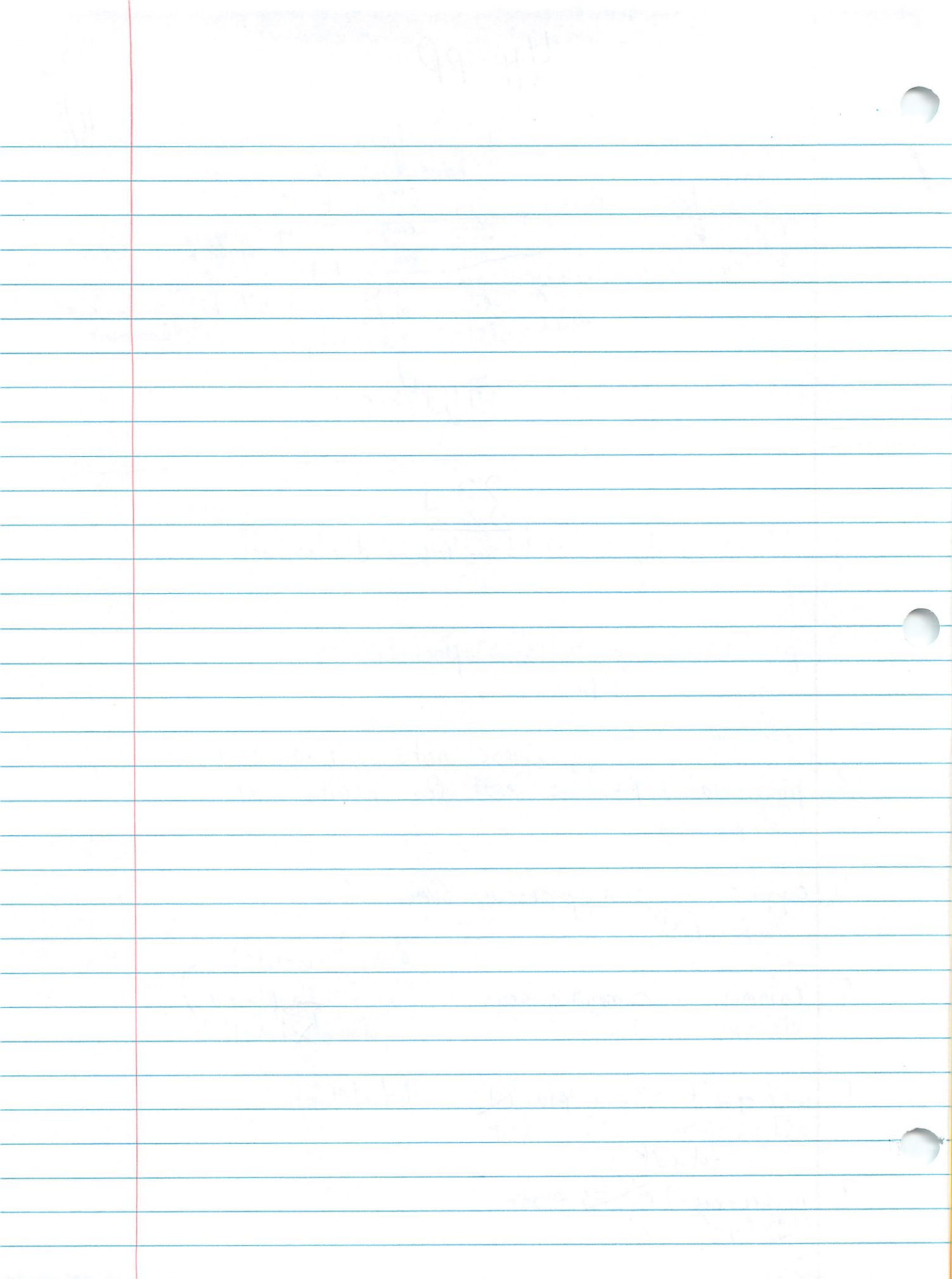
5. commovi → commotus sum  
1st Sing, Perf

8. audieratis  
2nd pl, plu per  
auditi ~~eratis~~

6. acceperit → acceptus ~~est~~  
3rd Sing, Perf <sup>erit</sup>  
fut perf

4. tulerunt

7. miserans → ~~mistes~~ eratmus  
1st pl, plu per <sup>miseri</sup>



# Participles

11/3

- \* - part verb, part ad;
- like verbs, have tense, but function as ad;
- modify nouns like ad;

(4PP) - perfect passive participle (by itself)

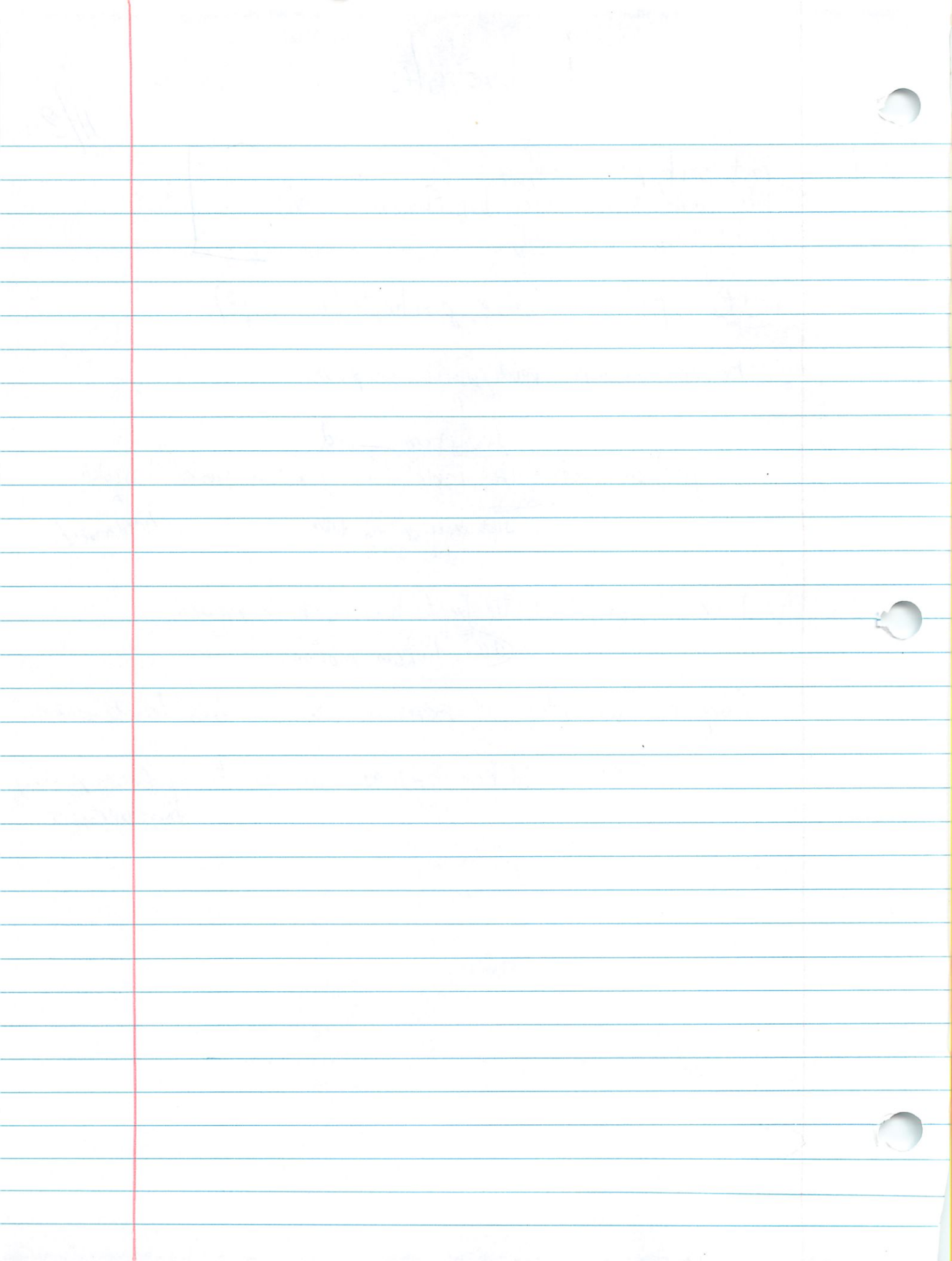
moveo, movere, movi, motus : to move  
↑

mensa mota - The table <sup>having been</sup> ed broke  
Just describes the table, <sup>no action</sup>  
↑  
needed a verb

I can not find the book having been moved  
(acc) librum motum

Cocus vocatus ad mensam ab omnibus laudatus est  
↑  
The cook having been called to the table, is being praised by everyone





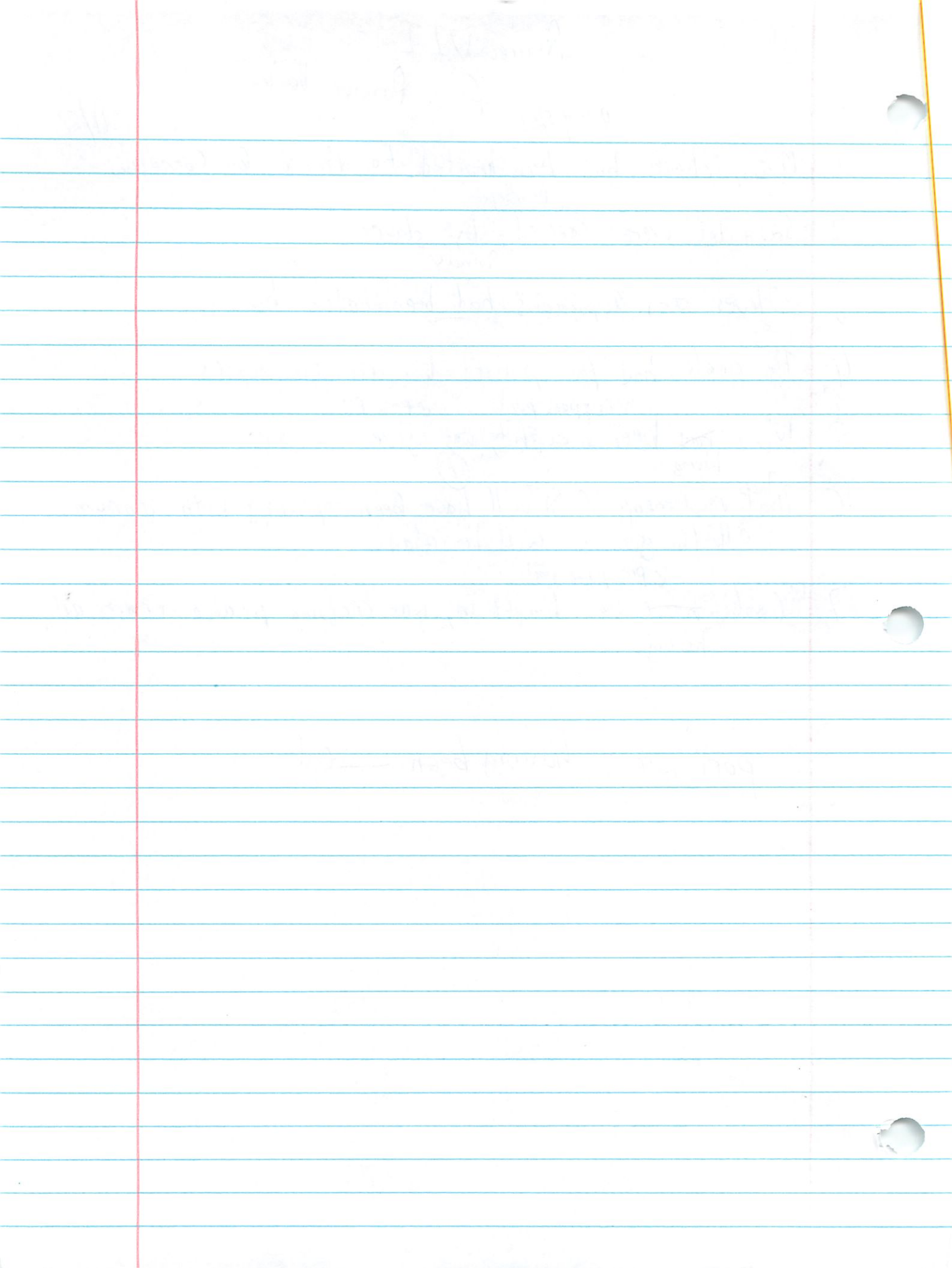
# Review VII

Passive Voice

11/7

1. Many clients had been invited to dinner by Cornelius  
passive pl<sup>u</sup> perf  
↓  
passive perf
2. Sandales were carried <sup>away</sup> by slaves  
passive perf
3. Olives and asparagus had been eaten by all,
4. The cook had been praised by all the guests  
pres pass part      ↓ passive perf
5. Wine ~~had~~ <sup>having</sup> been brought, was given to all.
6. ~~That~~ <sup>Those</sup> mushrooms, if ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> will have been sprinkled with garum, all the guests will be glad.  
pres pass part
7. <sup>the</sup> Cook, ~~have~~ <sup>having</sup> been brought in, was receiving praise from all,

participle - having been - ed



# Active → Passive Sentences

11/9

1. Cornelius clientes ad cenam invitavit  
↓  
Cornelius invited the clients to dinner  
Clients had been invited to dinner by Cornelius

Must change subject

~~Go to Eng 1st~~

Clientes invitati sunt ad cenam a Cornelio  
↑  
Acc → Nom                      Pl / Plural                      Abl

2. Aurelia glires emerat

Eng 1st

Aurelia had bought doormice  
Doormice had been bought by Aurelia

Glires empti erant ab Aurelia

3. Convivae coquam laudaverint

↓ fut per

The guests will have praised the cook

The cook will have been praised by the guests.

Latin Active ↓

Eng Act ↓

Eng Pass ↓

Coqus a convivis laudatus erit  
↑  
abl

Latin Pass

11

12

CHAPTER 33

AT DINNER

Activity 33a

Fill in the blank in each of the following sentences with the perfect passive participle of the verb in parentheses. Make the participle agree with the italicized noun in gender, case, and number. Then translate the sentence. The first one is done for you.

Gender  
Case  
#



-1 10  
+1 10

Perfect Passive Participle is only 1st + 2nd endings of us, a, um ad; Use 1st + 2nd ad endings

Extra Credit

sēcum, with them (selves)

1. *Ōrnāmenta* ē fenestrīs ēiecta in viam cecidērunt. (ēicere) The  
furnishings thrown from the window fell into the street.
2. *Cornēlia* ā muliere flammis oppressā valdē commovētur. (opprimere)  
Cornelia is very moved by the woman having been overwhelmed by the flames.
3. *Cornēlius* senātōrēs ad cēnam invitatū cōmiter salūtābat. (invītāre)  
Cornelius was graciously saluting the senators having been invited to dinner.
4. *Servī* in urbem ā dominā missi pānem et holera comparāvērunt. (mittere)  
Slaves having been sent into the city by the master were buying bread + vegetables.
5. *Aurēlia* glīrēs ā coquō paratās diligenter inspīcit. (parāre)  
Aurelia was diligently inspecting the door mice prepared by the cooks.
6. *Servus* *soleās* ā convīvīs depositas diligenter custōdit. (dēponere)  
Slaves diligently guarded the sandals that have been set aside by the guests.
7. *Cornēlius* omnibus convīvīs in trīclīnium ductās - Acc Pl, Mator  
lectīs. (dūcere) Cornelius having led all of the guests into the dining room says "Lay down, on these beds"
8. *Servī* <sup>emere</sup> *porcum* ā Pseudolō pmptum in trīclīnium portant. (emere)  
Slaves carried the pig having been brought by Pseudolus into the dining room.
9. *Coquus* ā Cornēliō Vocatus ē culinā festīnāvit. (vocāre) The cook having been called by Cornelius, hurried out of the kitchen.
10. *Convīvae* in mappīs sēcum lata cibum auferent. (ferre) The guests having brought in napkins with them, carry away the food.

Adj Positive, Comparative, Superlative Degrees

↳ normal

Positive Cornelia est laeta - Positive - Cornelia is happy

Comparative { Flavia est laetior quam Cornelia. } Comparative  
 Flavia est laetior Cornelia -abl of comparison

ior et ias fem Flavia is happier than Cornelia

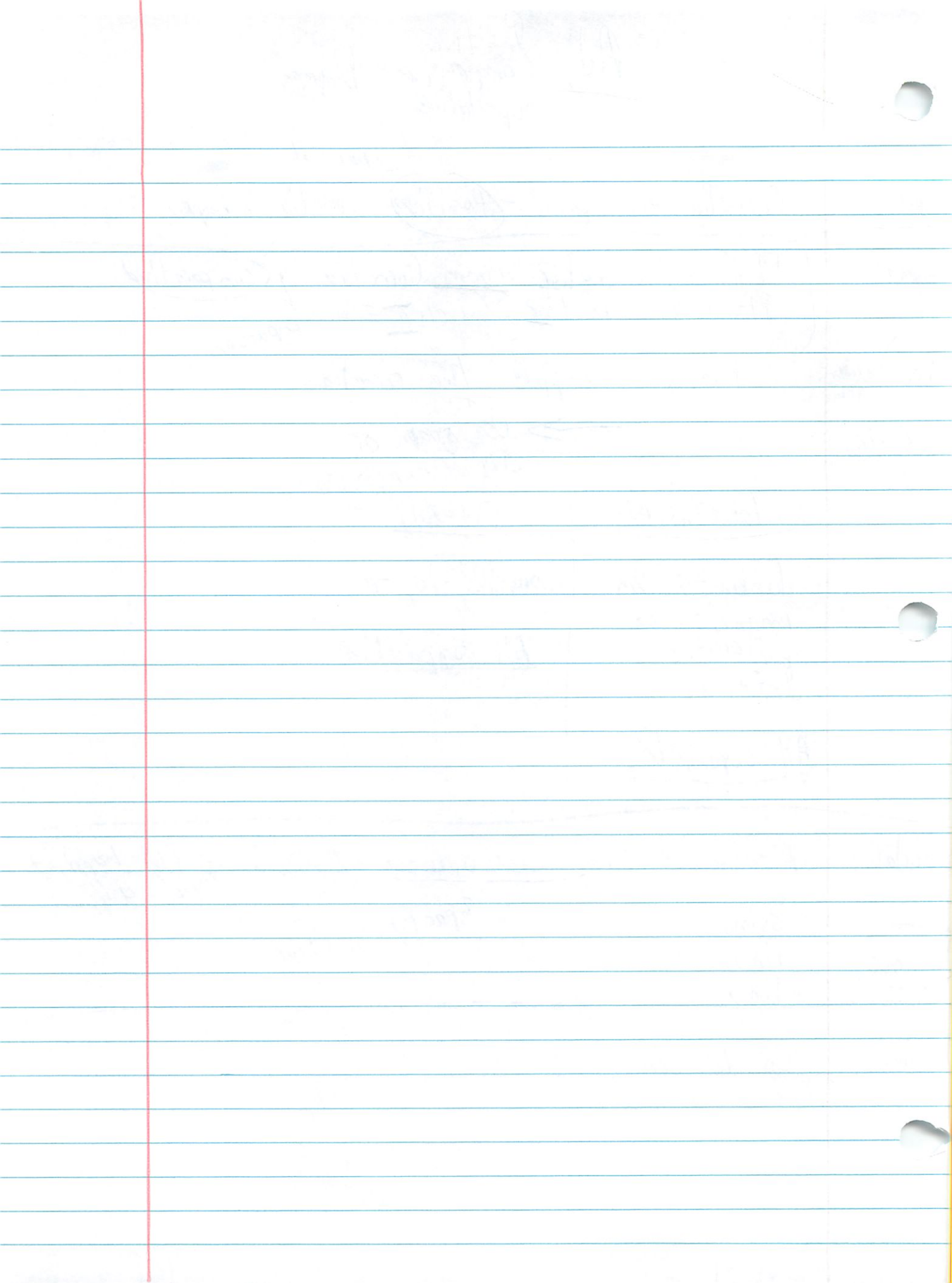
ius & New → Use quam or abl of comparison

1st + 2nd Adj	3rd Adj
laetus, -a, -um magnus, -a -um perterritus defessus	omnis, -is, -e
<u>All superlative</u>	<u>All comparative</u>

Superlative Aurelia est laetissima omnium - Aurelia is the happiest of all

issimus ? partitive genitive  
 ssimus  
 rimus  
 limus

To form Go to Gen





Michael Plasmeier

11/14

angry, angrier, angriest, most angry, very angry, angrier

1. iratus, iratior, iratissimus - Gaius although he was ~~madder~~ then —, he did not scold the brother

Gaius, although he was the ~~maddest~~ <sup>angriest</sup> of all, did not scold the brother

2. sollicita; sollicitior, sollicitissima <sup>Fem</sup> - Aurelia who was more concerned ~~then~~ —, ordered the slave women to hasten.

Aurelia who was the most concerned, ordered the slave women to hasten

4. ignavis, ignavior, <sup>pl</sup>ignavissimus ~~ignavissimus~~ ?? Does it use endings <sup>Yes</sup>

The senator had not given money to the lazier slaves <sup>? then</sup> -  
The senator had not given money to the <sup>ACC pl masc</sup>laziest slaves

7. felices, feliciores, felicissimos <sup>mas</sup> Slave women who here were running there, were carrying wine to the happier guests

Slave women who here were running to there, were carrying wine to the happiest guests.

9. novem, novius, novissimum <sup>check</sup> - The newest wagon having been <sup>per pass ppl</sup>emptied by Cornelius, was sent towards the country house <sup>bought</sup>

The newest wagon having been <sup>bought</sup>emptied by Cornelius, was sent towards the country house

APP

1/17/11

First name: [faded] Last name: [faded]

Address: [faded]

City: [faded] State: [faded] Zip: [faded]

Phone: [faded]

Age: [faded]

Gender: [faded]

Occupation: [faded]

Education: [faded]

Marital Status: [faded]

Number of Children: [faded]

Annual Income: [faded]

Number of Vehicles: [faded]

Number of Pets: [faded]

Number of Credit Cards: [faded]

Number of Bank Accounts: [faded]

Number of Social Media Profiles: [faded]

Number of Travel Trips: [faded]

Number of Hobbies: [faded]

Number of Volunteering Hours: [faded]

Number of Donations: [faded]

Number of Charitable Contributions: [faded]

Number of Philanthropic Activities: [faded]

Number of Community Involvements: [faded]

Number of Civic Engagements: [faded]

Number of Public Service Hours: [faded]

Michael Plasmeier Chap 34

11/14

Line 11-13

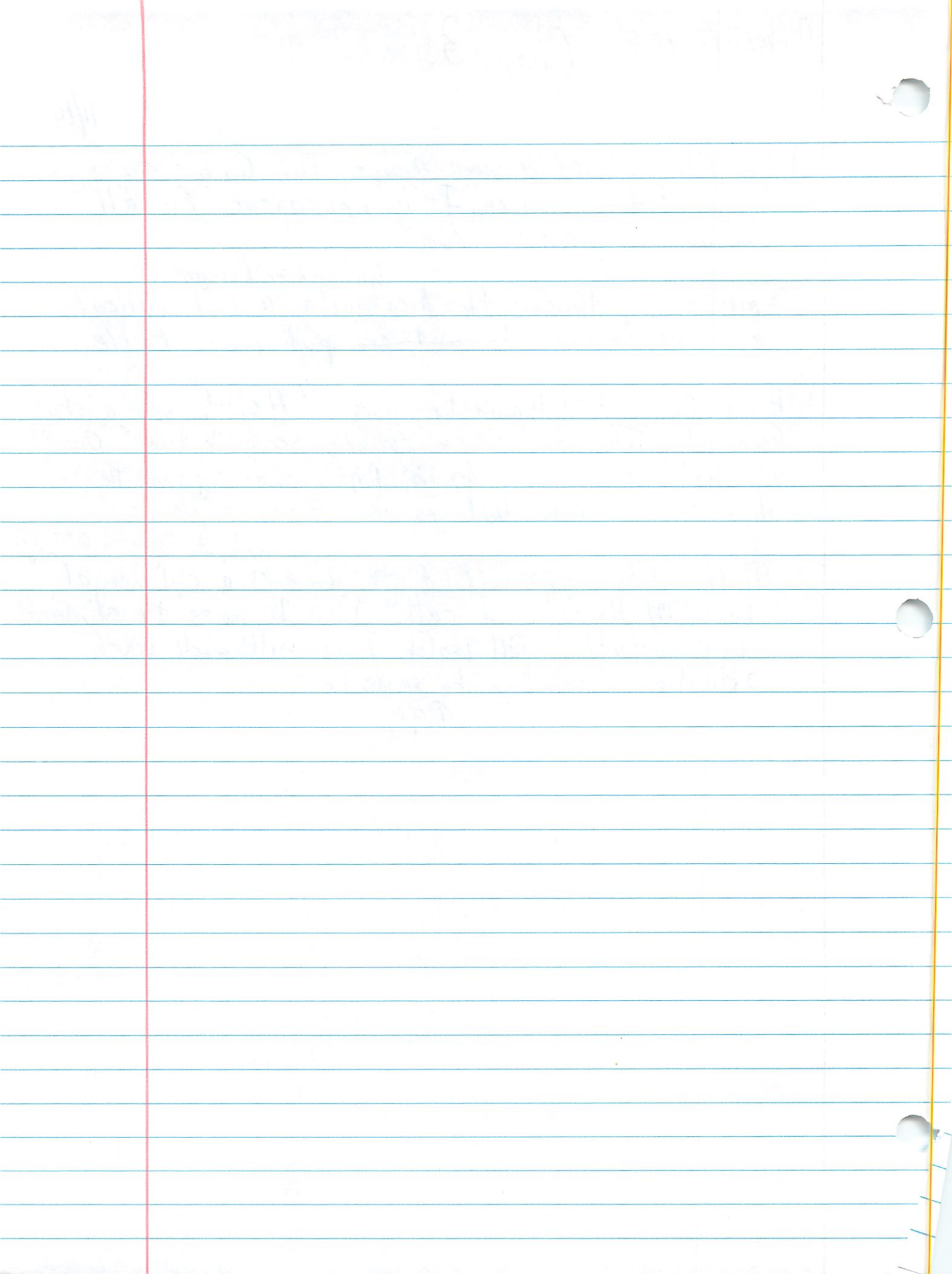
In a little while all were quiet, Then Caius says "All right, Fetch the dice. It is necessary for all to do this properly."

Immediately thereafter the dice <sup>having been brought</sup> with a cylindrical box were ~~carried in and are~~ put on a table.

First Caius had thrown the dice, "A six!" was a shout from all, Then one of the guests sends the dice, "Ores!" all had said with a laugh, Again and again the dice were thrown, but no one threw a Venus.

At last Titus gets hold of the dice <sup>and puts them w/ great care into</sup> a cylindrical box. "My Hercules! I call!" Then he moves the cylindrical box violently. All watch Titus with much much attention. Suddenly he sends the dice.

T n n



# Test Review Participles

Intro p. 50

11/16

Copy + translate, Circle participles

1. Aurelia speculum iratissime abreptum ē fenestrā eicit.

- Aurelia having angrily grabbed the mirror, threw it out the window.

2. Servi soleās a convivis ad cenam invitatis auferebant.

- Slaves were carrying the sandals of the guests having been invited to dinner.

3. Glirēs quamquam diligenter cocti, non tamen convivas delectabant.

Roormice, having been cooked carefully, were not however delighting the guests.

4. Servi cenam paratam ad mensam portaverunt.

Slaves had brought the dinner, having been prepared, to the table

↳ not same

5. Omnes fabulis a Cornelio dictis delectebantur.

↳ Passiv

All of the fables having been told by Cornelius,  
were

All were being delighted by the stories having been told by Cornelius

6. Titus a Cornelio salutatus non respondit.

Titus having been greeted by Cornelius did not respond.

Ad, p 66+67

1. Sextus maiorem aedificium nunquam antea viderat,  
Sextus had never seen a bigger building.

2. Titus erat praemissimus arbiter bebendi omnium.  
Titus was the worst drinking master ever

# Adverbs

11/21

Review: Adjectives

laetus - happy  
laetior - happier  
laetissimus - happiest

Adv

Some  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Sextus est laetior Marcō} \\ \text{Sextus est laetior quam Marcus.} \end{array} \right.$   
Same case

Adv

laetus = Sing Pos  
happy  $\rightarrow$  happily  
 $\uparrow$  describes noun  $\uparrow$  describes verb

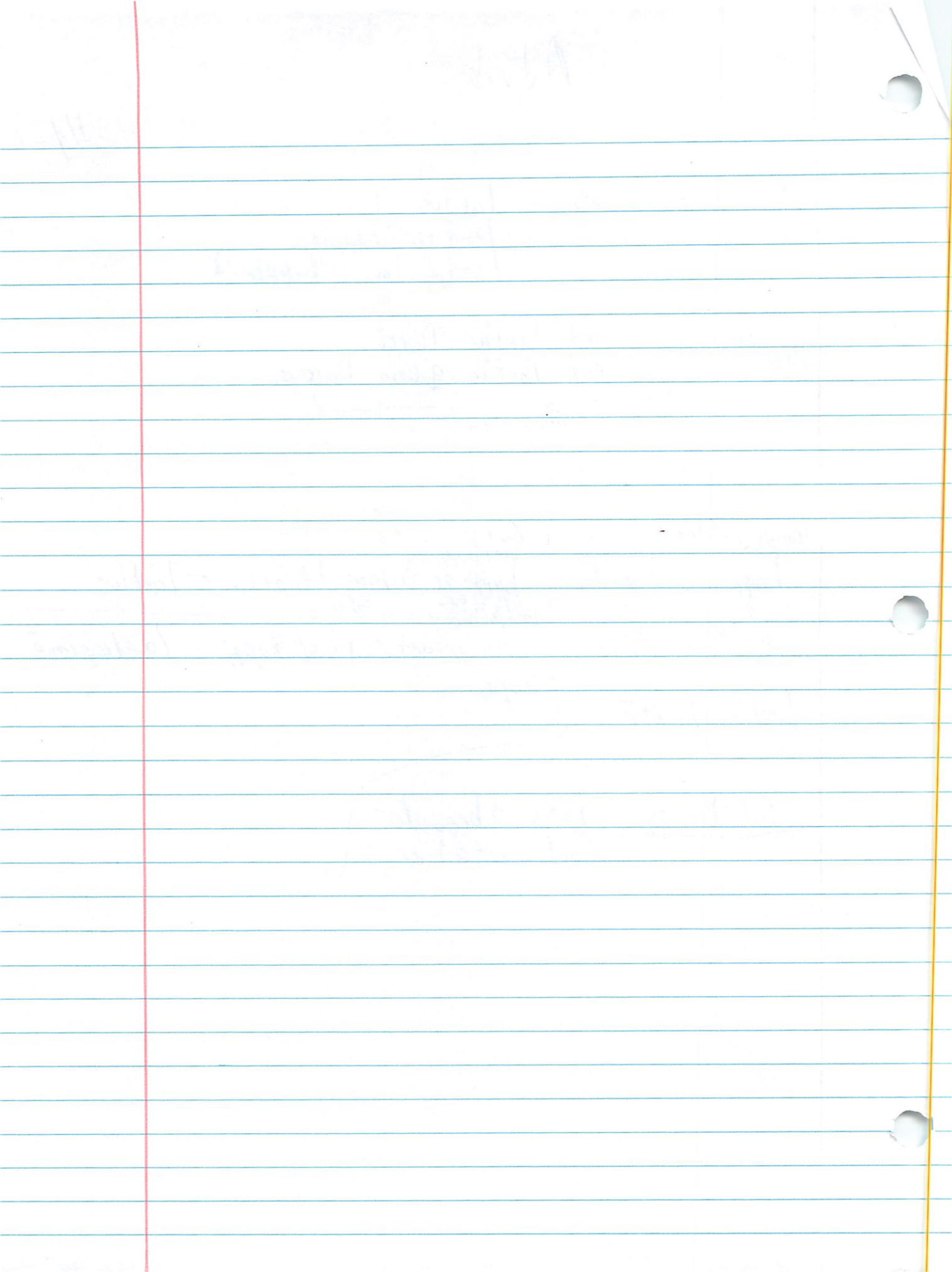
Comp  
laetior =  
happier  $\rightarrow$  more happily - laetius  
adv adv

laetissimus =  
happiest  $\rightarrow$  most happy - laetissime

Super

Latini laetē

3rd Dec ad brevis  $\rightarrow$  breviter  
fortis  $\rightarrow$  fortiter



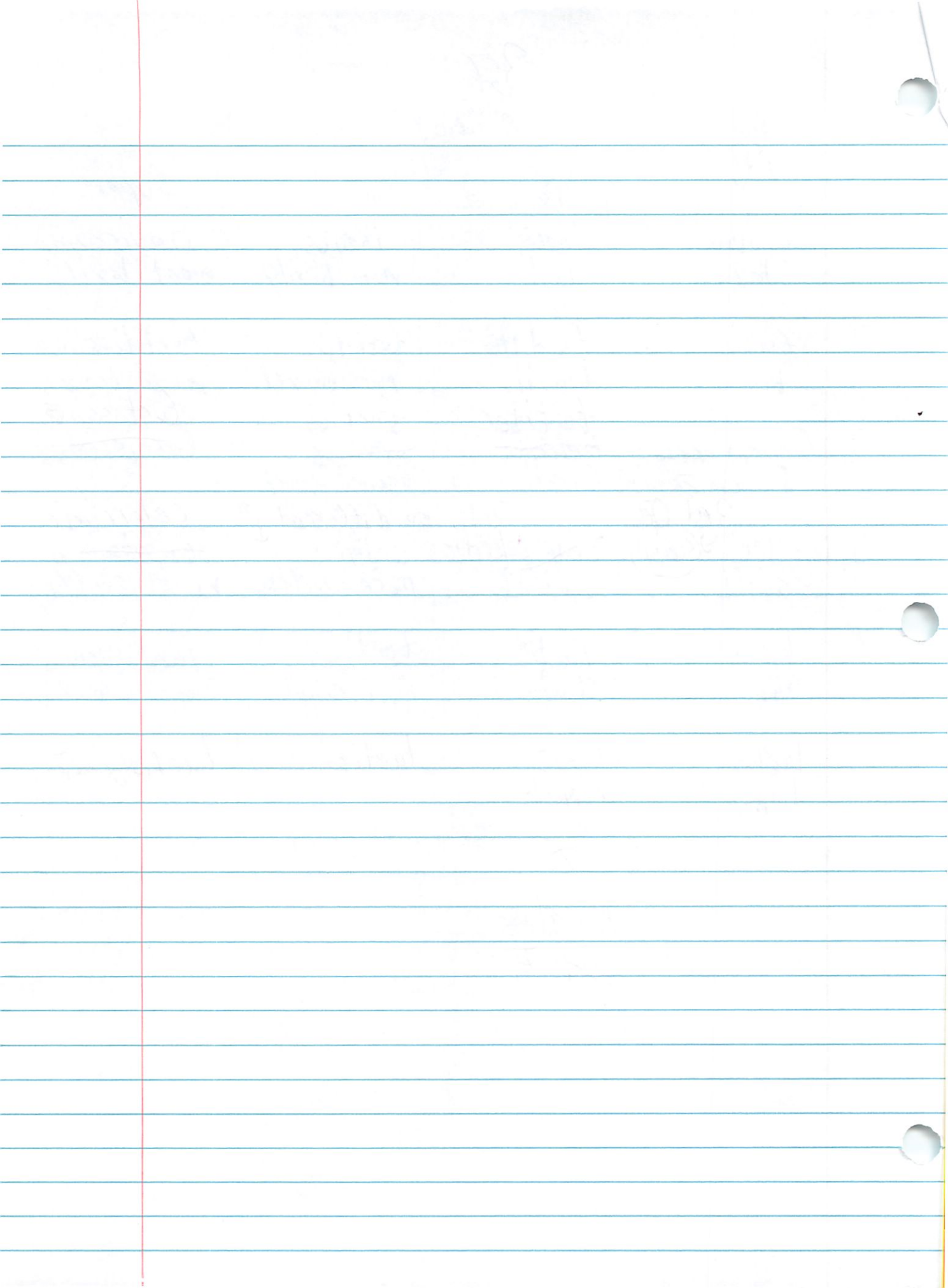


357

A few

Pos Adj	Pos	Com	Super
1. ignavus lazy	inavē lazily	inavus more lazily	inavissimē most lazily
2. fortis brave	fortitē bravily fortiter	fortitus more bravily fortius	fortitissimē most bravily fortissime
3. ferax, ferocis fierce <i>(Special)</i> 3rd Dec	<del>ferax</del> ferocē fiercely	<del>ferocis</del> more fiercely	<del>ferocissimē</del>
4. celer swift <i>(Special)</i>	<del>celē</del> celeriter swiftly	celerius more swiftly	celerrimē <del>celerrimē</del> most swiftly
5. lentus slow	lentē slowly	lentius more slowly	lentissimē most slowly
laetus happy	laetē happily	laetius	laetissimē

↴  
Not always  
just ē



35h

Michael Placencia

11/21

1. As long as it is day it is not permitted to wander.  
It is necessary for me to quickly return to the city.
2. This boy writes the best of all.
3. No one is able to run <sup>more</sup> as quickly than my brother.
4. Sextus is able to run <sup>a little bit more</sup> ~~less~~ quickly than Marcus.
5. We hear most often the danger from the road.
6. I wish to walk slowly through the streets of the city.
7. Cornelius was the angriest because his brother had <sup>of</sup> arrived <sup>too late</sup> later.

quam - w/ comparative - than

quam - w/ superlative - as - as possible

quam - qui, qui quod - which, whom

quam celeriter - how quickly

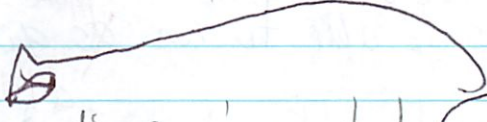
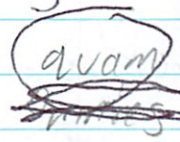
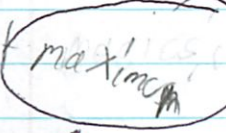
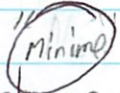
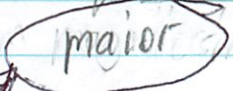
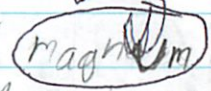
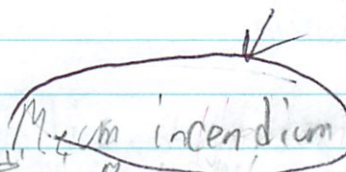
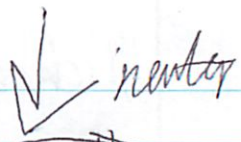
quamquam - although

ma

Sextus inquit "Meum incendium est magnitudo  
~~quam te~~ " ~~is~~ Nasos inquit "Meum incendium  
maior quam tuum.

minime inquit Cornelius "Meum incendium est maximam  
omnium.

Cornelius ~~et~~ optime incendet quam  
~~omnes~~



## 2 Sight Passage 1

Read the story and answer the questions which follow in complete English sentences.

Regulus, senator Romanus, olim spectaculum splendidum in amphitheatro edidit, quod diem natalem celebrabat. Nucerini et Pompeiani ad amphitheatrum quam celerrime contenderunt. (Nucerini et Pompeiani erant inimici; saepe erant turbulenti.)

Postquam retinarii ex arena discesserunt, cervi perterriti per totam arenam currebant. Tum, canes feroces eos agitaverunt et interfecerunt. Tum lupi arenam intraverunt et canes ferociter petiverunt. Nucerini erant laetissimi et Regulum laudabant.

Pompeiani tamen non erant contenti, sed clamabant, "Cur Regulus apros et leones retinet?"

Regulus statim signum dedit, et tres leones per portum ruerunt.

Leones tamen bestiarios non petiverunt. Leones in arena recubuerunt. Leones obdormiverunt!

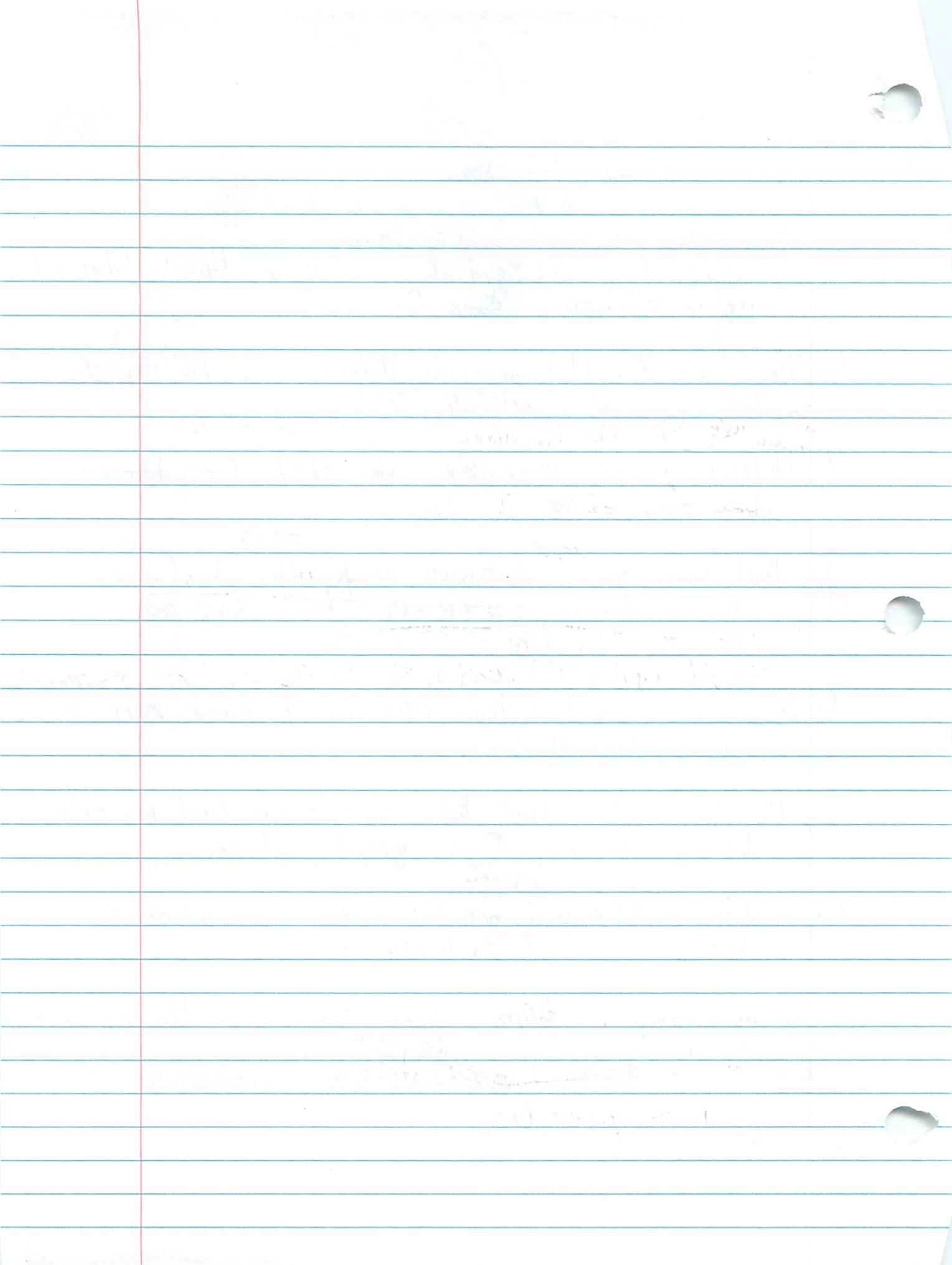
Tum Pompeiani erant iratissimi. Pompeiani tamen gladios suos destruxerunt et multos Nucerinos interfecerunt. Sanguis non in arena sed per vias fluebat!

1. Why did Regulus put on a show in amphitheatre?
2. What was the relationship between the Nucerians and Pompeians?
- 3,4,5 What 3 things happened after the net fighters left the arena?
6. How did the Nucerians respond the spectacle?
7. Why weren't the Pompeians content?
8. What did the lions do in the arena?
9. How did the Pompeians react?
10. Where did the blood flow?

quam - w/ comparative - than  
 quam w/ superlative - as - as possible  
 quam, qui, quae, quod - which/whom  
 quam cecliter - How quickly  
 quamquam - although  
 quam - how! What a!  
 quam - ??

1. How beautiful that young man, Valerius is! He accepts that he most gratefully, ???  
~~I saw~~ <sup>we</sup> will receive him gladly ↓ it is than not than
2. Nothing ~~is~~ more miserable than that fire, ~~having been seen by me~~ I saw  
~~been seen by me~~ <sup>I saw</sup>
3. That woman <sup>most</sup> is ~~as~~ miserable ~~as possible~~, ~~whom~~ Cornelia ~~having allowed, was not able~~ <sup>having been seen</sup> to escape the fire, ~~caught sight of~~ <sup>placed on the 3rd floor could not escape from</sup>
4. No one was more drunk than Titus, for he drunk more ~~the~~ wine than others
5. How beautiful is that lady's outer garment that my mother bought for me. I am greatly pleased
6. Soldiers of Rome <sup>quam</sup> who are the boldest were always the bravest defending each other.

The army of Rome whom, are always the boldest  
 is the ~~bravest~~ <sup>are always</sup> ~~most~~ defending themselves as  
 best as possible.



# Chap 35

Translate 15-21

Michael Plasmeyer

11/29

"~~The whole day I was~~ <sup>repass</sup> ~~sent~~ with my brother. (??)

After a good dinner I <sup>had</sup> <sup>repass</sup> decided to return to the home of the master. Although it was night, I was having no fear of danger. I was, therefore, walking carefree through the Subura (section of Rome at night/life) when suddenly out of <sup>a certain</sup> ~~the~~ bar, <sup>quidam</sup> ~~a certain~~ 2 men <sup>revers</sup> <sup>Eng</sup> fall out of it, who were carrying clubs.

Fear overcame me, I was running quickly. Still, easily they overtook me. I was struck <sup>by another</sup> ~~again~~, but I tried to defend myself with a stick. Then from the back, another grabbed me and dropped me to the ground. He took <sup>from</sup> ~~away~~ my stick and my money. They go away laughing. For a long time, I lay face down. Then I got up and with the greatest difficulty returned to my master."



# Regular Verb Synopsis

11/30

terreo, terrere, terrui, territus; to frighten

- 3rd person plural masc

	Active	Passive
Pres	terrent	terrentur
Imp	terrebant	terrebantur
Fut	terrebunt	terrebuntur

Per	terrunt	terruntis	Sum
Plue perf	terrverant	terruntis	erant
Fut Per	terrverint	terruntis	erunt

↑  
don't forget  
the e

↑ ↑  
Plural  
i not e

# Deponet Verbs

11/30

Verb Review

passive in form,  
active in meaning

1st PP 2nd PP

- conor, conorī, conatus sum; to try  
4th PP

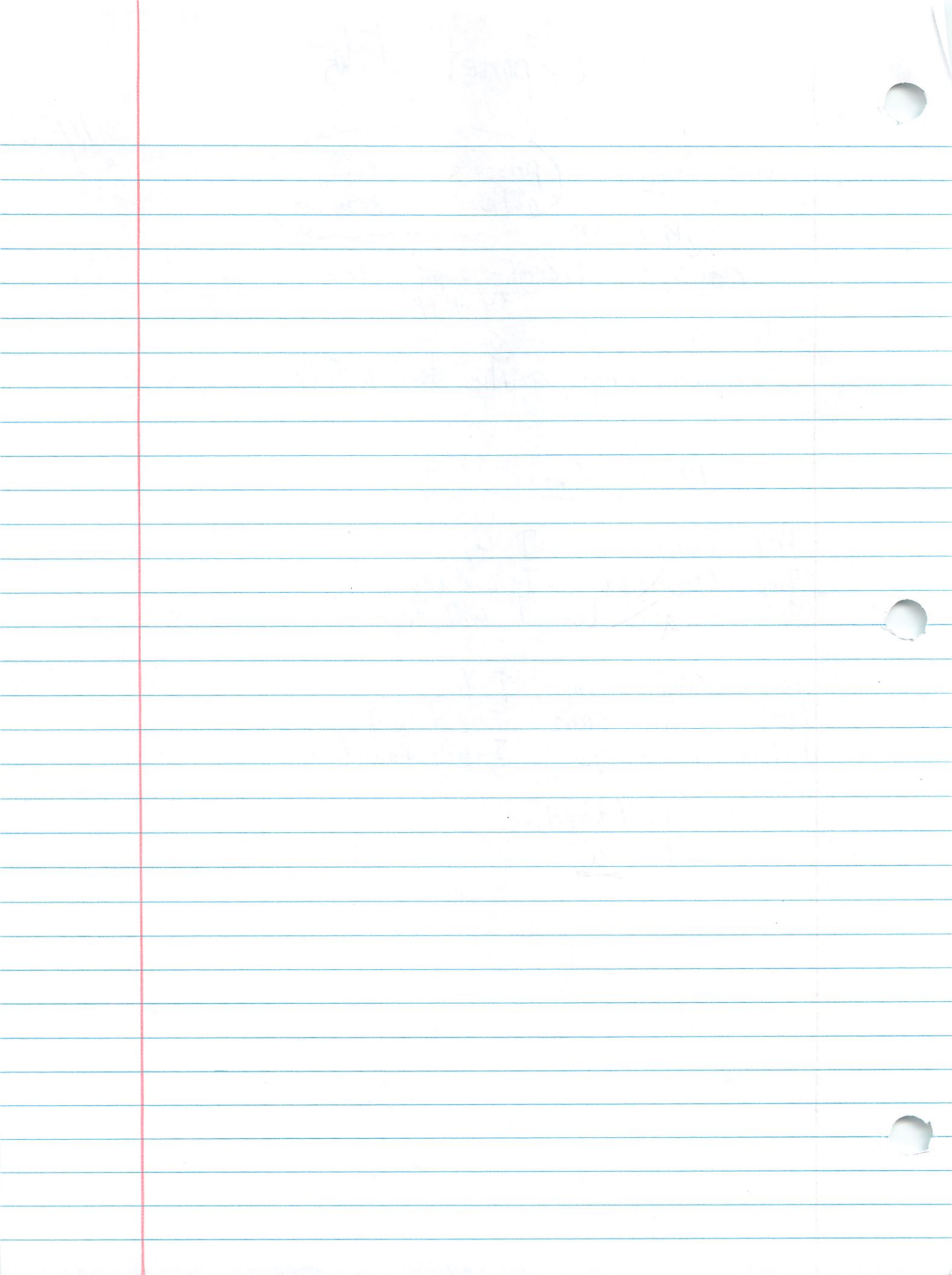
① ② ③  
- sequor, sequi, secutus sum; to follow

1st sing fem

Pres	conor	I try
Imp	<del>conor's bar</del>	I was trying
Fut	<del>conabitur bar</del>	I will try
Per	conata sum	I tried
Pperf	conata eram	I had tried
Fut perf	conata ero	I will have tried

↑  
don't forget

the a



37d  
p100

4/30  
make

1. What did the girls try to do? The girls tried to ~~put on~~ <sup>make</sup> the palla. What do you try to do, I try to work, What do you try to do, We try to sleep.

When will you try to visit us

2. ~~How many of us try to visit, I will try soon to visit you. My friends also will try to visit you. All of us will try to visit you today. (27)~~  
We will all try to visit you on the same day.

### Verb Synop.

morat - Deparet - 2nd plurd masc : to delay, remain, stay  
1st conj

Pres morat<sup>a</sup>mini

you'll delay

Imp morat<sup>a</sup>hamini

you'll was delaying

Fut morat<sup>a</sup>bimini

you'll will delay

Prif morati estis

you'll delayed

Pperf morati eratis

you'll had delayed

FPerf morati eritis

you'll will have delayed

go to infinitive, drop ce

Story 12/1

Sextus was remaining alone. Suddenly Sextus collapsed,  
No one was able to talk to Sextus.

Sextus morabatur solus. Subito, Sextus collapsus  
est. Nemo potest loqui Sexto  
↑ poterat

## Exercise 37 Baboon

1. proficiscuntur - they set out
2. experientur - they will test
3. secuti eramus - we had been followed
4. moratae sunt - they delayed
5. verebimur - we will fear

## Exercise Coochoo Clock

1. we have tried - conat~~is~~ sumus
2. you enter - ~~ingressor~~ ingredi<sup>or</sup>
3. they had set out - profecti erant
5. I will test - experiar
6. she was following - sequor batur

8  
—  
10

# Deporet Verb

12/5

## Synopsis

Deporet verb: active meanings, passive endings

	1st sing masc ver <del>er</del> , vereri, veritus sum; to fear	2nd plural fem sequor, sequi secutus sum; to follow	3rd pl neu mori <del>or</del> , mori, mortuus sum to die
Pres	ver <del>er</del> or	sequimini	mori <del>ntur</del>
Imp	ver <del>er</del> bar	sequ <del>er</del> barmini	moribantur
Fut	ver <del>er</del> bor	sequ <del>er</del> imini	moribit <del>ur</del> ntur
Perf	veritus sum	secutae estis	mortua <del>er</del> sunt
Plu Perf	veritus eram	secutae eratis	mortua <del>er</del> erant
Fut Perf	veritus ero	secutae eritis	mortua <del>er</del> erint

↑ 1st + 2nd  
adj endings

# Participles

12/12

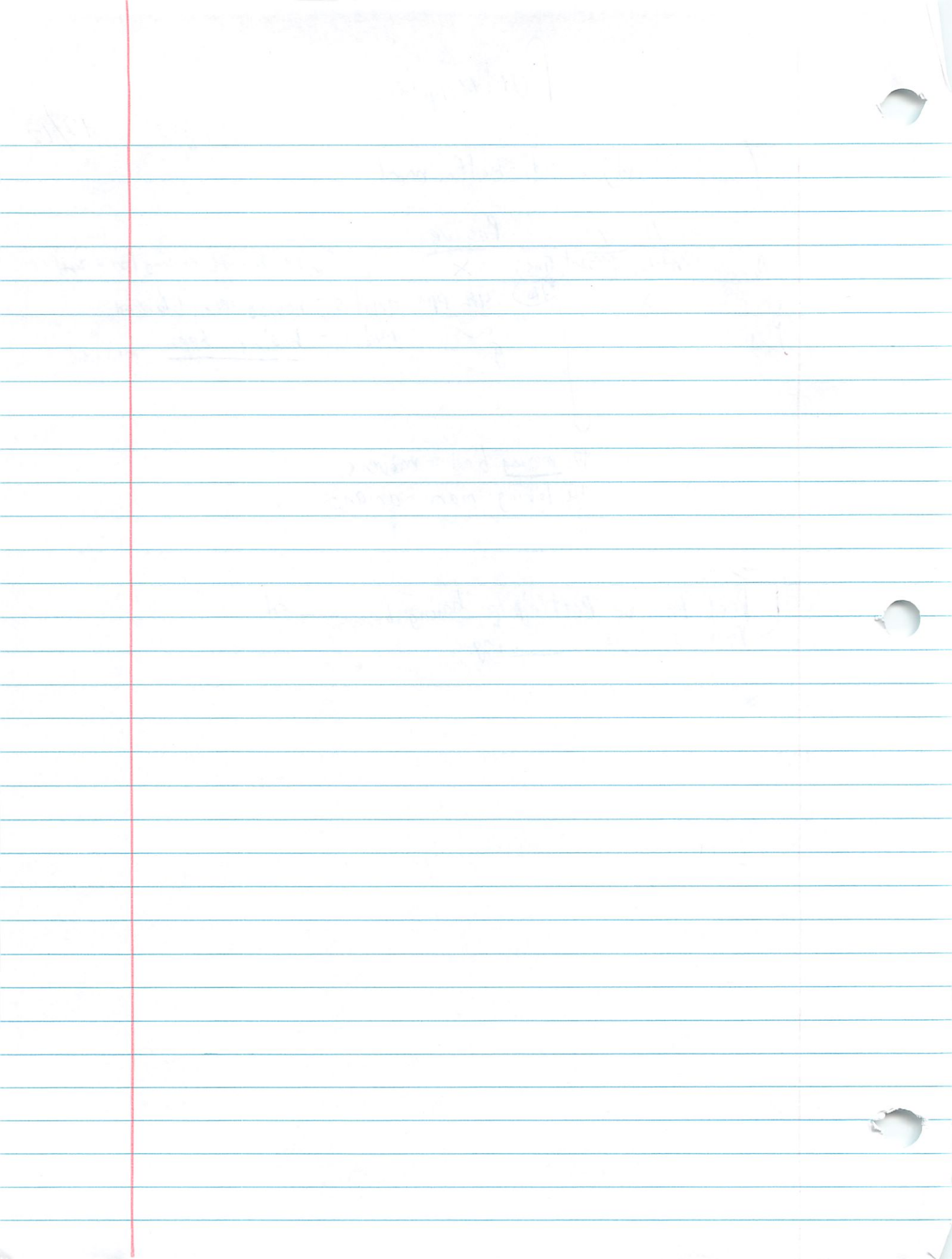
(verbal adj) - ad - modify nouns

	Active	Passive	
Pres	2nd PP present stem	X	← 1st + 2nd adj ending (as a 2nd)
Perf	X	4th PP	
Fut		g	

the moving bird - movens  
 the loving man - amans

Perf Passive Participle having been ed  
 Pres Active ing





40D

Michael Plasmeyer

12/12

2. Marcus finds his father writing letters on the terrace.

4. Euclides ~~having been~~ <sup>struck</sup> attacked <sup>while</sup> by ~~robbers~~, returning to the house <sup>by the robbers</sup> at night through the road.

5. <sup>was</sup> ~~Davus was working~~ in the garden while the boys were annoying him.   
 <sup>↑</sup>   
 The boys were annoying to Davus working in the garden

8. <sup>The voice of the teacher</sup> Having heard the large voice of the boys, he scolded them   
 <sup>↑</sup>   
 scolded the boys?

12. Cornelius, <sup>gave</sup> giving the signal to the slaves, who were carrying into the dining room a tray.

13. The Corneliuses were scared of death <sup>while</sup> to be spending the night in an inn.   
 <sup>↑</sup>   
 Accusation

16. We are leaving the house while mother is <sup>watching us,</sup> sitting in the atrium   
 <sup>↑</sup>   
 ~~atrium~~ While leaving the house, we saw mother sitting in the atrium

17. ~~Sextus, having been ordered to jump, was climbing a tree~~

I ordered Sextus, climbing a tree, to jump down.   
 (??)

# Decline Participle

the running man

(S)

(Pl)

Nom	vir	currentis	viri	currentes
Gen	viri	currentis	virorum	currentium
Dat	virō	currenti	viris	currentibus
Acc	virum	currentem	viros	currentes
ABL	virō	currenti	viris	currentibus

*are? you choose*

the singing girl

(S)

(Pl)

Nom	puella	cantans	puellae	cantes
Gen	puellae	cantis	puellarum	cantium
Dat	puellae	canti	puellis	cantibus
Acc	puellam	cantem	puellas	cantes
ABL	puellā	canti	puellis	cantibus

*are? you choose*

ht = participle

Cornelia writing a letter  
 → not a complete sentence

Sing

Plur

Nom	Cornelia	epistulam	scribens	Corneliae	scribentes
Gen	Corneliae	epistulam	scribentis	Corneliam	scribentium
Dat	Corneliae	epistulam	scribenti	Cornelis	scribentibus
Acc	Corneliam	epistulam	scribentem	Cornelias	scribentes
ABL	Cornelia	epistulam	scribenti	Corneliis	scribentibus

*epistulam*

# More Infinitive

12/20

p144

Active

Passive

amo, amare,  
amavi, amatus

Pres

amāre  
to love

amari  
to be loved  
loved

Perf

amavisse  
to have loved

amatus esse  
to have been loved

Fut

amaturus esse  
to be about to love

X

Ur-future

Pres

dare  
to give

dari  
to be given

do dare  
dedi, datus - to give

Perf

daravisse  
to have given

datus esse  
to have been given

Fut

~~dar~~aturus esse  
to be about to leave

Pres

ferre

ferri

fero, ferre,  
tulit, latus  
to carry

Perf

tulisse

latus esse

Fut

laturus esse

Pres

portare

portari

porto, portare,  
portavi,  
portatus - to  
carry

Perf

portavisse

portatus esse

Fut

portaturus esse

More practice

Active

Passive

12/21

Pres

movēre  
to warm

~~moni~~, ~~moni~~, ~~er~~,  
to be warmed

monēō, monēre,  
monū, monitus:  
to warm

Perf

mon~~visse~~  
to have moved

monitus esse  
to have been moved

Fut

mon~~iturus~~ esse  
to will move

Pres

~~facere~~ 2pp  
to do

faci 2pp  
to be done

facio, facere  
feci, factus  
to make, do

Perf

~~facisse~~ 3pp  
to have done

factus 4pp  
to have been done

Fut

~~facturus~~ 4pp  
to will do

19

1. Argonautae ob tempestātem nāvigāre nōn poterunt. A) away from the storm B) on account of the storm C) out of the storm D) after the storm
2. Pueri diū labōrāvērunt et labōrem cōnfēcērunt. A) by the gods B) obediently C) harshly D) for a long time
3. Laudārī ab populō summum bonum cōsulī erat. A) To be praised B) Praise C) Praising D) Having been praised
4. Crō putāvit rem pūblicam servātam esse. A) is saved B) had been saved C) was being saved D) would be saved
5. Menelopē Ulixem vīginti annōs exspectāvit. A) for twenty years B) in twenty years C) for the twentieth year D) of twenty years *Acc*
6. Mūcius, interficere rēgem volēns, ad castra hostium vēnit. A) wishing B) having wished C) to wish D) will wish
7. Tarquiniī ex urbe Rōmā a Brūtō expulsi sunt. A) for Brutus B) from Brutus C) by Brutus D) against Brutus
8. Nerō sē plūs quam populū Rōmānum amāvit. A) them B) that very one C) her D) himself
9. Alii bellum cupivērunt, alii pācem petivērunt. A) Both. . . and B) You. . . we C) Some. . . others D) This. . . that
10. Hannibal, Rōmānum exercitū oppugnātūrus, suōs militēs cōfirmāvit. A) having been attacked B) attacking C) to attack D) about to attack
11. "Nēmō," inquit Catullus, "pulchrior est quam mea puella!" A) as beautiful as possible B) most beautiful C) more beautiful D) beautiful
12. Aestate Proserpina cum mātre habitat. A) In summer B) Before summer C) After summer D) With summer
13. Praemium huic dabitur quī pirātās superāvit. A) by this man B) of this man C) to this man D) with this man
14. Si militēs exercuerimus, barbari Rōmam nōn oppugnābunt. A) we will have trained B) we had trained C) we did train D) we were training
15. Magister pueris fābulam lēgit quod illi fuerant diligētēs. A) he B) his C) they D) them
16. Aenēas ab suō patre magnopere adductus est. A) had influenced B) was influenced C) shall be influenced D) is influencing
17. Caesar Gallōs multīs proeliīs vincere poterat. A) is able B) was able C) will be able D) will have been able
18. Plūtō amāvit Proserpinam quae filia Cereris erat. A) which B) who C) whose D) to whom
19. During the Republic, senators held their power ad vitam aut ad culpam, which means A) until they were elected consul B) as long as they supported those in power C) until their sons were old enough to take over D) until they died or were found guilty of wrongdoing
20. In which general direction did Julius Caesar travel through Italy on his way to Gaul? A) north B) east C) south D) west
21. The man who fashioned his own wings and flew from England to France in the summer of 2003 reminds us of the story of A) Daedalus B) Atlas C) Cerberus D) Hercules
22. Cassandra, the prescient daughter of King Priam, was never believed by the Trojans. A) lying B) insane C) ignorant D) foreknowing
23. What mountain range separated Gaul from Spain? A) Pyrenees B) Apennines C) Caucasus D) Atlas
24. Who was the messenger of the gods who carried the caduceus and escorted souls to the Underworld? A) Vulcan B) Pluto C) Mercury D) Neptune
25. After the vote of the committee, the chairperson adjourned the meeting sine die. A) without taking attendance B) until that afternoon C) until further evidence could be gathered D) without a day set for another meeting
26. At the city council meeting several citizens impugned the actions of the mayor. A) attacked B) praised C) clarified D) endorsed
27. Mount Olympus, the legendary home of the gods, is located in A) Asia Minor B) northern Greece C) southern Italy D) Africa
28. Romulus : Monarchy :: \_\_\_\_\_ : Empire A) Cicero B) Brutus C) Aeneas D) Augustus
29. In the battles of Trasimene, Cannae, and Zama, the Roman army fought against A) the Gauls B) the Carthaginians C) the army of Cleopatra D) the assassins of Julius Caesar
30. Which of these mottoes means "Don't just say it; do it"? A) Fortes fortuna adiuvat B) Mens sana in corpore sano C) Facta non verba D) E pluribus unum

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

NISUS AND EURYALUS

Nisus and Euryalus, two young Trojan soldiers, carry out a daring night raid.

Per umbram noctis duo amīcī, Nisus et Euryalus, castra hostium clam petivērunt, ubi multōs hostēs per herbam dormientēs vidērunt. Nisus, susurrāns, amīcō dixit: "Euryale, venī! Facile erit nobīs dormientēs hostēs interficere!" Fortiter gladiīs pugnāvērunt et multōs interfēcērunt. Deinde Euryalus arma militū mortuōrum, solidō argentō perfecta, vidit et valdē cupīvit. Sed Nisus dixit: "Tempus est discēdere! Multa perīcula cum lūce venient!" Euryalus autem, galeam pulchram cōspiciēs, eam rapuit et in suō capite posuit.

Intereā trēcentī equitēs hostium ab urbe Latīnā advēnērunt. Galeam refulgentem quam Euryalus gerēbat per lūnam cōspexērunt. Quamquam Troiānī effugere magnopere temptāvērunt, circumventī sunt et interfectī. Itaque id quod fortiter inceptum erat male evēnit ob vanitātem.

Adapted from the *Aeneid*, Book IX

- 1
- 2 clam = secretly
- 3 susurrāns = whispering
- 4
- 5 argentō = silver
- 6
- 7 galeam = helmet
- 8
- 9
- 10 refulgentem = shining
- 11
- 12 inceptum erat = had been begun

31. Where were the soldiers of the enemy sleeping (line 2)? A) on the bank of the river B) scattered throughout the grass C) in their tents D) in the woods
32. In line 3, erit means A) it will be B) it has been C) it was D) it is
33. What does Nisus suggest that he and Euryalus should do (lines 3-4)? A) kill the enemies B) wait until they can see better C) summon their own soldiers to help D) take hostages
34. According to line 5-6, what attracts the attention of Euryalus? A) much money B) shiny weapons C) expensive horses D) drinking cups
35. In lines 6-7 (Sed...venient), what does Nisus encourage Euryalus to do? A) take as much loot as possible B) remain hidden until dawn C) leave the enemy camp D) burn the fortifications of the camp
36. According to line 7, Nisus warns Euryalus that dangers are associated with the approaching A) darkness B) storm C) army D) dawn
37. Why did Euryalus not do as Nisus encouraged (lines 7-8)? A) he lost his helmet B) he tripped over the helmet of one of the soldiers C) he wanted a helmet which he had spotted D) his helmet became entangled in the branches of a tree
38. How many enemy soldiers entered the forest (line 9)? A) 13 B) 33 C) 100 D) 300
39. What happened to Nisus and Euryalus (lines 11-12)? A) they joined the ranks of the enemy B) they were killed by the soldiers C) they were wounded but escaped D) they exchanged the helmet for their freedom
40. The moral of this story can be summed up in the saying A) They can because they think they can B) Time heals all wounds C) Pride goes before a fall D) Seeing is believing

## LATIN II EXAM

### I. LANGUAGE: (in addition to Latin I items)

#### NOUNS: Declensions I-V

Genitive: possession  
Dative: indirect object  
Accusative: direct object  
                  extent of time and space  
                  subject of infinitive  
                  object of the prepositions *ob, propter*  
Ablative: time, agent, ablative absolute  
Apposition  
Comparison with *quam*

#### LATIN II READING LEVEL

Students read and understand passages heavily adapted and simplified from the original authors. They interpret the meaning of the passage based on their knowledge of Roman culture.

#### PRONOUNS:

relative, interrogative, personal, reflexive, demonstrative *hic, ille, is*

#### ADJECTIVES: Declensions I-III

noun/adjective agreement  
positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of regular adjectives  
numbers  
          cardinals 1-20, 100, 1000  
          ordinals 1<sup>st</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>  
          Roman numerals

#### ADVERBS:

positive, comparative and superlative degrees of all regular adverbs  
irregular *bene, male, optime, pessime*  
interrogative *quando, cur, ubi, quomodo*

#### CONJUNCTIONS: *aut...aut, postquam, quamquam, nec...nec*

#### ENCLITICS: *-ne, -cum, -que*

#### VERBS: Conjugations I-IV

six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive voice  
infinitives  
          present and perfect, active and passive  
          future active  
          infinitive in indirect statement  
participles (all except gerundives)  
irregular verbs *sum, possum, volo, eo, fero*  
impersonal verbs *licet, placet*

### II. CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE (in addition to Latin I items)

GEOGRAPHY: the Roman World; important bodies of water, e.g., *Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Black Sea*;  
Rivers, e.g., *Rhine, Po, Nile, Rubicon*; important islands and provinces, e.g., *Germania, Aegyptus, Sicilia, Creta*

#### HISTORY:

Prominent historical characters from Roman history, e.g., *Augustus, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Cleopatra, Mare Antony, Spartacus*  
Major events of Roman history, e.g., *Punic Wars, Caesar's conquest of Gaul*

#### MYTHOLOGY:

Heroes and monsters, e.g., *Jason and Medea, Odysseus, Perseus, Theseus, Daedalus, Minotaur, Chimera*  
Underworld, e.g., *Cerberus, Charon, Prosperina, Styx, Pluto*

#### ROMAN LIFE:

Recreation and entertainment, e.g., baths, chariot racing, gladiatorial combats, stage performances

### III. LATIN IN USE (in addition to Latin I items)

BASIC SPOKEN PHRASES: e.g., *Quaenam est tempestas? Surge, Ignosce mihi, Bene respondisti*

Derivatives: English words based on Latin roots, prefixes and suffixes  
e.g., *introspection, omniscient, incredulous, benevolent*

EXPRESSIONS, MOTTOES, ABBREVIATIONS: e.g., *caveat emptor, et al., vs., ad astra per aspera, status quo, ars longa, vita brevis*

1. Nymphae magnō gaudiō cantābant et saltābant. A) sing and dance B) were singing and dancing C) will sing and dance D) have sung and danced
2. Omnēs librī dē Vesuviō ā discipulis lecti sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
- Mercurius est celerior quam aliī dei. A) than B) how C) which D) who
3. Omnēs scimus Hannibālem multis proeliis Rōmānōs superāvisse. A) defeats B) will defeat C) defeated D) had been defeated
4. He worked on the project all night. A) tōta nox B) tōtam noctem C) tōtius noctis D) tōtis noctibus
5. Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive? A) esse B) posse C) agite D) velle
6. Senātōrēs ā cōnsule convocābantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
7. Hī discipulī celerius labōrant quam illi. A) very quickly B) quickly C) as quickly as possible D) more quickly
8. Nerō erat \_\_\_ post Clāudium. A) imperātōre B) imperātōri C) imperātor D) imperātōrum
9. Quis est pulcherrima puella \_\_\_ prope tē sedet? A) quae B) cui C) quās D) cuius
10. Filiī magnā cum cūrā labōrant; itaque pater eōs laudat. A) them B) him C) her D) they
11. Lupus, ā pueris territus, ex agrō celerrimē cucurrit. A) frightens B) has frightened C) will be frightened D) frightened
12. Gallī pācem cum Rōmānis faciunt. A) have made B) will make C) had made D) were making
13. Cives putāvērunt Caesarem esse optimum ducem. A) good B) well C) best D) better
14. Quot sunt quinque et quattuordecim? A) quīdecim B) ūndēvīginti C) vīginti D) septendecim
15. Magister pueris dicit, "Diligenter scribite!" A) To write carefully B) Write carefully C) I have written carefully D) They are writing carefully
16. Gladiātōrēs bēstiās \_\_\_ nōn timent. A) ferōcibus B) ferōcium C) ferōcēs D) ferōci
17. Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custodiet ipsos custōdēs? A) Whose guards will guard us? B) Who will guard the guards themselves? C) Will the guards guard themselves? D) Whom are the guards guarding?
18. The Spanish **tiempo**, the French **temps**, and the English **temporary** are derived from the Latin A) templum B) tempestās C) tempus D) temptāre
19. Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Naples D) Athens
20. What action of Julius Caesar is often referred to when one makes an irrevocable decision? A) invading Britain B) revising the calendar C) crossing the Rubicon D) becoming Pontifex Maximus
21. Constantinople fell to the Turks in A.D. 1453. How would this number be represented in Roman numerals? A) MCDLIII B) MDLIII C) MXLIII D) MDCCIII
22. The hunter took a circuitous path through the woods. Circuitous means A) scenic B) direct C) well-marked D) roundabout
23. The idiom **primā luce** means A) at sunset B) all day C) at dawn D) in the afternoon
24. The senator cogitated for a long time before he cast his vote. The best definition of cogitated is A) labored B) thought C) argued D) talked
25. Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war? A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) consul
26. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the Latin expression **quid prō quō?** A) Vīve hodiē B) Festīnā lentē C) Parentēs amā D) Servā mē; servābo tē
27. The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules B) Jason C) Ulysses D) Theseus
28. Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Proserpina C) Arachne D) Medea
29. The legendary Roman patriot who helped depose the last king of Rome and who was elected first consul of the Roman Republic was A) Brutus B) Appius Claudius C) Cincinnatus D) Romulus

READ THE STORY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

PASTOR ET CAPRĪ

*This is a story about a goatherd, his own goats, and some wild goats.*

Ōlim pastor caprōs suōs in agrō custodiēbat. Subitō multōs caprōs ferōs in agrum intrantēs vidit. Hī ferī caprī manēbant et in agrō lūdēbant.

Vespere pastor caprōs suōs et caprōs ferōs domum dūxit. Pastor caprīs ferīs multum frumentum dedit, sed suis caprīs multum frumentum nōn dedit. Cūr caprīs ferīs multum frumentum dedit? Pastor spērāvit caprōs ferōs cum suis caprīs mānsūrōs esse, nam multōs caprōs cupiēbat.

Postridiē pastor omnēs caprōs in agrum dūxit. Statim caprī ferī ex agrō fugiēbant. Pastor, fugientēs caprōs vidēns, erat irātissimus. Clāmāvit, "Vōs ingrātī! Vōbis multum frumentum heri dedī. Cūr fugitis?"

Ūnus caper respondit, "Nōbis multum frumentum dedistī sed tuis caprīs multum frumentum nōn dedistī. Tēcum manēre nōn possumus quod aliī novī caprī venient sed nōbis multum frumentum nōn dabis. Tibi crēdere nōn possumus! Valē!"

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

31. The goatherd saw (lines 1-2) that A) his goats were leaving the field B) his own goats were not grazing C) wild goats were coming into the field D) wild goats were climbing the hill
32. In line 2, **intrantēs** is best translated A) having entered B) about to enter C) entering D) to enter
33. In the evening, the goatherd (line 3) A) took only his own goats back home B) took only the wild goats back home C) kept the wild goats in the field D) took all the goats back home
34. When the goatherd fed the goats, he (lines 3-4) A) gave a lot of grain to all the goats B) gave no grain to his own goats C) gave a lot of grain to the wild goats D) gave the same amount of grain to all the goats
35. In line 5, **mānsūrōs esse** is best translated as A) would remain B) to remain C) remained D) are remaining
36. Why did the goatherd want the wild goats to stay (lines 5-6)? A) the wild goats were big and healthy B) he had lost some of his own goats C) he wanted to have many goats D) the wild goats were obedient
37. The next day (line 7) the goatherd took \_\_\_ to the field. A) none of the goats B) all of the goats C) only his goats D) only the wild goats
38. When the wild goats arrived at the field, they (line 7) A) played B) ran around C) grazed D) ran away
39. In lines 8-9, the goatherd shouted A) Did you eat the grain? B) Go away. C) Look at all the goats. D) Why are you fleeing?
40. The goat's reply (lines 10-12) reveals the moral A) Better late than never B) There is no accounting for taste C) When it rains it pours D) One who cheats his own cannot be trusted



# In Review

1/3/06

## Indicative

normal verb

come in Active + Passive voices

6 tenses Pres, Imp, Fut Part, P. Perf F. Perf

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Indicative</u>	
	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
Active + Passive Pres, Perf, Fut	Pres portatis	portamini
	Imp portabatis	portabimini
	Fut portabitis	portabimini
<u>Participle</u>	Part portantis	portati estis
	P. Perf portavitis	portati eratis
	F. Perf portaveritis	portati eritis

## Infinitive

Act

Pass

Pres portare	portari
Perf portavisse	portatus esse
Fut portaturus esse	X

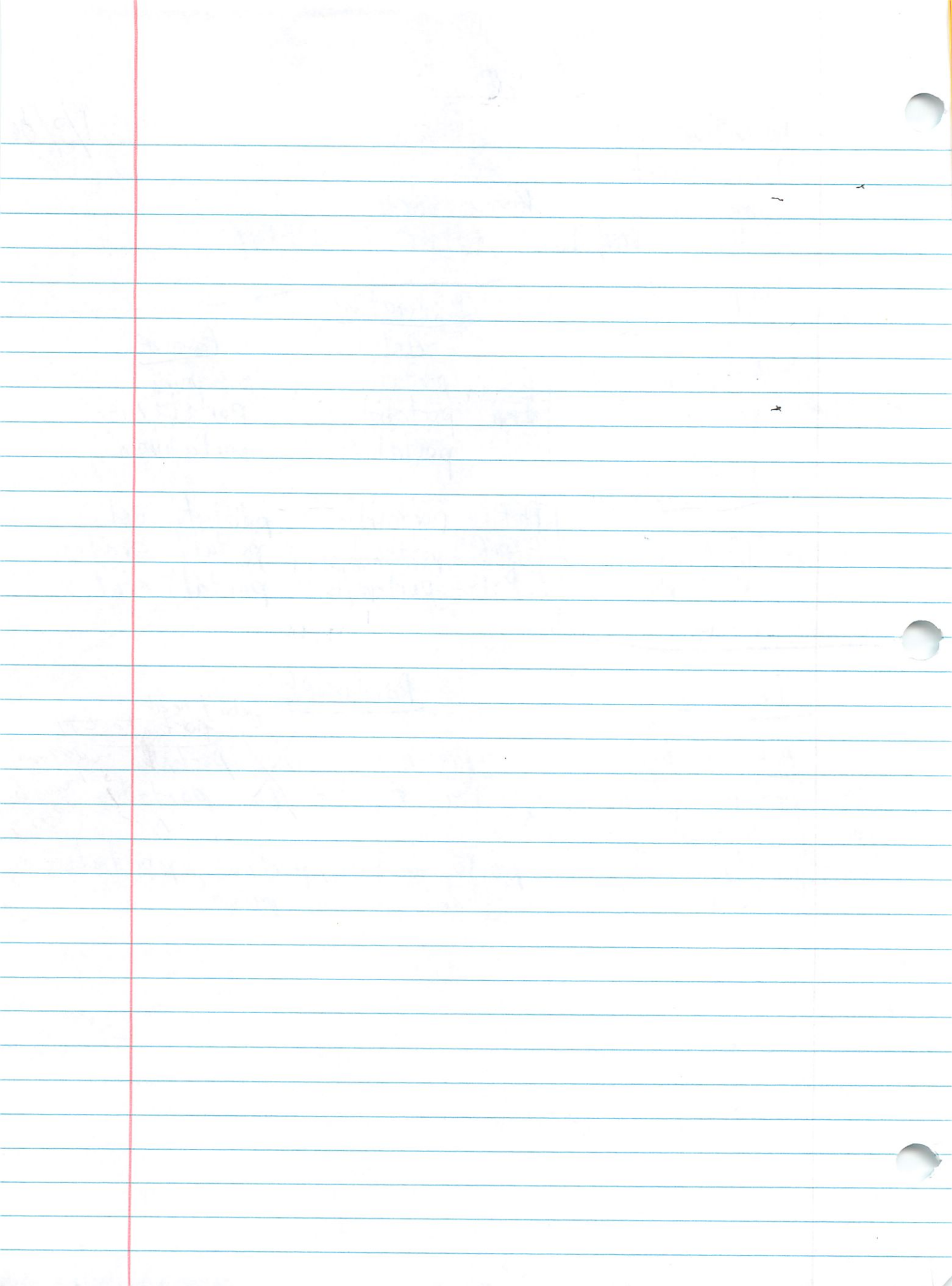
## Participles

Don't need portantes & Pt

Pres Active - <del>vix</del>	portans	Carrying
Perf Passive - <del>vixi</del>	portatus	having been carried

PI →

porto, portare, portavi, portatus  
2nd pers pl masc



# Subjunctive

Verbs

1/3/06

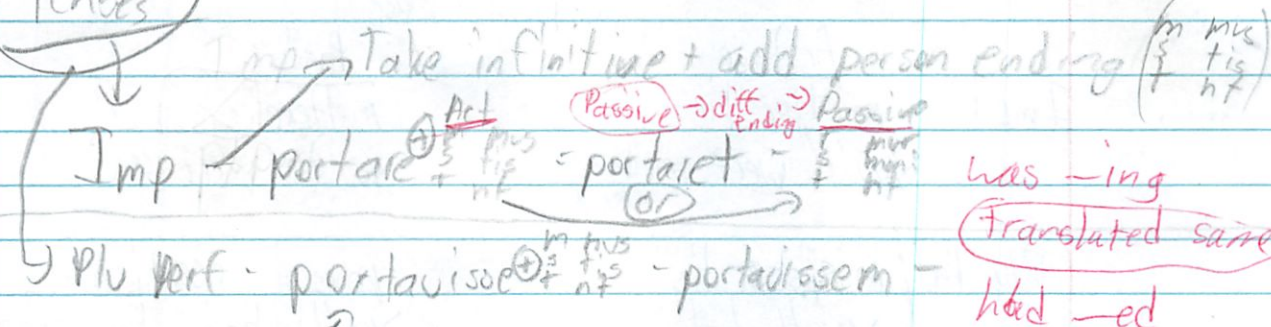
When the boy walked down the street, I laughed

clause = subject + verb - but not a sentence

risi

Cum puer ambularet per viam, risi

## Tenses



For Passive take 4 PP + add ending

Uses  
1/4

## Cum Clause

- when
- Since
- Although ... tamen (nevertheless)

portatus	esset
	essetis
	essetis
	essetis
	essetis
	essetis
	essetis

Plural

Indirect Question - clause w/ question word

Direct Question - How are you  
 Indirect " - I want to know [how you are]  
 I knew [where you lived] Subjunctive  
 Scivi [ubi habitares]

1. When we were walking near the river, ~~Cornelia + Flavia~~  
~~could hear our shouts~~, we heard ' ~~Cornelia + Flavia~~ shouts.
4. The teacher, who ~~ignored~~ when I did not know about  
~~Hesperia, beat me.~~

Subjunctive Practice

1/6

mitto, mittere, misi, missus i to send  
 2nd plural masc.

Imp | Active  
 mitteretis  
 you'll were sending

Passive  
 mittere ~~istis~~ min'  
 you'll were sent

Plu Part / Active  
 mississetis  
 you'll had  
 sent

Passive  
 missi essetis  
 you'll had been sent

Passive

r	mur
r'is	mini
tur	ntur

- 3 2. The teacher had asked Marcus [from where had come Anas.]  
*indirect qu*
- 5 3. The teacher had asked Sextus [where is Hespera (existing)]  
*indirect qu*
- 5. The pirates had asked [who is Valerius] *indirect qu*  
The pirates had <sup>(??)</sup> asked Valerius who he is *indirect qu* *sub??*
- 7. A slay, [~~who~~ <sup>when</sup> had jumped into the sea] swam quickly to shore.  
*cum clause*
- 8. [When ~~someone~~ <sup>I</sup> was ~~approaching~~ <sup>had</sup> the cottage,] I saw the master.  
*cum clause*
- 10. [When ~~neither~~ <sup>they had</sup> food, nor water was had], ~~it~~ <sup>they</sup> became sick.  
*cum clause*

*Cum = when or since  
nothing else*

126

~~water~~

~~...~~

~~...~~

~~...~~

Nömen Michael Pasweber

I. Change the following verbs from the indicative mood to the subjunctive, keeping the same person, number, and tense:

- |                |                  |                 |                      |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. superaverat | <u>superaret</u> | 6. resistēbam   | <u>resisterem</u>    |
| 2. delēbātis   | _____            | 7. dēsilerat    | <u>dessilisset</u>   |
| 3. rapuerāmus  | _____            | 8. obsēderant   | <u>obsederissent</u> |
| 4. audēbās     | _____            | 9. obsecrābāmus | _____                |
| 5. veniēbat    | _____            | 10. convaluerās | _____                |

II. Complete each sentence below by choosing the correct verb form to fill in the blank. Then translate the sentences:

- Cūm Valerius et servus ex insulā evassissent, pīrātae irātissimī erant. (evāsissent/evāsisse/evādentēs)  
When Valerius and the slave had escaped from the island, the pirates
- Pīrātae ignōrābant quī ego et dominus essemus. (essēmus/esse/fuisse) The pirates did not know [who I and my master were.]
- Puellae in urbem \_\_\_\_\_ ad tabernās ire cōstituērunt. (dūcī/dūxisse/ductae) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sextus iterum ex arbore \_\_\_\_\_ dicitur. (cadēns/casus/cecidisse) \_\_\_\_\_
- Ego pīrātā scaphās \_\_\_\_\_ facile superāvī. (custōdientem/custōdivisse/custōditum) \_\_\_\_\_

III. Based on the story "A Slave to the Rescue" in Chapter 42, write T for true, and F for false:

- T Quīntus Valerius ē Bithyniā Rōmam ā patre missus est, epistolās ferēs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nāvis Valerīi tōtam per noctem ventīs et tempestāte iactāta in mediō marī paene delēta est.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cum magister nāvis scaphās cōspexisset clāmāvit, "Eugepae! Militēs Rōmānī nōs servābunt!"
- \_\_\_\_\_ Valerius effugere nōn poterat quod pīrātae nāvem suam adortī sunt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Valerius in scapham pīrātārum adorientium dēsiluit.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Omnēs captī et ad litus ductī tacēbant. Pīrātae igitur numquam scīvērunt quī essēmus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Quamquam Valerium pauperem crēdebant, pīrātae tamen eum in casā custōdiēbat quod cīvēs Rōmānōs timēbant.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Nocte servus cum vīgintī militibus Rōmānīs pīrātās adortī sunt.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Valerius in casā ā duōbus pīrātīs custōdiēbātur.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Cum neque cibum neque aquam multōs diēs habēret et pīrātae cum graviter vulnerāvissent, Valerius Bundisiī mortuus est.

# Subjunctive Practice

1/9

do, dare, dedi, datus - to give - 3rd pl. masc

	Act	Pass
Imp	darent	darentur
P Perf	dedissent	dati <u>essent</u>

amo, amare, amavi, amatus - to love - 1st sing fem

	Act	Pass
Imp	amarem	amarer
P. Perf	amavissem	amata <u>essem</u>

finio, finire, finivi, finitus - to finish - 2nd pl. neu

	Act	Pass
Imp	finiretis	finiremini
P. Perf	finivissetis	finita <u>essetis</u>
Imp	you were finishing	you were being finished
P Perf	you had finished	you had been finished

facio, facere, feci, factus - to make & do 1st pl fem

	Act	Pass
Imp	facereamus	facereamur
	We were making	we were being made
P/Perf	fecissemus	facta <u>essemus</u>
	we had made	we had been made



# Sub. Story

A man <sup>had</sup> entered,  
Sextus <sup>had</sup> said "I know where you were living"  
When ~~Sextus~~ <sup>the man</sup> had killed Sextus,  
had entered the house

Vir intrāerunt <sup>et</sup> Sextus inquit, "Scivi ubi habitares"  
<sup>pluperf?</sup>

Cum Sextus intravisset <sup>e</sup> villam, vir <sup>perf.</sup> ~~neceperat~~ Sextum.  
necavit

1. <sup>Since</sup> ~~When~~ we left at first light, we were tired. <sup>(now)</sup>
2. I was <sup>I did not know</sup> not knowing why we had set out to Rome. <sup>⊙</sup>
3. Today, when Titus had left the house, he decended towards the baths.
4. When money <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ given, Titus enters into the foyer <sup>pl. part</sup>
5. When the hot room <sup>was the hottest</sup> is very hot, Titus does not <sup>use</sup> ~~th. for~~ stay there long.
6. The friends had asked Titus what he had done in the morning? <sup>Face</sup>

did pretty well on this page

1/30

1/11

the first part of the book was about the

history of the city and the people who lived

there in the past. It was very interesting

to read about the old buildings and the

ways of life that were different from

what we have now. I was not sure how

many of the things mentioned in the

book were still there, but I was glad

to see that some of them had survived.

The book was very well written and

easy to read. I would recommend it to

anyone who is interested in the history

of the city. It was a very good read

and I enjoyed it very much. I will

try to find out more about the

history of the city in the future.

I was very happy to read this book

and I will be sure to read it again

# Participles

## AbI Absolute

1/12

Coquo, coquere, cox, coctus 'to cook

(+) pullus; chicken  
(=)

Present - pullus coctus - the chicken having been cooked

Past - pullus coquens - after the chicken was cooked,

Both Abl; pullō coquente, Sextus dormiebat.

AbI Absolute  
Clause for  
Absolute

[while the chicken was cooking] Sextus was sleeping.  
? not gramatically related to sentence

[pullō coctō] panis paratus erat

[After the chicken having been cooked] the bread was ready.

Present-while - Present stem + nt + 3rd dec ending

Pass-After - 4pp + 1st + 2nd + 4th ending  
having been

## Practice 44d

1. After the boys had started in school, the teacher was mad. angry

Litral: school having been left behind,

3. After leaving school, the boys went to the baths,

4. After saluting Titus, having been greeted, the boys entered into the changing rooms.

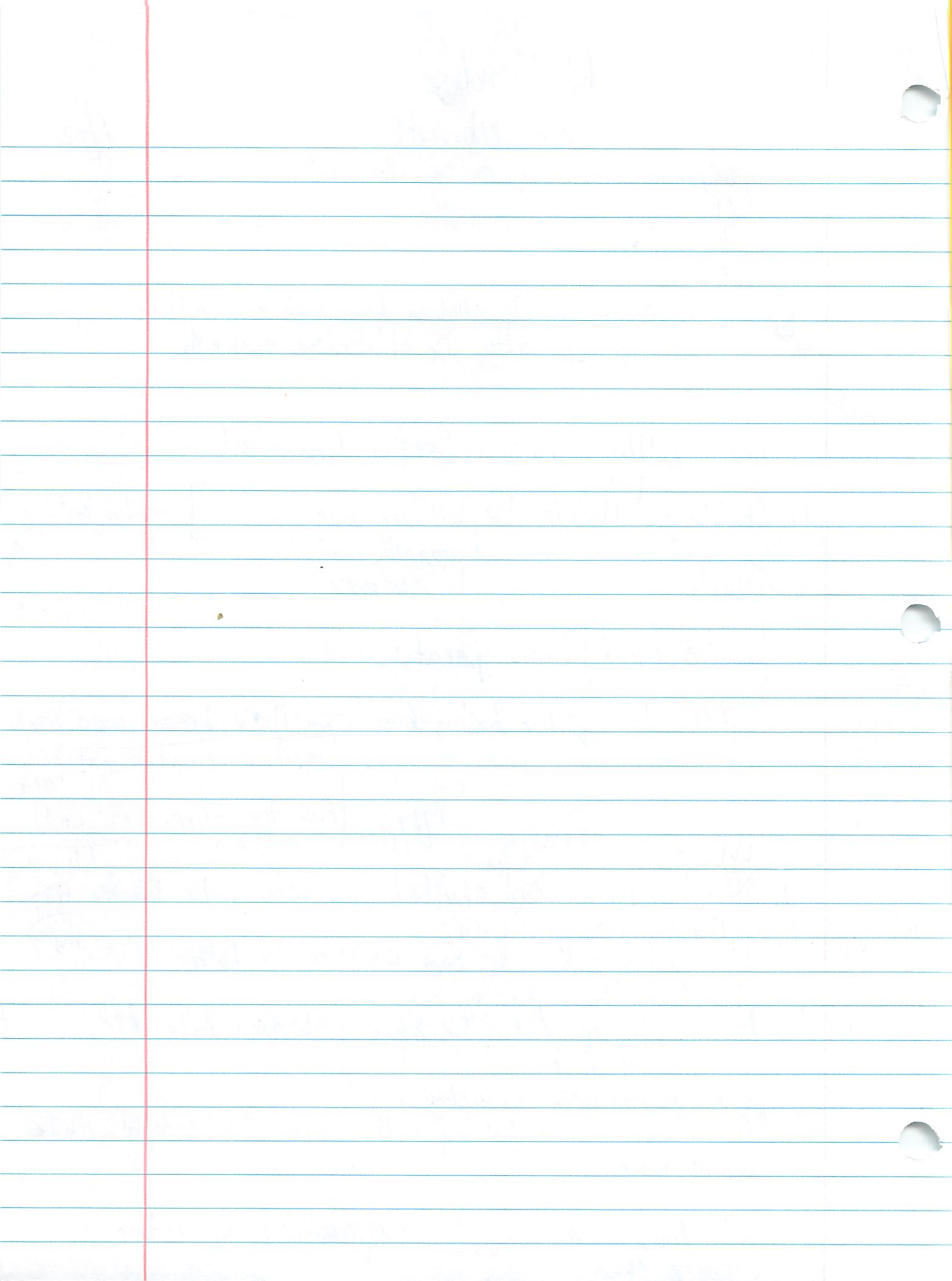
6. After games having been finished, they entered into the warm room

7. While Marcus remained in the cold room, Sextus returned to the changing room.

a noun +  
c portable,  
both in Abl  
case, creating  
a separate  
clause

while =  
Present (+nt)

After =  
Past (4pp)



# ABL Absolute

## Part 2

1/13

There is no participle form of "sum, esse"  
- So it is understood

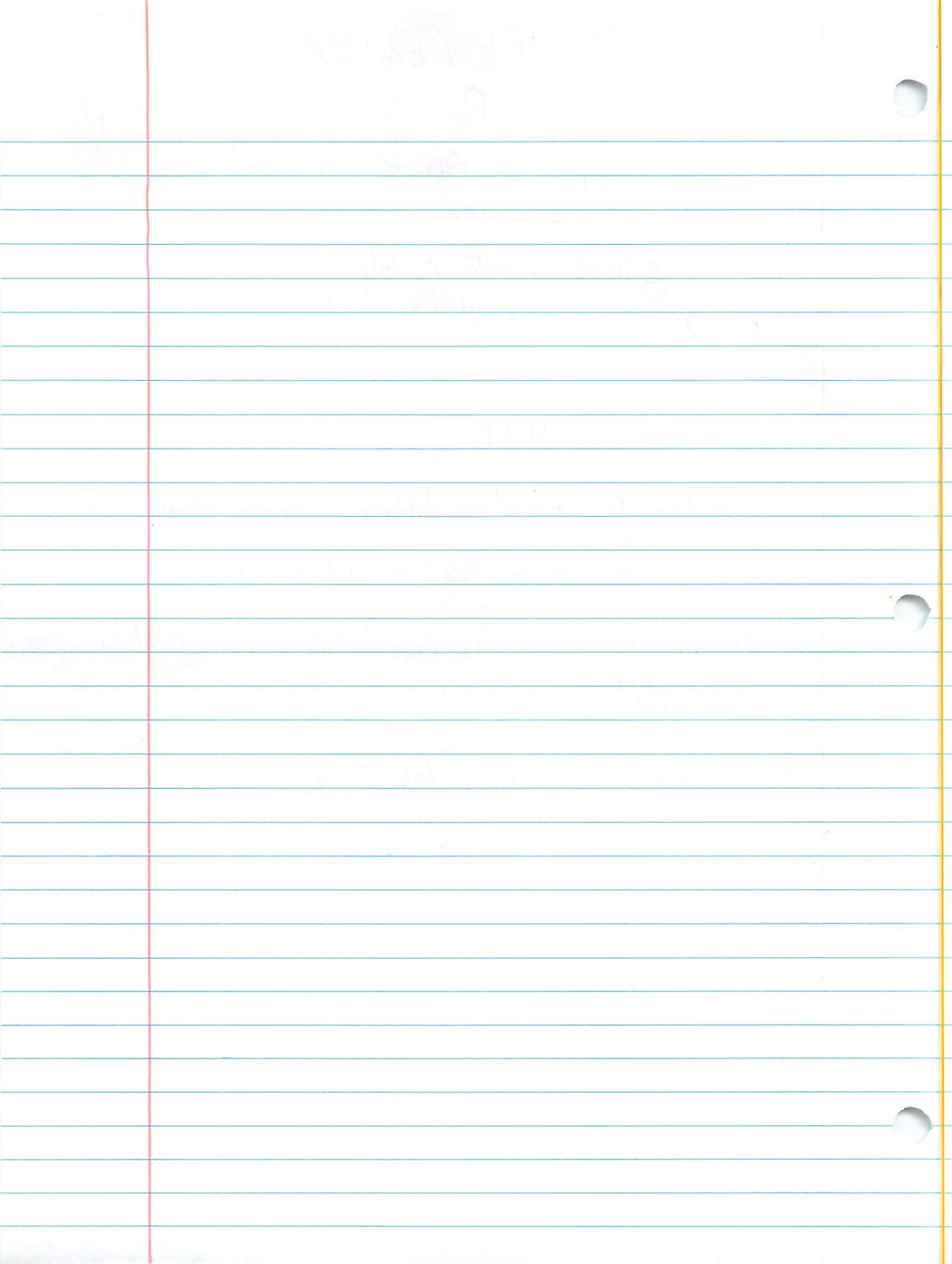
2 nouns - Asello custode  
Inan + lab; - Aurelia irata

44p

1. Vestimentis exutis, intrant opody terum  
Cloathing having been taken off

2. Asello <sup>present participle</sup> dormiente quidem servus <sup>??</sup> surripitatur vestimentis

3. Fur Sextusio iam valde timebat.



For each sentence, circle the ablative absolute clause, label it PAST, PRESENT, or NO PARTICIPLE, and translate the sentence: passive - ens

1. Ponte deleto nemo flumen transire poterat.

The bridge having been destroyed, no one was able to cross the river.

Past

2. Duce loquente nuntius pervenit.

While the leader was talking, the messenger arrived.

pres

Participles (adj, like nouns)

3. Senae dormiente servi in viam exierunt ridentes ac cantantes.

While the old man was sleeping, left laughing + sleeping

pres

4. Omnes pueri vestimentis exutis paulisper morati in aquam frigidam desilierunt.

All of the boys, ~~took off their clothes, and~~ for a short time

~~they~~ delayed jumping into the cold water.

No Pres

5. Poculis in mensa positis servi in culinam festinaverunt.

While the cup was being placed on the table, the slaves

celebrated in the kitchen

Past

6. Magistro irato discipuli tacebant.

The teacher having been angry, the students were quiet

No participle  
(to be understood)

Present - While - Present stem + nt + ending

Past (+ passive) - After - 4pp + 1st + 2nd ad ending  
having been



## Subjunctive Clauses Practice

1. Medicus, cum dentes meos extraxisset ,duos denarios postulavit.
  2. Agricola, cum ad villam iret, lupum ingentem conspexit.
  3. Magister scire vult quis fenestram frangeret.
  4. Eum rogavi quis esset.
  5. Nemo scit cur hoc faceres.
  6. Cum tres horas navigavissemus, oram Italiae videre poteramus.
  7. Nostri milites, cum diu et fortiter pugnarent, tamen ab hostibus victi sunt.
-

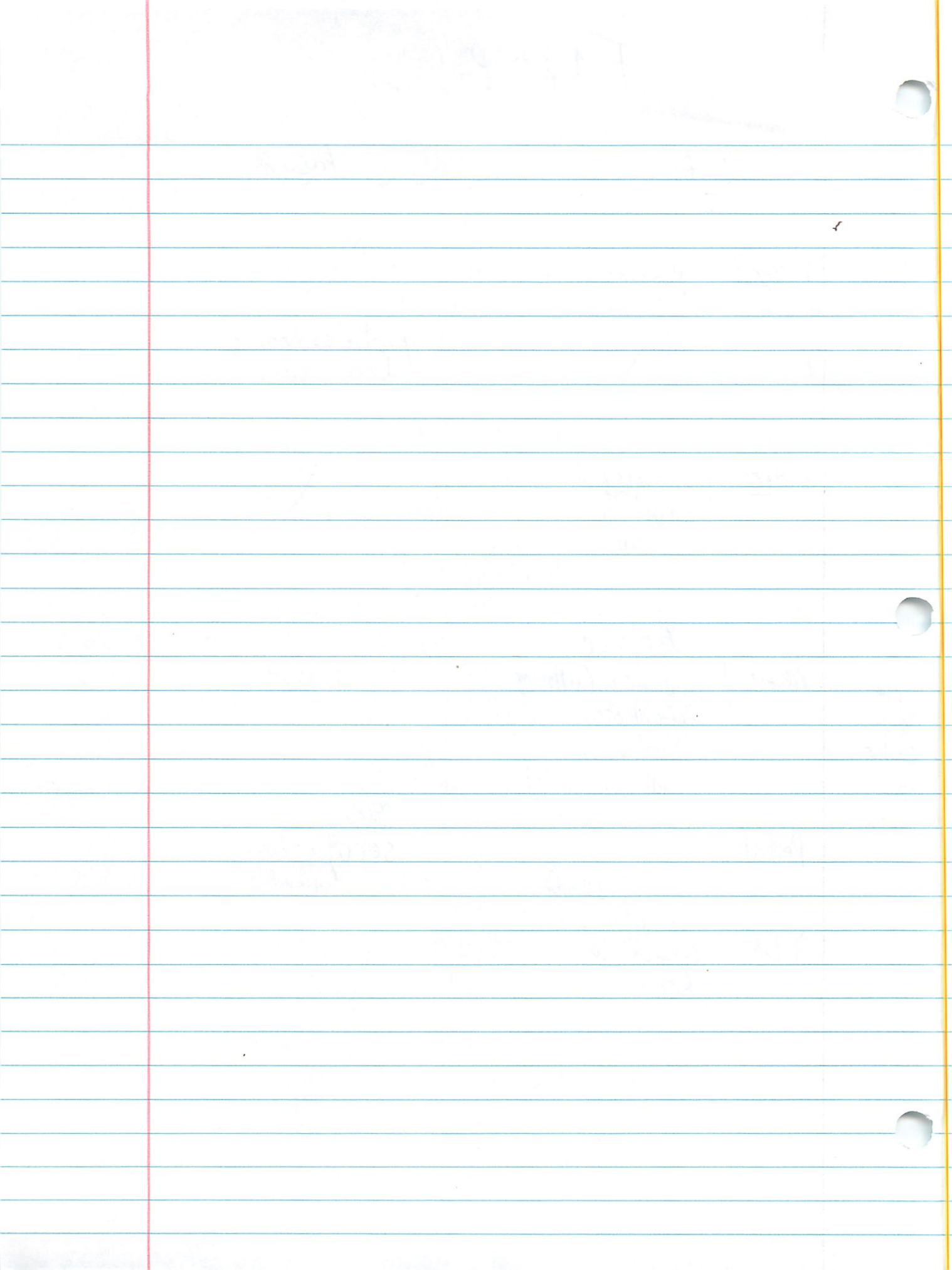
# Future Participle

porto  
portare  
portavi  
portatus

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
<u>Present</u>	portans - carrying nt	
<u>Perfect</u>		portatus - having been carried
<u>Future</u>	portaturus - about to carry	

sequor  
sequi  
secutus  
(ap)  
to follow

	<u>Active</u>	<u>Passive</u>
<u>Present</u>	sequens - following present stem (what you add but, bonus... to)	
<u>Perfect</u>		(ap) secutus - having followed
<u>Future</u>	secuturus - about to follow add (ur)	



# Latin Finale

120 Questions

1/17

1/4

30 Vocab - from list - 1-9

30 Questions Derivatives - know meaning of Latin root -

ex: sedentary a) walk b) run c) jump d) sit

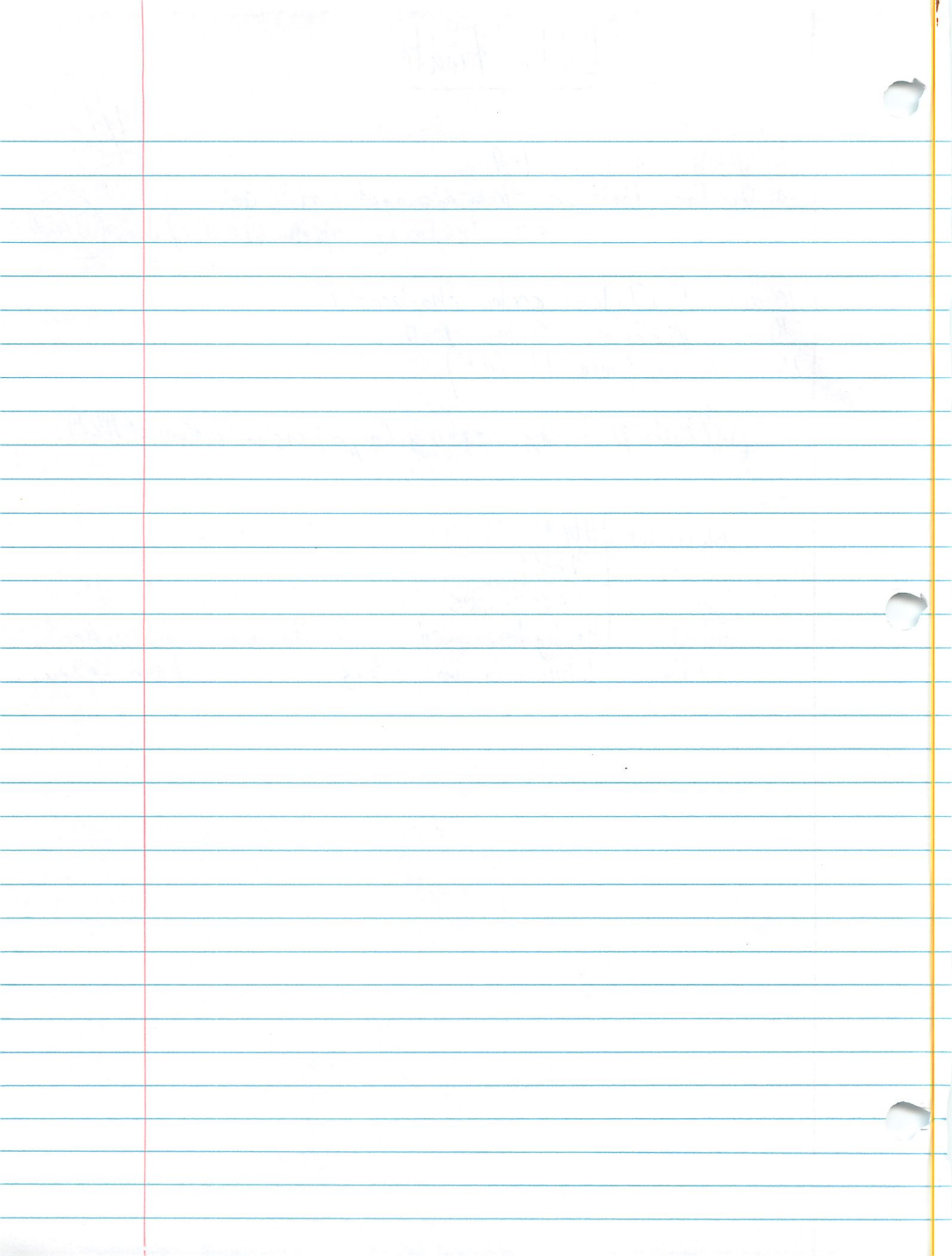
10 que - I Claudius - certain characteristics

10 que Mythology - certain Myth

15 Grammar (hard - like MLE)

25 (w/ Latin Dictionary) - Reading Comprehension (Bottom of MLE)

Subjunctive Clause	Abl Absolute
- Cum	- w/ participles
- Indirect Question	having been -ed      Sexto viso - Sextus having been seen
	while -ing, was -ing



## Latin 2 Final Exam Guide

120 multiple choice questions

1. **Vocabulary** 30 questions Latin to English, Lists 1-8
2. **Derivatives** 30 questions Know meaning of Latin root.
3. **Culture:** I, Claudius 10 questions Mythology 13 questions ( see culture review sheet for specific topics)
4. **Grammar:** 12 questions (see grammar review sheet for specific topics)
5. **Reading comprehension** 25 questions

2006 Latin 2 Review Derivatives  
(Know meaning of Latin root of each word)

---

acquiesce	insolent
admonish	insuperable
allocate	intractable
ameliorate	inundate
apprehensive	invulnerable
audacious	libertine
capacious	loquacious
cascade	mandate
celerity	mendicant
claustrophobia	minuscule
colloquial	mode
concede	moratorium
convivial	moribund
credulity	notoriety
cupidity	notorious
decadence	noxious
decelerate	obsequious
degraded	obsolete
delectable	pecuniary
diminutive	precedent
eloquent	premonition
erudite	presumptuous
evasive	prevalent
facile	prudent
facilitate	pulchritude
felicitous	rapacious
finale	reclusive
forte	recumbent
grandiloquent	redundant
gravity	regress
imbibe	rescind
impassive	schism
imprudent	senility
incendiary	stupefy
incense	stupor
incipient	subsequent
inconsequential	tumultuous
infirmity	turbid
innate	undulating
innocuous	utilitarian
	veracity
	verbatim
	verbose
	verisimilitude
	vim

---

Latin II Final Exam Culture Review Sheet

anselm.edu / internet / classics / I%20  
CLAUDIUS

I. Roman History ( 10 questions)

Review these people from I, Claudius:

Augustus

Tiberius

Livia

Julia

Drusus

Antonia

Postumus

Germanicus

Claudius

Caligula

Agrippina

Sejanus

Herod

Nero

II. Mythology (15 questions)

Review the following myths: (Also know the stages of the hero's journey)

Athena and Arachne - weaving

Demeter and Persephone - lives in underworld during winter

Echo and Narcissus - pining

Cupid and Psyche - men not visiting Venus in temple - cause Psyche too beautiful

Orpheus and Eurydice - look back

Cupid - mqr

Midas - golden touch

Daedalus and Icarus - wings wax

Perseus - Medusa

Zeus and Semele - burned up

Prometheus and Pandora  
↑ gave fire ↑ unleashed evils + hope



## Latin II Final Exam Grammar Review

12 questions

Focus on the following topics:

Participles: present, perfect, and future

Ablative Absolute Clauses

Passive and Deponent Verbs

Subjunctive Clauses: cum, indirect question

Comparative and Superlative adjectives and adverbs

Latin 2 Sample Grammar questions

$\frac{4}{10} = 40\%$   
F-

1. A notissimo magistro docebatur. (A) she was being taught (B) she is taught  
C) she has been taught D) she will be taught *imp passive*

2. Ager latior quam via est. (A) than *as* (B) how *Quam?* (C) whom (D) which *quod, quae, quod*

3. Study very diligently if you wish to be a successful student.

A) diligenter (B) diligentiores (C) diligentissime *most SUP* (D) diligentius *Comp -ior - Sup -issimus*

4. Militibus ex urbe expulsis, cives gaudebant. (A) driving the soldiers (B) the soldiers are driven  
C) so that they might drive the soldiers (D) after the soldiers had been driven

5. Puerum in via ludentem monui. (A) playing (B) having played (C) to play (D) about to play

*present participle - 2pp = are playing*

6. Valerius navem defendere conatus est, sed hostes erant potentiores.

A) will try (B) is trying (C) had tried (D) tried

7. Having been warned a deo, dux cum sociis ab insula discessit.

A) Moniti (B) Monitorum (C) Monitus (D) Monitum

8. Est magnus honor audiri in foro. (A) to have heard (B) to hear (C) to be heard (D) to have been heard

*ir, - 4th Conj Inf Passive*

9. I will try to remember your excellent advice.

A) conor (B) conabar (C) conabor (D) conatus sum

10. Servus fugitivus a domino captus est. (A) away from the master (B) by the master

(C) towards the master (D) of the master *a - from by*

## Grammar Questions

David Greer  
Eric Reilly  
Michele Collins  
Seneca Fisher-Nance

1. Ericus, amatus a pulchra puella, amabatur quod eum domum. *Participle Perf Passive Part.*  
 (a) loving (b) to love (c) was being loved (d) having been loved
2. Ericus amavit lacrimantem puellam nam dolebat. *switched to Participles 3rd dec pres participle acc.*  
 (a) crying (b) to cry (c) was being cried upon (d) having been crying
3. Circle the ablative absolute clause  
 Ericus amabat feminam quae necabatur, viris molestis, adulescens erabant ira.
4. What kind of participle does this ablative absolute clause use?  
 Seneca facientia itinerem, Zachus erat tristis.  
 (a) present (b) perfect (c) future (d) no participle
5. How would this word translate: dataturo *3rd dec present Future Participle*  
 (a) with the \_\_\_ about to give (b) \_\_\_ having been given  
 (c) \_\_\_ was being given (d) to the \_\_\_ has been give
6. What are I? (verb)  
 I have passive endings, active meanings  
 (a) passive (b) participle (c) deponent (d) infinitive
7. What type of verb has '-us sum' for the third principle part?  
 (a) passive (b) participle (c) deponent (d) infinitive
8. Marcus est laetus.  
 (a) positive (b) comparative (c) superlative (d) none
9. Sextus est laetior quam Cornelia.  
 (a) positive (b) comparative (c) superlative (d) none
10. Flavia est laetissima.  
 (a) positive (b) comparative (c) superlative (d) none
11. Give one example of each case of an adjective in an adverb form.

*add. e - 1st + 2nd dec adj  
 iter - 3rd dec adj*

Imp 3rd sing  
active  
subjunctive

Name \_\_\_\_\_

12. Cum Marcellus portaret onus, dolet.

a) will carry (b) was carrying c) had carried (d) was being carried

13. Give an example of an indirect question.

I wonder [who will win the Super Bowl.]

Passive would be:

portaretur

Most subjunctive

have (e) added