1st Story Draft

9/6

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

Conjugate Protip

9/8

		amo, amare		sedeo, sedere		dico, dicere	
		s	p				
o mus	1	amo	amamus	sedeo	sedemus	dico	dicimus
s tis	2	amas	amatis	sedes	sedetis	dicis	dicitis
t nt	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	facunt	audit	audiunt

Verbs Review

9/8

Present	Imperfect		Perfect	
Ø mus	bam	bamus	I	imus
s tis	bas	batis	Ist	istis
t nt	bat	bant	it	erunt

Continuous past action

Singular past action

Stems

was ___ | ___ed
Use to ___ | have, has ___ed
kept ___
began to ___

amō, amāre, amavi

present stem | perfect stem

present	perfect
imperfect	pluperfect
future	future perfect

terreo, terrere, terrui, to terrify

terres, you frighten
terruimus, we frighted
terrbant, they were frighting
terremus, we are frightened
terruerunt, they frightened
terrebam, I was frighting
terretis, you all frightened

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

dormunt they are sleeping (they sleep)

~~dormunt~~

dormiebatis - you all were sleeping

dormitis - you all are sleeping (you sleep)

Dative Case

9/22

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

"to" or "for"

S DO IO TV

Cornelius fabulam uxori narravit

Cornelius tells the story to his wife.

22f

Sextus explained everything about the deat Aulleo to the citizans 9/12

2y 1 1. ~~Everyone explained to Aulelo about the dead citizens~~ ~~dat~~ abl ?

So 2 It is nessary for me to ~~feed~~ give fod to my horse (abl)

3. Marcus repells the wolf w/ a branch (abl)

4. Sextus shouted to the carriage driver "Hold the horses" (dat)

5. The carriage driver was directing the ~~reins of the horses~~ (abl) horses w/ reines "Watch out for the ditch"

6. Why did you not ~~turn~~ give ~~away~~ ~~to~~ ~~of~~ the slave women, (abl) dat ~~the children~~ freedom

7. The carriage driver ~~held~~ takes the reains w/ his hand. (abl)

8

9

10

11

12

13

Dative "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 — portas - you carry
s tis — portabamus - we were carrying
t nt — portavit - he/she/it carried
portant - they carry

bam bamus — portabatis - you all were carrying
bas batis — portavisti - you all carryed
bat bant — portaverunt - they carryed

i imus
isti istis
it erunt

← 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 writting they write (Pres)
scripsistis - you all wrote
scribebam - I was writing

4 PP

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

2nd Story

Gen
puer(i)s

9/10

~~Nom~~
~~Gen~~
~~Dat~~
~~ACC~~
~~ABL~~

~~Fut~~
~~Plu~~

Cornelius inquit "Cras vos ibitis ad Villam Titi. Antea iverem ad villam Titi cibum. Nunc omnes discedite e villa!"

Cocoelis says to the boys "Tomo 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 sentances
2 ~~relative~~ relative pronoun (qui, quae, quod)
1 not nom

1 passive verb
~~Quem servos portatur~~
Sextus, ~~portatur per urbem~~. Sextus
~~rep retenendo~~ represented ~~seum~~ servos, ~~quos~~ qui
portabant hic. Servi ~~quia~~ 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 is~~
~~now angry~~ Sextus, whom the slave
is beating, cries.

	we
you	you'all
he/she	they
0	mus
5	tis
1	nt
bam	bamus
bas	batis
bat	bant
1	imus
1	istis
it	erunt

Latin 2 **Verb Review Quiz** Nomen Michael Plasmeier

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 dedī I have gaven
10 dat he/she/it gives

C

21/20 Optime

Extra credit

① Translate -

Imperāre sibi maximum imperium est.

It is important to do your best

② Respondē Latinē -

Quaenam tempestas hodie?

+1 Non luceet est
Calidus

I

F

Nom	terra
Gen	terrae
Dat	terrae
Acc	terram
Abl	terrā
S	
Nom	terrae
Gen	terrārum
Dat	terrīs
Acc	terrās
Abl	terrīs
P	

II

M

Nom	amicus
Gen	amicī
Dat	amicō
Acc	amicum
Abl	amicō
Nom	amicī
Gen	amicōrum
Dat	amicīs
Acc	amicōs
Abl	amicīs

N

Nom	donum
Gen	donī
Dat	donō
Acc	donum
Abl	donō
Nom	dona
Gen	donōrum
Dat	donīs
Acc	dona
Abl	donīs

III

F

Nom	vox
Gen	vocis
Dat	vocī
Acc	vocem
Abl	voce
Nom	vocēs
Gen	vocum
Dat	vocibus
Acc	vocēs
Abl	vocibus

M

Nom	rēx
Gen	rēgis
Dat	rēgī
Acc	rēgem
Abl	rēge
Nom	rēgēs
Gen	rēgum
Dat	rēgibus
Acc	rēgēs
Abl	rēgibus

N

Nom	opus
Gen	operis
Dat	operī
Acc	opus
Abl	opere
Nom	opera
Gen	operum
Dat	operibus
Acc	opera
Abl	operibus

IV

M

Nom	senatus
Gen	senatūs
Dat	senatuī
Acc	senatum
Abl	senatū
Nom	senatūs
Gen	senatuum
Dat	senatibus
Acc	senatūs
Abl	senatibus

N

Nom	genū
Gen	genūs
Dat	genū
Acc	genū
Abl	genū
Nom	genua
Gen	genuum
Dat	genibus
Acc	genua
Abl	genibus

V

F

Nom	rēs
Gen	reī
Dat	reī
Acc	rem
Abl	rē
Nom	rēs
Gen	rērum
Dat	rēbus
Acc	rēs
Abl	rēbus

Nom
Gen
Dat
Acc
Abl
S
P

What we learned

Haven't learned yet

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

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

GENITIVE (usually translated "of")	Whose is it? Of what? Of whom?
Possession	The son of Aurelia; Aurelia's son.

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

ACCUSATIVE	(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 swords to the soldiers. across the field; through the town a line two ft. long; he slept for two hours. I know Marcus is here.

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

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!

	acc.	direct object
e.g., The spectators watched the games.		
1. An offering made to the gods	Dative	indirect
2. The mother of the children	Gen	possesion
3. With my brother	~~Nom~~ Abl	prep - occ sampaniment
4. I saw the ceremony.	Acc	DO

Case Review

Michael Plovreior

9/14

Nom - subject
Gen - of possession
Dat - "to" or "for" — If you go to 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 silvam et tradet
Nom abl acc

epistulam 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	o	bō	am
	s	bis	ēs
	t	bit	et
P	mus	bimus	ēmus
	tis	bitis	ētis
	nt	bunt	ent

Translated "Will"

1. Go to infinitive
2. Drop re $\boxed{\text{potāre}}$
3. Add Endings potābō

9/15

Practice

d a
e ↔ ē
ē e
t t

amāre (I will love) amabō

ē = 2nd
e = 3rd

sedēre (she will sit) sedet sedebit

facere (they will make) ~~facaibitent~~ (io verb) facient

dormire (we will sleep) dormiemus 4th

portāre (you all will carry) portabitis

Pluperfect Tense

9/10

Go to 3rd principal part
Drop the i

porto, portare, portavi
portav

eram	eramus	I	We	portaveram / portaveramus
eras	eratis	you	you all	portaveras / portaveratis
erat	erant	he/she	they	portaverat / portaverant

Imp form for verb "to be" sum, esse, fui

Mean more past	translated "had"

eo, ire, ivi: to go

iveram: I had gone
iveras: you had gone
iverat: he had gone
iveramus: we had gone
iveratis: you all had gone
iverant: they had gone

All Past tense

Imp: was/were ___ing

Per: ___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

24c
15

9/20

1. audiv
eramus - ~~We never had heard the sound again again before.~~
Never before had we heard such a sound.

2. - occurierat - Marcus was happy because he had met this father in front of the senate house.

3 The road was full of people ~~when we had~~ who had come into the city, venerant

4. tulerant - The litter bearers opps who had carried ~~the corpse~~ Corpse lies through the streets of the city, was ~~welcoming~~ looking for him outside of the senate house.

5 invenerat - Titus, who had found the Circus ~~shot~~ closed, was leading the boys to the house

Future Perfect

0/20

will have tense

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

ero
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

Verb Synopsis

amo, ama re, amav i

present stem	perfect stem
present	per
imp	plu
fut	fut per

1st Dec

amo

1st plural - we - mus

present stem
- Pre - 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 Conj

2nd person sing

movēo, movēre, movī - to move

pre - movēs - You move
imp - movēbas you were moving
fut - movēbis you will move
per - movīstī you moved
plu - moveras you had moves
fut per - moveris you will have moved

2nd perfect is "istī"

3rd p plural

dormio, dormire, dormivi: to sleep

3rd + 4th have u

dormiunt - they sleep
dormiebant they were sleeping
dormient - they will sleep
dormuerunt 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
Nouns!

terreo, terrere, terrui: to frighten

terruistī: you frightened
terrebatis: you all were frightening
terrebit: he/she will frighten
terruerant: they had frightened
terruero: I will have frighten
terrent: they will frighten
terrebimus: we will frighten
terruerint: they will have frightened

"e" part of root

Noun Land

See p 133

Noun Review

9/26

	1st Declension	2nd (m)	2nd (n)	3rd (m/f)	3rd (n)
Nom	a	us	um	? anything	?
Gen	ae	ī	ī	is	is
S Dat	ae	ō	ō	ī	ī
ACC	am	um	um	em	?
ABL	ā	ō	ō	e	e

Diff; same; same; Diff

Nom	ae	i	a	es	a
Gen	ārum	ōrum	ōrum	um	um
P Dat	is	is	is	ibus	ibus
ACC	as	os	a	es	a
ABL	is	is	is	ibus	ibus

Diff; Diff; same; Diff; same; same

	4th (u)	5th (ē)
Nom	us	es
Gen	ūs	ēī
Dat	ūī	ēī
ACC	um	em
ABL	ū	ē

res
dies
spes

Nom	ūs	ēs
Gen	uum	ērum
Dat	ibus	ēbus
ACC	ūs	ēs
ABL	ibus	ēbus

same

25b

9/26

1. sonitus; 4th Gen Sing for sound
Nom Plu - sounds
Acc Plo Voc Plural

2. diebus - 5th - Dat Plural
ABL Plural -

3. arcum - 4th - Sing Acc

4. arcuum - 4th - Gen Plural

5. dies - 5th - Nom Sing
Voc Sing
Nom Plural
Acc Plural
Voc Plural

6. senatui - 4th - Dat Sing

9. rem - 5th - Sing Acc

8. dierum - 5th Gen Plural

7. rei - 5th - Gen Sing
Dat Sing

10. sonitum - 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, diēī, m, day

rēs, reī, f, thing, matter, situation

9/27

4th

Board

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

5th

res, thing, matter, situation
dies, day
spes, hope
facies, face
fides, loyality

Latin 2 Open Book Quiz 60pts Nomen Michael 4/22 Plasmeier

Verbs. Translate the following forms of the verb

audio, audire, audivi, auditus: to ~~hear~~ listen

1. audiebam I was listening
2. audivistis you all 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

60/60 A+ Optime

(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. +1

(2) Conqueres from France arrived and brought many French words to English. +1

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 ~~drive at~~ go to the Senate House?"

To be amazed, gape

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

+1 Foolish Sextus, when he saw the Circus Maximus, he had never saw such a building before.

is Stultus, -a, -um: stupid, foolish

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

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

you sing →

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

-1 When ~~we~~ decend into the city tomorrow, Sextus, you will see the Circus Maxmus 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 cōnstituit. 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 vīsitāre. 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*
mūrus, -ī, m., *wall*
exstantem, *standing out, towering*
14 **satis temporis**, *enough of time, enough time*
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*
18 **pluit**, *is raining*
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 **cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus**, *to decide*

C 1. Who did the boys see on their journey, and what were these people doing?
Peasents were not cultivating but sitting under a tree

C 2. Why was Marcus glad?
Because his father decided to spend the night in an inn and the inn-keeper was a friend of Eucledis.

C 3. Who was the innkeeper?
Graecus, a friend of Eucledis

C 4. Why was Sextus glad?
Because a soldier told a story

C 5. What building did Sextus notice first?
Circus Maximus

C 6. What was the next building Sextus saw? What did he mistakenly think it was at first?
The aqua del Aqua Marcia, he thought it was a bridge.

C 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	omnis
magnus	fortis
frigidus	gravis
calidus	
defessus	
fatuus	
bonus	
malus	

142

Declension worksheet defessa manus (1) 4 Case # Gender

Latin noun & base:		
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	defessa manus	defessae manūs
Genitive	defessae manūs	defessárum manuum
Dative	defessae manūī	defessīs manibus
Accusative	defessam manum	defessās manūs
Ablative	defessā manū	defessīs manibus
Vocative	defessa manus	defessae manūs

heavy face (3rd) (1)

Latin noun & base: gravis facies (5th)		
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	gravis facies	graves facies
Genitive	gravis faciei	gravium faciérum
Dative	gravī faciī	gravibus faciébus
Accusative	gravem faciem	graves facies
Ablative	gravī facie	gravibus faciébus
Vocative	gravis facies	graves facies

I part of word

Latin noun & base: arcus, arcūs (Gen) 4th		
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	arcus	arcūs
Genitive	arcūs	arcuum
Dative	arcuī	arcibus
Accusative	arcum	arcūs
Ablative	arcū	arcibus
Vocative	arcus	arcūs

Declension worksheet

Nom Gen

Latin noun & base:	diēs, diēi	
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative	diēs	diēs
Genitive	diēī	diērum
Dative	diēī	diēbus
Accusative	diem	diēs
Ablative	diē	diēbus
Vocative	diēs	diēs

Latin noun & base:		
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Latin noun & base:		
Cases	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

3rd Story

Marcus et Sextus ambulant ad faciem Corneliae. Marcus et Sextus vident aquaeductum. Sextus vult et arcum. ascendere aquaeductum.

Marcus and Sextus walk towards the house. Marcus and Sextus see an aqueduct. Sextus hopes to climb the aqua duct.

Have to add 2 sentences, use hic, ille, use is, ea, id } not in nom

10/12

Marcus inquit "Aquaeductus non potest tenere te." Sextus tradit togam Marco et ascendet aquaeductum hunc

acc.

? should be dative

Michael Plasmeier

Activity 25b

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the noun *strepitus, -ūs* (m.): noise, clattering 5th masc

1. Sextus magnum strepitum in viā audīvit.
2. Nihil stepitus (Gen sing) in domō erat. ? what does it mean? abl
3. Plaustra magnō cum strepitū nocte per viās onera ferēbant.
4. Marcus dormiēbat et stertēbat (snoring). Magnōs strepitūs canum in viā nōn audīvit. (of the dogs) having been awakened
5. Tandem Marcus multīs clāmōribus et magnīs strepitūsibus excitātus ē lectō surrēxit. (look at chart)
6. Ingēns strepitus ibus (Nom) aurīgārum puerōs dormientēs excitāvit. (ē for the charioteers)
7. strepitūs (Nom plural) multōrum vehiculōrum nocte in viīs Rōmae erant. 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, reī* (f.): 5th

1. Sextus Marcō reī explicāvit.
2. Quās res hodiē vidēre vultis?
3. Servī multīs rē bus plaustra onerābant.
4. Plaustrum erat plēnum multārum rēum.
5. Multae reī nōs in urbe nocte vexābant.
6. Pecūnia est rem omnium optima.
7. Quae est causa huius rē malae?
8. Eucleidēs librum dē rem rūsticā legit.

onerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *to load*

? Translate meaningfist

Activity 25d

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

1. satis temporis _____
2. nihil temporis _____
3. multum temporis _____
4. satis pecūniae _____
5. nihil pecūniae _____
6. multum pecūniae _____
7. multum strepitūs _____
8. multum clāmōris _____
9. 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
crux
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
furor
gemini
genesis
genius
geranium
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
agendum	agenda
alumna	alumnae
alumnus	alumni
amphora	amphorae
analysis	analyses
antenna	antennae
antithesis	antitheses
apex	apices
apparatus	apparatus
appendix	appendices
axis	axes
bacillus	bacilli
bacterium	bacteria
basis	bases
cactus	cacti
calyx	calices
candelabrum	candelabra
cerebrum	cerebra
cerebellum	cerebella
cilium	cilia
colossus	colossi
corona	coronae
cortex	cortices
crisis	crises
cumulus	cumuli
curriculum	curricula
datum	data
dictum	dicta
ellipsis	ellipses
erratum	errata
focus	foci
formula	formulae
fungus	fungi
genius	genii
genus	genera
gladiolus	gladioli
gymnasium	gymnasia
herbarium	herbaria
hiatus	hiatus
hippopotamus	hippopotami
hypothesis	hypotheses
index	indices
lamina	laminae
larva	larvae
locus	loci
matrix	matrices
medium	media
memorandum	memoranda
minimum	minima
minutia	minutiae
momentum	momenta
nebula	nebulae
nimbus	nimbi
oasis	oases
parenthesis	parentheses
phenomenon	phenomena
plexus	plexus
radius	radii
rectum	recta
referendum	referenda
reticulum	reticula
rostrum	rostra
sacrum	sacra
series	series
sinus	sinus
species	species
spectrum	spectra
stadium	stadia
stamen	stamina
stigma	stigmata
stimulus	stimuli
stratum	strata
stria	striae
synopsis	synopses
terminus	termini
thesis	theses
ultimatum	ultimata
vacuum	vacua
velum	vela
vertebra	vertebrae
vertex	vertices

Demonstative Adj
26b

10/10

hic, haec, hoc : 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 th night in this inn, ~~he will certainly sleep in this inn~~ this innkeeper will certainly harm us

4. Thoes robbers look for those robbers under thoes trees

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

8. It will be permitted to these pesants to cultivate the fields of this villa rusticus.
Country house + farm

Latin II

45/50 B Bene Michael Plasmeier 10/4

Nomen _____

Write a translation of the story below:

Marcus et Sextus cum patruō Titō cēnāre volēbant, sed Cornēlius eōs domum redīre iusserat. Cornēlius in Forō mānsit. Post cēnam, puerī in hortō sedēbant. Subitō canēs lātrantēs ferōciter audīvērunt. – Per Cornēlia cum tribus canibus in hortō appāruit. 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 amīcō habēbō ubi tū et Marcus ad urbem sine mē īveritis. Nunc nōs semper custōdēs habebimus!" per fut

Marcus, "Itā verō! Nōs trēs custōdēs lātrantēs habēbimus!" Extra Credit

Sextus nihil dīxit, Marcō sed cogitabat lupī 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 fiercely barking dogs. Cornelia appeared in the garden with three dogs. Immediately Sextus flees. fled Marcus greeted Cornelia and held out his hand to the dogs. Cornelia says "Look, Sextus! There is no danger! Uncle Titus ~~had~~ sent just per dogs to us. Now I will always have with a friend when you and Marcus go without me to the city. Now we will always have guards! Marcus "Oh yes! We will have three barking dogs!" Guards

Extra Cred. 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., plupert, fut perf) Each one used 1x

volebant – Imp iusserat – Plu Perf mansit – Per

est – pres iveritis – ~~perf~~ fut per habebimus – fut

Nouns. Identify the case of the underlined nouns above: (Nom, gen, dat, acc, abl)

patruō – ~~Dat~~ ABL (with) cenam – ACC puerī – Nom

canēs – Acc Extra Credit marcō – Dat canibus – lupī – A

Personal Pronoun

10/12

hic, ille	he, she, it
↑ ↑	is, ea, id
this that	ego, nos
↑ ↑	tu, vos
can also mean: he,she he,she	↑
↑ Demonstrative Adj + Pronoun	Personal Pronouns
Chart in Forms Section	Chart in Forms Section

Personal Pronoun

Plaz

Review VI

10/17

VI a) 1. diem - 5th - Sing, ACC, Mas - hunc - illum - this day, that day

2. arbore - 3rd - Sing, ~~Acc~~ Abl, Fem - ~~hanc~~ hāc - ~~illam~~ illā

3. lutum - 2nd - ~~Masc~~ Neuter, Sing, Mas - ~~hunc~~ Nom Sing, ACC Singular, illum

4. liebus - 5th - ~~Mas Dat~~, ACC, Plural - hos, illos

5. feminam - 1st, fem, Sing, ACC, hanc, illam

6 terrās, 1st, ACC, Fem, Plural, hās, illās

VI c) 1. Ego, tu

2. Nōs, ei - mentured girls so, eae (read the whole sentance)

3. mē, eum (Acc)

4. ~~mēi, tūi (bea)~~ Dat - mihi, tibi (to or for case)

5. nobis (to us) Dat

hic - this, these
ille - that, those

Michael Plasmeier

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:

plural 3 person

	First Person	Second Person	Third Person		
SING.			*m.*	*f.*	*n.*
Nom.	ego	tū	is	ea	id
Gen.	meī of me	tuī of you	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	mihi to me	tibi to you	eī to him	eī to her	eī to it
Acc.	mē me	tē you	eum he	eam she	id it
Abl.	by/with/from mē	tē	eō	eā	eō
PL.					
Nom.	nōs we	vōs you'll	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

of them
to, for them
them
by/with/from them

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 ~~like~~ 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 to me

8. Ibō cum eō. I will go with him.
9. Eum eamque vidī. I saw him and her
10. Viam eīs monstrā. Show her the road
11. Matrem eārum agnovī. I recognized the mother of her
12. Ea ad eōs mittīte! I recognized their mother
13. Lege id.
14. Eōrum librōs āmīsī.
15. Nōbīscum 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 fīlia pulchra.
26. Bene sit nōbīs et vōbīs!
27. Ubi vōs eritis?
28. Ībitisne cum eīs an mēcum?
29. Nōs eō līberā!
30. Amīcī eius nōs nōn amant.

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 it to me.	acc.	sing.	id	/	dat.	sing.	mihi
1. You received their letters.	nom	sing.	~~ea~~ tu	/			
2. I have known them for years.	nom	sing	is	/	acc	pl	eōs
3. Tell me what you mean.	Dat	sing	mihi	/	nom	sing.	tu
4. These girls know you.				/		pl.	
5. We saw her yesterday.				/			
6. Those girls told you a lie.				/		pl.	
7. Give it to me.				/			

(cont.)

Lines 1-6

Chap 27 . .

10/17

Marcus: Sextus! Sextus! Today we are allowed to go to the Circus games, Eucledios 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 citizans 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:

Relative Pronouns

10/18

	Mas	Fem	Net
who, which →	qui, who	quae, who	quod, 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 different word in clause

Cornelia est puella Romana [quam Sextus non amat.]

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 <u>before</u> 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 [<u>who</u> 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. Studying Plains Indians
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 the

CHAPTER 28 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~~ which Syra does not hold well, is new.

Gender: Fem relates to mirror

Number: Sing Nom sing

Case: (because I translated ~~that~~ which) use ~~Nom~~ Acc

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

relates to hair not Phrygia

The hairs which ~~nom~~ Phrygia was combing carelessly, was annoying Aurelia.

Gender: Fem

Number: Acc

Case: Plural

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

wishes to lead her daughter

~~daughter~~

The ~~[illegible]~~ mother, who now was sleeping in her bedroom, ~~wants to lead~~ to the city.

Gender: Fem

Number: Sing

Case: Nom

4. Cornēlius amīcōs, quī sunt senātōrēs Rōmānī, ad cēnam invitāvit.

is nom but antecedent is acc because qui is subjection clause

Cornelius invited his friends, who are Roman Senator to ~~[illegible]~~ dinner

Gender: Mas

Number: Pl

Case: Acc

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

whos store was not far off

The merchant, ~~of which was not there beside he went to the tavern~~, sells good door mice

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	SHORT
1. a as in *father*	1. a as in the first *a* in *aha*
2. e as in *they*	2. e as in *met*
3. i as in *machine*	3. i as in *in*
4. o as in *holy*	4. o as in *for*
5. u as in *rule*	5. u as in *put*

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

1. ae like ai in *aisle* I
2. au like ou in *out* ow
3. oe like oi in *oil*
4. ei as in *rein* a
5. ui like *we* i
6. eu as in *feud*

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.*

28a in English

6/18

1. The 2 slaves women were taking care of Aurelia's hair

2. Phryxgia was annoying Aurelia because she ~~wasn't combing her hair correctly.~~ was combing her hair carelessly.

3. Syra's hands were shaking because she was nervous

4. Aurelia wanted to go to the city with Cornelia.

5. Distinguished senators, Cornelius invited to dinner.

6. The slave went to buy a pig. e is it had already bought (?)

7. Aurelia wants to buy good door mice (!)

8. Aurelia ordered the slaves to bring the sella (sedan chair) to the door.

29 c + d

10/18

29c 1. Slaves, who were carrying trunks, were running to and fro from here to there. Trunks, which the slaves were carring, 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 (qui) (Nom, masc, sing) (rember case from clause) was walking through the road, fell to the ground

2. A slave-woman, who (quae) (nom, fem sing) was combing hair carelessly, was annoying Aurelia.

3. A fat man, whom (quem) (acc, mas, sing) slaves were carrying, was reading a book.

4. Aurelia, whom (quam) (acc, fem, sing) the slave-women were annoying, grabbed back the mirror

Passive Voice

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

Passive - Subject recives the object
The ball is thrown by the boy
↑ action is being recieved by ya

personal Ending	Active		Past	
	o/m	mus	r	mur
	s	tis	ris	mini
	t	nt	tur	ntur

Pratice

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 - ~~you~~ we all carry
portamur - we are being carried

Line it up correctly

portatis - ~~they~~ you pl carry
portamini - you pl are being carried

portant - they carry
portantur they are being carried

Passive p2

Present	Imp	Future 1+2	Future 3+4
o/m - r	bam - bar	bo - bor	am - ar
s - ris	bas - baris	bis - beris (diff)	es - eris
t - tur	bat - batur	bit bitur	et - etur
mus - mur	bamus - bamur	bimus - bimus	emus - emur
tis - mini	batis - bamini	bitis - bimini	etis - emini
nt - ntur	bant - bantur	bunt - buntur	ent - entur

30d

watch the were / are

1. commoveō - comm over
   1st sing pres
   I move - I was being moved

2. eicit - eicitur
   3rd sing pres
   ~~He through 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

7. spectamus - spectamur

Verb Synopsis

porto, portare, portavi, portatus, to carry
1st dec

2nd person plural

	Present	~~Imp~~ Passive	
Pre	portatis	portamini - you all carry	- You all Were being carried
Imp	portabatis	portabamini - you all were ~~being carried~~ carrying	
Fut	portabitis	portabimini - you will ~~be~~ carry	- you all were being carried
Prf	portavtis	- you all carried	- you all will be carried
PluPer	portaveratis	- you'll had carried	
Fut per	portavertis	- you'll will have carried	

4th PP

Present Stem Passive

Prf - portatus estis - you all have been carried
PluPer - portatus eratis - you all had been carried
Fut Per - portatus eritis - you all will have been carried

Don't need to know

this us can change to aply gender from noun

30c

Michael Plasmeier 10/25

#7 These miserable children ~~were~~ upsetting me; I ~~was~~ am 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 being hearing.
be heard

10 You were ~~upsetting to thoes spectators~~ being moved by that spectical, you are ~~so great that you will alwas upset spectators, tomorrow your memory will be upsetting~~ ??

11. The bystanders will be moved back; ~~a~~ doors will be open appear; boys will ~~have~~ are being woken up, nothing was have been driving; the flames had been put out; water will be brought.

Fady (confused) words

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

saepe - often
semper - always

tamen - however
tandem - immedeatly

curo - to look after
curro - to run

Passive Infinitive

Act
1 ambulare; to walk
2 terrere
3 scribere drop whole to;
4 audire e → i for Passive

Pass
1 - ambulari; to be walked
2 - terreri to be frightened
3 - scribi to be written
4 - audiri to be heard

SYNOPSIS BLANK

Principal Parts porto — portare (to carry)
portavi — portatus

Regular

	ACTIVE	1st sing	PASSIVE
Indicative			
Present	porto		portor I am being carried
Imperfect	portabam		portabar
Future	portabo		portabor I will be carried
Perfect	portavi		portatus sum
Pluperfect	portaveram		portatus eram
Future perfect	portavero		portatus ero I will had been carried
			↑ 4pp, masc ↑ Part of 2 be
Subjunctive			
Present			
Imperfect			
Perfect			
Pluperfect			
Participles			
Present			
Perfect			
Future			
Infinitives			
Present	portare		
Perfect			
Future			

4th PP

4/1

I was loved
I have been love

Perf. Pass	amatus	sum, es, est	sumus, estis, sunt	perf
PluPer Pass	amatus	eram, eras, erat	eratmus, eratis, erant	- I had been loved — plu perf
Fut Per Pass	amatus	ero, eris, erit	erimus, eritis, erunt	- I will have been loved — fut per

gender

#, pl/sing

---

32 d

1. dūxit → ductus → 3rd sing, Perf → ductus est
   4th PP

2. portavisti → portatus → portatus es
   per, 2nd sing — 4PP

3. posuerat → positus erat — masc. nut = positum erat; fem = posita erat
   3plu per sing

4. oppressimus → oppressus sumus
   1st plu, Perf

5. commovi → commotus sum
   1st sing, perf

6. acceperit → acceptus ~~est~~ erit
   3rd sing, ~~Perf~~ fut perf ?

7. miseramus → ~~mixtus~~ eratmus
   1st plu pluperf — missi

8. audiveratis
   2nd plu plu per
   audit~~xi~~ eratis

9. tulerunt

Participles

11/3

* - part verb, part adj
- like verbs, have tense, but function as adj
- modify nouns like adj

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

moveo, movere, movi, motus : to move
↑
having been ___ed

mensa mota - The table (having been moved) broke
↑
need a verb

Just describes the table, no action

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

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

Review VII

f Passive Voice

11/7

passive plu perf

1. Many clients had been invited to dinner by Cornelius

Passive perf

2. Sandales were carried away by slaves

3. Olives and asparagus had been eaten by all,

4. The cook had been praised by all the guests

Pres pass part passc perf

5. Wine ~~had~~ having been brought, was given to all.

Thos They

6. ~~That~~ mushrooms, if ~~it~~ will have been sprinkled with garum, all the guests will be glad.

pres pass part

7. The Cook, ~~have~~ having been brought in, was reciving praise from all,

participle - having been ___ed

Active → Passive Sentances

11/9

1. Cornelius clientes ad cenam invitavit (Must change subject)
   ↓ Cornelius invited the clients to dinner
   ↓ Clients had been invited to dinner by Cornelius

(Go to Eng 1st)

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

2. Aurelia glires emerat

Eng 1st

Aurelia had bought doormice
Door mice had been bought by Aurelia

Glires empti erant ab Aurelia

3. Convivae coquum laudaverint (↓ fut per) Latin Active ↓

The guests (will have) praised the cook Eng Act ↓

The cook (will) had been praised by the guests. Eng Pass ↓

Coquus ā convivis laudatus erit Latin Pass
abl

Michael Randy Jason

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. *Ōrnāmenta* ē fenestrīs ___ēiecta___ in viam cecidērunt. (ēicere) ___The___ *furnishings thrown from the window fell into the street.*

2. Cornēlia ā *muliere* flammīs ___oppressā___ valdē commovētur. (opprimere)
Cornelia is verly moved by the women having been overwelmed by the flames.

3. Cornēlius *senātōrēs* ad cēnam ___invitatum___ cōmiter salūtābat. (invītāre)
Cornelius was graceiously salutting the senators having been invitated 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___ dīligenter īnspicit. (parāre) ___
Aurelia was digilently inspecting the door mice prepared by the cooks

6. Servus *soleās* ā convīvīs ___depositas___ dīligenter custōdit. (dēpōnere)
Slaves diligently guarded the sandales that have been set aside by the guests

7. Cornēlius omnibus *convīvīs* in trīclīnium ___ductās___ – Acc Pl, Nuter, "Accumbite," inquit, "in hīs lectīs." (dūcere) ___Cornelius having led all of the guests into the dining room says "Lay down, on these beds"

8. Servī *porcum* ā Pseudolō ___emptum___ in trīclīnium portant. (emere)
Slaves carried the Pig having been brought by Pseudolus into the dining room

9. *Coquus* ā Cornēliō ___Vocatus___ ē culīnā 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.

sēcum, *with them(selves)*

-1 10
+1 10

Perfect Passive Participle is only 1st + 2nd

Endings of us, a, um adj, Use 1st + 2nd adj endings

Extra Credit

Adj Positive Comparative Superlative Degrees

Positive — Cornelia est laeta - Positive - Cornelia is happy (normal)

Comparative — Flavia est laetior quam Cornelia. / Flavia est laetior Cornelia (abl of comparison) — Comparative

ior (m/f) — ius (n)

Flavia is happier then cornelia

→ Use quam or abl of comparison

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

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

partitive genitive

ssimus
rimus
limus

issimus

To form — Go to Gen

34F

Michael Plasmeier 11/14

angry, angrier, rather angry, more angrier, angriest, most angry, very angry, angryer

1. iratus, irat'ior, irat'issimus - Gaius although he was ~~madder~~ then ____, he did not scold the brother

angriest

Gaius, although he was the ~~maddest~~ of all, did not scold the brother

2. Sollicita; sollicitior, sollicitissim~~xa~~ Fem - Aurelia who was more concerned then ____, orddered the slavewomen to hasten.

Aurelia who was the most concerned, orded the slavewomen to hasten

(pl)

ignavissimis

4. ignavis, ignavior, ~~bus~~ ignavissim~~mus~~ ?? Does it use endings

~~ABC~~ ← ?? or (Dat) Yes

The senator had not given money to the laizer slaves ?then—
The senator had not given money to the loziest slaves

ACC pl masc

7. felicies, feliciores, felicissim~~us~~ mos, Slave women who here were running there, were carring wine to the happier guests

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

9. novum, novius, novissium - The newer wagon having been ~~emptied~~ by Cornelius, was sent towards the country ~~house~~ bought

new

per pass ppl

The newest wagon having been ~~emptied~~ bought by Cerelics, has sent towards the country house

Michael Plasmeier Chap 34

11/14

Line 11-18 In a little while all were quiet, Then Gaius says "All right, Fetch the dice. It is nessassary for all to do this properly."

Immediatly thereafter the dice having been brought with a cylindrical box were ~~carried in and are~~ put on a table.

First Gaius had thrown the dice. "A six!" was a shot from all. Then one of the guests sends the dice. "Ones!" 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 and puts them w/ great care into a cylindrical box. "My Hercules! I call" Then he moves the cylindrical box violently." All watch Titus with much much attention. Suddetly he sends the dice.

Tnn

Test Review

Participles

Intro p.50

11/16

Copy + translate, Circle participles

1. Aurelia speculum iratissimē abreptum ē fenestrā eicit.

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

2. Servi soleās ā convivis ad cenam invitatis auferebant.

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

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

Doormice, 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

Passive

5. Omnes fabulis ā Cornelio dictis delectebantur.

~~The fables having been told by Cornelius were~~

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

6. Titus ā Cornelio salutatus non respondit.

Titus having been greeted by Cornelius did not respond.

Adj, p 66 + 67

1. Sextus maiorem aedificium nunquam antea viderat,

Sextus had never seen a bigger building.

2. Titus erat pessimus arbiter bebendi omnium.

Titus was the worst drinking master ever

Adverbs

11/21

Review: Adjectives

laetus - happy
laetior - happier
laetissimus - happiest

Adj

Same Sextus est laetior Marcō
Same Sextus est laetior quam Marcus.
Same case

Adv

laetus = Sing Pos	Comp
happy → happily	laetior = happier (adj) → more happily (adv) - laetius
↑ describes noun ↑ describes verb	laetissimus = happiest → most happy - laetissimē
Latin: laetē	Super

3rd Dec adj brevis → breviter
fortis → fortiter

357

A few

	Pos Adj	Pos	Com	Super
1.	ignavus lazy	inavē lazily	inavus more lazily	inavissime most lazily
2.	fortis brave	fortitē bravily fortiter	fortitus more bravily fortius	fortitissime most bravely fortissimē
3.	ferox, ferocis fierce special 3rd Dec	~~ferocē~~ firecly	~~ferocius~~ more fierecly	~~ferocissimus~~
4.	celer swift special	~~celē~~ celeriter swiftly	3rd, so different celerius more swiftly	celerrimē ~~celerissimus~~ most swiftly
5.	lentus slow	lentē slowly	lentius more slowly	lentissimus most slowly
	laetus happy	laetē happily	laetius	laetissimē

Not always just ē

35h

Michael Placnica 11/21

1. As long as it is day it is not permitted to wander. It is nessary for me to quickly return to the city.

2. This boy writes the best of all.

3. No one is able to run ~~as~~ more quickly then my brother

4. Sextus is able to run ~~less~~ a little bit more 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
Gen

7. Cornelius was the angriest because his brother had arrived later
of
too tale.

quam - w/ comparative - than
quam - w/ superlitive - as ___ as possible
quam - qui, qui quod - which/when
quam celeriter - how quickly
quamquam - although

ma

neuter

Sextus inquit "Meum incendium est magnum ~~quam te~~. "~~Ma~~ Marcus inquit "Meum incendium maior quam tuum.

"minime inquit Cornelius "Meum incendium est maximum 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 bestiarioes non petiverunt. Leones in arena recubuerunt. Leones obdormiverunt!

Tum Ponpeiani erant iratissimi. Pompeiani tamen gladios suos destrixerunt 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?

36e

p92

11/28

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

1. How ? quam beautiful that young man, Valerius is! He accepts that the most gratefully. ???
I saw ~~we~~ will recive him gladly

2. Nothing ~~is~~ more miserable than that fire, ~~having been seen by me~~ I saw
it is than not then

3. That woman ~~is as~~ most miserable ~~as possible~~, ~~whom~~ Cornelia ~~having allowed~~ was not able having been seen to escape the fire. ???
caught sight of placed on the 3rd floor could not escape from the fire

4. No one was more drunk than Titus, for he drunk more wine than others

5. How beautiful is that lady's outer garmet that my mother bought for me. I am greatly pleased

6. Soldiers of Rome who (quam?) are the boldest were alwas the bravest defending each other. ?

The army of Rome whom are alwas the boldest ~~is the bravest + ~~ are alwas defending themselves as best as possible.

Chap 35
Translate 15-21

Michael Plasmeier 11/29

"~~All of the days, I was~~ The whole day I was ~~sent~~ (??) with my brother.

After a good dinner I had ~~decided~~ to return to the home of the master, Although it was night, I was having no fear of danger. I was, therefor, walking carefree through the Subura (section of Rome w/ nightlife). when suddendly out of ~~the~~ a certain bar, ~~a certain~~ 2 men ~~fall~~ crawled out of it, who were carring clubs.

Fear over come me, I was running quickly. Still, eaisly they overlook me. I was struck ~~again~~ by another, but I tried to defend my self with a stick. Then from the back, another grabbed me and dropped me to the ground. He took ~~away~~ from 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 returnd to my maser"

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	terrebuntr	
Per	terruerunt	territi sum	
Pluperf	terruerant	territi erant	
Fut Per	terruerint	territi 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, conari, contus sum i to try

4 th PP

① ② ④

- sequor, sequi, secutus sum i to follow

1st sing fem

Pres	conor	I try
Imp	conabar	I was trying
Fut	conabitur bor	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

11/30

1. What did the girls try to do? The girls tried to ~~put on~~ make a 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.~~ (??)

We will all try to visit you on the same day.

Verb Synop.

morar - Deponent - 2nd plural masc : to delay, remain, stay
1st conj

Pres	mor~~ar~~a mini	you'll delay
Imp	mor~~ar~~a bamini	you'll was delaying
Fut	mor~~ar~~a bimini	you'll will delay
Perf	morati estis	you'll delayed
P perf	morati eratis	you'll had delayed
F Perf	morati eritis	you'll will have delayed

go to infinitive, drop re

Story 12/1

Sextus was remaining alone. Suddently Sextus collapsed. No one was able to talk to Sextus.

Sextus morabatur solus. Subito, Sextus collapsus est. Nemo potest loqui Sextō

poterat

Chris Denny
Mike Plasmeier

Exercise 37 Baboon

1. proficiscunter - 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 Cookoo Clock

1. we have tried - conati~~es~~ sumus
2. you enter - ~~ingressu~~ ingredior
3. they had set out - profecti erant
5. I will test - experiar
6. she was following - sequorbatur

8/10

Deponent Verb

12/5

Synopsis

Deponent verb: active meanings, passive endings

	1st sing masc vereor, verei, veritus sum to fear	2nd plural fem sequor, sequi secutus sum to follow	3rd pl neu morior, mori, mortuus sum to die
Pres	vereor	sequimini	moriuntur
Imp	verebar	sequebamini	moriebantur
Fut	verebor	sequemimi	moriebitur ~~ntur~~
Perf	veritus sum	secutae estis	mortuae sunt
PluPerf	veritus eram	secutae eratis	mortuae erant
Fut Perf	veritus ero	secutae eritis	mortuae erint

1st + 2nd adj endings

Participles

12/12

(verbal adj) - adj - modfy nouns

	Active	Passive
Pres	2nd pp stem present (tns)	X
Perf	X (tis)	4th pp
Fut		g

← 1st + 2nd adj ending (us a um)

amatus - having been blanked

motus - having been moved

the moving bird - movens

the loving man - amans

Perf Passive Participle having been ___ed

Pres Active ___ing

40D

Michael Plasmeier 12/12

2. Marcus finds his father writting letters on the terrece.

4. Eucledes ~~having been~~ attacked ~~by robbers~~, returning to the house at night through the road.
struck while by the robbers

5. ~~Davus was working in the garden while the boys were annoying him.~~
?from
The boys were annoying to Davus working in the garden

8. Having heard the large voice of the boys, he scolded them
The voice of the teacher
scolded the boys?

12. Cornelius, giving the signal to the slaves, who were coming into the dining room a tray.
gave

13. The Corneliuses were scaried of death to be spending the night in an inn.
while
?Accnotan

16. We are leaving the house while mother is sitting in the atrium
watching us,
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 currens	viri currentes
Gen	viri currentis	virorum currentium
Dat	virō currentī	viris currentibus
Acc	virum currentem	viros currentes
ABL	virō currentī (or e?) you choose	viris currentibus

the singing girl

	(S)	(Pl)
Nom	puella cantans	puellae cantes
Gen	puellae cantis	puellarum cantium
Dat	puellae cantī	puellis cantibus
Acc	puellam cantem	puellas cantes
ABL	puellā cantī (ae) you choose	puellis cantibus

ht = participle

Cornelia writting a letter

not a complete sentance

	Sing	Pluc
Nom	Cornelia epistulam scribens	Corneliae epistulam scribentes
Gen	Corneliae epistulam scribentis	Corneliarum scribentium
Dat	Corneliae epistulam scribentī	Cornelis scribent ibus
Acc	Cornelian epistulam scribentem	Cornelas scribent es
ABL	Cornelia epistulam scribentī	Cornelis scribent ibus

More Infinitive

12/20

p144

	Active	Passive	amo, amare, amavi, amatus
Pres	amare 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	daturus esse to be about to leave	—	
Pres	ferre	ferri	fero, ferre, tuli, latus to carry
Perf	tulisse	latus esse	
Fut	laturus esse	—	
Pres	portare	portari	Porto, portari, portavi, portatus - to carry
Perf	portavisse	portatus esse	
Fut	portaturus esse	—	

More pratice

12/21

	Active	Passive	
Pres	monēre to warm	~~mon~~ mor, eri to be warmed	moneō, monēre, monui, monitus: to warm
Perf	monuisse to have moved	monitus esse to have been moved	
Fut	moviturus esse to will move	X	

			facio, facere feci, factus to make, do
Pres	facere 2pp to do	faci 2pp to be done	
Perf	fecisse 3pp to have done	factus 4pp to have been done	
Fut	facturus esse 4pp to will do		

Michael Plasmeier

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

-9

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. Puerī diū labōrāvērunt et labōrem cōnfēcērunt. A) by the gods B) obediently C) harshly D) for a long time
3. Laudārī ab populō summum bonum cōnsulī erat. A) To be praised B) Praise C) Praising D) Having been praised
4. Nerō putāvit rem pūblicam servātam esse. A) is saved B) had been saved C) was being saved D) would be saved
5. Penelopē Ulixem vīgintī 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 ā Brūtō expulsī sunt. A) for Brutus B) from Brutus C) by Brutus D) against Brutus
8. Nerō sē plūs quam populum Rōmānum amāvit. A) them B) that very one C) her D) himself
9. Aliī bellum cupīvērunt, aliī pācem petīvērunt. A) Both. . . and B) You. . . we C) Some. . . others D) This. . . that
10. Hannibal, Rōmānum exercitum oppugnātūrus, suōs mīlitēs cōnfīrmāvit. 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. Aestāte Proserpina cum mātre habitat. A) In summer B) Before summer C) After summer D) With summer
13. Praemium huic dabitur quī pīrātās superāvit. A) by this man B) of this man C) to this man D) with this man
14. Sī mīlitēs exercuerimus, barbarī Rōmam nōn oppugnābunt. A) we will have trained B) we had trained C) we did train D) we were training
15. Magister puerīs fābulam lēgit quod illī fuerant dīligentēs. A) he B) his C) they D) them
16. Aenēās 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 fīlia Cereris erat. A) which B) who C) whose D) to whom
19. During the Republic, senators held their power **ad vītam 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, Nīsus et Euryalus, castra hostium	1	
clam petīvērunt, ubi multōs hostēs per herbam dormientēs vīdērunt.	2	**clam** = secretly
Nīsus, susurrāns, amīcō dixit: "Euryale, venī! Facile erit nōbīs	3	**susurrāns** = whispering
dormientēs hostēs interficere!" Fortiter gladiīs pugnāvērunt et multōs	4	
interfēcērunt. Deinde Euryalus arma mīlitum mortuōrum, solidō argentō	5	**argentō** = silver
perfecta, vīdit et valdē cupīvit. Sed Nīsus dixit: "Tempus est discēdere!	6	
Multa perīcula cum lūce venient!" Euryalus autem, galeam pulchram	7	**galeam** = helmet
cōnspiciēns, eam rapuit et in suō capite posuit.	8	
Intereā trēcentī equitēs hostium ab urbe Latīnā advēnērunt.	9	
Galeam refulgentem quam Euryalus gerēbat per lūnam cōnspexērunt.	10	**refulgentem** = shining
Quamquam Troiānī effugere magnopere temptāvērunt, circumventī sunt	11	
et interfectī. Itaque id quod fortiter inceptum erat male ēvēnit ob vanitātem.	12	**inceptum erat** = had been begun

Adapted from the *Aeneid*, Book IX

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

1. LANGUAGE: (in addition to Latin 1 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*

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

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I-III
- nouniadjective agreement
- positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of regular adjectives
- numbers
  - cardinals 1-20, 100, 1000
  - ordinals 1 st- 10th
  - 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 1-IV
- six tenses of indicative mood, attive and passive voice
- infinitives
  - present and perfect, attive and passive
  - future attive
  - infinitive in indirect statement
- participles (all except gerundives)
- irregular verbs *sum, possum, volo, eo, fero*
- impersonal verbs *licet, placet*

LATIN 11
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.

11. CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE (in addition to Latin 1 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

111. 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 suffxes
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*

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER FROM A, B, C, OR D. MARK ANSWERS ON ANSWER SHEET.

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 discipulīs lectī sunt. A) were reading B) will be read C) have been read D) had been read
3. Mercurius est celerior quam aliī deī. A) than B) how C) which D) who
4. Omnēs scīmus Hannibālem multīs proeliīs Rōmānōs superāvisse. A) defeats B) will defeat C) defeated D) had been defeated
5. He worked on the project all night. A) tōta nox B) tōtam noctem C) tōtius noctis D) tōtīs noctibus
6. Which of the following is **NOT** an infinitive? A) esse B) posse C) agite D) velle
7. Senātōrēs ā cōnsule convocābantur. A) of the consul B) by the consul C) to the consul D) near the consul
8. Hī discipulī celerius labōrant quam illī. A) very quickly B) quickly C) as quickly as possible D) more quickly
9. Nerō erat ___ post Claudium. A) imperātōre B) imperātōrī C) imperātor D) imperātōrum
10. Quis est pulcherrima puella ___ prope tē sedet? A) quae B) cui C) quās D) cuius
11. Fīliī magnā cum cūrā labōrant; itaque pater eōs laudat. A) them B) him C) her D) they
12. Lupus, ā puerīs territus, ex agrō celerrimē cucurrit. A) frightens B) has frightened C) will be frightened D) frightened
13. Gallī pācem cum Rōmānīs facient. A) have made B) will make C) had made D) were making
14. Cīvēs putāvērunt Caesarem esse optimum ducem. A) good B) well C) best D) better
15. Quot sunt quīnque et quattuordecim? A) quīndecim B) ūndēvīgintī C) vīgintī D) septendecim
16. Magister puerīs dīcit, "Dīligenter scrībite!" A) To write carefully B) Write carefully C) I have written carefully D) They are writing carefully
17. Gladiātōrēs bēstiās ___ nōn timent. A) ferōcibus B) ferōcium C) ferōcēs D) ferōcī
18. Select the best translation of this quote from Juvenal: Quis custōdiet ipsōs 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?
19. The Spanish **tiempo**, the French **temps**, and the English **temporary** are derived from the Latin A) templum B) tempestās C) tempus D) temptāre
20. Which of the following cities was located in northern Africa? A) Carthage B) Brundisium C) Naples D) Athens
21. 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
22. 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
23. The hunter took a circuitous path through the woods. Circuitous means A) scenic B) direct C) well-marked D) roundabout
24. The idiom **prīmā lūce** means A) at sunset B) all day C) at dawn D) in the afternoon
25. 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
26. Which official presided over the Roman senate and commanded the army in war? A) quaestor B) aedile C) praetor D) consul
27. 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
28. The hero associated with a labyrinth, a ball of string, and the Minotaur is A) Hercules B) Jason C) Ulysses D) Theseus
29. Which mythological character was changed into a tree? A) Daphne B) Proserpina C) Arachne D) Medea
30. 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 custōdiēbat. Subitō multōs caprōs ferōs in agrum intrantēs vīdit. Hī ferī caprī manēbant et in agrō lūdēbant.

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

Postrīdiē pastor omnēs caprōs in agrum dūxit. Statim caprī ferī ex agrō fugiēbant. Pastor, fugientēs caprōs vidēns, erat īrātissimus. Clāmāvit, "Vōs ingrātī! Vōbīs multum frūmentum heri dedī. Cūr fugitis?"

Ūnus caper respondit, "Nōbīs multum frūmentum dedistī sed tuīs caprīs multum frūmentum nōn dedistī. Tēcum manēre nōn possumus quod aliī novī caprī venient sed nōbīs multum frūmentum nōn dabis. Tibi crēdere nōn possumus! Valē!"

Adapted from Aesop's *Fables*

1 **pastor** = goatherd; **caprōs** = goats; **ferōs** = wild
3 **Vespere** = in the evening
4 **frūmentum** = grain
7 **Postrīdiē** = the next day
9 **heri** = yesterday

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

Review

1/3/06

Indicative
normal verb
come in Active + Passive voices
6 tenses Pres, Imp, Fut Perf, P Perf F Perf

Infinitive

Active + Passive
Pres, Perf, Fut

Participle

Perf Act
Perf Passive

Indicative

	Active	Passive
Pres	portatis	portamini
Imp	portabatis	portabamini
Fut	portabitis	portabimini
Perf	portavistis	portati estis
P. Perf	portaveratis	portati eratis
F. Perf	portaveritis	portati eritis

Infinitive

	Act	Pass
Pres	portare	portari
Perf	portavisse	portatus esse
Fut	portaturus esse	X

Participles

Pres Active - ~~vi~~ portantes (don't need portantes + pl) carrying,
Perf Passive - ~~ui~~ portatus (pl) having been carried

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

Subjunctive Verbs

1/3/06

[When the boy walked down the street] I laughted

clause = subject + verb - but not a sentance

risi

Cum puer ambularet per viam, risi

Tenses

Take infinitive + add person ending (m mus / s tis / t nt)

Imp - portare (+ Act s mus / t tis / nt) - portaret (or) - (Passive → diff ending → Passive s mur / t mini / nt)

was -ing

Translated same

Plu Perf - portavisse (+ m mus / s tis / t nt) - portavissem -

had -ed

Perf Active Inf or 3pp + isse + ending

For Passive take 4pp + add word

portatus

essem
esses
esset
essemus
essetis
essent

Plural

Uses 1/4

Cum Clause

- when
- since
- Although ... tamen (neveless)

Indirect Question - clause w/ question word

Direct Question - How are you

Indirect " - I want to know [how you are] Subjunctive

I knew [where you lived]

Scivi [ubi habitares]

42

1/3

1. When we were walking near the river, ~~Cornelia + Flavia could hear our shouts~~, we heard Cornelia + Flavia shouting

4. The teacher, ~~who ignored~~ when I did not know about Hesperia, beat me.

1/6

Subjunctive Pratice

mitto, mittere, misi, missus : to send

2nd plural mass.

	Active	Passive
Imp	mittere tis you'll were sending	mittere ~~tis~~ mini you'll were sent
Plu Perf	misisser tis you'll had sent	missi essetis you'll had been sent

Passive

r mur
ris mini
tur ntur

Michael Plasmeier

42e

1/4

indirect Qu

2. The teacher had asked Marcus [from where had come Aneas.]

indirect qu

3. The teacher had asked Sextus [where is Hesperia (existing)]

5. The pirates had asked [who is Valerius]

(??) ?sb??

The pirates had asked Valerius who he is indirect qu

7. A slave, [~~who~~ when had jumped into the sea] swam quickly to shore.

cum clause

I had

8. [When ~~someone~~ ~~was~~ approach~~ed~~ the cottage,] I saw the master.

cum clause

they had they

10. [When neither food, nor water was had], ~~it~~ they became sick

cum clause

cum = when or since

nothing else

QUIZ: CHAPTER 42

A SLAVE TO THE RESCUE

Nōmen Michael Pfaswler

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

1. superāverat sup
2. dēlēbātis _____
3. rapuerāmus _____
4. audēbās _____
5. veniēbat _____
6. resistēbam resisterem
7. dēsiluerat desiluisset
8. obsēderant obsedavissent
9. obsecrābāmus _____
10. convaluerās _____

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

1. Cūm Valerius et servus ex īnsulā evassissent, pīrātae īrātissimī erant. (ēvāsissent/ēvāsisse/ēvādentēs)
   When Valerius and the slave had escaped from the island, the pirates were as mad as possible
2. Pīrātae ignōrābant quī ego et dominus essemus (essēmus/esse/fuisse) The pirates did not know [who I and my master were]
3. Puellae in urbem _____ ad tabernās īre cōnstituērunt. (dūcī/dūxisse/ductae) _____
4. Sextus iterum ex arbore _____ dīcitur. (cadēns/casus/cecidisse) _____
5. Ego pīrātam scaphās _____ facile superāvī. (custōdientem/custōdivisse/custōdītum) _____

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

T 1. Quīntus Valerius ē Bīthyniā Rōmam ā patre missus est, epistulās ferēns.
_____ 2. Nāvis Valeriī tōtam per noctem ventīs et tempestāte iactāta in mediō marī paene dēlēta est.
_____ 3. Cum magister nāvis scaphās cōnspexisset clāmāvit, "Eugepae! Mīlitēs Rōmānī nōs servābunt!"
_____ 4. Valerius effugere nōn poterat quod pīrātae nāvem suam adortī sunt.
_____ 5. Valerius in scapham pīrātārum adorientium dēsiluit.
_____ 6. Omnēs captī et ad lītus ductī tacēbant. Pīrātae igitur numquam scīvērunt quī essēmus.
_____ 7. Quamquam Valerium pauperem crēdēbant, pīrātae tamen eum in casā custōdiēbat quod cīvēs Rōmānōs timēbant.
_____ 8. Nocte servus cum vīgintī mīlitibus Rōmānīs pīrātās adortī sunt.
_____ 9. Valerius in casā ā duōbus pīrātīs custōdiēbātur.
_____ 10. Cum neque cibum neque aquam multōs diēs habēret et pīrātae eum graviter vulnerāvissent, Valerius Bundisiī mortuus est.

Subjunctive Pratice

1/9

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

	Act	Pass
Imp	darent	darentur
Pperf	dedissent	dati essent

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

	Act	Pass
Imp	amarem	amarer
P. Perf	amavissem	amata essem

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

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

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

	Act	Pass
Imp	faceremus	faceremur
	We were making	we were being made
PluPerf	fecissemus	factae essemus
	we had made	we had been made

Sub. Story

A man had entered,
Sextus had said "I know where you were living"
When Sextus had entered the house, the man had killed Sextus.

Vir intrāverunt Sextus inquit, "Scivi ubi habitares"
pluperf.

Cum Sextus intravisset villam, vir ~~necāverat~~ Sextum.
perf.
necavit

Michael Plsmeier

43d

1/11

1. ~~When~~ Since We left at first light, we were (now) tired.

2. I was not knowing I did not know why we had set out to Rome.

3. Today, when Titus had left the house, he decended towards the baths.

4. When money ~~was~~ had been given, Titus enters into the foyer pl perf

5. When the hot room is very hot, Titus does not stay there long. was the hottest superl

6. The friends had asked Titus what he had done in the morning? Tacc

did pretty well on this page

Participles
Abl 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.

Abl Absolute Clause for Absolute

[While the chicken was cooking] Sextus was sleeping.
not gramatily 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 having been - 4pp+1st+2nd adj ending

a noun + a portciple, both in ABL case, creating a seperate clause

Pratice 44d

1. ~~After~~ While the boys ~~had~~ were shouted in school, the teacher ~~was~~ became ~~mad~~ angry.

While = present (+nt)

Literally: School having been left behind,

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

After = Past (4pp)

Titus, having been greeted,

4. After saluting Titus, the boys entered into the changing room.

Games having been finished,

6. After they finished playing in the yard, they entered into the warm room

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

ABL Absolute
Part 2

1/13

There is no participle form of "sum, esse"
- So it is <u>understood</u>

<u>2 nouns</u> - Asellō custode
1 noun + 1 adj - Aureliā irātā

44e

1. Vestimentis exuntis, intrant apodyterium

Clothing having been taken off

2. Asello dormiente quidem servus surripiebatur vestimenta
Present Participle ??

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.

Pres having been, while

past

2. Duce loquente nuntius pervenit.

Past - after

While the leader was talking, the messenger arrived

pres Participles (adj, like n-nuns)

3. Sene 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 desiluerunt.

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

Clothing having been taken off

~~They~~ delayed jumping into the cold water. No Pres

5. Poculis in mensa positis servi in culinam festinaverunt.

After ~~while~~ the cup was ~~being~~ placed on the table, the slaves

Celebrated in the kitchen Past

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 + 3rd dec, adj ending

Past (+ passive), After - 4PP + 1st + 2nd adj 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

	Active	Passive
Present	portans - carrying nt	
Perfect		portatus - having been carries
Future	portaturus - about to carry	

sequor, sequi, secutus (dep) to follow

	Active	Passive
Present	sequens - following (present stem (what you add bat, bemus ... to))	
Perfect		(ypp) secutus - having followed
Future	secuturus (add ur) - about to follow	

Latin Finale

1/17

120 Questions

$\frac{1}{4}$ 30 Vocab - from list - 1-9

30 Questions Derivives - know meaning of Latin root -
ex: sedentary a) walk b) run c) jump d) sit

10 ave - I Cladius - certain charactarter c

10 ave Mythology - certain Myth

15 Grammar (hard - like NLE)

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

Subjunctive Clause	Abl Absolute
- Cum	- w/ participles
- Indirect. Question	having been —ed while —ing, was —ings

Sextō visō · Sextus having been seen...

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

Latin II Final Exam Culture Review Sheet

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

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 - pride

Cupid and Psyche - men not visiting Venus in temple. Cause Psyche too beutifl Cupid-mg-

Orpheus and Eurydice - look back

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

4/10 = 40%

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, qui, quae, quod

3. Study very diligently if you wish to be a successful student. Comp-ior- Sup-issimus

A) diligenter B) diligentiores C) diligentissime most Sup D) diligentius

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

iri - 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. Abl A) away from the master B) by the master C) towards the master D) of the master

a - from, by

Name _____

Grammar Questions

1. Ericus, amatus a pulchera puella, amabatur quod eium domum. Participle
a) loving b) to love) c) was being loved d) having been loved Perf Passive Part.

switched the participles

2. Ericus amavit lacrimantem puellam nam dolebant. 3rd dec pres participle acc
a) crying b) to cry c) was being cried upon d) having been crying

or en

David Grade
Bnc Reading
Mache Letter
Seneca Fisher-Norce

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 facenta itinerem, Zachus erat tristis.
a) present b) perfect c) future d) no participle

3rd dec present

5. How would this word translate: dataturo Future Participle
a) with the ___ about to give b) ____ having been given
c) ____ was being given d) to the _____ has been give

6. What am 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

NA 11. Give one example of each case of an adjective in an adverb form.

add- e - 1st + 2nd dec adj
itur - 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:
portarētur
Most subjunctive have (e) added