Pyramus et Thisbe   **Nomen: _____**
Review Packet

Vocabularia

amāns, -ntis, *c*	one who loves, lover
audio, -īre, -ivi , auditus	to hear
bibo, -ere, bibi, bibitus	to drink
claudo, -ere, clausi, clausus	to close
comes, comitis, *c.*	companion, sharer
cruentus, -a, um	bloody
cruor, -oris, *m.*	blood
e/ex + *abl*	out of, out from, from
gladius, -i, *m.*	sword
incertus, -a, -um	uncertain, unsure
iter, itineris, *n*	road, path, way, travel
lego, -ere, legi, lectus	to read
leo, leonis, *m*	lion
mitto, -ere, misi, missus	to send
mors, mortis, *f.*	death
mortuus, -a, -um	dead
opto (1)	to wish for, desire
periculum, -i, *n.*	danger
pomum, -i, *n.*	fruit, apple
pono, -ere, posui, positus	to put, place
quaero, -ere, -sivi, quaesitus	to seek, ask, inquire
radix, radicis, *f.*	root, radish
sentio, -ire, sensi, sensus	to feel, know, sense
sub + *acc/abl*	under, beneath
tempus, -oris, *n.*	time
traho, -ere, traxi, tractus	to drag, draw, draw out
tumulus, -i, *m*	grave, mound
velamen, -inis, *n.*	garment, covering
vestigium, -ii, *n.*	track, footstep
vicinus, -a, -um	neighboring, near to

Grammatica
Hic, Haec, Hoc

- **Hic, haec, hoc** can be used as a _____ or an _____,

  meaning "this" or "these" or "the former."

  o This word can act as a _____ adjective, which means it can stand

    alone, not modifying a noun, but instead replacing it

  o Whether it is acting as a pronoun, an adjective or a substantive, it will always agree

    with the word or idea it modifies in

    - _____

    - _____

    - _____

Singular	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Translation*
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Plural	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Translation*
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Grammatica
Ille, Illa, Illud

- **Ille, Illa, Illud,** like hic, haec, hoc, can be used as a _____ or an _____, meaning "that" or "those" or "the latter."
  - This word can also act as a _____ adjective, which means it can stand alone, not modifying a noun, but instead replacing it
  - Whether it is acting as a pronoun, an adjective or a substantive, it will always agree with the word or idea it modifies in
    - _____
    - _____
    - _____

Singular	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Translation*
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Plural	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Translation*
Nom.				
Gen.				
Dat.				
Acc.				
Abl.				

Grammatica
Possum, Posse: All Tenses

- The verb **posse** is irregular but fortunately, it has some similarities to **esse**
- Latin conjugates **esse** in all tenses as follows:

sum	I am	**sumus**	We are
es	You are	**estis**	You are
est	He, she, it is	**sunt**	They are

eram	I was	**eramus**	We were
eras	You were	**eratis**	You were
erat	He, she, it was	**erant**	They were

ero	I will	**erimus**	We will
eris	You will	**eritis**	You will
erit	He, she, it will	**erunt**	They will

- **Posse** is formed with a simple variation of each form of **esse**

Ego		I am able	*Nos*		We are able
Tu		You re able	*Vos*		You are able
Is, Ea, Id		He/she/it is able	*Ei, Eae, Ea*		They are able

Ego		I was able	*Nos*		We were able
Tu		You were able	*Vos*		You were able
Is, Ea, Id		He/she/it was able	*Ei, Eae, Ea*		They were able

Ego		I will be able	*Nos*		We will be able
Tu		You will be able	*Vos*		You will be able
Is, Ea, Id		He/she/it will be able	*Ei, Eae, Ea*		They will be able

- **Posse** is often followed by the infinitive of the verb the subject is able to do.
    - *Si **potes** venire, responde ante diem Veneris.*
    - If you are able to come, respond before Friday.
    - *Femina bona virum malum superare **potest.***
    - The good woman is able to conquer the evil man.
- Just like **esse,** the verb **posse** conjugates in the perfect tenses completely regularly

Colloquamur
Question Words

Cur?
Cur est frigida in scholā?

Cur quaesationes noscimus?

Quis/Qui?
Quis est deus belli?

Qui sunt dei belli?

Quem/Quos?
Quem Antonius in scholā hodie vidēt?

Quos nos in fabulis his legimus?

Cuius/Quorum?
Quorum oppidum nunc est stagnum?

Cuius pater fuit deus fluminis?

Ubi?
Ubi in scholā sunt libri multi?

Ubi nos ire debemus spectare animalia?

Quomodo?
Quomodo vos in classe hāc venitis?

Quomodo Daphne Phoebum fugitavit?

Quando?
Quando erit examinatio?

Quando erit finis scholae?

Qualis?
Qualis tabula est in classe hāc?

Qualis tunicam tu habes hodie?

Quot?
Quot discipuli sunt in classe hodie?

Quot vocabulariae de quaesationibus
sunt in folio?

Quid/Quae?
In quid Daphne mutavit?

Quae sunt dei in fabulis his?

-ne
Paramusne pro examinatione?

Amavitne Daphne Phoebum?

De Humanitate
Dei Minores

Eris   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Graces   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Hebe   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Hecate   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Hypnos   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Iris   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Nemesis   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Nike   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Pan   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Thanatos   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Triton   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Winds   Patronage:

Nota Bene:

Activitae

Activita XV&XVI.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quis est Pyramus? Quis est Thisbe? _____

2. Qui amorem iuvenem prohibuerunt?_____

3. Ubi fissum erat? _____

4. Quis venit primo?   _____

5. Quid fecit leo? Quid fecit Thisbe?   _____

6. Quid colorem pomorum mutavit?   _____

7. Cur Thisbe Pyramum quaesivit?   _____

8. Quem Thisbe in herba vidit?   _____

9. Quae Thisbe prope corpus Pyrami vidit?   _____

10. Quid est donum, quod Thisbes parentes oravit?   _____

11. Quid est donum, quod Thisbe arborem oravit?   _____

12. Quid denique fecit Thisbe?   _____

Activita XV&XVI.ii: Match each question word to what best answers it

____ 1.	Cur?	a. a thing
____ 2.	Quis/Qui?	b. an adjective
____ 3.	Quem/Quos?	c. a time
____ 4.	Cuius/Quorum?	d. a place
____ 5.	Ubi?	e. because. . .
____ 6.	Quomodo?	f. a person (D.O.)
____ 7.	Quando?	g. yes/no
____ 8.	Qualis?	h. a process
____ 9.	Quot?	i. a person (subject)
____ 10.	Quid?	j. a person (possessor)
____ 11.	–ne	k. a number

*Activita XV&XVI.iii: Supply the correct form of **hic**, then translate the sentence:*

1. _____ arbor est pulchra.   _____

2. _____ gladius est acutus.   _____

3. _____ librum in manu habeo.   _____

4. _____ libros in schola habemus.   _____

5. _____ puellam Pyramus amat.

    _____

6. _____ donum non est tibi.

    _____

7. _____ cinis in una urna requiescit.

    _____

8. _____ arborem Thisbe non videt.

    _____

9. _____ poma sunt purpurea.

    _____

10._____ una hora duos amantes coniuget.

    _____

Activita XV&XVI.iv: Supply the correct form of **ille**, *then translate the sentence*:

1. _____ liber est novus.

    _____

2. _____ fabula est longa.

    _____

3. _____ donum est novum.

    _____

4. _____ librum novum habeo.

    _____

5. _____ longam fabulam amo.

    _____

6. _____ donum sacrum oravi.

    _____

7. _____ poma sunt purpurea.

    _____

8. _____ gladio se necavit.

    _____

9. Aperi _____ oculos pulchros.

    _____

10. Parentes erant miseri propter _____
    amantes mortuos

    _____

Activita XV&XVI.v: Supply the correct form of **posse**:

1. Arachne picturas melius quam Minerva formare non _____. (*present*)

2. Echo fabulam narrare non _____. (*perfect*)

3. Narcissus alias amare non _____. (*future*)

4. Insulam videre _____(*ego*). (*fut. perf..*)

5. _____ne (*tu*) nymphas spectare? (*imperf.*)

6. Iuvenes Narcissum videre non _____. (*future*)

7. Echo verba resonare solum _____. (*perfect*)

8. Sorores florem videre _____ (*imperf.*)

9. Philemon et Baucis eadem hora mori (*to die*) _____ (*pluperf.*)

10. Nymphae deis gratae esse _____ (*present*)