

Caput XVII

Atalanta et Hippomenes (Pars Prima)

Nomen: _____

Review Packet

Vocabularia:

adduco, -ere, -duxi, -ductus
aetas, aetatis, *f.*
audacia, -ae, *f.*
avus, -i, *m.*
capio, -ere, cepi, captus
certamen, -minis, *n.*
cornu, -us, *n.*
culpa, -ae, *f.*
culpo (1)
cursus, -us, *m.*
damno (1)
deterritus, -a, -um
durus, -a, -um
eo, ire, ii (ivi), itus
forsitan
ignis, ignis, *m.*
ignosco, -ere, -novi, -notus + *dat.*
lex, legis, *f.*
moveo, -ēre, movi, motus
nisi
procus, -i, *m.*
qui, quae, quod
scio, scire, scii (scivi), scitus
sono (1)
supero (1)
tantus, -a, -um
tardus, -a, -um
turba, -ae, *f.*
victoria, -ae, *f.*
victus, -a, -um
videtur
vinco, -ere, vici, victus

to bring to, draw to, influence, lead towards
age
boldness
grandfather, ancestor
to seize, capture, take
contest
horn, end, tip
blame, fault, responsibility
to blame
running, course
to condemn
discouraged, frightened
hard, stern, rough
to go
perhaps
fire
to forgive
law
to move, stir
unless, if... not
suitor
who, which, that
to know
to sound
to surpass, rise above, conquer
such a great, so great
late, slow
crowd
victory
conquered, beaten
he/she/it seems (passive of video)
to conquer, defeat, get the better of, vanquish, be victorious



Caput XVII
Grammatica
Verb Characteristics

- When broken down grammatically, verbs have five inherent characteristics (just like nouns and adjectives have three *case, number, and gender*):

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

- Below these characteristics are broken down even further

	Elements	Definition/Example
Tense		
Person		
Number		
Voice		
Mood¹		

¹ There will be more in this category as the year progresses

Caput XVII
Grammatica
Passive Voice

- Continuing to talk about verb characteristics, the concept of voice could be broken up two ways:
 - _____:
 - _____:
- The passive forms in the present, imperfect, and future tenses are based on the same present stems and identifiers which you have already learned for all four conjugations.
 - But the verbs now use _____ endings

-r	portor	I am carried, am being carried
_____	portā _____	_____
_____	portā _____	_____
_____	portā _____	_____
_____	portā _____	_____
_____	porta _____	_____

- Note how the stem vowel of each conjugation continues to be the characteristic vowel before the passive endings are added

I (a)	II (ē)	III (e/i)	III-io (e/i)	IV (i)
culpor	doceor	mittor	capior	audior
culpāris	docēris	mitteris	caperis	audīris
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- The _____ tense is formed by adding _____ before the new passive endings

culpabar	docebar	mittebar	capiebar	audiebar
culpābaris	docēbaris	mittebaris	capiebaris	audīebaris
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

- The _____ tense is formed by adding _____ (1st/2nd) or _____ (3rd/4th)

	-bi-		-e-	
culpabor	docebor	mittar	capiar	audiar
culpāberis	docēberis	mitteris	caperis	audīeris
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Caput XVII

Grammatica

Relative Pronoun: *Qui, Quae, Quod*

- A relative pronoun introduces a subordinate clause and agrees with its antecedent
 - It relates (links) the subordinate to the word it refers in the main sentence
 - It gets its _____ and _____ from the antecedent
 - It gets its _____ from its use in its own clause

Vir, **quī** (*subject of stat*) in certāmine stat,
est Hippomenēs.

The man *who* stands in the race is
Hippomenes.

Vir, **quem** (*object of vīdī*) in certāmine vīdī,
est Hippomenēs.

The man *whom* I saw in the race is
Hippomenes.

Nympha **quae** in silvā errāvit est Callistō.

The nymph *who* wandered in the woods is
Callisto.

Nympha **quam** Apollō amāvit est Daphnē.
Hī sunt senēs **quibus** Iūppiter dōnum dat.

The nymph *whom* Apollo loved is Daphne.

Senēs **quōs** dī amant nihil timent.

These are the old people *to whom* Jupiter is
giving a gift.

Agricola **cui** casa dabātur est laetus.

Old men *whom* the gods love fear nothing.
The farmer *to whom* the house was given is
joyful.

singular

Nom.	quī	quae	quod	<i>who, that, what</i>
Gen.	cuius	_____	_____	<i>whose</i>
Dat.	_____	_____	_____	<i>to whom, for whom</i>
Acc.	_____	_____	_____	<i>whom, that, which</i>
Abl.	_____	_____	_____	<i>by whom, by which</i>

plural

Nom.	quī	quae	quae	<i>who, that, what</i>
Gen.	quōrum	_____	_____	<i>whose</i>
Dat.	_____	_____	_____	<i>to whom, for whom</i>
Acc.	_____	_____	_____	<i>whom, that, which</i>
Abl.	_____	_____	_____	<i>by whom, by which</i>

Caput XVII
Grammatica
Deponent Verbs

- There is a group of verbs in Latin which have _____ forms, but _____ meanings
 - These are _____ verbs, because they have “laid aside” (*depono, -ere*) their passive meanings but have retained their passive forms
 - *****They are translated only in the active voice!
- Nota Bene: *loquor, loqui, locutus sum*
 - *loquor*: _____ ○ *loquimur*: _____
 - *loquiris*: _____ ○ *loquimini*: _____
 - *loquitur*: _____ ○ *loquuntur*: _____
- The conjugation of deponent verbs is completely regular:
 - 1st: conor, -ari, -atus sum, *to try, attempt*
 - 2nd: polliceor, -eri, pollicitus sum, *to promise*
 - 3rd: loquor, loqui, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*
 - 4th: orior, oriri, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*

Common Deponent Verbs

1st Conjugation:

arbitror, -ari, -atus sum, *to think*
conor, -ari, -atus sum, *to try, attempt*
hortor, -ari, -atus sum, *to encourage, urge*
moror, -ari, -atus sum, *to delay*
miror, -ari, -atus sum, *to wonder at, be surprised*

2nd Conjugation:

polliceor, -eri, pollicitus sum, *to promise*
videor, -eri, visus sum, *to seem*
vereor, -eri, veritus sum, *to fear*
mereor, -eri, meritus sum, *to deserve, earn*

3rd Conjugation:

loquor, loqui, locutus sum, *to speak, talk*
patior, pati, passus sum, *to suffer; permit, allow*
proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, *to set out, depart*
aggredior, -i, aggressus sum, *to approach, attack*
congruedior, -i, congressus sum, *to meet, come together*
egredior, -i, egressus sum, *to go out, disembark*
progredior, -i, progressus sum, *to advance, go forward*
sequor, sequi, secutus sum, *to follow*
utor, -i, usus sum, *to use, make use of (+ abl.)*
mori-or, -i, mortuus sum, *to die (fut. act. part. = moritūrus)*
nascor, -i, natus sum, *to be born; be found*
revertor, -i, reversus sum, *to go back, return*

4th Conjugation:

orior, -iri, ortus sum, *to rise, arise*
potior, -iri, potitus sum, *to get possession of (+ abl.)*
opperior, -iri, oppertus sum, *to await, wait for*

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De Humanitate
Officinae Re Publica

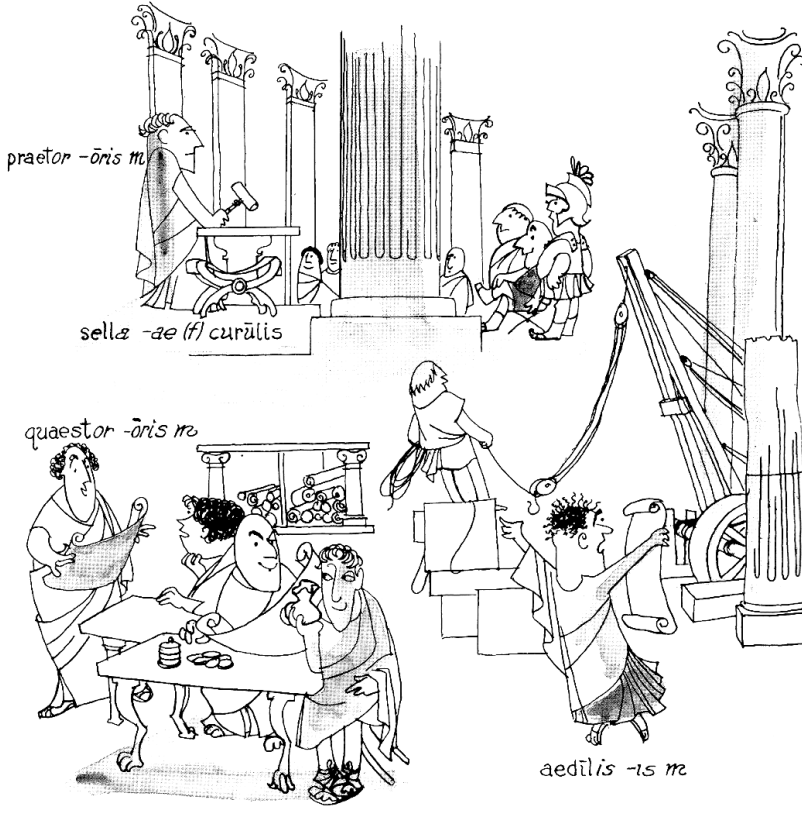


Consul

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____
- _____



Praetor

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____

Quaestor

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____

Tribune

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Censor

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____
- _____

Aedile

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

- _____
- _____

Dictator

Quantity & Term: _____

Duties:

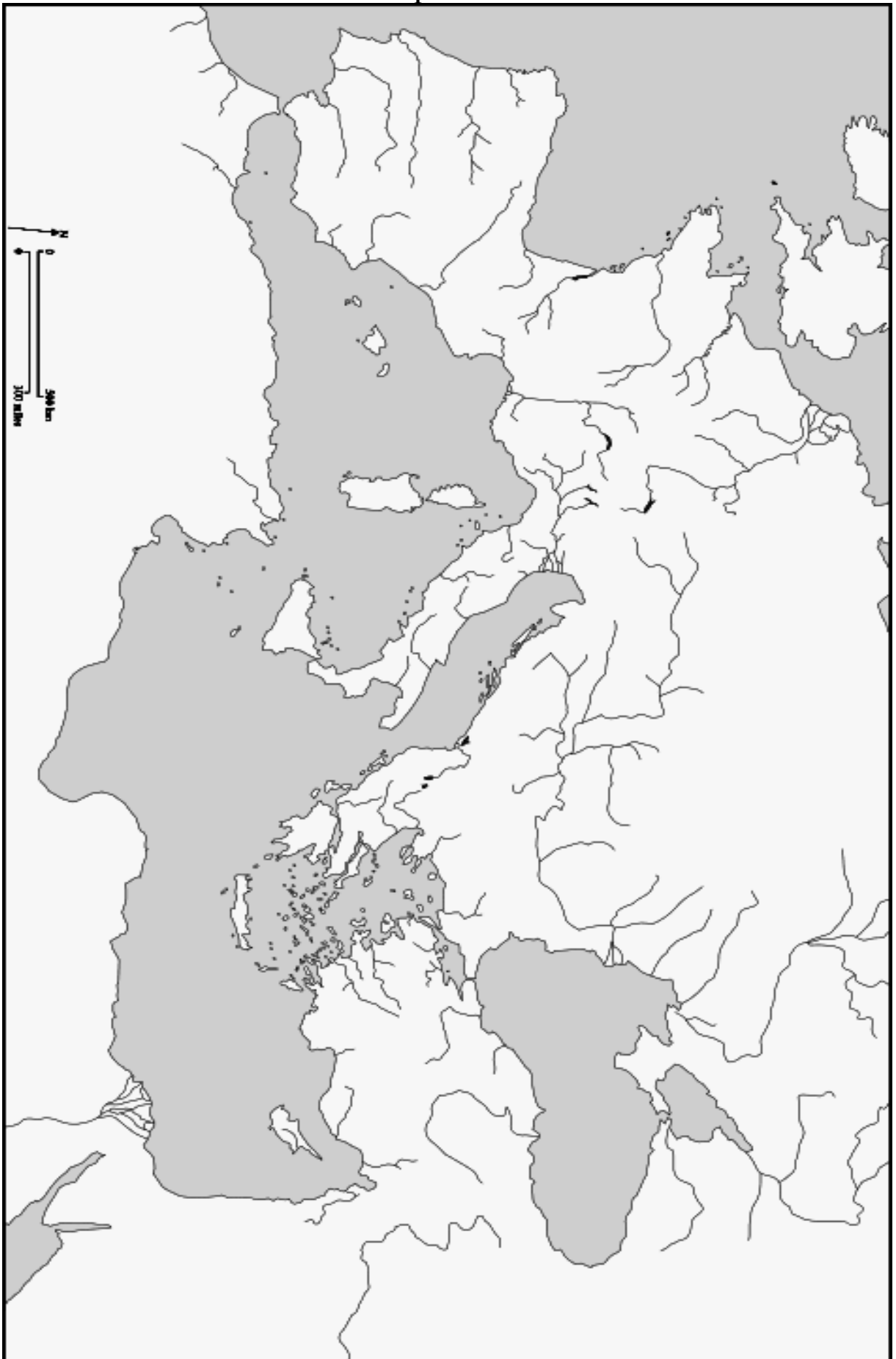
- _____
- _____

Caput XVII
De Humanitate
Geographica

In the map of the Mediterranean on the following page, identify the following locations:

Countries	Islands	Mountains	Rivers	Seas	Cities
Italia	Sicilia	Alpes Montes	Nilus	Mare Meditarraneum	Roma
Graecia	Corsica	Apenninus Mons	Rhodanus	Mare Aegeum	Ostia
Germania	Sardinia	Mons Vesuvius	Tiber	Pontus Euxinus	Pompeii
Gallia	Creta		Rubico	Hadriaticum Mare	Syracusa
Hispania	Cyprus			Icarium Mare	Athens
Aegyptus				Ionium Mare	Troia
Asia Minor					Alexandria
Britannia					Carthago

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Activitae

Activita XVII.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Audivistine fabulam de Atalanta, puella clara? _____
2. Estne fabulae de virgine rumor? _____
3. Cur Atalanta coniugem fugit? _____
4. Ubi Atalanta vivit? _____
5. Quid est lex certaminis? _____
6. Qui ad hanc legem venerunt? _____
7. Cur venerunt? _____
8. Amatne Hippomenes spectator Atalantam? _____
9. Ubi Hippomenes formam Atalantae vidit, quid fecit? _____
10. Quid Atalanta facit? _____

Activita XVII.ii: Conjugate the following verbs using the new passive endings

Tu	_____	_____	_____	damnare
Anseres	_____	_____	_____	ignoscere
Tu	_____	_____	_____	scire
Ego	_____	_____	_____	sedere
Reges	_____	_____	_____	scribere
Coniunx	_____	_____	_____	sonare
Vos	_____	_____	_____	iubere
Nos	_____	_____	_____	putare
Vos	_____	_____	_____	dubitare
Tu	_____	_____	_____	parare
Nos	_____	_____	_____	vincere
Procus	_____	_____	_____	loqui
Vos	_____	_____	_____	sequi
Tu	_____	_____	_____	videri
Ego	_____	_____	_____	hortari
Turbae	_____	_____	_____	conari

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Activita XVII.iii: Fill in the correct present and imperfect passive in the following sentences.

1. Templum ā puellīs (*ornāre*). _____
2. Nos āb amicis (*portāre*). _____
3. Liberi ā parentibus (*petere*). _____
4. Coniūnx ab Atalantā (*ēvītāre*). _____
5. Certāmen ā procīs nōn (*ēvītāre*). _____
6. Tu ā populō (*corōnāre*). _____
7. Vos ā iuvene (*petere*). _____
8. Atalanta aetāte puerī (*movēre*). _____
9. Rūmor ā iuvenibus (*nārrāre*). _____
10. Lēgēs ā virīs (*fōrmāre*). _____
11. Puellae nōn facile (*vincere*). _____
12. Rūmōrēs ā puellīs (*nārrāre*). _____
13. Victōrēs ā rēge (*corōnāre*). _____
14. Cibus ā Baucide (*parāre*). _____
15. Perīcula ā iuvenibus (*petere*). _____

Activita XVII.iv: Translate the following verb phrases using Latin deponent verbs

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. we seemed _____ | 7. I will follow _____ |
| 2. you will be encouraged _____ | 8. I am encouraging _____ |
| 3. they were feared _____ | 9. we were delayed _____ |
| 4. you (pl.) will think _____ | 10. they will earn _____ |
| 5. he promised _____ | 11. you (sg.) followed _____ |
| 6. you (sg.) were speaking _____ | 12. you (pl.) promise _____ |

Activita XVII.v: Supply the correct form of the relative pronoun

1. Viri, (*who*) in viīs errant, labōrāre dēbent. _____
2. Vir, (*whom*) virgō amat, vincere dēbet. _____
3. Puella, (*who*) innuba est, procōs nōn ēvītāt. _____
4. Puella, (*whom*) procī laudant, est Atalanta. _____
5. Lēx, (*by which*) procī necantur, est nōta. _____
6. Rēx, (*whose*) fīlia est Atalanta, in rēgiā in Boeotiā habitat. _____

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7. Dōna, (*which*) ā deīs dantur, nōn sunt semper grāta. _____
8. Dōnum, (*which*) dea dabit, Hippomenem servābit. _____
9. Lēx, (*which*) Atalanta fēcit, nōn est bona. _____
10. Virī, (*whose*) casae sunt in rīpīs fluminum, semper aquās timent. _____
11. Atalanta est fīlia, (*whom*) rēx amābat. _____
12. Hippomenēs est procus, (*who*) Atalantam amāvit. _____
13. Lēgem nōn amō (*which*) Atalanta fēcit. _____
14. Poma (*which*) dea dedit Hippomenem iūvērunt. _____
15. Poma (*which*) erant pulcherrima Atalantae coniugem dedērunt. _____

Activita XVII.vi: For each of the following sentences below, identify the antecedent for the relative pronoun, then identify the case/number/gender used for the relative pronoun

1. Atalanta in cursu certavit. Hippomenes Atalantam desideravit.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
2. Avus filio librum legit. Liber est de draconibus.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
3. Senator legem scribit. Sapia senatoris est magna.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
4. Turba proco ignoscit. Procus a puella ignoscitur.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
5. Puella pedifolle ludit. Pedifolle est bonum ludum.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
6. Piscis est in mare. Piscis cum piscibus nat.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
7. Vir in horto ambulat. Femina hortum curat.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____
8. Discipula graphidem habet. Magistra cum graphide scribit.
 - Antecedent: _____
 - C/N/G: _____