

## Caput XVIII

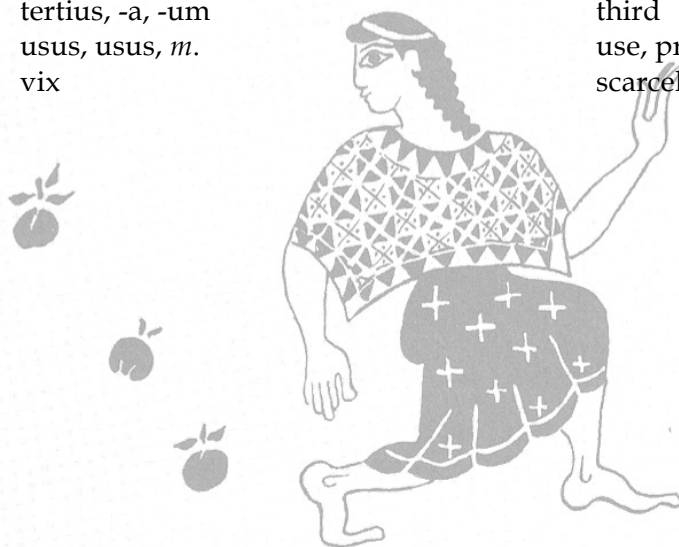
### Atalanta et Hippomenes (Pars Secunda)

Nomen: \_\_\_\_\_

### Review Packet

#### Vocabularia:

adoro (1)	to adore, worship
auctor, -oris, <i>m.</i>	author, maker
aureus, -a, -um	golden
carpo, -ere, carpsi, carptus	to pick, pluck, gather, pursue
concinno, concinere, concinui, -----	to agree, sing/chant/shout together
curro, -ere, cucurri, cursus	to run
cursor, cursoris, <i>m.</i>	runner
defessus, -a, -um	tired, defeated, exhausted
duco, -ere, duxi, ductus	to lead
facile	easily
forte	by chance
gaudeo, -ēre, gavisus sum*	to rejoice ( <i>passive forms/active meaning in perfect</i> )
heros, -ois, <i>m.</i>	hero
iacio, -ere, ieci, iactus	to throw
igitur	therefore
invitus, invita, invitus	unwilling, reluctant
magnopere	greatly
medius, -a, -um	middle of
meta, metae, <i>f.</i>	end, boundary
motus, -a, -um	moved, influenced
posco, -ere, poposci, -----	to request, demand
praetereo, -ire, -ii, -itus	to pass by, surpass
prex, précis, <i>f.</i>	prayer, request
promitto, -ere, -misi, promissus	to promise
quomodo	how, in what manner
remoratus, -a, -um	delayed
scribo, -ere, scripsi, scriptus	to write
signum, -i, <i>n.</i>	signal, sign
summus, -a, -um	top of, highest
tertius, -a, -um	third
usus, usus, <i>m.</i>	use, practice
vix	scarcely



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### Grammatica

#### *Perfect Passive Participle*

- When looking up a verb in the dictionary, what do you see?
  - **vocāre:** \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - **vidēre:** \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - **currere:** \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - **capere:** \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - **audire:** \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_/ \_\_\_\_\_
  - These four words are collectively referred to as: \_\_\_\_\_,  
each with their own function grammatically.
    - iacio: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iacere: \_\_\_\_\_
    - ieci: \_\_\_\_\_
    - iactus: \_\_\_\_\_
- A participle is an \_\_\_\_\_, but formed from a verb.
  - The three inherent characteristics to this part of speech are:
    - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - \_\_\_\_\_:
    - \_\_\_\_\_:
- In this chapter, we will discuss the \_\_\_\_\_, which is formed by using the \_\_\_\_\_ of the verb
  - You already know which endings and how to use them. The *perfect passive participle* simply uses first and second declension endings.
  - When we use the *perfect passive participle* in English, we express it by using the phrase \_\_\_\_\_ or simply \_\_\_\_\_.
- Note the participle's use and declension in the examples below.
  - Puer ā patre **vocātus** respondit.      The boy (*having been*) called by his father replied.
  - Puella ā patre **vocāta** respondit.      The girl called by her father replied.
  - Dōnum ā deīs **datum** vīta aeterna est.      The gift *given* by the gods is eternal life.
  - Cibus **parātus** ā senibus iam in mensā est.      The food *prepared* by the old people is already on the table.
  - Populus cursum **promissum** pōscit.      The people demanded the *promised* race.
  - Atalanta pomum **iactum** carpit.      Atalanta picks up the *thrown* apple.
  - Ades, dea **adōrata**, auctor amōris.      Be near me, *adored* goddess, author of love.

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### Grammatica

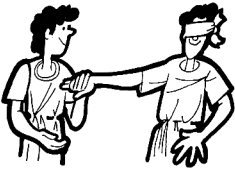
*Perfect Passive Participle. . .exempla!*



scribo, -ere, scripsi,  
**scriptus**

Fabula \_\_\_\_\_ est in biblioteca.  
Discipuli librum fabulae \_\_\_\_\_ portant.  
Auctor capita nova fabulae \_\_\_\_\_ dedit.  
Nos pro liberis fabulas \_\_\_\_\_ legimus.  
Tu cafeam cum fabulā \_\_\_\_\_ bibis.

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duco, -ere, duxi,  
**ductus**

Quintus \_\_\_\_\_ ab Iulio ad classem ambulat.  
Iulius manum Quinti \_\_\_\_\_ tenet.  
Iulius ianuam Quinto \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrat.  
Magistra discipulum \_\_\_\_\_, qui est Quintus, clamat.  
Turbae discipularum post Quinto \_\_\_\_\_ currunt.

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vinco, -ere, vici,  
**victus**

Proci \_\_\_\_\_ cum Atalantā curserunt.  
Cordes procorum \_\_\_\_\_ a Atalantā tenentur.  
Atalanta tergum suum \_\_\_\_\_ monstravit.  
Rex, cuius filia fuit Atalanta, procos \_\_\_\_\_ occidit.  
Hippomenes cum procis \_\_\_\_\_ stetit.

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curro, -ere, cursi,  
**cursus**

Certamen \_\_\_\_\_ Atalantam procosque habet.  
Leges certaminum \_\_\_\_\_ a rege scribebantur.  
Spectatores signa certamini \_\_\_\_\_ clamabant.  
Hippomenes per certamen \_\_\_\_\_ cursit.  
Nos fabulam de certamine \_\_\_\_\_ legimus.

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iacio, -ere, ieci,  
**iactus**

Pilae \_\_\_\_\_ sunt in faciebus liberorum alterorum.  
Liberi alteri aggerum pilarum \_\_\_\_\_ habent.  
Drusus et ego aquas nivis pilis \_\_\_\_\_ damus.  
Liberi nivis pilas \_\_\_\_\_ in hieme habent.  
Vos saepe ludum cum nivis pilis \_\_\_\_\_ luditis.

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### Grammatica

#### *Verbs: Common Irregulars*

- By now you have become quite familiar with the irregular verb *sum, esse*; however, there exists a plethora of other irregular verbs.
- Below will highlight some of the more common verbs

- **ire:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- **velle:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- **nolle:** \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

- In the space provided below, note the more common conjugations of these verbs as an important resource for future readings

		<i>ire</i>	<i>velle</i>	<i>nolle</i>
<i>in Praesenti</i> Tempore	<i>ego</i>			
	<i>tu</i>			
	<i>is/ea/id</i>			
	<i>nos</i>			
	<i>vos</i>			
	<i>ei/ae/ea</i>			

<i>in Imperfecto</i> Tempore	<i>ego</i>			
	<i>tu</i>			
	<i>is/ea/id</i>			
	<i>nos</i>			
	<i>vos</i>			
	<i>ei/ae/ea</i>			

<i>in Futuro</i> Tempore	<i>ego</i>			
	<i>tu</i>			
	<i>is/ea/id</i>			
	<i>nos</i>			
	<i>vos</i>			
	<i>ei/ae/ea</i>			

#### *Imperatives*

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### Grammatica

*Interrogative Pronouns: Quis, Quid vs. Interrogative Adjectives: Qui, Quae, Quod*

- You have already met most of the forms of the interrogative pronoun in the question of each lesson
- Fill in the chart below for a complete declension

	Singular		Plural			
	M & F	N	M	F	N	
Nom.						Who, What?
Gen.						Whose?
Dat.						To whom?
Acc.						Whom, What?
Abl.						By whom?

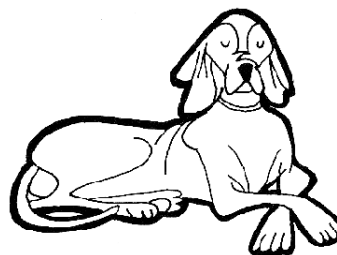
- Try answering the questions below for a little added practice:

- **Quis** est Atalanta? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Quid** Hippomenēs fēcit? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Cui** Venus poma dedit? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Ā quō** pomum iaciēbātur? \_\_\_\_\_
- **Cuius** arbor in agrō stat? \_\_\_\_\_

- When accompanying a noun, this question word grammatically becomes an \_\_\_\_\_ instead of a \_\_\_\_\_ when it acts alone
- The declensions are similar, but the use is now different
  - These use the same forms as the relative pronouns\*\*\*

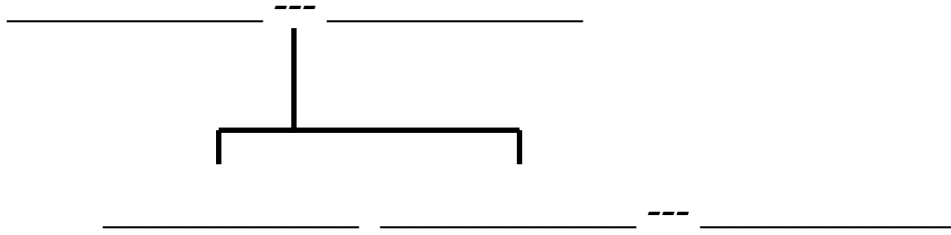
Pro.	<b>Quis</b> est Minerva?	Who is Minerva?
Adj.	<b>Quae dea</b> est auctor amōris?	What goddess is the author of love?
Pro.	<b>Quid</b> est consilium hostium?	What is the plan of the enemies?
Adj.	<b>Quod consilium</b> hostēs habuērunt?	What plan did the enemies have?
Pro.	<b>Quid</b> in agrō vīdistī?	What did you see in the field?
Adj.	<b>Quam arborem</b> in agrō vīdistī?	What tree did you see in the field?
Pro.	<b>Quem</b> Hippomenēs superāvit?	Whom did Hippomenes surpass?
Adj.	<b>Quem iuvenem</b> Atalanta amāvit?	What youth did Atalanta love?
Pro.	<b>Quem</b> Pyramus amāvit?	Whom did Pyramus love?
Adj.	<b>Quam virginem</b> Pyramus amāvit?	What maiden did Pyramus love?

Caput XVIII  
Colloquamur  
*Familia*



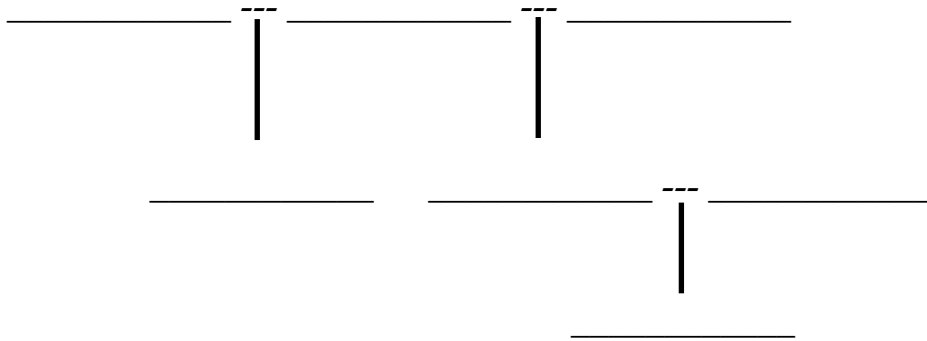
Caput XVIII  
De Humanitate  
*The Family "Tree"*

Orpheus



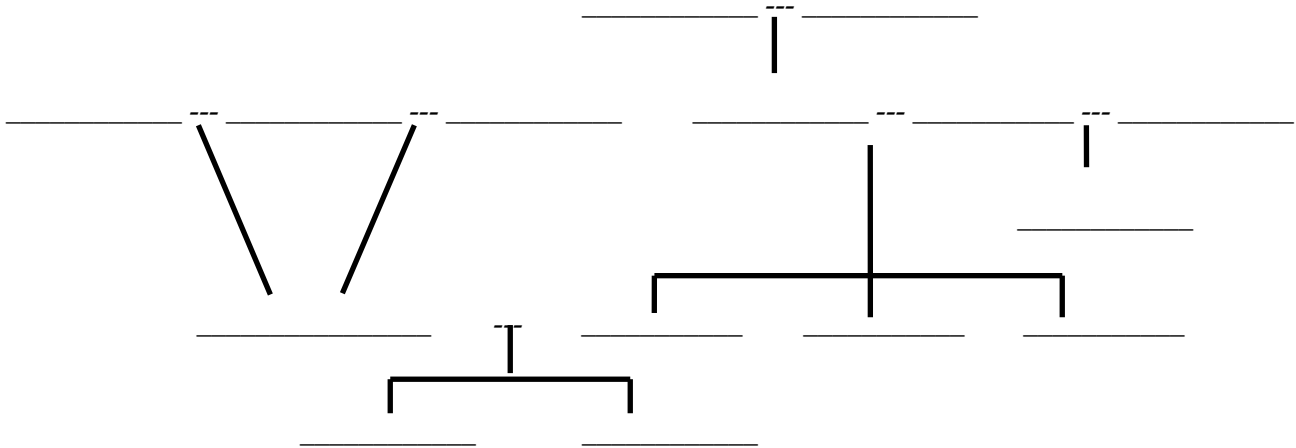
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Iason



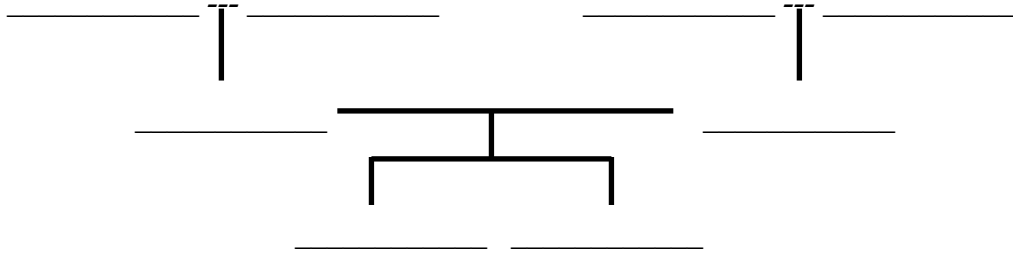
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Theseus

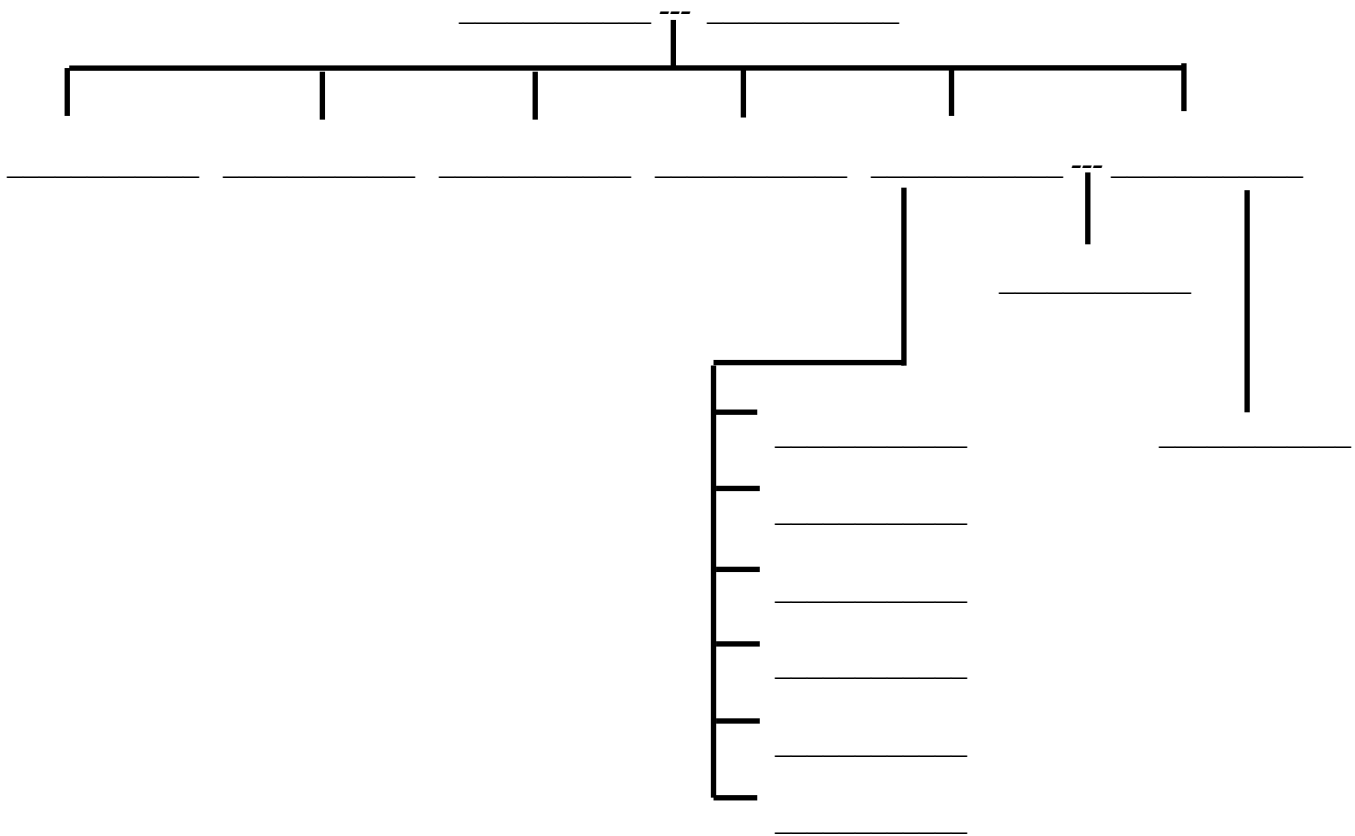


# Caput XVIII

## Perseus



## The Olympians





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### Activitae

*Activita XVIII.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.*

1. Quid populus paterque poscunt? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quem Hippomenes invocat? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Adducebaturne Venus precibus? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ubi stat arbor pomis aureis? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Quae Venus iuveni dat? Quid docet? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quae signum cursus dant? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Desiderabantne spectatores Atalantam aut Hippomenem vincere? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Quomodo Hippomenes vicit? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Quis in matrimonium Atalantam, praemium, duxit? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Cur Venus duos amantes in leones transformavit? \_\_\_\_\_

*Activita XVIII.ii: Choose the correct perfect passive participle to modify each noun in the following phrases. The case and number are provided, but don't forget gender!*

- |                           |       |                         |            |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. virgō                  | _____ | (having been) led       | (nom. sg.) |
| 2. deam                   | _____ | (having been) adored    | (acc. sg.) |
| 3. pōma                   | _____ | (having been) picked    | (nom. pl.) |
| 4. mensā                  | _____ | (having been) prepared  | (abl. sg.) |
| 5. tēlīs                  | _____ | (having been) thrown    | (abl. pl.) |
| 6. dōna                   | _____ | (having been) promised  | (acc. pl.) |
| 7. litterās               | _____ | (having been) written   | (acc. pl.) |
| 8. urbis                  | _____ | (having been) captured  | (gen. sg.) |
| 9. iuvene ( <i>masc</i> ) | _____ | (having been) condemned | (dat. sg.) |
| 10. parentibus            | _____ | (having been) moved     | (dat. pl.) |

*Activita XVIII.iii: Fill in the correct form of the perfect passive participle. Think carefully about which noun it is describing.*

1. Venus (*moved*) ā iuvene auxilium dedit. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pomum (*thrown*) ā iuvene ab Atalantā spectābātur. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Populus cursum (*desired*) pōscit. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Auxilium (*prepared*) ā deā est idōneum. \_\_\_\_\_

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5. Hippomenēs hīs verbīs (*having been heard*)<sup>1</sup> gaudet.
6. Cornua (*having been sounded*) signum cursūs dant.
7. Virgō (*conquered*) ā iuvene dūcitur.
8. Amantēs ā deā (*changed*) vōcem nōn iam habent.
9. Victor virginem (*conquered*) dūcit.
10. Auxilium ā deīs (*sent*) nōn est sine pretiō.

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### *Activita XVIII.iv: Fill in the correct form of the interrogative pronoun (quis, quid)*

1. (*Who*) est virgō quae coniugem fugit?
2. (*Whom*) Hippomenēs amāvit?
3. (*Who*) iuvenī auxilium dedit?
4. Ā (*whom*) auxilium dabātur?
5. (*Who*) cursum promissum pōscunt?
6. (*Whose*) arbor ramōs aureōs habet?
7. (*To whom, pl.*) Venus auxilium dedit?
8. (*Who*) est victor in certāmine cursūs?
9. Ā (*whom*) pomum aureum carpitur?
10. (*Whom*) Venus in leōnēs trānsfōrmāvit?

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### *Activita XVIII.v: Fill in the correct form of the interrogative adjective*

1. (*Which*) praemium Hippomenēs quaerit?
2. (*Which*) virgō pomum aureum nōn desīderat?
3. (*Which*) dea Hippomenem iūvit?
4. (*In which*) agrō arbor ramīs aureīs stat?
5. (*Which*) iuvenem Atalanta relinquit post tergum?
6. (*Which*) virginem Hippomenēs vīcit?
7. (*Which*) dōnā hērōs Venerī nōn dedit?
8. (*In which*) modō Venus Hippomenem iūvit?
9. (*Which*) dea est auctor amōris?
10. In (*which*) animālia Venus amantēs trānsfōrmāvit?

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<sup>1</sup> When he heard these word (*lit.*, at these words having been heard)

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*Activita XVIII.vi: In the space provided, write the perfect participle that matches the corresponding noun*

1. puellam (*motus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. auctoris (*laudatus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. heros (*victus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. precibus (*scriptus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. discipulorum (*adoratus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

6. cursum (*cursus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

7. puellas (*promissus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

8. signum (*portatus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

9. canum (*ambulatus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

10. vaccā (*esus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

11. feles (*carptus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

12. fabulas (*scriptus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

13. dona (*datus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

14. populi (*ductus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

15. signo (*motus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

16. cursus (*promissus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

17. heroem (*iuvatus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

18. librum (*lectus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

19. pensum (*scriptus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

20. tauro (*ambulatus*)

\_\_\_\_\_

*Activita XVIII.vii: Nunc, lege verba omnia in enigmā deorsus*

a	v	i	c	t	u	s	c	i	u	i	u	p
a	m	c	c	s	s	a	t	a	u	r	r	a
s	m	t	u	i	p	m	l	o	t	o	m	a
m	u	r	o	t	a	l	u	b	m	a	m	s
u	t	p	i	p	d	c	m	i	t	b	u	a
t	a	l	e	i	o	u	s	o	u	s	t	p
p	t	a	s	r	r	s	m	l	s	a	a	d
i	r	u	ā	c	a	r	a	i	d	c	v	i
r	o	d	t	s	t	t	m	i	u	l	u	t
c	p	a	i	d	o	o	u	r	c	r	i	p
s	a	t	p	i	r	c	s	s	t	p	a	r
d	m	i	p	p	u	u	c	t	i	u	m	a
l	e	c	t	u	m	a	a	o	p	t	s	c