

Caput XIX

Midas et Vis Aurea Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

adversus, -a, -um

altus, -a, -um

atque/ac

aurum, -i, *m.*

bibo, -ere, bibi, bibitus

caro, carnis, *f.*

credo, -ere, -didi, -ditus + *dat.*

crimen, criminis, *n.*

cupide

damnosus, -a, -um

dies, diei, *m.*

edo, edere, edi, esus

fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluctus

lavo, -are, lavi, lautus/lotus

maestus, -a, -um

odi, odisse

omnis, -e

onustus, -a, -um

ortus, ortus, *m.*

pecco (1)

remitto, -ere, -misi, -missus

removeo, -ēre, -movi, -motus

res, rei, *f.*

saxum, -i, *n.*

simul

tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentus

transeo, -ire, -ii/-ivi, -itus

venia, veniae, *f.*

viridis, viride

vis, *f.** (irregular noun)

opposite, adverse, unfavorable, evil

tall, lofty, deep, high

and, and also

gold

to drink

meat, flesh

to believe, trust

crime, sin, accusation,

eagerly

harmful, ruinous

day

to eat

to flow

to wash

sad, gloom

to hate (*perfect is used as present*)

each, every; *pl.* all

laden, heavy

rising, daybreak, dawn

to sin, do wrong, make mistakes

to send back, let go back, drive away

to remove, take away, put off

thing, object; *pl.* situation

rock, stone

at the same time

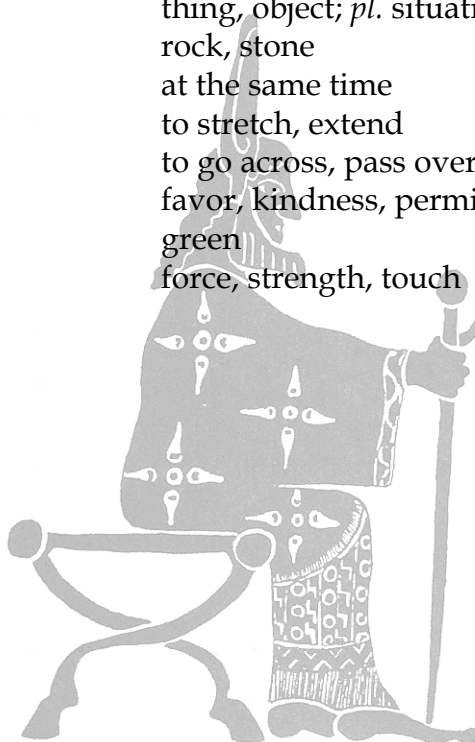
to stretch, extend

to go across, pass over, cross

favor, kindness, permission

green

force, strength, touch



Caput XIX
Grammatica
Ablative Absolute

- The last chapter introduced a new form of the verb called the *perfect passive participle*
 - Which part of the verb is used to make this new construction?
lavo, lavare, lavi, lautus
edo, edere, edi, esus
credo, credere, credidi, creditus
tendo, -ere, tetendi, tentus
- Using this new construction, we can now form the _____
 - An **ablative absolute** phrase is used when a thought, condition or action is **grammatically separate** but **modifies the meaning of the rest of the sentence**.
 - We use absolute adverbial phrases in English too: They had a pleasant trip, *all things considered*.
- Occasionally, the ablative absolute consists of two nouns, a noun and a pronoun, or a noun or pronoun and an adjective.
- How do you recognize an ablative absolute?
 - It is (not always!) set off from the sentence by _____
 - It is made up of at least _____ words in the _____ case
 - It is not _____ to the rest of the sentence.

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------|--|
| _____ | | <i>The food being eaten, the servants washed the table. (lit., the food having been eaten)</i> |
| _____ | , servi mensam lavant. | |
| _____ | , discipuli a classe | <i>Because the homework was completed, the</i> |
| _____ | exiunt. | <i>students leave the class.</i> |
| _____ | , puer id edit. | <i>After the apple was grabbed, the boy ate it.</i> |
| _____ | , puer est plenus. | <i>With the meat eaten, the boy is full.</i> |
| _____ | , sacerdos templum | <i>With the prayers said, the priestess leaves the</i> |
| _____ | exit. | <i>temple.</i> |
| _____ | , viri in theatro sedent. | <i>With the songs being sung, the men sit in the</i> |
| _____ | , populi thermas | <i>After the water are warmed, the people enter the</i> |
| _____ | intranant. | <i>baths.</i> |

- It is important to remember all the ablative endings across the declensions

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
| _____/_____ | _____/_____ | _____/_____ |
| 4th | | 5th |
| _____/_____ | _____/_____ | |

Caput XIX

Grammatica

Using the Ablative Absolute

- _____ are clauses that do not grammatically link to the sentence
- The phrase reflects upon the action of the main clause with regard to one or more of these:
 - Time Sequence: _____



_____, Caesar in Galliā pugnavit.
(With Caesar as consul)

_____, populi fuerunt iratissimi.
(With Tarquinius Superbus as king)



_____, spectatores multi frequenter visitant.
(With Regulus as a retarius)

_____, Celsus spectare pugnas vult.
(With Septimus as a bestiarius)

- Precondition or Causation: _____



_____, liberi aquam bibere volunt.
(With the apple having been eaten)

_____, Hippomenes vincere in cursu coepit.
(With the golden apples having been given)



_____, mater cum filiis suis erat laetissima.
(With the dog having been washed)

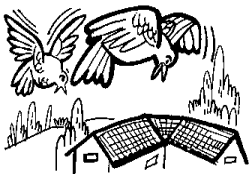
_____, vos legere verba potestis.
(With the rock having been washed)

- Opposing or Contrasting Circumstance: _____



_____, familia hospitesque cenam edunt.
(While the songs being sung)

_____, Midas non procul afuit.
(While Apollo had been singing)



_____, nos diligenter sub eis ambulamus.
(With the bird having followed in the sky)

_____, amici sui eam rident.
(With Livia being amazed by the birds)

Caput XIX
Grammatica
Fourth Declension

- So far, the only nouns you have dealt with have been of the _____, _____ or _____ declension.
 - The genitive singular of the first declension is _____.
 - The genitive singular of the second declension is _____.
 - The genitive singular of the third declension is _____.
- This chapter introduces the next group of nouns, named (creatively enough) the fourth declension.
 - The genitive singular of the fourth declension is _____.
- All nouns in Latin have some gender assigned to them.
 - Nouns of the first declension are predominately _____.
 - Nouns of the second declension are predominately _____ or _____.
 - Nouns of the third declension are predominately _____, _____ or _____.
 - Nouns of the fourth declension are predominately _____ or _____.

Masculine

| | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | | |
| <i>Gen.</i> | | |
| <i>Dat.</i> | | |
| <i>Acc.</i> | | |
| <i>Abl.</i> | | |

Neuter

| | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | | |
| <i>Gen.</i> | | |
| <i>Dat.</i> | | |
| <i>Acc.</i> | | |
| <i>Abl.</i> | | |

- **Manus** and **domus** are two feminine nouns in this otherwise masculine and neuter declension. Both are declined like masculine nouns.

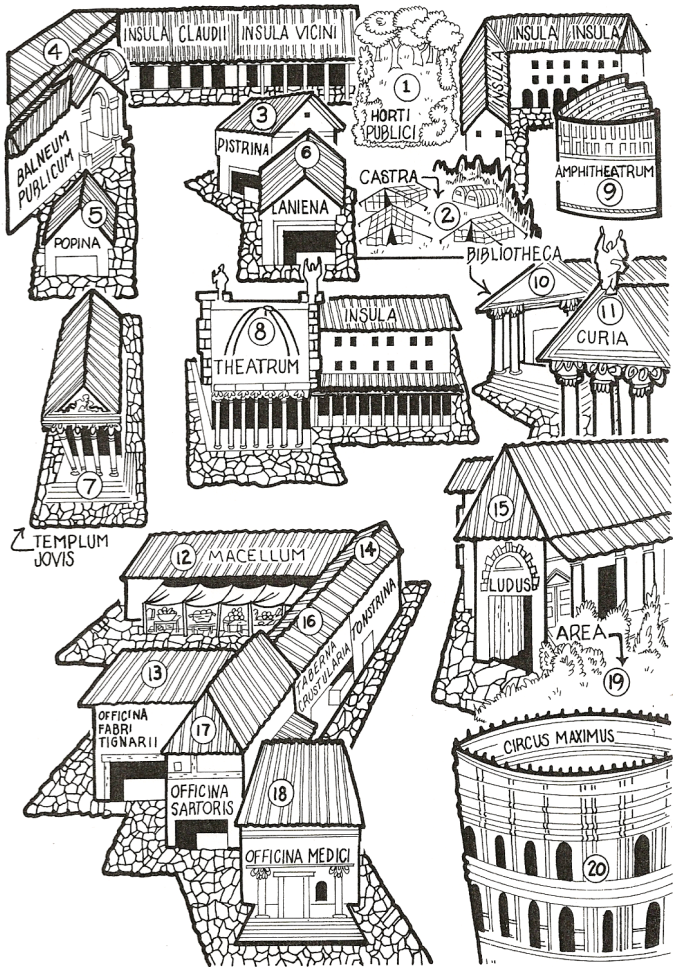
Caput XIX
Grammatica
Fifth Declension

- So far, the only nouns you have dealt with have been of the _____, _____, _____ or _____ declension.
 - The genitive singular of the first declension is _____.
 - The genitive singular of the second declension is _____.
 - The genitive singular of the third declension is _____.
 - The genitive singular of the fourth declension is _____.
- This chapter introduces the *final* group of nouns, named (creatively enough) the fifth declension.
 - The genitive singular of the fifth declension is _____.
- All nouns in Latin have some gender assigned to them.
 - Nouns of the first declension are predominately _____.
 - Nouns of the second declension are predominately _____ or _____.
 - Nouns of the third declension are predominately _____, _____, _____ or _____.
 - Nouns of the fourth declension are predominately _____ or _____.
 - Nouns of the fifth declension are predominately _____.

| <i>Case Endings</i> | <i>rēs, reī, f.</i> | <i>diēs, diēī, m.¹</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Nom.</i> | <i>Singular</i> | |
| <i>Gen.</i> | | |
| <i>Dat.</i> | | |
| <i>Acc.</i> | | |
| <i>Abl.</i> | | |
| | <i>Plural</i> | |
| <i>Nom.</i> | | |
| <i>Gen.</i> | | |
| <i>Dat.</i> | | |
| <i>Acc.</i> | | |
| <i>Abl.</i> | | |

¹ **Diēs** is feminine when it refers to a specific day

Caput XIX
Colloquamur
Circum Urbem



1. Horti Publici:

2. Castra:

3. Pistrina:

4. Balneum Publicum (Thermae):

5. Popina:

6. Laniena:

7. Templum Iovis:

8. Theatrum:

9. Amphitheatrum:

10. Bibliotheca:

11. Curia:

12. Macellum:

13. Officina Fabri Tignarii:

14. Tonstrina:

15. Ludus (Schola):

16. Taberna Crustularia:

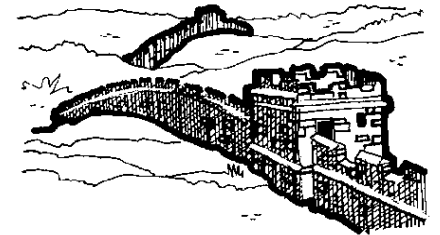
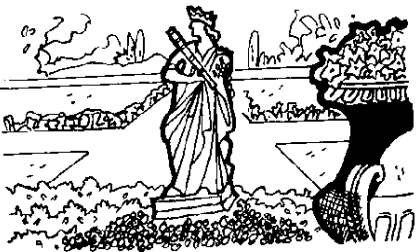
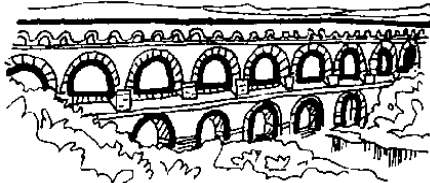
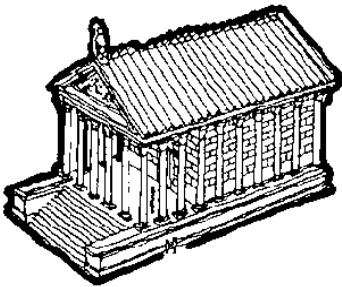
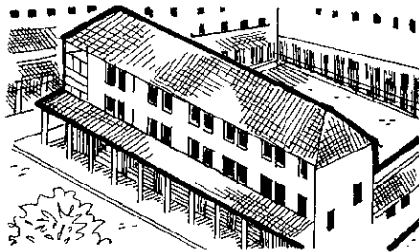
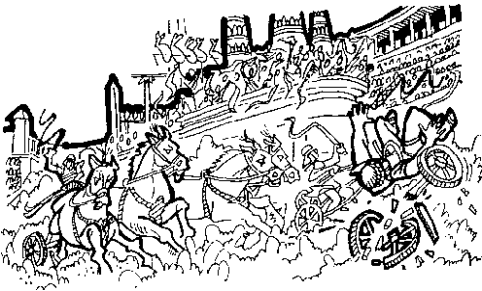
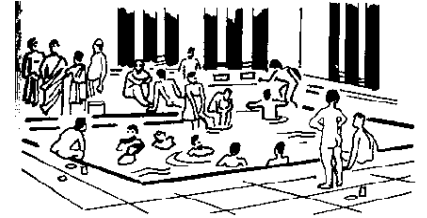
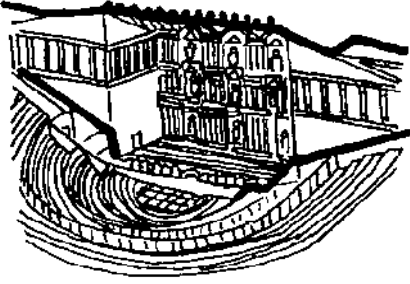
17. Officina Sartoris:

18. Officina Medici:

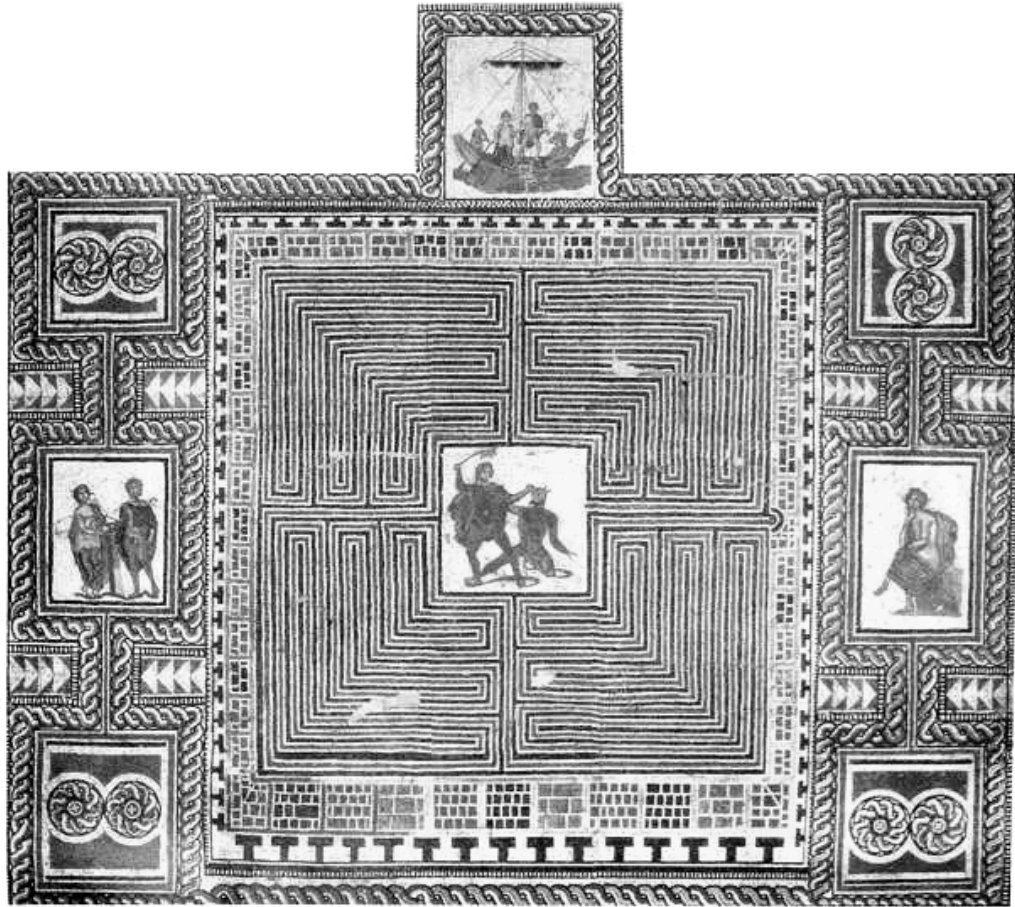
19. Area:

20. Circus Maximus:

Caput XIX
De Humanitate
Roma



Caput XIX
De Humanitate
Daedalus et Icarus



Builder:

Why It Was Built:

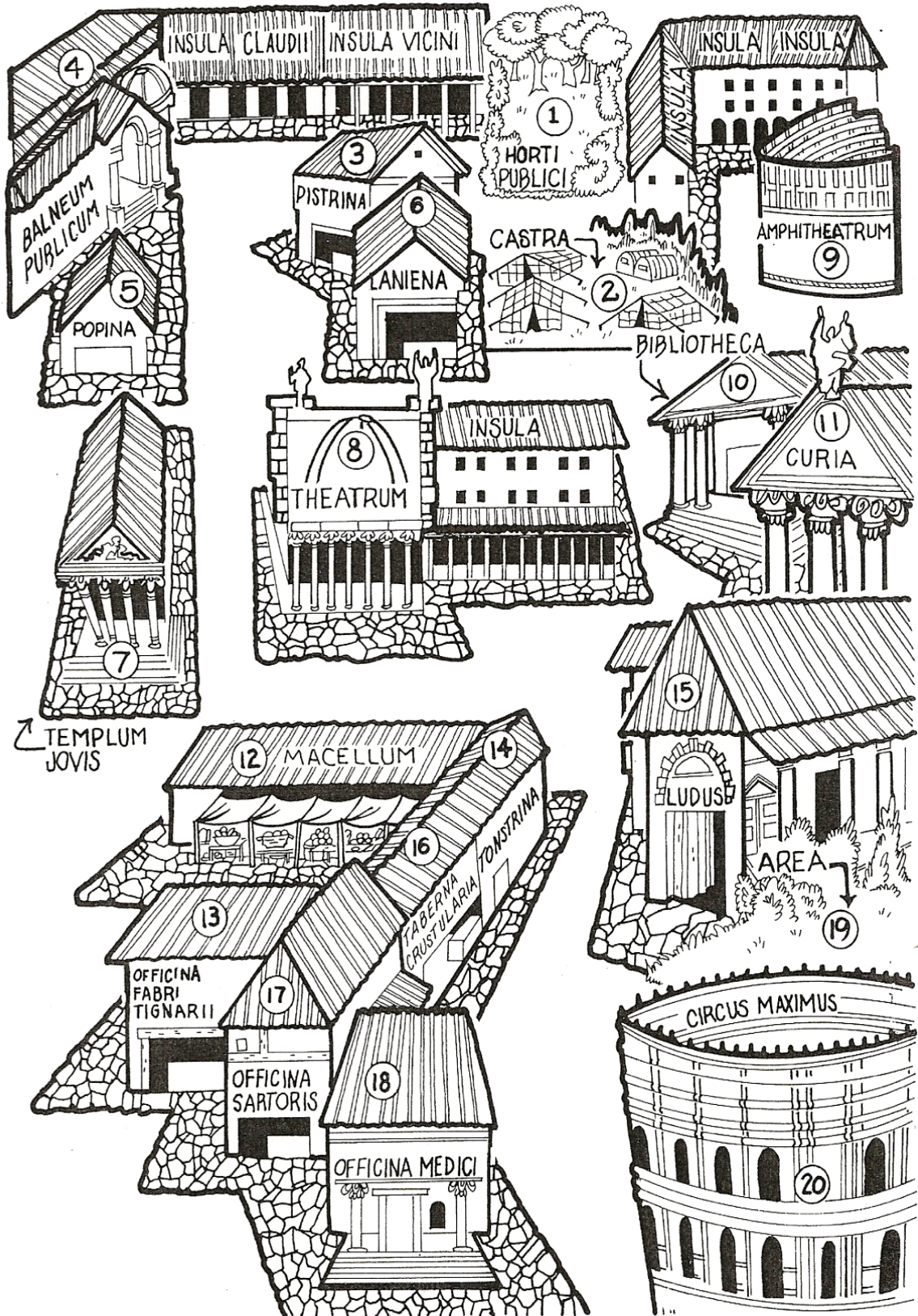
For Whom Was It Built:

Escaping from the Labyrinth:

Nota Bene:

Caput XIX

Colloquamur
Circum Urbem



Caput XIX Activitae

Activita XIX.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Habetne Midas sapientiam? _____
2. Cui Bacchus donum dedit? _____
3. Estne Midas laetus aut maestus cum Bacchus ei donum dat? _____
4. Quid temptat? _____
5. Quae tangit? _____
6. Quos in regia tangit? _____
7. Qui mensam paraverunt? _____
8. Cum Midas edere temptat, quid dentes tangunt? _____
9. Potestne Midas bibere aut edere? _____
10. Quomodo Midas donum damnosum remittit? _____

Activita XIX.ii: Decline the following nouns in both singular and plural

| | <i>Singular</i> | <i>Plural</i> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| <i>manus, -us f.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Nom</i> |
| <i>genu, genus, n.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Acc</i> |
| <i>cornu, cornus, n.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Abl</i> |
| <i>ortus, -us, m.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Dat</i> |
| <i>senatus, -us, m.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Gen</i> |
| <i>res, rei, f.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Acc</i> |
| <i>dies, diei, m.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Gen</i> |
| <i>fides, fidei, m.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Nom</i> |
| <i>species, speciei, f.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Abl</i> |
| <i>spes, spei, f.</i> | _____ | _____ | <i>Dat</i> |

Activita XIX.iii: Change each sentence in column A into an ablative absolute with the sentence in column B (unchanged) as the main clause.

1. Mensa paratur. _____, Midas edit.
2. Donum datur. _____, Midas erat laetus.
3. Pomum tangitur. _____, Midas novo dono gaudet.

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4. Verba audiuntur. _____, Midas ad flumen ivit.
 5. Deus movetur. _____, Midas donum remittit.
 6. Rex movetur. _____, servus liberatur.
 7. Pensum datur. _____, discipuli erant irati.
 8. Caro paratur. _____, canis edit.
 9. Magistra movetur. _____, discipuli pensum non habent.
 10. Rex ducitur. _____, populi sunt laeti.

Activita XIX.iv: Identify the genitive singular and conjugation of each of the following nouns

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. vita _____ | 11. senex _____ |
| 2. ramus _____ | 12. vacca _____ |
| 3. ager _____ | 13. taurus _____ |
| 4. puer _____ | 14. dies _____ |
| 5. oppidum _____ | 15. canis _____ |
| 6. rex _____ | 16. genus _____ |
| 7. color _____ | 17. capillus _____ |
| 8. usus _____ | 18. flumen _____ |
| 9. hostis _____ | 19. silva _____ |
| 10. res _____ | 20. spes _____ |

Activita XIX.v: In the spaces provided, combine the sentences forming an ablative absolute, then identify the number of the location described. (Vide paginam CLXXIX!)

1. Libri coguntur. (*coactus*) Puellae libros legunt.
Libris coatcis, puellae libros legunt. _____ 10 _____
2. Crustum emitur. (*emptus*) Puer id edit.

3. Caro secatur. (*secatus*) Lanius carnem emit.

4. Tentoria aedificantur. (*aedificatus*) Miles dormit.

5. Orbis iacitur. (*iectus*) Puella iterum orbem iacit.

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| | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| 6. Carmina cantantur. (<i>cantatus</i>) | Viri e theatro exiunt. | |
| 7. Panis coquitur. (<i>coctus</i>) | Pistor panem edit. | |
| 8. Equi curriuntur. (<i>cursus</i>) | Spectatores clamant. | |
| 9. Poma emiuntur. (<i>emptus</i>) | Servus holere emit. | |
| 10. Pensum facitur. (<i>factus</i>) | Discipuli a classe exiunt. | |
| 11. Gladiator superatur. (<i>superatus</i>) | Spectatores clamant. | |
| 12. Medicina datur. (<i>datus</i>) | Medicus secundum virum spectat. | |
| 13. Florae spectantur. (<i>spectatus</i>) | Liberi ludunt. | |
| 14. Aquae ardentur. (<i>arsus</i>) | Populi thermas intrant. | |
| 15. Aqua datur. (<i>datus</i>) | Viri aquam bibunt. | |
| 16. Preces diciuntur. (<i>dictus</i>) | Sacerdotes templum exiunt. | |
| 17. Vestimenta suuntur. (<i>sutus</i>) | Femina stolam inuit. | |
| 18. Leges scribuntur. (<i>scriptus</i>) | Senatores requiescunt. | |
| 19. Barba raditur. (<i>rasus</i>) | Vir pecuniam dat. | |
| 20. Equus ligneus facitur. (<i>factus</i>) | Faber equum puero dat. | |