Midas et Pan　　　　　　　　　　　　　　**Nomen:** _____
Review Packet

Vocabularia:

auris, auris, *f.*	ear
barbarus, -a, -um	foreign, cruel, savage, uncouth
canto (1)	to sing, make music
carmen, -inis, *n.*	song
coepio, coepere, coepi, coeptus	to begin, initiate
colo, -ere, -ui, cultus	to till, cultivate, honor, worship
conor, conari, conatus sum	to attempt, try
contemno, -ere, -tempsi, -temptus	to look down on, scorn, despise, avoid
decoro (1)	to decorate, embellish
desum –esse, -fui, -futurus	to be absent, be lacking, missing
dexter, -tra, -trum	right, skillful
effodio, -ere, -fodi, -fossus	to dig out, excavate
gemma, gemmae, *f.*	jewel, gem, precious stone
gero, -ere, gessi, gestus	to bear, carry, wear, accomplish, do
humanus, -a, -um	human, humane
immurmuro (1)	to murmur, mutter
inflo (1)	to blow into/upon, puff out
iniustus, -a, -um	unjust, wrongful
iudex, -icis, *m.*	judge
iudicium. –ii, *n.*	judgment
libero (1)	to free, set free, liberate
loquor, loqui, locutus sum	to speak, say
miror, mirari, miratus sum	to wonder at, admire
orior, oriri, ortus sum	to rise
patior, pati, passus sum	to allow, suffer, permit
postea	afterwards, thereafter, after that
repono, -ere, -posui –positus	to put back, replace
sinister, -tra, -trum	left, adverse
submitto, -ere, -misi, -missus	to put down, lower, humble, yield
taceo, -ēre, -ui, -itus	to be silent
ventus, -i, *m.*	wind
vereor, verēri, veritus sum	to fear, be afraid
verto, -ere, verti, versus	to turn, turn around, change
villosus, -a, -um	shaggy

Grammatica
Perfect Passive

- The perfect system is made up of the _____, _____, and _____ _____ tenses
- When the perfect system is in the passive voice there are a few key differences
    - Perfect passives are made up of _____ words
        - Form of the irregular verb _____
        - _____ _____ _____
    - The perfect passive participle agrees with its subject in _____ and _____

sum, esse, fui, futurus
present

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

perfect passive endings

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

- Note some of the key changes in the sentences below by comparing the verb to the subject

Vir ab agricolā in casam **ductus est**.	*The man has been led* by the farmer into the house.
Virgō ab hērōe in matrimonium **ducta est**.	*The maid has been led* into marriage by the hero.
Animal ā nautā in rīpam **ductum est**.	*The animal has been led* by the sailor onto the shore.
Virī ā rege in silvam **ductī sunt**.	*The men have been led* by the king into the forest.
Animālia ā puerō in agrum **ducta sunt**.	*The animals have been led* by the boy into the field.

Grammatica
Pluperfect Passive

- When the perfect system is in the passive voice there are a few key differences
    - o Perfect passives are made up of _____ words
        - ▪ Form of the irregular verb _____
        - ▪ _____ _____ _____
    - o The perfect passive participle agrees with its subject in _____ and _____

sum, esse, fui, futurus
imperfect

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

pluperfect passive endings

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

- Note some of the key changes in the sentences below by comparing the verb to the subject

Vir ab agricolā in casam **ductus erat**.	*The man had been led* by the farmer into the house.
Virgō ab hērōe in matrimonium **ducta erat**.	*The maid had been led* into marriage by the hero.
Animal ā nautā in rīpam **ductum erat**.	*The animal had been led* by the sailor onto the shore.
Virī ā rege in silvam **ductī erant**.	*The men had been led* by the king into the forest.
Animālia ā puerō in agrum **ducta erant**.	*The animals had been led* by the boy into the field.

Grammatica
Future Perfect Passive

- When the perfect system is in the passive voice there are a few key differences
  - Perfect passives are made up of _____ words
    - Form of the irregular verb _____
    - _____ _____ _____
  - The perfect passive participle agrees with its subject in _____ and _____

sum, esse, fui, futurus
future

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

future perfect passive endings

	sg.	pl.
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

- Note some of the key changes in the sentences below by comparing the verb to the subject

Vir ab agricolā in casam **ductus erit**.

The man will have been led by the farmer into the house.

Virgō ab hērōe in matrimonium **ducta erit**.
Animal ā nautā in rīpam **ductum erit**.

The maid will have been led into marriage by the hero.

The animal will have been led by the sailor onto the shore.

Virī ā rege in silvam **ductī erunt**.

The men will have been led by the king into the forest.

Animālia ā puerō in agrum **ducta erunt**.

The animals will have been led by the boy into the field.

Grammatica
Reflexive Pronouns

- When the third-person subject (*he, she, it, they*) acts upon itself, use the reflexive pronoun **sē**
  - The cases of **sē (sēsē)** are used instead for all genders, singular and plural

Gen.	**suī**	*of (him, her, it; them)self; his, her, its, their own*
Dat.	**sibi**	*to (him, her, it; them)self*
Acc.	**sē (sēsē)**	*(him, her, it; them)self*
Abl.	**sē (sēsē)**	*by (him, her, it; them)self*

- Note the examples below:

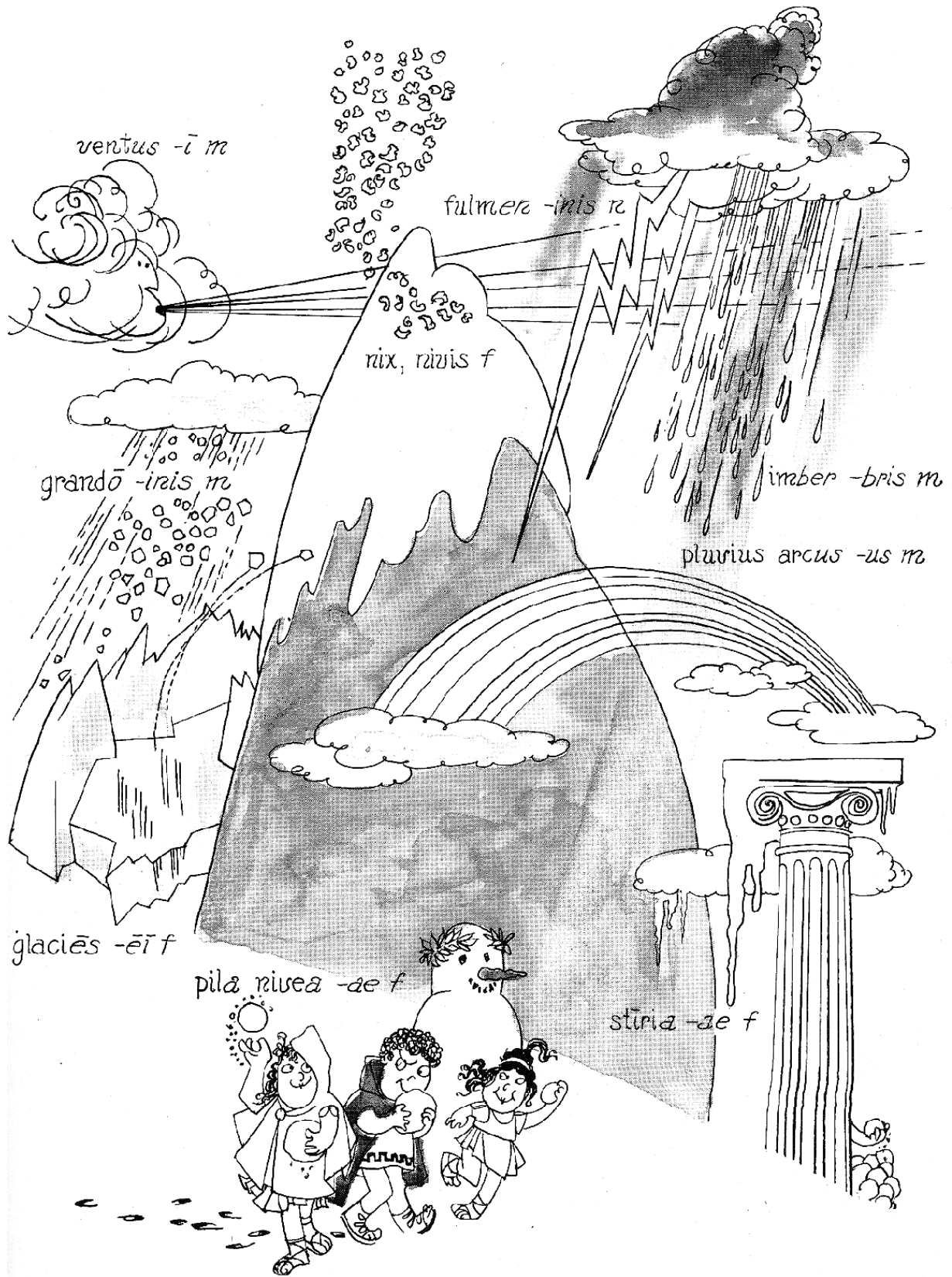|	
Arachnē **sē** docet.	Arachne teaches *herself.*
Vir ā **sē** necātus est.	The man was killed by *himself.*
Fēminae **sē** laudant.	The women praise *themselves.*
Narissus erat **sibi** grātissimus.	Narcissus was very pleasing to *himself.*
Discipulus **sē** laudat.	The student praises *himself.*

- Just like the reflexive adjective **suus, -a, -um** modifies nouns being possessed by the third-person subject

Magistra discipulōs **suōs** docet.	The teacher teaches *her own* students.
Canis cibum **suum** edit.	The dog eats *his own* food.
Parentes liberōs **suōs** amat.	The parents love *their own* children.
Poeta fabulam **suam** narrat.	The poet narrates *his own* story.
Puella cum orbe **suō** ludit.	The girl plays with *her own* ball.

- Reflexive Pronouns do also exist in the 1st and 2nd person

	sg. *myself*	pl. *ourselves*	sg. *yourself*	pl. *yourselves*
Gen.	**mei**	**nostri**	**tui**	**vestri**
Dat.	**mihi**	**nobis**	**tibi**	**vobis**
Acc	**me**	**nos**	**te**	**vos**
Abl	**me**	**nobis**	**te**	**vobis**

Colloquamur

Tempestas

ventus -ī m

fulmen -inis n

nix, nivis f

grandō -inis m

imber -bris m

pluvius arcus -ūs m

glaciēs -ēī f

pila nivea -ae f

stīria -ae f

Caput XX
Activitae

Activita XX.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quem Midas colebat? _____

2. Habetne Midas nunc sapientiam aut iudicium? _____

3. Quibus Pan carmina cantabat?_____

4. Quem Pan ad certamen vocat?_____

5. Quis est iudex certaminis? _____

6. Cuius carmen est primum? Estne pulchrum? _____

7. Estne lyra Apollinis decorata? Quibus? _____

8. Quis est victor certaminis? _____

9. Quis iudicium vocat iniustum? _____

10. Quomodo Midas damnatur? _____

11. Quomodo Midas aures celat? _____

12. Quis aures regis videt? _____

13. Eratne servus tacitus? _____

14. Quomodo servus fabulam narrare potest? _____

15. Quae fabulam murmurant? _____

Activita XX.ii: Conjugate the following verbs in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect

	Perfect	*Pluperfect*	*Future Perfect*	
Ego (m.)				cantare, -, cantatus
Tu (f.)				colere, -, cultus
Vos (m.)				contemnare, -, -atus
Aures				decorare, -, decoratus
Carmen				inflare, -, inflatus
Tu (m.)				liberare, -, liberatus
Iudex				loqui, locutus
Vos (f.)				pati, passus
Ego (m.)				reponere, -, repositus
Venti				tacere, -, tacitus
Nos (f.)				vertere, -, versus

Caput XX

Activita XX.iii: Supply the correct perfect passive in the following sentences

1. Iūdicum (*has been made*). _____

2. Nos de carminibus (*have spoken*). _____

3. Vōx (*has been heard*). _____

4. Tu a matre tuā (*has arisen*). _____

5. Fābula (*has been told*). _____

6. Terra (*has been abandoned*). _____

7. Pomum in aurum (*has been changed*). _____

8. Carmen (*have been sung*). _____

9. Clāmor ā spectātōribus (*have been hidden*). _____

10. Carmina ā puerīs (*have been sung*). _____

11. Tu (*have been amazed*). _____

12. Stagnum (*has been dug*). _____

13. Navis in mare (*has been turned*). _____

14. Cibus (*has been replaced*). _____

15. Aurēs asellī ā rēge (*have been hidden*). _____

Activita XX.iv: Supply the correct reflexive pronoun or adjective where needed

1. In somnō monte Tmōlō, Pān nymphīs carmina (*his*) cantābat. _____

2. Narcissus (*himself*) in aquīs fluminis vīdit. _____

3. Pyramus (*himself*) necāvit quod putāvit leōnem Thisbēn necāvisse.[1] _____

4. Pyramus et Thisbē parentēs (*their*) fallunt. _____

5. Midās cibum (*his*) nōn edere potest. _____

6. Discipulus (*his*) pensum in scholā scribit. _____

7. Midās (*his*) aures celare potuerat. _____

8. Liberi (*themsleves*) in stagnum viderunt. _____

9. Primo Midās (*his*) praemium amat. _____

10. Dīāna in (*her*) silvīs errare amat. _____

---

[1] *Because he thought that the lion had killed Thisbe.* **Necāvisse** is the perfect infinitive.

Caput XX

Activita XX.v: Fill out the following verb synopses

taceo, -ere, -ui, -itum (nos)

	Active	*Passive*
Pres:		
Imp:		
Fut:		
Perf:		
Plup:		
Fut Perf:		

repono, -ere, -posui, -positum (tu)

	Active	*Passive*
Pres:		
Imp:		
Fut:		
Perf:		
Plup:		
Fut Perf:		

Activita XX.vi: Lege verba omnia in cruciverbio deorsus

Across

1. you were
6. I had been
8. they will be
9. she had been
10. I will be
11. we will be
13. we have been
14. you (pl.) were
16. you (pl.) are
17. we had been
18. they have been
19. you (pl.) will have been
22. you will be
23. we will have been
24. they were
25. they are
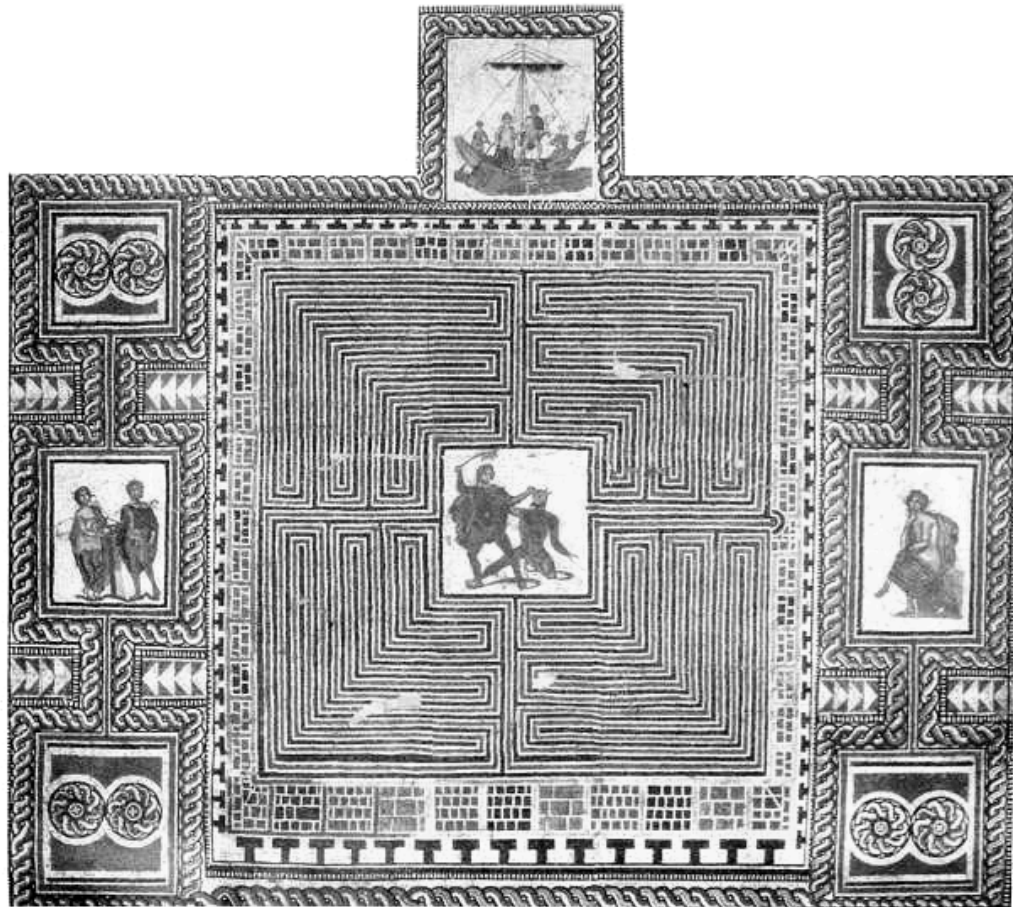26. he has been
27. you (pl.) have been

Down
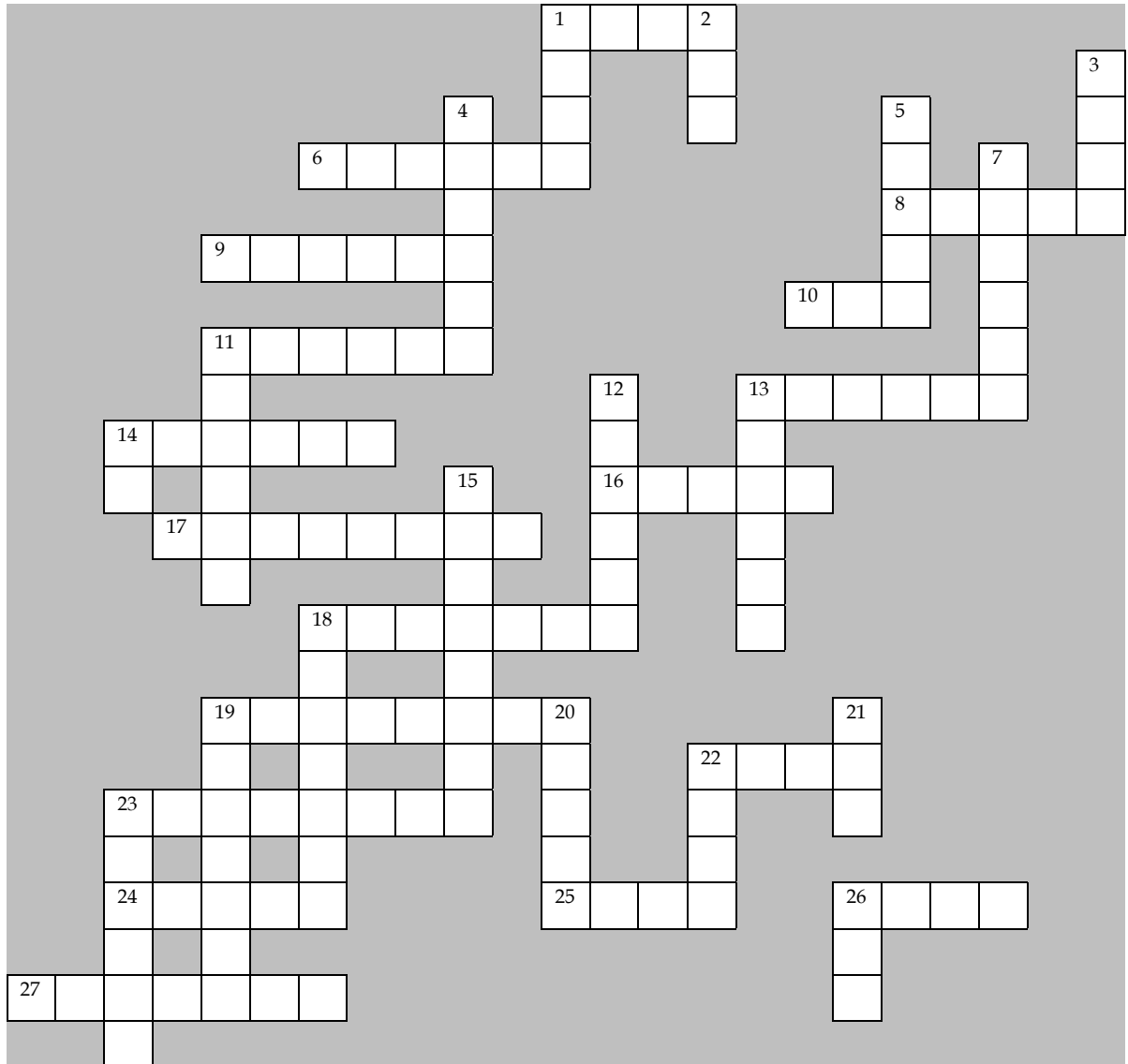
1. I was
2. I am
3. she was
4. you (pl.) will be
5. I will have been
7. you had been
11. we were
12. it will have been
13. you have been
14. you are
15. you (pl.) had been
18. they will have been
19. they had been
20. we are
21. he is
22. it will be
23. you will have been
26. I have been

Caput XX
De Humanitate
Daedalus et Icarus

Builder:

Why It Was Built:

For Whom Was It Built:

Escaping from the Labyrinth:

Nota Bene: