

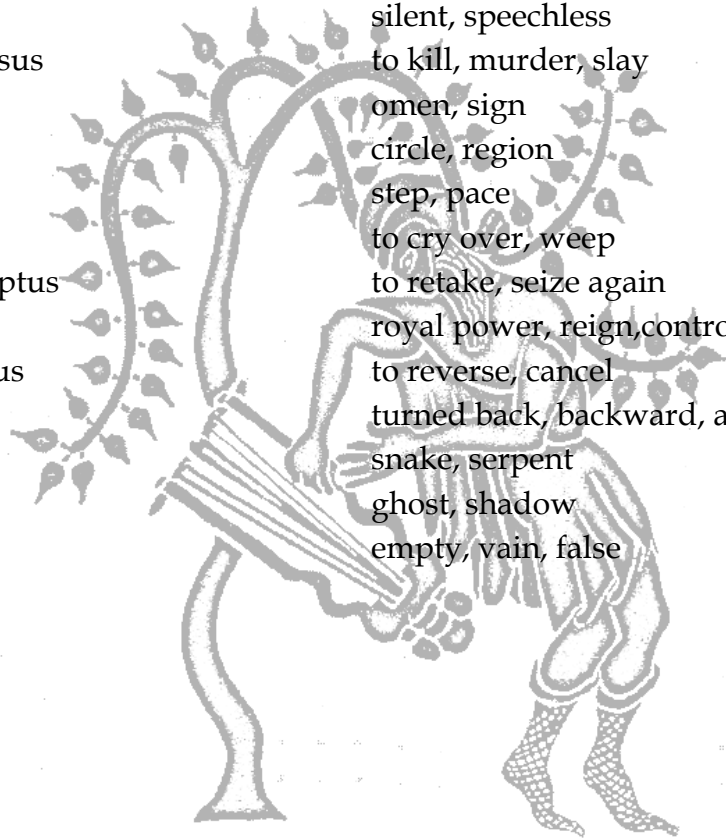
Orpheus et Eurydice
Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

accipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptus
adeo, -ire, -i(v)i, -itus
ait (*pl.* aiunt)
anima, -ae, *f.*
arduus, -a, -um
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum
aura, -ae, *f.*
avidus, -a, -um
dens, dentis, *m.*
exitus, -us, *m.*
fax, facis, *f.*
felix, felicitas
fero, ferre, tuli, latus
frustra
herba, -ae, *f.*
ingens, ingentis
matrimonium, -ii, *n.*
mutus, -a, -um
occido, -ere, -cidi, -casus
omen, -inis, *n.*
orbis, -is, *m.*
passus, -us, *m.*
ploro (1)
recipio, -ere, -cepi, ceptus
regnum, -i, *n.*
retexo, -ere, -ui, -textus
rursus
serpens, -entis, *c.*
umbra, -ae, *f.*
vanus, -a, -um

to take, grasp, receive, accept
to approach, attack, advance
he says, they say
soul, spirit, breath
steep, high, lofty, difficult
to intend, be prepared, dare
breeze, breath, wind
greedy, eager
tooth
exit, departure, death
torch, fire
happy, blessed, lucky
bring, bear, get
in vain, for nothing
herb, grass
huge, vast, enormous
marriage
silent, speechless
to kill, murder, slay
omen, sign
circle, region
step, pace
to cry over, weep
to retake, seize again
royal power, reign, control
to reverse, cancel
turned back, backward, again
snake, serpent
ghost, shadow
empty, vain, false



Caput XXI
Grammatica
fero, ferre, tuli, latum

- The Latin verb *fero, ferre, tuli, latum* is an irregular verb that you will see with great frequency.
- It is often seen in its compound forms, such as: _____, _____, _____, or _____.
- The complete conjugation in the _____ voice is given below (for you to fill out!):

	in voce activa		
	<i>Praesenti Tempore</i>	<i>Imperfecto Tempore</i>	<i>Futuro Tempore</i>
<i>ego</i>			
<i>tu</i>			
<i>is, ea</i>			
<i>nos</i>			
<i>vos</i>			
<i>ei, eae</i>			

	in voce passiva		
	<i>Praesenti Tempore</i>	<i>Imperfecto Tempore</i>	<i>Futuro Tempore</i>
<i>ego</i>			
<i>tu</i>			
<i>is, ea</i>			
<i>nos</i>			
<i>vos</i>			
<i>ei, eae</i>			

- When dealing with the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, all forms are conjugated _____.
- Note that the compound versions of this verb are conjugated the _____! Use the principal parts as a basis, but use the chart above as a guide.

Caput XXI Grammatica

Third Declension Adjectives

- Whereas nouns can belong from one of five different declensions, adjectives only belong to the first three
 - Adjectives of the first and second declension are identified and declined like:
bonus, -a, -um
altus, -a, -um
maestus, -a, -um
 - Adjectives of the third declension, will use the same endings as the nouns, by not so uniformly identified
- These adjectives belong to a special classification called _____, which basically refers to the number of variation in the nominative singular
 - _____: the nominative singular of all three genders is the same
 - **Example:** felix, felicis; ingens, ingentis
 - _____: the nominative singular for masculine and feminine is different from that for neuter
 - **Example:** omnis, -e; talis, -e; viridis, -e
 - _____: the nominative singular of all three genders is the different
 - **Example:** acer, acris, acre

brevis, -e	short		audax, audacis	bold	
caelestis, -e	heavenly		alacer, -cris, -cre	brisk	
fortis, -e	brave		simplex, simplicis	simple	
similis, -e	similar		celeber, -bris, -bre	famous	

- These adjectives are declined like the i-stem nouns of the 3rd declension, so they have the endings:
 - _____ in the ablative singular
 - _____ in the genitive plural
 - ____/ ____ in the accusative plural (masculine/feminine)
 - _____ in the nominative/accusative plural (neuter)

	sg.	pl.
	Masc. & Fem.	
<i>Nom.</i>		
<i>Gen.</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

	sg.	pl.
	Neut.	
<i>Nom.</i>		
<i>Gen.</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i>		

Caput XXI

Grammatica

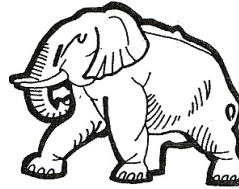
Common 3rd Declension Adjectives



gravis, grave



pinguis, pingue



ingens, ingentis



tristis, triste



ferox, ferocis



elegans, elegantis



mollis, molle



felix, felicitas



dulcis, dulce



dives, divitis



amabilis, amabile



vetus, veteris



intellegens, -ntis



iuvenis, -e



levis, -e



pauper, -eris

Caput XXI
Grammatica
Present Participles

- The participle in English occurs when a verb has -ing and is used as an adjective. (ie: the loving friend, the playing child)
- In Latin, they are still treated as adjectives and follow the pattern of 1st termination 3rd declension adjectives
- These words are formed by adding specific endings to the verb stem
 - ama + -ns, -ntis = amans, amantis
 - time + -ns, -ntis =
 - coge + -ns, -ntis =
 - capie + -ns, -ntis =
 - audie + -ns, -ntis =
- Using the same chart as *felix*, fill out the following chart using *amans, amantis*:

	Singular		Plural	
	<i>M and F</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M and F</i>	<i>N</i>
Nom				
Gen				
Dat				
Acc				
Abl				

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>de Verbis (caeruleus)</i></p> <p>i. audēre ii. plorare iii. retexere iv. currere v. ridēre vi. ambulare</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>de Nomine (ruber)</i></p> <p>i. canis, -is, <i>m.</i> ii. omen, ominis, <i>n.</i> iii. orbis, -is, <i>m.</i> iv. serpens, -ntis, <i>m.</i> v. umbra, -ae, <i>f.</i> vi. fax, facis, <i>f.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>de Casu (albus)</i></p> <p>i. Nos _____ visitamus. ii. Omen _____ male dicit. iii. _____ in pede liberorum sedet. iv. Liberi cum _____ ludunt. v. Pluto in regno _____ regnat. vi. Dux ignem magnum _____ dedit.</p>	

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____

Caput XXI
Colloquamur
Nuptiae



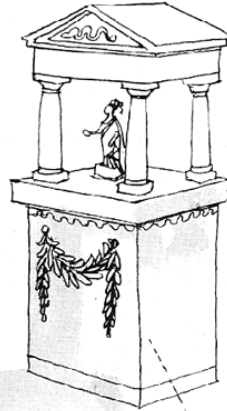
serta -ae f



nupta -ae f

corōna -ae f

vēlum -ī m



aedēs -is f



osculum -ī n

ānulus -ī m

nuptiae -ārum fpl



taeda -ae f nuptiālis

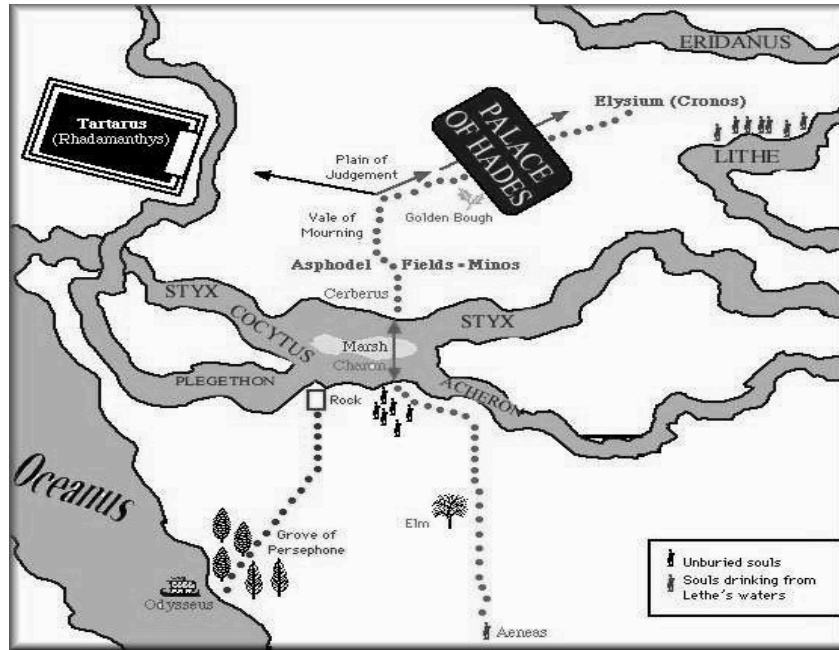


tibia -ae f

tibicen -icis m

dēductiō -ōnis f
pompa -ae f nuptiālis

Caput XXI
De Humanitate
Iter ad Avernum



Deities of the Underworld:

Inhabitants of Tartarus:

- *Danaids:*

Rivers of the Underworld:

- *Tantalus:*

- *Sisyphus:*

Regions of the Underworld:

- *Ixion:*

Nota Bene:

Caput XXI

Activitae

Activita XXI.i: Responde Latine, quaeso

1. Quis vocatur ad matrimonium Orphei et Eurydices? _____
2. Cur Hymen vocatur? _____
3. Quomodo Eurydice occidit? _____
4. Postquam Orpheus satis ploravit, ad quem locum descendit? _____
5. Quis deus omnia vincit? _____
6. Viceratne Amor Plutonem et Proserpinam? _____
7. Ubi est domus ultima? _____
8. Quem dei umbrarum vocant? _____
9. Qua lege Orpheus coniugem in terras superas duxit? _____
10. Potestne Orpheus ad Eurydicen non respicere? _____

Activita XXI.ii: Fill in the correct form of the present participle of cantare: cantans, -antis.

1. Orpheus _____ carmen sub terra descendit.
2. Proserpina carmen Orphei _____ audivit.
3. Dei coniugem Orpheo _____ dederunt.
4. Eurydice Orpheum _____ audire potest.
5. Eurydice ab Orpheo _____ per umbras ducta est.
6. Dei poetas _____ audiverunt.
7. Dei dona poetis _____ dederunt.
8. Poetae _____ deis placent (*are pleasing: placeo, -ere, placui*).
9. Carmina laetissima a poetis _____ cantabantur.
10. Carmina poetarum _____ erant laetissima.

Activita XXI.iii: Give the English translation, then the case, number, and use for each of the following phrases using participles.

1. puer crescens _____
2. coniugem plorantem _____
3. ei dicenti _____

Caput XXI

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| 4. his abientibus | | |
| 5. cum illis redientibus | | |
| 6. eum dicentem | | |
| 7. eos dicentes | | |
| 8. poetae cantantis | | |
| 9. deus invocans | | |
| 10. carmina cantanta | | |

Activita XXI.iv: Conjugate the following forms of the verb fero, ferre

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| 1. We bear | | 10. You (pl.) have carried | |
| 2. You (sg.) carried | | 11. We will have carried | |
| 3. I will bear | | 12. He carried | |
| 4. He has carried | | 13. We will carry | |
| 5. You (pl.) had carried | | 14. You (sg.) have carried | |
| 6. They will have carried | | 15. I will have carried | |
| 7. I had carried | | 16. You (pl.) carry | |
| 8. You (sg.) will bear | | 17. They carried | |
| 9. They bear | | 18. He had carried | |

Activita XXI.v: Fill in the most appropriate 3rd-declension adjective in the spaces below



1. Uvae sunt _____.



2. Puer _____ ridet.



3. Liberi cum orbe _____ non ludunt.



4. Mus elephantem _____ equitavit.



5. Lecta _____ a familiā emuntur.



6. Discipuli in classe magistri _____ sedebunt.



7. Nos cibos monstro _____ donamus.



8. Tu cum canibus _____ ludis.

Caput XXI



9. Tu domum
senatoris

ambulas.



10. Matrimonium
reginae
_____ fuit
magnum.



11. Serpens fuit
_____ post
cenam.



12. Post
examinatione
discipuli sunt
_____.



13. Felis herbā

dormit.



14. Piscator omen

dicitur.



15. Pater crusta

coquit.



16. Rex militem
regni

pugnavit.



17. Populus omnia

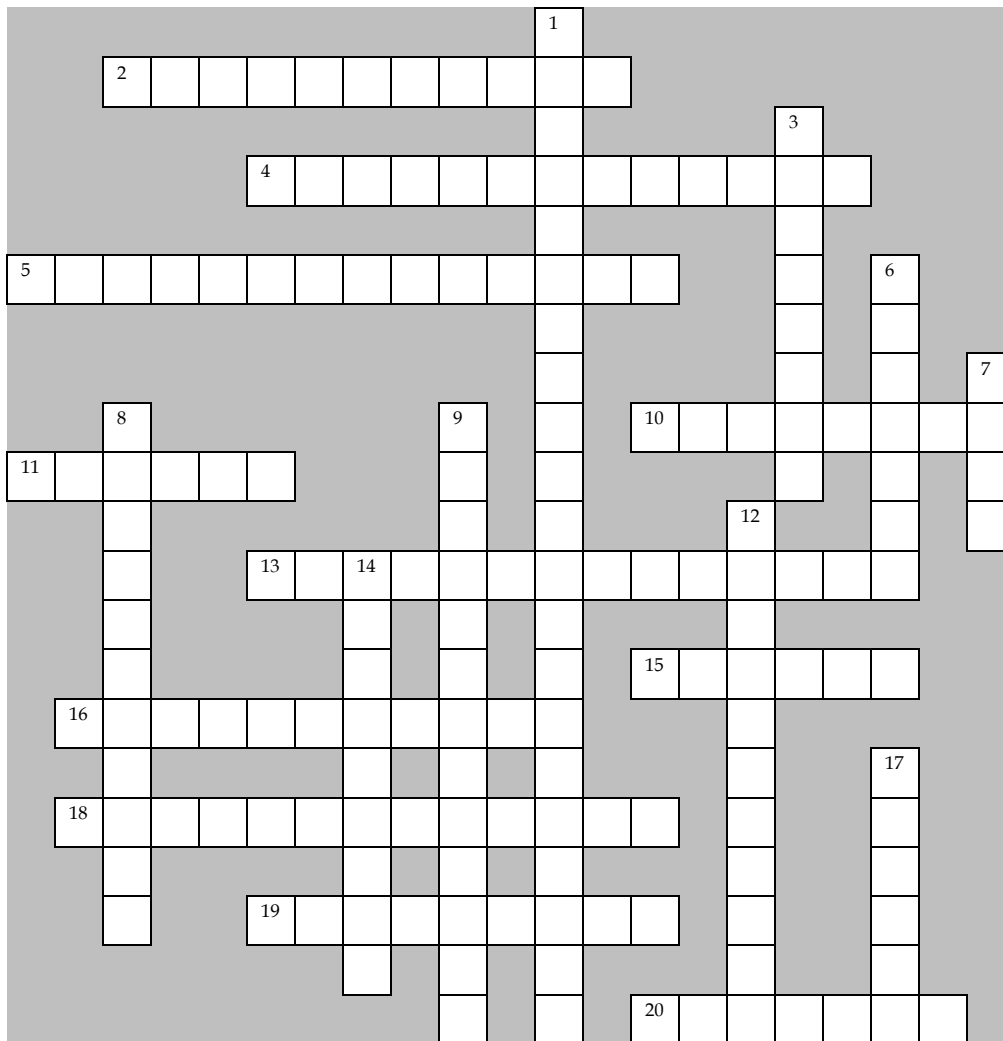
dicitur.



18. Nos domō
serpentium

ambulamus.

Activita XXI.vi: Lege verba omnia in cruciverbio deorsus



Across

- 2. laetior, laetius (*f dat pl*)
- 4. ursa mollis (*dat pl*)
- 5. navis fidelis (*gen pl*)
- 10. vetus, veteris (*m gen pl*)
- 11. brevis, breve (*f gen sg*)
- 13. serpens omnis (*gen sg*)
- 15. minor, minus (*f abl sg*)
- 16. calceus brevis (*dat sg*)
- 18. ursa melior (*acc pl*)
- 19. maior, maius (*m abl pl*)
- 20. peior, peius (*n acc pl*)

Down

- 1. furor deterior (*abl pl*)
- 3. durior, durius (*m acc sg*)
- 6. felix, felicis (*m nom pl*)
- 7. omnis, omne (*n nom sg*)
- 8. dens acer (*nom pl*)
- 9. canis melior (*acc sg*)
- 12. omen felix (*abl sg*)
- 14. rex brevis (*nom sg*)
- 17. iuvenis, iuvenis (*n dat sg*)