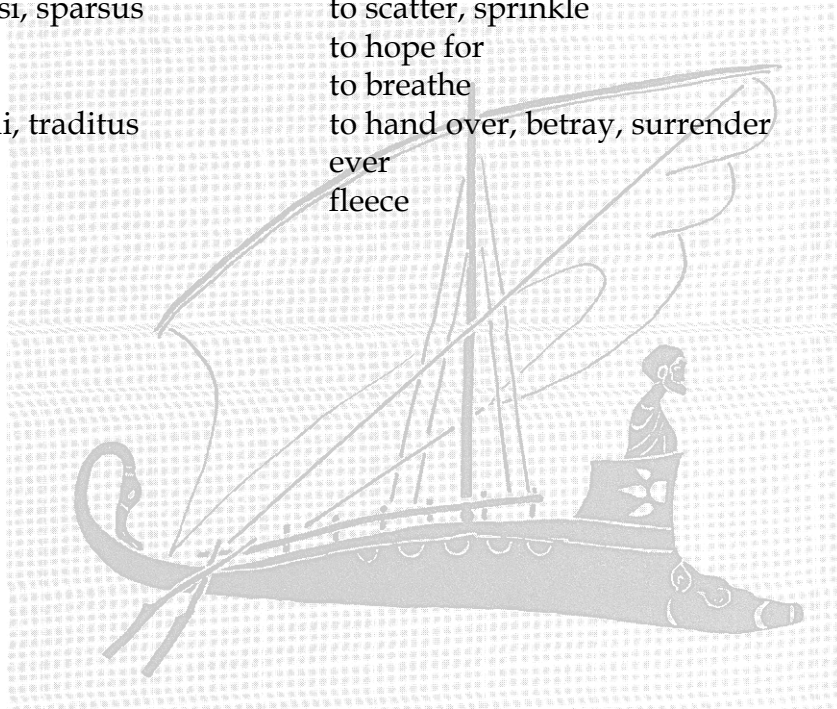


*Iason et Argonautae*  
Review Packet

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

**Vocabularia**

aedificio (1)	to build, construct
amitto, -ere, -misi, -missus	to lose
aries, arietis, <i>m.</i>	ram (male sheep)
armatus, -a, -um	armed
aro (1)	to plow
brevis, -e	short, brief
calceus, -i, <i>m.</i>	shoe
confero, -ferre, -tuli, collatus	to bring together, collect
cras	tomorrow
creo (1)	to create
deligo, -ere, -legi, -lectus	to pick, choose, select
draco, -onis, <i>m.</i>	dragon, serpent
edo, -ere, edidi, editus	to put forth, give out, announce
fidelis, -e (+ <i>dat.</i> )	faithful (to)
heri	yesterday
hodie	today
iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctus	to join
navis, navis, <i>f.</i>	ship
negotium, -ii, <i>n.</i>	business, affair
nuntio (1)	to announce, report
nuntius, -ii, <i>m.</i>	messenger
oraculum, -i, <i>n.</i>	oracle
scelestus, -a, -um	wicked, evil
solvo, -ere, solvi, solutus	to set sail, free, loosen
spargo, -ere, sparsi, sparsus	to scatter, sprinkle
spero (1)	to hope for
spiro (1)	to breathe
trado, -ere, tradidi, traditus	to hand over, betray, surrender
umquam	ever
vellus, -eris, <i>n</i>	fleece



**Caput XXIII**  
**Grammatica**  
*Infinitives*

- Infinitives exist in three tenses: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- Infinitives exist in two voices: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

*Active*

*Passive*

*Present* \_\_\_\_\_

*Perfect* \_\_\_\_\_

*Future* \_\_\_\_\_

- Try forming a few below:

**amo, amare, amavi, amatus**

*Active*

*Passive*

**teneo, tenere, tenui, tentus**

*Active*

*Passive*

*Present* \_\_\_\_\_

*Perfect* \_\_\_\_\_

*Future* \_\_\_\_\_

**duco, ducere, duxi, ductus**

*Active*

*Passive*

**capio, capere, cepi, captus**

*Active*

*Passive*

*Present* \_\_\_\_\_

*Perfect* \_\_\_\_\_

*Future* \_\_\_\_\_

**audio, audire, audivi, auditus**

*Active*

*Passive*

*Present* \_\_\_\_\_

*Perfect* \_\_\_\_\_

*Future* \_\_\_\_\_

**Caput XXIII**  
**Grammatica**  
*Reflexive Pronouns*

- If a pronoun used in the sentence is referring back to the subject, then that pronoun is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- In indirect statements, we will focus primarily on the accusative forms of these pronouns
  
- *ego* → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Ego dico, “**Ego** amicos meos specto.” *I say, “I see my friends.”*
  - Ego dico **me** amicos meos spectare. *I say that I will see my friends.*
  
- *nos* → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Nos putamus, “**Nos** librum malum legemus.” *We think, “We are reading a bad book.”*
  - Nos putamus **nos** librum malum legere. *We think that we are reading a bad book.*
  
- *tu* → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tu dicis, “Ego tacite hodie lego.” *You say, “I am reading quietly today.”*
  - Tu dico **te** tacite hodie legere. *You say that you are reading quietly today.*
  
- *vos* → \_\_\_\_\_
  - Vos credatis, “Nos legere librum novum debemus.” *You believe, “We ought to read a new book.”*
  - Vos credatis **vos** legere librum novum debere. *You believe that you ought to read a new book.”*
  
- *is, ea* → \_\_\_\_\_<sup>1</sup>
  - Ignatius nuntiat, “Ego pro nivibus spero.” *Ignatius announces, “I hope for snow.”*
  - Ignatius nuntiat **se** pro nivibus sperare. *Ignatius announces that he hopes for snow.*
  
- *ei, eae* → \_\_\_\_\_<sup>2</sup>
  - Discipulae putant, “Nos examinationem hodie habemus.” *The students think, “We have a test today.”*
  - Discipulae putant **se** examinationem hodie habemus. *The students think that they have a test today.*

---

<sup>1</sup> This is **NOT** the accusative form of this pronoun. This is the reflexive pronoun used for subjects in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular.

<sup>2</sup> This is **NOT** the accusative form of this pronoun. This is the reflexive pronoun used for subjects in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person plural.

**Caput XXIII**  
**Grammatica**  
*Indirect Statement*

- Although we frequently quote the exact words of the speaker or write, much more frequently we form a new sentence by incorporating another's words into it
- Direct quotations are referred to grammatically as: \_\_\_\_\_

***Direct Statements***

Dicunt, "Marcus hodie adest."	They say, "Mark is here today."
Dicunt, "Marcus heri aderat."	They say, "Mark was here yesterday."
Dicunt, "Marcus cras aderit."	They say, "Mark will be here tomorrow."

- Indirect quotations are referred to grammatically as: \_\_\_\_\_

***Indirect Statements***

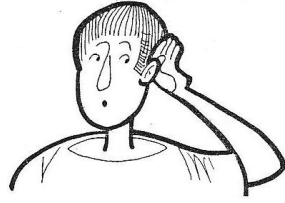
Dicunt Marcum hodie adesse.	They say that Mark is here today.
Dicunt Marcum heri adfuisse.	They say that Mark was here yesterday.
Dicunt Marcum cras adfuturum esse	They say that Mark will be here tomorrow.

- Indirect statements are formed in Latin with an \_\_\_\_\_ verb and a subject in the \_\_\_\_\_ case.
- Latin uses indirect statements after verbs of \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and  
\_\_\_\_\_.

Caput XXIII  
Grammatica  
Verba de Dictis/Putatis



ait



audio, audire



credo, credere



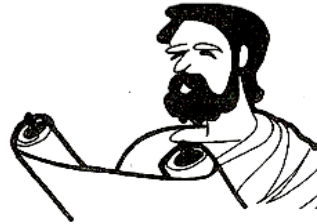
demonstro, -are



dico, dicere



monstro, monstrare



narro, narrare



nego, negare



nescio, nescire



nuntio, nuntiare



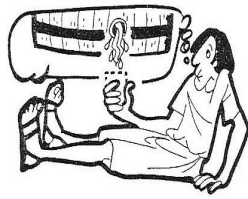
puto, putare



scio, scire



sentio, sentire

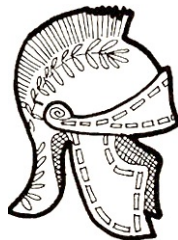
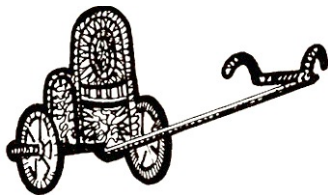
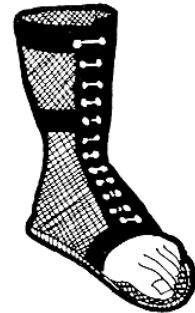
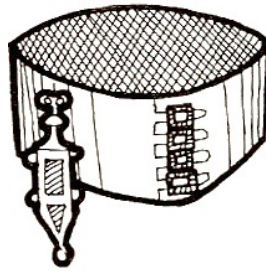
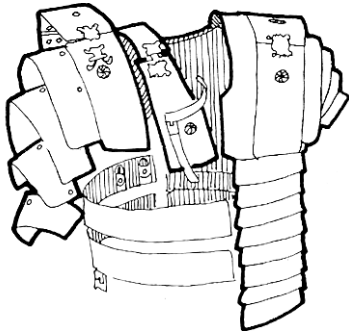
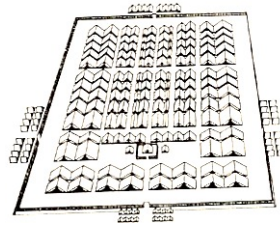


spero, sperare

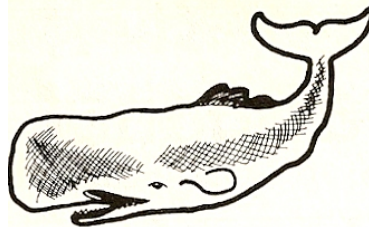
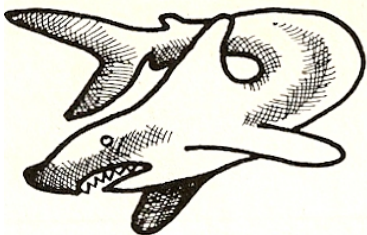
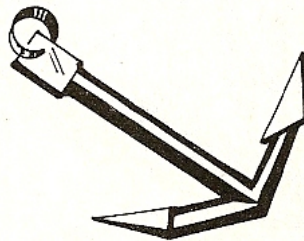
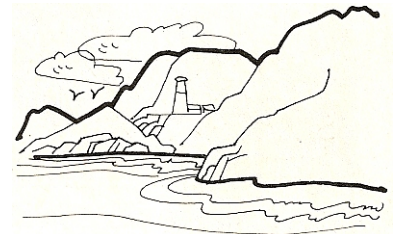
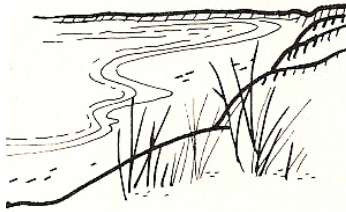
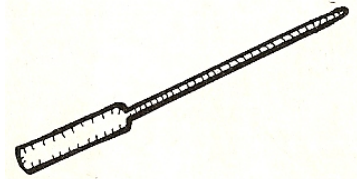
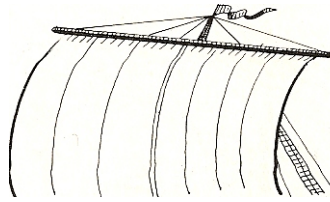
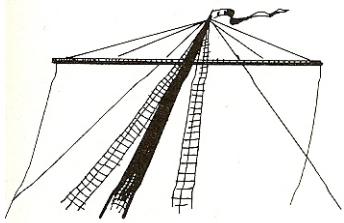
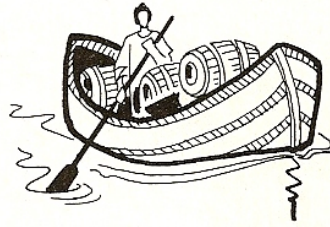
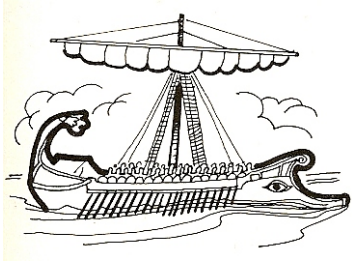


vidēo, vidēre

Caput XXIII  
Colloquamur  
Exercitus Romanus



Caput XXIII  
Colloquamur  
*In Mare*



**Caput XXIII**  
**De Humanitate**  
*Punic Wars*

	<b>Primum</b>	<b>Secundum</b>	<b>Tertium</b>
<b>Anni</b>			
<b>Duces (R)</b>			
<b>Duces (C)</b>			
<b>Ante Bellum</b>			
<b>In Bello</b>			



## Caput XXIII

### Activitae

#### Activita XXIII.i: Responde Latine, quaeso

1. Quam ob rem expulit Pelias fratrem suum? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Quid erat nomen filio Aesonis? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Quando misit rex nuntium Delphos? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Quid ediderat Pythia? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Quomodo erat habitus Iasonis novus? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quis potiebatur (habebat) vellere aureo? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Quid iussit Pelias? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Quisnam navem aedificavit? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Quantum virorum fortissimorum delegit Iason? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Perveneruntne Argonautae ad Colchidem sine auxilio deorum? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Quid primum respondebat Aeetes? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Quid denique respondebat ille? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Activita XXIII.ii: Write out each of the forms listed for the infinitives below

	Present Active	Present Passive	Perfect Active	Perfect Passive
1. to join	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. to sprinkle	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. to forfeit	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. to build	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. to create	_____	_____	_____	_____

#### Activita XXIII.iii: Form the subject for each of the following indirect statements

1. Omnes sciunt (*Pythia*) esse sacerdotem. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Aeetes negat (*he*) vellus aureum traditurum esse. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Nautae non putant (*he*) vellus aureum traditurum esse. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Nuntiat (*the friends of Aeson*) fabulam finxisse. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Negavit (*anyone*) vereri debere. \_\_\_\_\_
6. (*Those women*) fabulas ficturas esse non putavit. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nescivit (*you*) veritos esse. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Iason putavit (*he*) moriturum esse. \_\_\_\_\_

## Caput XXIII

*Activita XXIII.iv: Find the correct Latin infinitive based on the English given*

to be prepared  
 to have loved  
 to lead  
 to be sown  
 to be spread  
 to be built  
 to have been built  
 to create  
 to have hoped for  
 to breathe  
 to be heard  
 to have been heard  
 to be announced  
 to have announced  
 to plow  
 to have plowed  
 to have been created

r	s	a	e	d	i	f	i	c	a	r	i	a	u	s
n	e	u	e	n	i	i	d	s	a	r	e	i	d	a
f	i	d	r	d	a	e	a	e	r	i	s	u	u	i
s	e	i	e	m	i	a	r	s	i	r	a	n	c	r
s	s	t	i	f	i	f	t	r	a	g	u	a	e	a
d	a	u	e	r	a	r	i	p	s	n	d	t	r	r
e	s	s	e	s	u	t	a	c	i	f	i	d	e	a
r	i	e	s	s	e	s	u	t	a	e	r	c	g	v
a	v	s	i	r	a	r	a	p	u	v	i	r	r	i
e	a	s	s	p	a	r	g	i	a	s	i	e	a	s
r	r	e	e	i	i	a	s	i	u	v	e	s	p	s
c	s	a	a	n	u	n	t	i	a	v	i	s	s	e
r	a	s	r	s	f	a	e	m	a	v	i	s	s	e
i	a	s	i	a	v	e	s	r	t	p	a	r	n	e
n	e	i	s	a	s	n	i	s	s	a	s	s	v	e

to have built

to be surrendered

to spread

*Activita XXIII.v: Change the direct statements below into indirect statements*

1. Is dicit, "Iulia cum orbe ludit."

---

2. Is dicit, "Puellae librum legunt."

---

3. Ego dico, "Nos in agro ambulabamus."

---

4. Vos dicitis, "Puer crustum multum edit."

---

5. Nos dicimus, "Is in scholā auscultat."

---

6. Is dicit, "Aquila in mare natat."

---

7. Ea dicit, "Nos in agro ludimus."

---

8. Ego dico, "Quinti in mare natant."

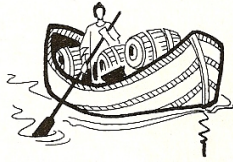
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9. Ea dicit, "Marcus tuum canem lavat."

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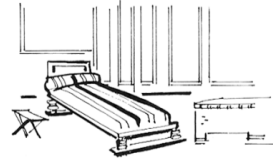
### Caput XXIII

*Activita XXIII.vi: For each picture and quotation found below, rewrite the direct statement as an indirect statement.*



Nauta putat, "Navis non solvetur."

---



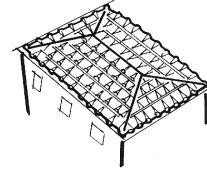
Auricoma dicit, "Lectus est nimis mollis!"

---



Mater dicit, "Filius picturam iunget."

---



Fraterculus dicit, "Marcus in tecto pendet!"

---



Vir miser dicit, "Canis me mordet."

---



Puer putat, "Arbor frangit!"

---



Ego dico, "Ego liberos omnes terreo."

---



Nos dicimus, "Puer per scholam ducit."

---



Marcus nuntiat, "Claudia floras donatur."

---



Is nuntiat, "Amicus mihi est laetus."

---



Athleta dicit, "Cibi sunt dulces!"

---



Ego puto, "Ego musculos multos habeo."

---