

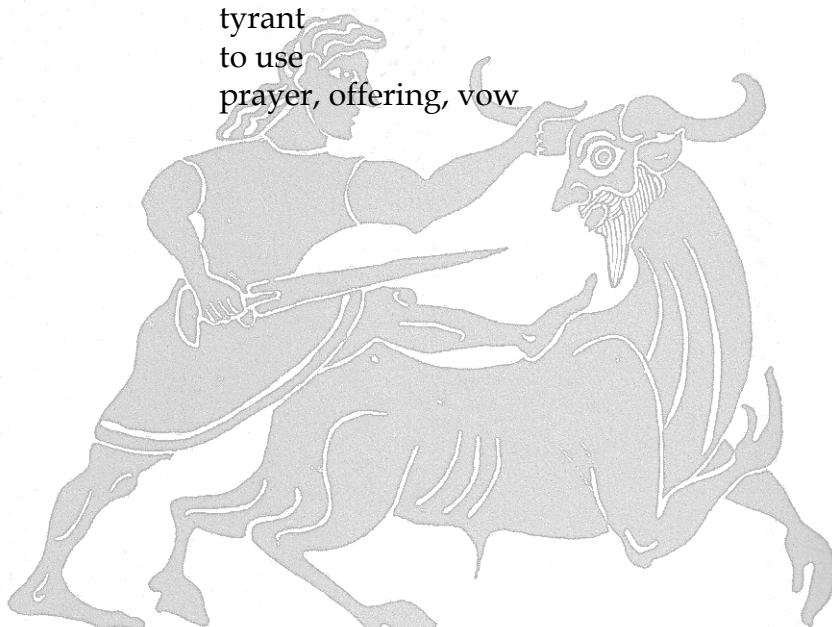
Caput XXVII

Theseus Troezen Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia

apto (1) + <i>dat.</i>	to fit to, adapt to
clava, -ae, <i>f.</i>	club
discedo, -ere, -cessi, -cessus	to depart, go away
hospes, -pitis, <i>c.</i>	host, guest
ferreus, -a, -um	made of iron, iron-like
ictus, -us, <i>m.</i>	blow, stroke, beat
inclino (1)	to bend, bend over
latro, -onis, <i>m.</i>	thief, robber, brigand
occido, -ere, occidi, -cisus	to kill
offerо, -ferre, obtuli, oblatus	to offer, present
ora, -ae, <i>f.</i>	shore, sea shore
peregrinator, -is, <i>m</i>	stranger, traveller
persuadeo, -ēre, -suasi, -suasus	to persuade,
proficiscor, -cisci, -fectus sum	to set out
proles, -is, <i>f.</i>	offspring, son
puerilis, -e	boyish
quam ob rem	for this reason
recuso (1)	to refuse
regio, -onis, <i>f.</i>	region, land
rus, ruris, <i>n.</i>	countryside, rural area
securus, -a, -um	secure, free from care
similis, -e + <i>gen.</i> or <i>dat.</i>	similar to, like
solea, -ae, <i>f.</i>	shoe, sandal
solutus, -a, -um	loosened, free, dissolved
sus, suis, <i>c.</i>	pig, sow
tollo, -ere, sustuli, sublatus	to raise
turtur, -uris, <i>m.</i>	turtle
tyrannus, -i, <i>m</i>	tyrant
utor, uti, usus sum + <i>abl.</i>	to use
votum, -i, <i>n.</i>	prayer, offering, vow



Caput XXVII

Grammatica

Review of Subjunctive: Present System

- Forming present tense:
 - This has a slight variation for each conjugation of verb
 - I: vocare – are + _____ = _____
 - II: monēre – ēre + _____ = _____
 - III: ducere – re + _____ = _____
 - III-io: capere – re + _____ = _____
 - IV: audire – re + _____ = _____

+ personal endings
 {-m, -s, -t; -mus, -tis, -nt}
 {-r, -ris, -tur; -mur, -mini, -ntur}

- Forming imperfect tense:
 - Add respective *personal ending* onto the present infinitive (second principal part)

<i>Active</i>					
	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	amet	moneat	ducat	capiat	audiat
Imp.	amaret	moneret	duceret	caperet	audiret
<i>Passive</i>					
Pres.	ametur	moneatur	ducatur	capiatur	audiatur
Imp.	amaretur	moneretur	duceretur	caperetur	audiretur

- There is no future tense in the subjunctive, since _____

Caput XXVII

Grammatica

Review of Subjunctive: Perfect System

	<i>Active</i>				
	I	II	III	III-io	IV
Pres.	amaverit	monuerit	duxerit	ceperit	audiverit
Imp.	amavisset	monuisset	duxisset	cepisset	audivisset
	<i>Passive</i>				
Pres.	amatus sit	monitus sit	ductus sit	captus sit	auditus sit
Imp.	amatus esset	monitus esset	ductus esset	captus esset	auditus esset

- There is no future perfect tense in the subjunctive, since the subjunctive itself already expresses future possibility or probability

Caput XXVII
Grammatica
Indirect Question

- Another really common use of the subjunctive is the _____
 - Such subordinate clauses depend of verbs of:
 - telling: _____
 - knowing: _____
 - asking: _____
 - wondering: _____
 - Such subordinate clauses are introduced by interrogative words such as:
 - **quis:** _____
 - **quid:** _____
 - **cur/quam ob rem:** _____
 - **quomodo:** _____
 - **ubi:** _____
 - **(in) quo loco:** _____

Scit quis sis.

He knows *who you are*.

Rogant cur venias.

They are asking *why you are coming*.

Theseus Aethram rogavit **cur** ea se huc
adduceret.

Theseus asked Aethra *why she was leading him to this place*.

Theseus Aethram rogavit **cur** ea se huc
adduxisset.

Theseus asked Aethra *why she had led him to this place*.

Multi poetae narraverunt **quomodo**
Theseus monstra superaret.

Many poets told *how Theseus overcame the monsters*.

Multi poetae narraverunt **in quibus**
regionibus populi vota Theseo
susciperent.

Many poets told *in what regions the people offered prayers to Theseus*.

Caput XXVII
Grammatica
Locative Case

- Aside from the five main cases for nouns (*nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative*), there are two lesser used cases
 - vocative: _____
 - locative: _____
- Expressing placement in a preposition is usually the job of the _____ case
 - **in mari** *in the sea*
 - **in viīs** *on the roads*
 - **in schola** *in school*
- When you are expressing placement with the names of cities and small islands:
 - No _____ is used
 - The _____ case is used instead

1st Declension

sg.

pl.

2nd Declension

sg.

pl.

3rd Declension

sg.

pl.

-
- **Romae** *at Rome*
 - **Corinthī** *at Corinth*

- **Carthāginī or Carthāgine** *at Carthage*
- **Troezēni or Troezēne** *at Troezene*

- **Athēnīs** *at Athens*
- **Thēbīs** *at Thebes*

- The words _____ (*at home*) and _____ (*in the country*) are regularly used to indicate place where without a _____
- The accusative case can be used without a _____ for motion towards when talking about:

- _____: *to Rome*
- _____: *to Thebes*
- _____: *to home*
- _____: *to the country*

Caput XXVII
De Humanitate
Roman Baths

Apodyterium:

Atrium:

Auditorium:

Bibliotheca:

Caldarium:

Frigidarium:

Hortus:

Hypocaust:

Laconicum:

Latrinae:

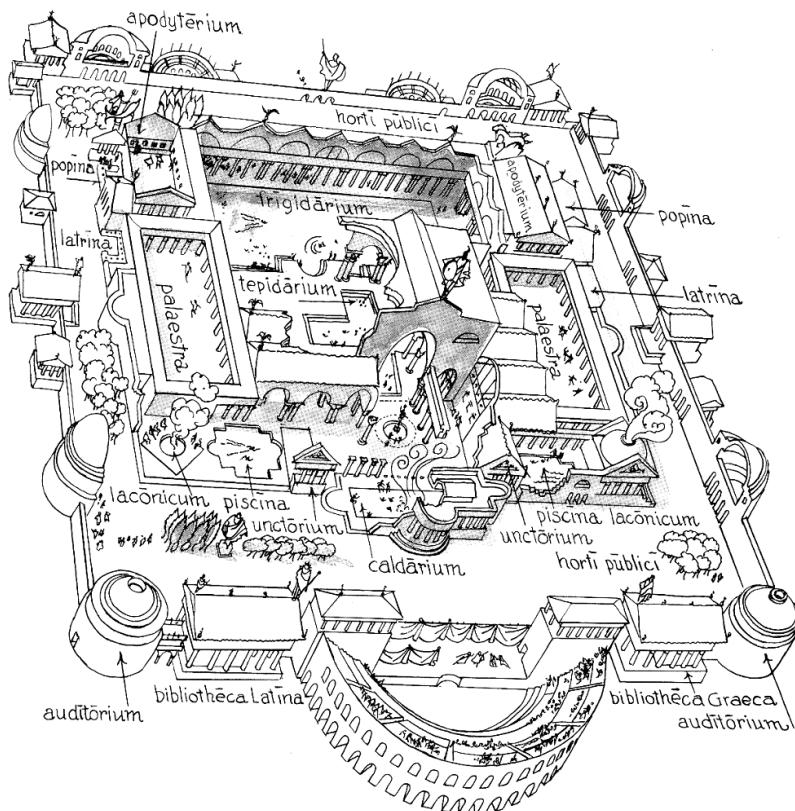
Palaestra:

Piscina:

Popina:

Tepidarium:

Unctorium:



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Activitae

Activita XXVII.i: Responde Latine, quaeaso.

1. Quis erat pater Theseo? _____
2. Quis erat mater ei? _____
3. Quis quoque tradebatur fuisse pater ei? _____
4. Ubi Theseus crescebat? _____
5. In quo loco Aegeus soleas et gladium celavit? _____
6. Quid debebat Theseus facere ut soleas et gladium caperet? _____
7. Cur Theseus desiderabat iter facere per isthmum? _____
8. Quomodo necavit Theseus Sinem? _____
9. Quomodo Procrustes peregrinatores curabat? _____
10. Ad quam urbem Theseus proficiscebatur? _____

Activita XXVII.ii: Rewrite the quaeationes as Indirect Questions introduced by scivi.

1. Scivi quis esset pater Theseo.
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Activita XXVII.iii: Fill in Latin interrogative word(s) for each of the direct questions, then make the direct question an indirect question in the second column.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. (<u>Who</u>) es? | _____ | 1. Scit (<u>who you are</u>).
_____ |
| 2. (<u>What</u>) facit? | _____ | 2. Scit (<u>what she is doing</u>).
_____ |
| 3. (<u>Why</u>) venit? | _____ | 3. Scit (<u>why she is coming</u>).
_____ |
| 4. (<u>Where</u>) exercent? | _____ | 4. Scit (<u>where they train</u>).
_____ |

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5. (Where) est Isthmus? _____ 5. Scit (where Isthmus is). _____
6. (When) est certamen? _____ 6. Scit (when the race is). _____
7. (How) Theseus vincit? _____ 7. Scit (how Theseus won). _____

Activita XXVII.iv: All of the indirect questions above are in primary sequence because scit is in the present tense. Change scit to scivit and the verbs in the subordinate clause to the imperfect subjunctive. Then translate.

1. Scivit quis esses. 1. He knew who you were.
2. Scivit _____. 2. _____.
3. Scivit _____. 3. _____.
4. Scivit _____. 4. _____.
5. Scivit _____ Isthmus _____. 5. _____.
6. Scivit _____ certamen _____. 6. _____.
7. Scivit _____ Theseus _____. 7. _____.

Activita XXVII.vi: Complete each sentence with the proper form of the locative or accusative with or without a preposition

1. (To Rome) ibam. _____
2. (In Rome) habitat. _____
3. (In Athens) labōrās. _____
4. (On Sicily) habitō. _____
5. (To Africa) nāvigāmus. _____
6. (In Africa) habitāmus. _____
7. (At home) habitāmus. _____
8. (In the country) habitō. _____
9. (To Thebes) ibam. _____
10. (At Carthage) habitō. _____

Activita XXVII.vi: Rewrite the questions below as an indirect question



Quis medicamina tollit? (*tollere*)

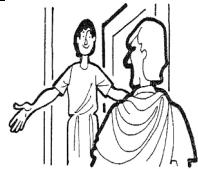
IQ: _____

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Quem pater tollit? (*tollere*)

IQ: _____



Ubi est hospes? (*esse*)

IQ: _____



Quid cum non labores accidit? (*accidere*)

IQ: _____



Quid est in poculo? (*esse*)

IQ: _____



Quid in convivio audimus? (*audire*)

IQ: _____



Quomodo Marcus in iter proficiscitur? (*proficisci*)

IQ: _____



Quis in sella elegante sedet? (*sedēre*)

IQ: _____



Quid agricola in agro facit? (*facere*)

IQ: _____



Quae femina gladiatorem hunc desiderat? (*desiderare*)

IQ: _____



Quando cantor cantantem finit? (*finire*)

IQ: _____



Quos ad convivium invitare debemus? (*debēre*)

IQ: _____