

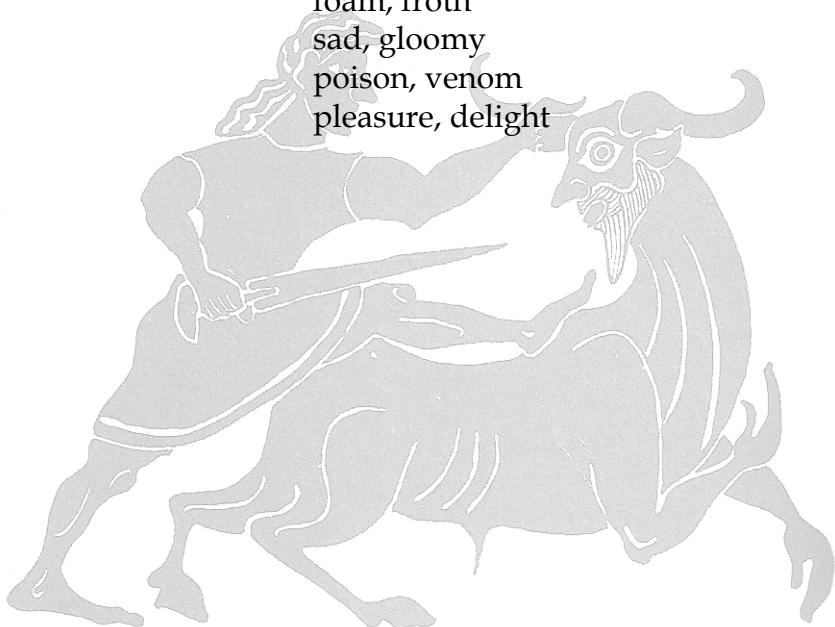
Theseus Athenis
Review Packet

Caput XXVIII

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia

abicio, -ere, -ieci, -iectus	to throw down, throw aside
accendo, -ere, -cendi, -census	to set on fire, kindle
accido, -ere, -cidi, -----	to fall down, happen
albus, -a, -um	white
biformis, -e	two-formed
bimaris, -e	between two seas
celeber,-bris, -bre	celebrated
celebro (1)	to celebrate
convivium, -ii, n.	banquet, party
facinus, -oris, n.	bad deed, crime
ferox, -ocis	savage, wild
foedus, -eris, n.	covenant, agreement, treaty
genus, -eris, n.	race, kind, family
ignarus, -a, -um	unknowing, unaware, unknown, ignorant
interficio, -ere, -feci, -fectus	to kill
invito (1)	to invite
nebula, -ae, f.	cloud
nefas (<i>indecl.</i>)	a wicked deed
nex, necis, f.	death
paco (1)	to make peaceful
pateo, -ēre, patui, -----	to lie open, be disclosed, be revealed
plausus, -us, m.	applause, clapping
poculum, -i, n.	drinking cup, goblet
potens, potentis	powerful
procreo (1)	to have offspring, procreate
sacrifico (1)	to sacrifice
spuma, -ae, f.	foam, froth
tristis, -e	sad, gloomy
venenum, -i, n	poison, venom
voluptas, -tatis, f.	pleasure, delight



Caput XXVIII

Grammatica

Cum: As a Preposition or As a Conjunction

- *Cum* is a funny word in Latin, in that it can function as either a preposition or a conjunction
 - As we get closer to reading primary texts, it is important to review these differences
- *Cum* as a preposition:
 - As a preposition, *cum* means: _____, _____
 - It is very often followed or accompanied by a noun in the _____ case

cum amore	with love (<i>manner</i>)
magno cum amore	with much love
cum patre filioque	with the father and son (<i>accompaniment</i>)
- *Cum* as a conjunction:
 - As a subordinate conjunction, *cum* introduces several kinds of subordinate clauses with the following possibilities of meaning
 - **cum** with the *indicative mood* is used to express current or future definite actions; past is used only when the actions of the subordinate and main clauses happen at the same time
 - Cum vocas**, respondeo.
 - Cum vocabis**, respondebo.
 - **cum** with the pluperfect tense is used to express the idea of *whenever*, when the main verb is in a past tense
 - Cum Romam venerat**, ivit
ut matrem videret.
 - **cum** with the *subjunctive mood* indicates the circumstances, cause, or concession of the main clause
 - **cum circumstantial** (when)
Cum Caesar iter per Galliam faceret, ad Rhodanum pervenit.
Cum Caesar iter per Galliam fecisset, ad Rhodanum pervenit.
 - **cum causal** (because or since)
Quae cum ita sint, Caesar Romam ibit.
Quae cum ita essent, Caesar Romam rediit.
 - **cum concessive** (although)
Cum laetus esset nato tuto invento,
tamen Aegeus miratus est. . .

Caput XXVIII
Grammatica
Temporal Conjunctions

- Time relationships in subordinate clauses can be expressed by many subordinate conjunctions

Indicative

ubi	_____
ut	_____
quando	_____
cum	_____

Indicative or Subjunctive

dum	_____
donec¹	_____
antequam	_____
postquam	_____
simul ac (atque)	_____
cum	_____

- The conjunctions in the first column *usually* take the _____ in the perfect or the historical present
- The conjunctions in the second column *usually* take the _____ if the time element is a fact or a clear possibility
 - They govern the subjunctive if they indicate purpose or expectancy or vague possibility

¹ **Dum** generally is used with the present indicative to denote continued action in past time. **Dum** with the subjunctive means *as long as* or *until*

Caput XXVIII

Grammatica

Review of Irregular Comparisons of Adjectives

- Most adjectives follow the rules for the comparative and superlative forms already presented

- See Caput XXII for comparative rules*
- See Caput XIII for superlative rules*

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
laetus, -a, -um happy	laetior, laetius happier	laetissimus, -a, -um happiest
ferox, ferocis savage	ferocior, ferocius more savage	ferocissimus, -a, -um most savage

- Adjectives ending in **-lis**: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
 - These adjectives are irregular only in the superlative
 - Instead of adding **-issimus, -a, -um** onto the stem, add _____

facilis, -e	_____	_____
easy	easier	easiest
similis, -e	_____	_____
similar	more similar	most similar

- Adjectives ending in **-er** (*in the masculine form*): _____, _____, _____
 - These adjective are irregular only in the superlative
 - Instead of adding **-issimus, -a, -um** onto the stem, add _____ onto the whole word

miser, -era, -erum	_____	_____
wretched	more wretched	most wretched
aeger, -gra, -grum	_____	_____
sick	sicker	sickest
acer, acris, acre	_____	_____
sharp	sharper	sharpest

Caput XXVIII
Grammatica
Comparisons of Adverbs

- The comparative form of an adverb is extremely simple. It is **exactly** the same as the neuter nominative singular form of a comparative adjective and it almost always ends in -ius:
- The superlative form of an adverb is extremely simple. It has **exactly** the same stem as the superlative adjective and it **always** ends in -ē

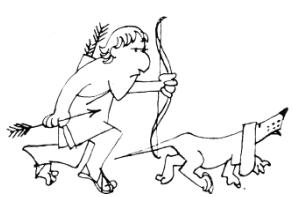
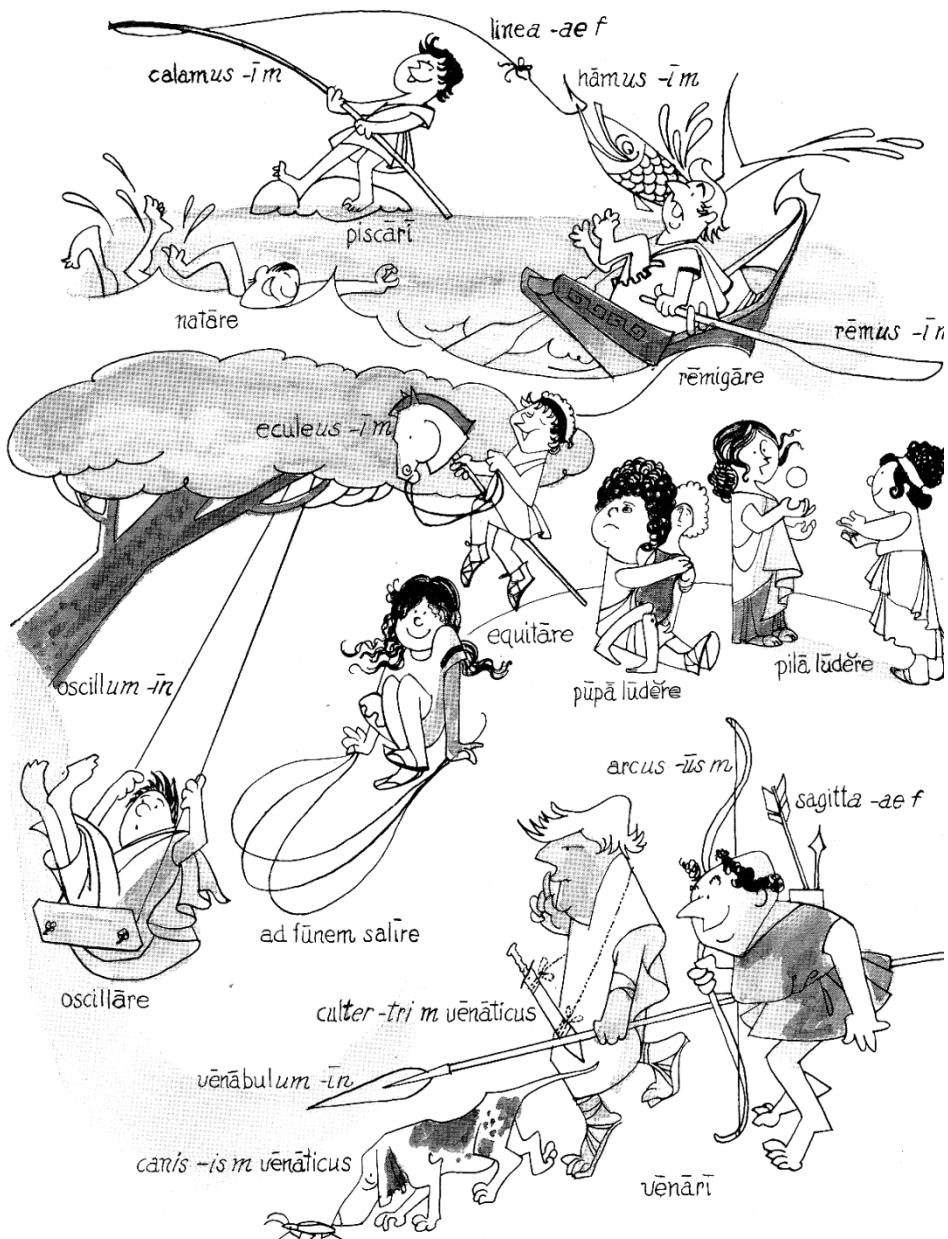
<i>Positive Adjective</i>	<i>Comparative Adjective</i>	<i>Positive Adverb</i>	<i>Comparative Adverb</i>	<i>Superlative Adverb</i>
clarus, clara, clarum, <i>clear</i>	clarior, clarius, <i>clearer</i>	clare, <i>clearly</i>	clarius, <i>more clearly</i>	clarissimē, <i>most clearly</i>
levis, levis, leve, <i>light</i>	levior, levius, <i>lighter</i>	levē, <i>lightly</i>	levius, <i>more lightly</i>	levissimē, very <i>lightly</i>
celer, celeris, celere, <i>swift</i>	celerior, celerius, <i>swifter</i>	celeriter, <i>swiftly</i>	celerius, <i>more swiftly</i>	celerissimē, <i>most swiftly</i>
prudens, prudentis, <i>wise</i>	prudentior, prudentius, <i>wiser</i>	prudenter, <i>wisely</i>	prudentius, <i>more wisely</i>	prudentissimē, <i>very wisely</i>
[nihil]	[nihil]	diū, <i>for a long time</i>	diūtius, <i>for a longer time</i>	diūtissimē, for <i>a very long time</i>
[nihil]	[nihil]	saepe, <i>often</i>	saepius, <i>more often</i>	saepissimē, <i>most often</i>

- Like comparative and superlative adjectives, these adverbs can have more than one possible meaning
 - **saepius:** _____
 - **lentissimē:** _____
- In the direct comparison, a comparative adverb can be used either with **quam** + the nominative case or with the ablative of degree of difference:
 - **equus currit celerius quam homo** ○ *a horse runs swifter than a man*
 - **equus currit celerius homine**
- When a superlative adverb is used with **quam** it means: _____
 - **tabellarius cucurrit quam celerissimē** ○ the messenger ran as quickly as possible

Caput XXVIII
De Humanitate
Nero et Caligula

Proper Name:	
Family and	
Notable Actions:	
Legacy:	

Caput XXVIII
Colloquamur
Lusus



Caput XXVIII

Activitae

Activita XXVIII.i: Responde Latine, queso.

1. Quos esne necaverat Medea? _____
2. Cur Aegeus Medeam in matrimonium duxerat? _____
3. Quid facinus Medea temptavit? _____
4. Cur facinus Medeae non fieri potest? _____
5. Quibus signis filium recognovit Aegeus? _____
6. Quomodo Aegeus gratias deis demonstravit? _____
7. Estne Theseus dignus esse filius regis? _____
8. Cur Minos bellum facere volebat? _____
9. Quis erat Angrogeus? Cur Athenis aderat? _____
10. Quomodo taurus albus in Graeciam portabatur? _____

Activita XXVIII.ii: In the following sentences tell whether cum is a preposition (P) or a subordinate clause (SC), and write its English meaning in the blank at the end of the line

P/SC	Translation
_____ 1. In urbe <i>cum</i> paucis amicis revenit.	_____
_____ 2. Litteras tuas magno <i>cum</i> gaudeo respondeo.	_____
_____ 3. <i>Cum</i> Medea Theseum vidit, eum recognovit.	_____
_____ 4. Magno <i>cum</i> amore Medea Theseum iuvit.	_____
_____ 5. Theseus dubitat <i>cum</i> saxum videt.	_____
_____ 6. <i>Cum</i> Theseus in regiam iniret, Medea eum occidere conata est.	_____
_____ 7. Medea magnopere timebat <i>cum</i> facinus pateret.	_____
_____ 8. Aegeus miratus est <i>cum</i> Theseum esse filium inveniret.	_____
_____ 9. <i>Cum</i> amicis ad insulam novum Theseus navigavit.	_____
_____ 10. Minos bellum preparavit <i>cum</i> filius Androgeus interfectus esset.	_____

Activita XXVIII.iii: Fill in the comparative and superlative of these adjectives. Watch out for the irregular adjectives at the bottom!

1. longus, -a, -um _____
2. facilis, -e _____
3. difficultis, -e _____

Caput XXVIII

4. miser, -era, -erum	_____	_____
5. sacer, -cra, -crum	_____	_____
6. acer, acris, acre	_____	_____
7. bonus, -a, -um	_____	_____
8. malus, -a, -um	_____	_____
9. parvus, -a, -um	_____	_____
10. magnus, -a, -um	_____	_____
11. multus, -a, -um	_____	_____

Activita XXVIII.iv: Match the following temporal adverbs with their English meaning

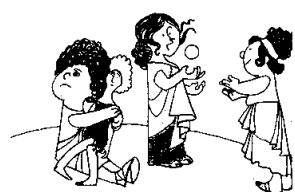
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. quando | a. when |
| _____ 2. antequam | b. as |
| _____ 3. ubi | c. until |
| _____ 4. dum | d. at the time when |
| _____ 5. ut | e. after |
| _____ 6. donec | f. while |
| _____ 7. postquam | g. before |
| _____ 8. cum | h. as soon as |
| _____ 9. simul ac | |

Activita XXVIII.v: Complete the following present or imperfect subjunctive verbs in the cum-clauses below

1. Debeone pensum facere, cum schola _____? (*finire*)
2. Cum tergum _____ (*nocere*) mihi, saepe Thermas visitavi.
3. Cum argicolae Romani _____, (*arare*) saepe tauros duos utuntur.
4. Mittisne litteras electronicas, cum tu amicos ad convivium _____ (*invitare*)?
5. Cum nos scrinia (*boxes*) gravia _____ (*tollere*), tergum statim mihi nocet.
6. Cum Augeus vela nigra _____ (*spectare*), abiecit se in mare.
7. Cum Marcus piscem _____ (*carpere*), is piscem in nave abiecit.
8. Cum puella pilamalleum _____ (*ludere*), turba plausibus clamant.
9. Cum canis cum domino _____ (*venēri*), canis insectos edit.
10. Cum Aurelia librum _____ (*videre*), ea legere eum incepit.

Caput XXVIII

Activita XXVIII.vi: Estne in Indicativo aut Coniunctivo?



Cum puellae in horto _____ (*ludere*), puellae amicos spectant.



Cum canis cum domino _____ (*venēri*), canis insectos invenit.



Cum Marcus prope stagnum in die Martis _____ (*sedere*), proles prope se sedet.



Cum hodie tu scholam _____ (*exire*), tu baspila ludes.

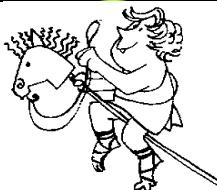


Cum Aurelia librum _____ (*videre*), ea legere eum incepit.



Cum Aurelia invenire librum hunc de elephantibus _____ (*accidere*), liber amicae eius datur.

Cum pila, quae te dabatur, _____ (*icere*), trans hortum per fenestram transit.



Cum puella pilamalleum _____ (*ludere*), turba plausibus clamant.



Cum donum novum pueru _____ (*dare*), puer equos novos per casam equitat.

Cum Quintus cum ludis _____ (*ludere*), puer amicos ludere invitat.



Cum in areā _____ (*ludere*), dicit nos esse pueriles.

Cum Aulus pilam gravissimam _____ (*tollere*), pueri alteri mirantur.