

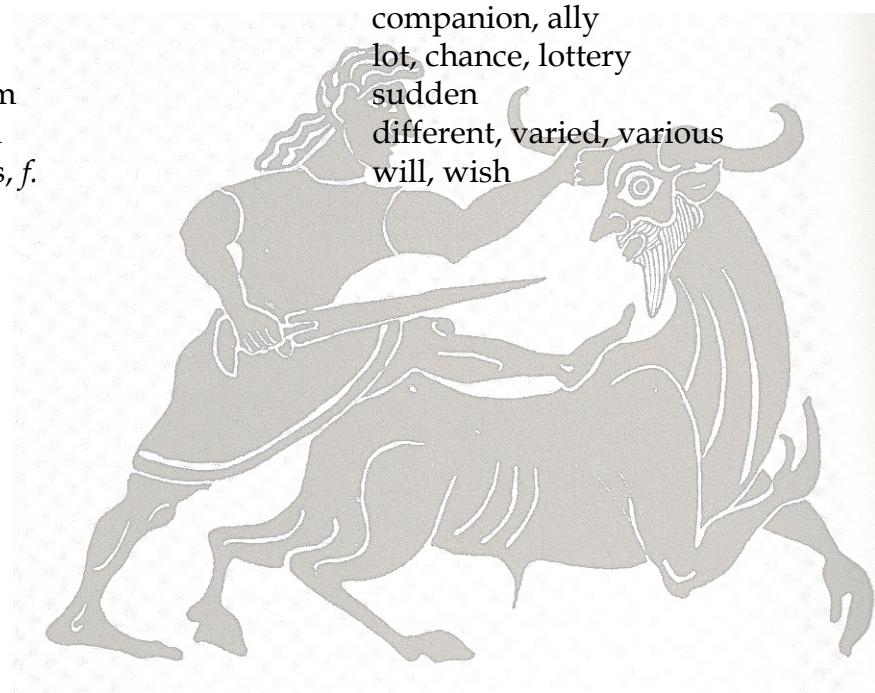
Capita XXIX & XXX

Theseus Cretae Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia

anulus, -i, m.	ring
camera, -ae, f.	box, chamber, room
conservo (1)	to keep, preserve
constituo, -uere, -ui, -stitus	to decide, determine
crudeliter	cruelly
dimitto, -ere, -misi, -missus	to send away, let go, abandon
fallacia, -ae, f.	trick, deceit
filum, -i, n.	string
foedus, -a, -um	disgraceful, filthy, abhorrent, abominable
frons, -ntis, f.	forehead
libet, libuit	it is pleasing
licet, licuit	it is allowed
lignum, -i, m.	wood
ligo (1)	to bind, tie, fasten
limen, -inis, n.	threshold
lumen, -inis, n.	light, eye, life
mox	soon
non altier	not otherwise, just as
occurro, -ere, -curri, -cursus	to run, run against
oportet, oportuit	it is necessary
opus, -eris, n.	work, labor
patria, -ae, f.	fatherland
placet, -ēre, placuit	it is pleasing
regalis, -e	royal
revenio, -ire, -veni, -ventus	to return, come back
socius, -ii, m.	companion, ally
sors, sortis, f.	lot, chance, lottery
subitus, -a, -um	sudden
varius, -a, -um	different, varied, various
voluntas, -tatis, f.	will, wish



Caput XXIX
Grammatica
Relative Clauses

- A relative clause is a _____ clause that _____ back to a noun in the main clause
 - Using the relative pronoun: _____, _____, _____ (see Cap XVII) introduces this adjectival clause which describes a noun antecedent

Pāsiphāē, **quae** erat coniunx Mīnōis, Pasiphae, *who* was the wife of Minos, loved a bull.

Taurus **quem** Neptunus Mīnōī dōnāverat erat pulcher. The bull *which* Neptune had given to Minos was beautiful.

- Using the same relative pronoun, supply a subjunctive verb instead when expressing a less factual reference; this sometimes expresses that the sort of person that the antecedent may or may not be as described



Femina, _____ camina cantet, est alta.



Puellae, _____ pilas niveas iacerent, nunc prope ignem sedent.



Senatores, _____ leges bene scribantur, in foro dicebant.



Cantores, _____ lyrae sint decoratae, concinunt.



Hic est mihi amicus, _____ ego librum darent.



Athleta, _____ spectatores clamores dent, celeriter currit



Victor erat cursor, _____ ego in cursu gaudeam.



Iulus, _____ Germanus ad classem ducat, tacet.



Libri, _____ procul litteras amantes scribat, feminam dantur.



Fons, _____ cursores aquam bibant, erat frigidissimus.

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Grammatica

Gerund

- The gerund is a _____ made by adding the following onto the stem
 - _____ : genitive
 - _____ : dative
 - _____ : accusative
 - _____ : ablative
- It is a second declension neuter noun declined *only* in the singular of the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative cases, since the infinitive is used in the nominative

	I	II	III	III-io	IV
No Nominative (<i>Use infinitive</i>)					
Gen. <i>of</i> ...	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dat. <i>to</i> ...	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Acc. ... (object)	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Abl. <i>by</i> ...	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	<i>loving</i>	<i>seeing</i>	<i>leading</i>	<i>taking</i>	<i>knowing</i>

- A common usage of the gerund is the genitive used to complete an objective idea in such phrases as:

ars aedificandī	the art of building
spēs effugiendī	the hope of escaping
facultās dīcendī	opportunity of speaking

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Grammatica

Impersonal Verbs

- Frequently, Latin uses the _____ person singular of certain verbs
- English uses some verbs impersonally, such as: "It is snowing", "It behooves you to study hard before a big test", etc.
 - It would sound silly to say "Herbert is snowing", "Are you snowing today?", or "Holy cow, we were really snowing yesterday!"; as a result, all impersonal verbs use the subject _____.
 - oportet: _____
 - The direct object of **oportet** takes the _____ case
 - Anglice: *it behooves X (_____)* to Y (_____)

Oportuit eum ligare in postem filum
quod evolveretur.

- licet: _____
 - The direct object of **licet** takes the _____ case
 - Anglice: *it is permitted for X (_____)* to Y (_____)

Mihi lūdere licet.

Licetne mihi ire ad latrinam?

- libet: _____
 - The direct object of **libet** takes the _____ case
 - Anglice: *it pleases X (_____)* to Y (_____)

Mihi lūdere libet.

Mihi facere pensum non libet.

- placet: _____
 - The direct object of **placet** takes the _____ case
 - Anglice: *it is pleasing to X (_____)* to Y (_____)

Respondēte, sī vōbīs placet.¹

¹ French, R.S.V.P.

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Grammatica

Review of Deponent Verbs

- Deponent verbs look _____ but are translated as if _____
- Review the meanings of the following common deponents:

arbitror, arbitrari, arbitratus sum

conor, conari, conatus sum

egredior, egredi, egressus sum

fateor, fateri, fassus sum

hortor, hortari, hortatus sum

loquor, loqui, locutus sum

molior, moliri, molitus sum

moriōr, mori, mortuus sum

nascor, nasci, natus sum

orior, oriri, ortus sum

patior, pati, passus sum

proficiscor, -ficisci, -fectus sum

rusticor, rusticari, rusticatus sum

sequor, sequi, secutus sum

utor, uti, usus sum

vereor, vereri, veritus sum

Capita XXIX & XXX

De Humanitate

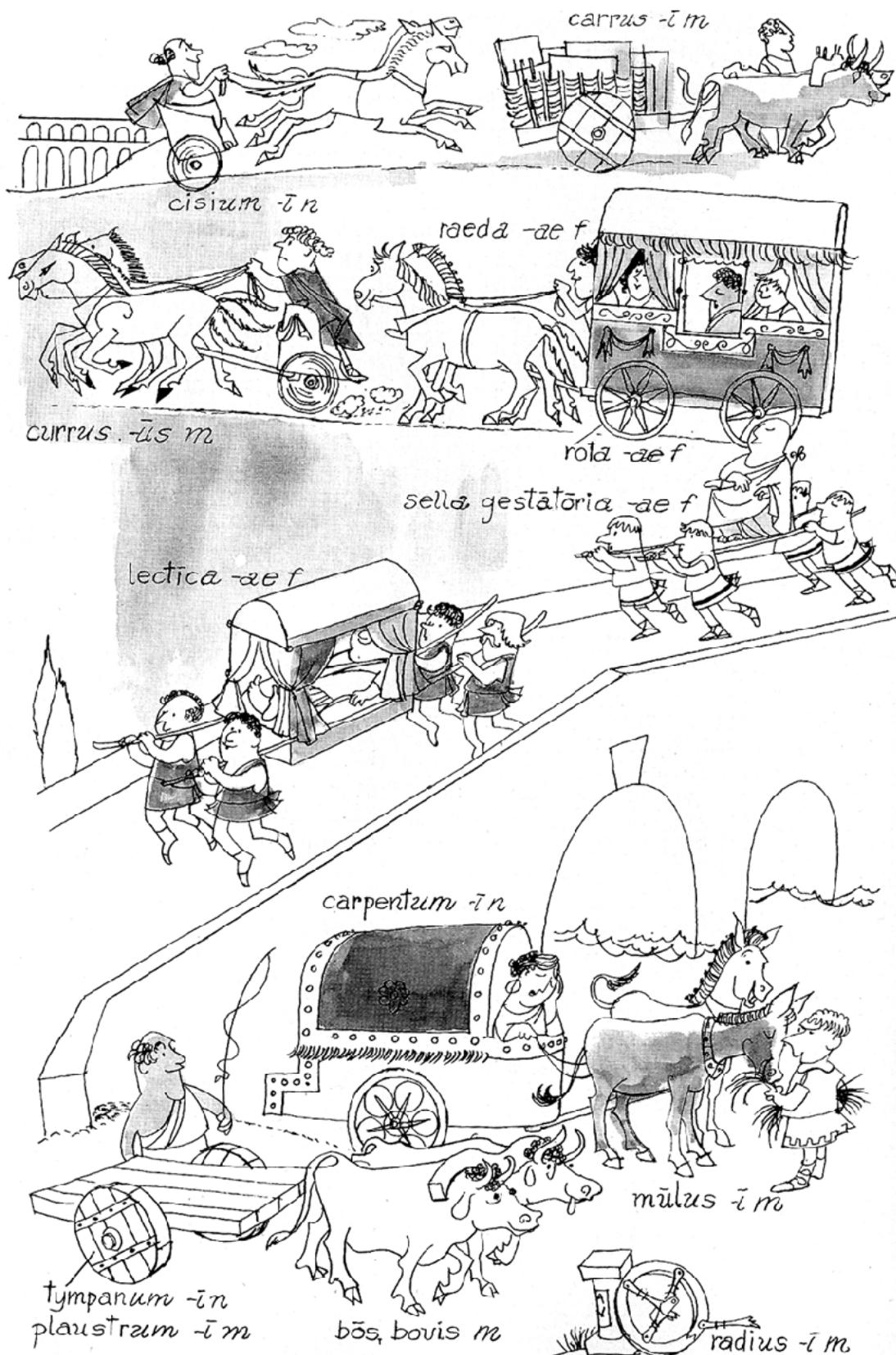
Heroes Omnes

- Atalanta:
 - Familia: _____
 - Patria: _____
 - Labores:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Orpheus:
 - Familia: _____
 - Patria: _____
 - Labores:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Iason:
 - Familia: _____
 - Patria: _____
 - Labores:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
- Theseus:
 - Familia: _____
 - Patria: _____
 - Labores:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

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Colloquamur

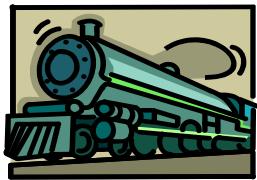
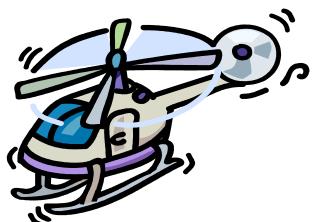
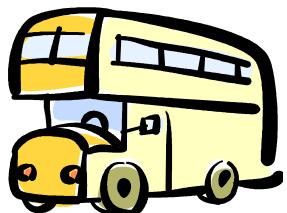
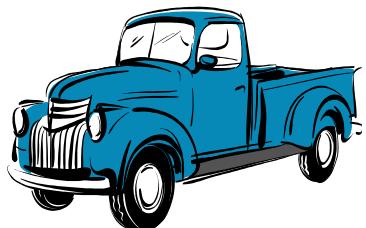
Vehicula et Viae



Capita XXIX & XXX

De Humanitate

Vehicula Moderna



Capita XXIX & XXX

Activitae

Activita XXIX.i: Responde Latine, quae so.

1. Quis taurum Minoi donaverat? _____
2. Quomodo Neptunus Minoem punivit? _____
3. Ubi Minos monstrum celare constituit? _____
4. Estne facile effugere e labyrintho? Cur non est? _____
5. Cuius auxilio Theseus a Creta effugit? _____
6. Cur Theseus rex fiebat? _____
7. Qualis iura populo Theseus dedit? _____
8. Quem fugientem recepit Theseus? _____
9. Quibuscum errabat Oedipus? _____
10. Quos necavit Hercules furens? _____

Activita XXIX.ii: Supply the correct form of qui, quae, quod according to the case required in the subordinate clause and the number and gender of the antecedent

1. Pasiphae erat regina (*who*) erat adultera. _____
2. Minotaurus erat monstrum (*whom*) Minos sub regiam celavit. _____
3. Daedalus erat artifex (*to whom*) Minos opus labyrinthum aedificandi dedit. _____
4. Iuvenes (*who*) cum Theseo navigaverunt fortis amici in itinere fiebant. _____
5. Insula ad (*which*) iuvenes navigaverunt erat Creta. _____
6. Minotaurus (*to whom*) iuvenes pasti sunt sub regia in labyrintho habitavit. _____
7. Ariadna statim Theseum amavit (*to whom*) filum et gladium dedit. _____
8. Ariadna Theseo docuit consilium (*with which*) labyrinthus aedificatus erat. _____
9. Neptunus erat pater (*who*) filium iuvaret. _____
10. Aegeus erat pater (*whose*) filius ad Cretam navigaverat. _____

Activita XXIX.iii: Underline the antecedent in each sentence below, then choose the correct pronoun from the choices given

1. Pasiphae, _____ erat coniunx Minois taurum amavit.
2. Biforme monstrum, _____ Pasiphae tulit, erat pudor Minoi.
3. Minos, _____ hunc pudorem removere voluit, Minotaurum sub regia celavit.
4. Daedalus, _____ Minos opus labyrinthum aedificandi.

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5. Daedalus labyrinthum aedificavit, in _____ Minos Minotaurum celare constituit.
6. Iuvenes, _____ sorte lecti sunt, Cretam mittebantur.
7. Navis albo velo navigabit, _____ erit signum Aegeo.
8. Theseus anulum rettulit _____ Minos in mare iecerat.
9. Ariadna, _____ auxilio Theseus effugit, erat filia regis.
10. Iuvenes, _____ Theseus servaverat, cum heroe effugerunt.

Activita XXIX.iv: Translate these phrases into English

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. amor discendi | _____ | 6. amor aedicandi | _____ |
| 2. spes effugiendi | _____ | 7. ars construendi | _____ |
| 3. facultas sanandi | _____ | 8. ars docendi | _____ |
| 4. ars decipiendi | _____ | 9. opportunitas vincendi | _____ |
| 5. amor currendi | _____ | 10. tempus nascendi | _____ |

Activita XXIX.v: Fill in the correct object for the following sentences with impersonal verbs

1. Oportet (students) noscere ante examen magnum!
2. Respondete, si (you, sg.) placet.
3. Licetne (me) ire ad latrinam?
4. Libet (class) habere non pensum in die Veneris.
5. "Mater, licetne (Septimus) ludere mecum?"
6. Oportetne (me) alere (feed) leones ad vivario?
7. Libetne (you, pl.) videre taenias in die Saturni?
8. Placetne (you, pl.) habere adhesos examine vestro?
9. Oportet (us) audire amicos nostros cum sint maesti.
10. Libet (my dogs) edere cibum quem demitto.
11. Placet (me) dormire post horas decimas in die Saturni.
12. Licet (us) edere crustula post cenam.
13. Oportet (my little brother) implere munera.
14. Licet (Theseus) intrare Labyrinthum Minois.
15. Placetne (you, sg.) gubernare in autobirokulā?
16. Libet non (Aegeus) videre vela nigra in nave Thesei.

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Activita XXIX.vi: Responde Latine, quae

Cur?/Quam ob rem?: _____

1. Cur est frigida extra scholā? _____

2. Quam ob rem Aegeus iuvenes mittit? _____

Quis?/Qui?: _____

3. Quis est rex qui Cretae habitavit petit? _____

4. Qui cum Iasone trans mare navigaverunt? _____

Quem?/Quos?: _____

5. Quos Aegeus Minoi pro Minotauro dedit? _____

6. Quem Aegeus in matrimonium ducet? _____

Cuius?/Quorum?: _____

7. Cuius solea et gladius est sub saxo? _____

8. Quorum filius erat Theseus? _____

Ubi?/In quo loco?: _____

9. In quo loco sunt solea et gladius Aegei? _____

10. Ubi Theseus Minotaurum pugnavit? _____

Quomodo?: _____

11. Quomodo Theseus a labyrintho fugitavit? _____

12. Quomodo Theseus se esse filium dei demonstrat? _____

Quando?: _____

13. Quando Medea Theseum necare temptavit? _____

14. Quando Theseus in Troezena habitabat? _____

Qualis?: _____

15. Qualis rex erat Theseus? _____

16. Qualis rex erat Minos? _____

Quot?: _____

17. Quot discipuli sunt in classe hodie? _____

18. Quot magistrae sunt in classe hodie? _____

Quid?/Quae?: _____

19. Quae Aegeus Theseo dedit? _____

20. Quid Theseus cum Medea necare eum temptaret fecit? _____