

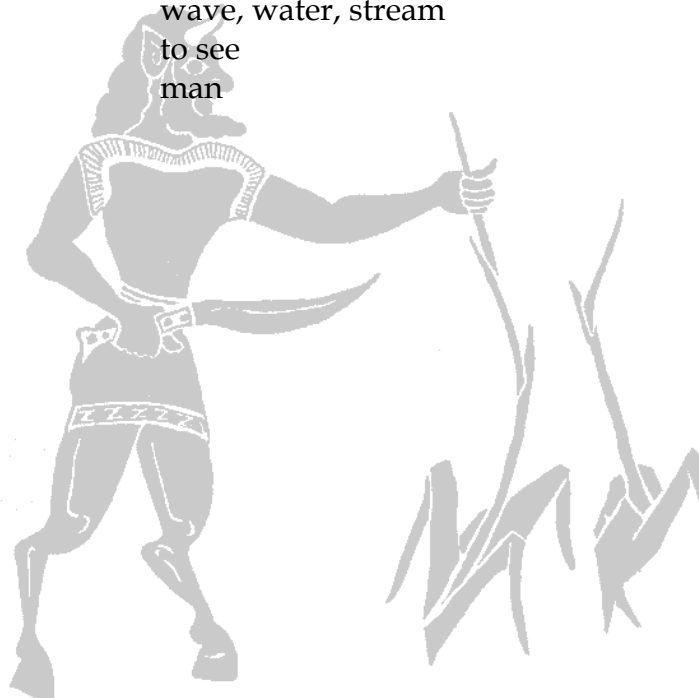
## Caput VIII

### *Pān et Syringa* Review Packet

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

#### Vocabularia

aeternum	forever
ager, agri, <i>m.</i>	field
auxilium, -ii, <i>n.</i>	help, aid
benignus, -a, -um	kind
celo, celare, celavi, celatus	to hide, conceal
cera, -ae, <i>f.</i>	wax
ceterus, -a, -um	other, rest of
concilium, -ii, <i>n.</i>	union
densus, -a, -um	thick, dense
devoceo, devovēre, devovi, devotus	to devote
eam ( <i>acc.</i> )	her
eos ( <i>acc.</i> )	them
erro, errare	wander, make a mistake
fistula, -ae, <i>f.</i>	reed pipe, Pan pipes
fuga, -ae, <i>f.</i>	escape, flight
fugito, fugitare, fugitavi, fugitatus	to flee, escape, shun, avoid
maneo, manēre, mansi, mansus	to remain, stay
miser, -era, -erum	unhappy, miserable, wretched
papyrus, -i, <i>m.</i>	reed, papyrus
puto, putare, putavi, putatus	to think
ripa, -ae, <i>f.</i>	river bank
sonus, -i, <i>m.</i>	sound
statim	immediately
suspiro, suspirare	to breathe
tamen	nevertheless
teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentus	to hold, keep, possess, have
umbrosus, -a, -um	shadowy, shady, dark
unda, -ae, <i>f.</i>	wave, water, stream
video, vidēre, vidi, visus	to see
vir, viri, <i>m.</i>	man



## Caput VIII







### Grammatica

*Future Tense*

- The future tense is used for verb that happen \_\_\_\_\_
- It is formed by adding \_\_\_\_\_, then the \_\_\_\_\_ onto the stem of the verb

○ celare	→	cela-	+	_____	+	_____	=	_____
○ errare	→	erra-	+	_____	+	_____	=	_____
○ manere	→	mane-	+	_____	+	_____	=	_____
○ videre	→	vide-	+	_____	+	_____	=	_____

- Nota Bene:
  - In the first person singular, the **-bi-** becomes \_\_\_\_\_
  - In the third person plural, the **-bi-** becomes \_\_\_\_\_

	Subiectum	Finis		Subiectum	Finis
	ego			nos	
	tu			vos	
	is, ea, id			ei, eae, ea	



#### video, videre

Ego _____	Nos _____
Tu _____	Vos _____
Is, Ea _____	Ei, Eae _____

**Caput VIII**  
**Grammatica**  
*Sum, Esse (continued)*

- Remember that the verb **esse** is irregular
- Latin conjugates **to be** in *praetante imperfectoque tempore* as follows:

	<i>I am</i>		<i>We are</i>		<i>I was</i>		<i>We were</i>
	<i>You are</i>		<i>You (pl.) are</i>		<i>You were</i>		<i>You (pl.) were</i>
	<i>He, she, it is</i>		<i>They are</i>		<i>He, she, it was</i>		<i>They were</i>

- The verb **sum** does not need a pronoun before it. But for reference, the pronouns are listed below:

<b>Ego</b>		<i>I will be</i>	<b>Nos</b>		<i>We will be</i>
<b>Tu</b>		<i>You will be</i>	<b>Vos</b>		<i>You will be</i>
<b>Is, Ea, Id</b>		<i>He, she, it will be</i>	<b>Ei, Eae, Ea</b>		<i>They will be</i>

- While **to be** is a helping verb in English, it is not necessary to write it in Latin when there is another verb in the sentence with a personal ending.
  - Vocabo vaccam.
  - ~~Ere~~ vocabo vaccam.
  - Docebit discipulos.
  - ~~Erit~~ docebit discipulos.
- Examine the following sentences. Think if you would use a form of *esse* in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:
  - The students will sit in class shortly.
  - We will be around the table.
  - I will not be in History tomorrow.
  - She will have a new book for class.
  - They will be near the car after school.
  - You will walk to the restaurant.
  - Discipuli in classe mox \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - Nos \_\_\_\_\_ circum tabulam.*
  - Ego \_\_\_\_\_ non in classe Historiā cras.*
  - Ea librum novum pro classe \_\_\_\_\_.*
  - Ei \_\_\_\_\_ prope carrum post scholā.*
  - Vos ad tabernam \_\_\_\_\_.*

**Caput VIII**  
**Grammatica**  
*Pronouns With Cum*

- When the preposition *cum* is used with pronoun objects:
  - **me** \_\_\_\_\_
  - **te** \_\_\_\_\_
  - **nobis** \_\_\_\_\_
  - **vobis** \_\_\_\_\_
  
- The preposition is attached to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pronoun
  - **cum + me** = \_\_\_\_\_
  - **cum + te** = \_\_\_\_\_
  - **cum + nobis** = \_\_\_\_\_
  - **cum + vobis** = \_\_\_\_\_
  
- How might the following prepositional phrases be written?:
  - Iunius walks with his friends.
    - *Iunius* \_\_\_\_\_ *ambulat.*
  - Iunius walks with me.
    - *Iunius* \_\_\_\_\_ *ambulat.*
  - We are reading with the teacher.
    - *Nos* \_\_\_\_\_ *legimus.*
  - We are reading with you (*pl*).
    - *Nos* \_\_\_\_\_ *legimus.*
  - Octavia ought to eat with her son.
    - *Octavia edere* \_\_\_\_\_ *debet.*
  - Octavia ought to eat with us.
    - *Octavia edere* \_\_\_\_\_ *debet.*

## Caput VIII

### Grammatica

#### *Nouns and Adjectives in -er and -ir*

- You have already learned that there are a few masculine nouns (*and corresponding adjectives*) that end in -er
  - There are nouns and adjectives that end in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in the nominative singular
  - Some like *puer* keep the \_\_\_\_\_ throughout declension
  - Some like *ager* drop the \_\_\_\_\_ throughout declension
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is the only noun in \_\_\_\_\_
  
  - The same goes for certain adjectives:
    - **miser, misera, miserum**
    - **pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum**
  
    - *N.B.:* Look at the feminine form to determine whether the -e- is dropped

	puer	ager	vir	puer	ager	vir
	Singular			Plural		
<i>Nom.</i>						
<i>Gen.</i>						
<i>Dat.</i>						
<i>Acc.</i>						
<i>Abl.</i>						

	miser, misera, miserum		
	Singular		Plural
<i>Nom.</i>			
<i>Gen.</i>			
<i>Dat.</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>			
<i>Abl.</i>			

**Caput VIII**  
**Colloquamur**  
*Quota Hora Est?*

- Romans were never rigidly precise about time, the day being divided between sunrise and sunset into “horae” and after sunset until dawn into “vigiliae”
  - Time was measured by sundials, which were positioned in many places around the cities
    - Typically, sundials were expensive and it quickly became a status symbol if you could afford to have one in your home
  - Romans were not precise enough to get down to the minute within the hour, especially since the length of hours and minutes varied depending on the time of year



- Romans speaking Latin would use the \_\_\_\_\_ case to tell at what time something was going to happen
  - *Sexta hora antemeridiem ambulabat.* I was walking at 6 a.m.
  - This is called the \_\_\_\_\_
- Romans speaking Latin would use the \_\_\_\_\_ case to tell how long something would go on
  - *Quattuor horam laborabo.* I will work for four hours
  - This is called the “Accusative of Duration of Time”
- Latin uses the \_\_\_\_\_ form of \_\_\_\_\_ with a number to give the time.
  - *Est*, being singular, is used with *una hora*  
*Est una hora* It is one o’clock
  - *Sunt*, being plural, is used with all other *horae*  
*Sunt tres horae* It is three o’clock
  - Any *hora* before noon (*meridiem*) is noted *ante meridiem* (A.M)
  - Any *hora* after noon (*meridiem*) is noted *post meridiem* (P.M.)

**Caput VIII**  
**Colloquatur**  
*Quota Hora Est?*



Est \_\_\_\_\_  
 hora.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.



Sunt \_\_\_\_\_  
 horae.

Est una hora ante meridiem.  
 Est una hora post meridiem.

*It is one o'clock A.M.*  
*It is one o'clock P.M.*

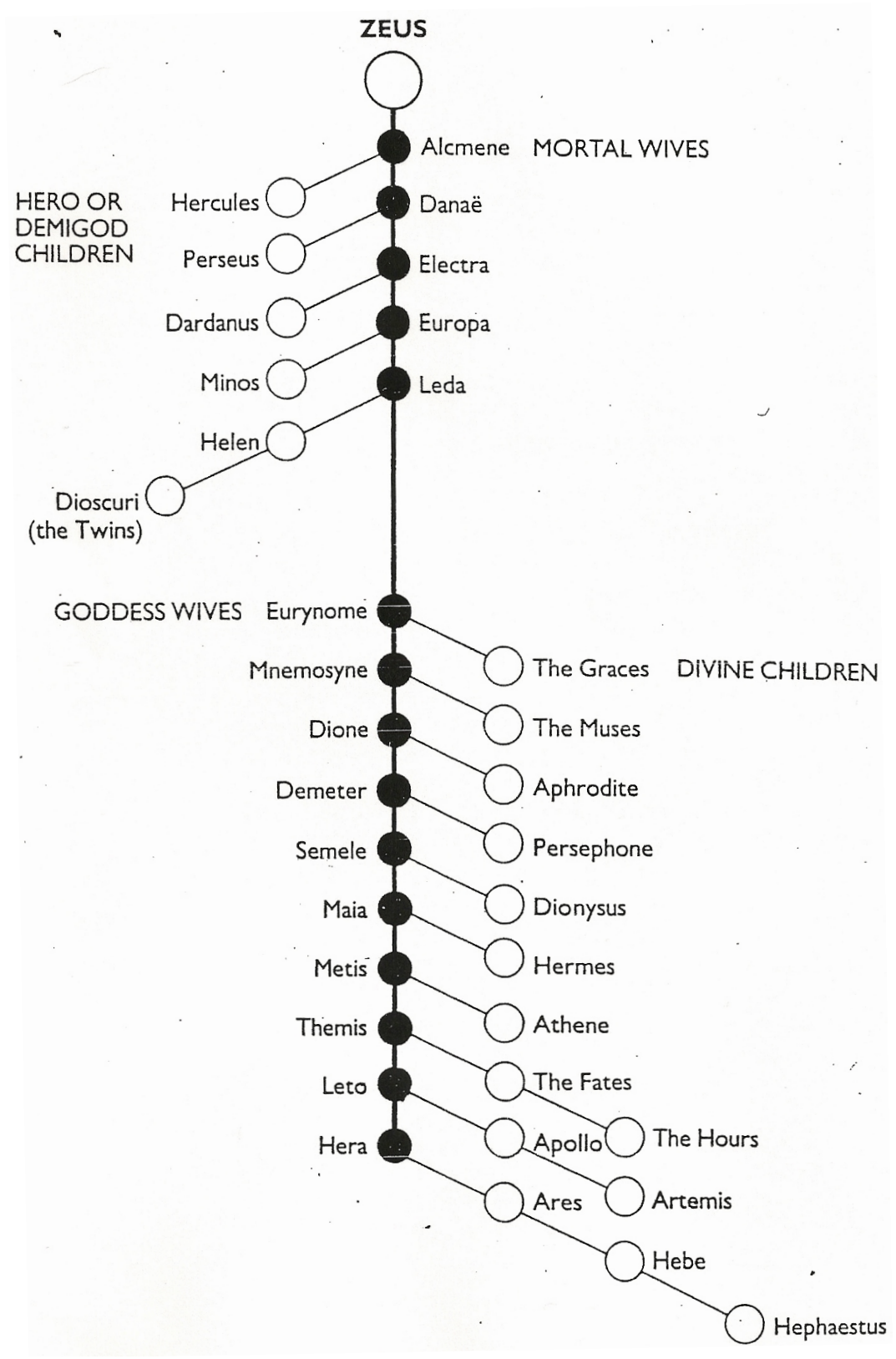
Est una hora et quadrans.  
 Est una hora et semihora.  
 Est una hora et dodrans.

*It is 1:15 / It is quarter after one.*  
*It is 1:30.*  
*It is 1:45.*

Est una hora decima.  
 Est una hora vicesima.  
 Est una hora tricesima.  
 Est una hora quadragesima.  
 Est una hora quinquagesima.

*It is 1:10*  
*It is 1:20*  
*It is 1:30*  
*It is 1:40*  
*It is 1:50*

**Caput VIII**  
**De Humanitate**  
*Amores Iovis*





## Caput VIII

### Activitae

#### *Activita VIII.i: Responde Latine, quaeso*

1. Quis erat Syringa? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Amabatne Syringa viros et deos? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Ubi Syringa se celat? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Quis maxime Syringam amabat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Quid Syringae dixit Pan? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quid fugam Syringae prohibebat? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Quid formam Syringae mutat? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Quid Pan in bracchiis habebat? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Quid Pan ita format? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Quid est nomen septem papyris? \_\_\_\_\_

#### *Activita VIII.ii: Decline the following noun-adjective pairs both in singular and plural*

1. sad girl (*gen.*) \_\_\_\_\_
2. kind boy (*acc.*) \_\_\_\_\_
3. shady man (*nom.*) \_\_\_\_\_
4. pretty field (*abl.*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. sad sound (*dat.*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. shady boy (*abl.*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. wretched man (*dat.*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. dense field (*acc.*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. sad union (*nom.*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. pretty wave (*gen.*) \_\_\_\_\_

#### *Activita VIII.iii: Conjugate the following verbs in the present, imperfect, and future tenses.*

- |                           | <i>Heri</i> | <i>Hodie</i> | <i>Cras</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Nos ( <i>celare</i> )  | _____       | _____        | _____       |
| 2. Ego ( <i>errare</i> )  | _____       | _____        | _____       |
| 3. Unda ( <i>videre</i> ) | _____       | _____        | _____       |

## Caput VIII

4. Vos (*devoovere*) \_\_\_\_\_
5. Pueri (*tenere*) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Tu (*putare*) \_\_\_\_\_
7. Agri (*videre*) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ea (*fugitare*) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Ego (*tenere*) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Vos (*celare*) \_\_\_\_\_
11. Tu (*videre*) \_\_\_\_\_
12. Nos (*manere*) \_\_\_\_\_
13. Viri (*manere*) \_\_\_\_\_
14. Tu (*suspirare*) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Nos (*putare*) \_\_\_\_\_
16. Vos (*suspirare*) \_\_\_\_\_
17. Ego (*fugitare*) \_\_\_\_\_
18. Puella (*tenere*) \_\_\_\_\_
19. Vos (*tenere*) \_\_\_\_\_
20. Tu (*errare*) \_\_\_\_\_

*Activita VIII.iv: Make each of the following present or imperfect tense verbs future*

1. devovebam \_\_\_\_\_
2. fugitatis \_\_\_\_\_
3. sunt \_\_\_\_\_
4. suspirabamus \_\_\_\_\_
5. celat \_\_\_\_\_
6. errabas \_\_\_\_\_
7. manebant \_\_\_\_\_
8. erat \_\_\_\_\_
9. tenemus \_\_\_\_\_
10. video \_\_\_\_\_

## Caput VIII

*Activita VIII.v: Conjugate the forms of esse in the present, imperfect, and future tenses*

	<i>Heri</i>	<i>Hodie</i>	<i>Cras</i>
1. Vos	_____	_____	_____
2. Tu	_____	_____	_____
3. Maxima	_____	_____	_____
4. Iulii	_____	_____	_____
5. Nos	_____	_____	_____
6. Ego	_____	_____	_____
7. Nymphae	_____	_____	_____
8. Nos	_____	_____	_____
9. Tu	_____	_____	_____
10. Crispinus	_____	_____	_____

*Activita VIII.vi: Fines Vani in Fabulā*

Unus dies, discipulus malus in scholā auscultat \_\_\_\_\_. In somno, futuram suam videt \_\_\_\_\_. Vir benignus dicit, "Mox, tu in agro magno erras \_\_\_\_\_. Tu vaccas magnas parvasque videt \_\_\_\_\_. Vos in silvā umbrosā prope agrum celatis \_\_\_\_\_. In silvā, dum vaccae herbas edunt, mane \_\_\_\_\_. Vaccae erunt timidae. Tu vaccas esse stultas putas \_\_\_\_\_ et in agro cetero erras \_\_\_\_\_."



Deinde, dum in somno erat, feminam veterem videt \_\_\_\_\_. Femina vetus dicit, "Mox, tu undas magnas in ripā videt \_\_\_\_\_. Tu, quod undae \_\_\_\_\_ pulchrae, suspiras \_\_\_\_\_. Undae \_\_\_\_\_ morae itineris tui (*of your journey*). Denique, tu e ripā ad oppidum novum ambulat \_\_\_\_\_."

Statim, e somno excita \_\_\_\_\_. "Ego in oppidum cum vaccis timidis non ambulat \_\_\_\_\_!" is clamat \_\_\_\_\_. Discipuli ceteri ride \_\_\_\_\_. "Nos numquam in schola auscultat \_\_\_\_\_." Quamquam Magistra dicit, "Quid? Vos in schola auscultat \_\_\_\_\_. Tacite! Audite!"