

Caput IX

Callistō (Pars I) Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia

appropinquo (1)

aut

caelum, -i, *n.*

carus, -a, -um

cuius

curo (1)

eius

evito (1)

fibula, -ae, *f.*

formosus, -a, -um

gratus, -a, -um (+ *dat.*)

herbosus, -a, -um

iaceo, iacēre, iacui, iacitus

iaculum, -i, *n.*

invoco (1)

ira, -ae, *f.*

neglectus, -a, -um

notus, -a, -um

pretiosus, -a, -um

pretium, -ii, *n.*

propter (+*acc*)

retineo, retinēre, retinui, retentus

secreto

si

solus, -a, -um

somnus, -i, *m.*

stella, -ae, *f.*

ursa, -ae, *f.*

vestmentum, -i, *n.*

vitta, -ae, *f.*

to approach

or

sky, the heavens

dear (to)

whose (*sg.*)

to care for

his, hers, its

to avoid, shun

pin

beautiful, shapely

pleasing (to)

grassy

to lie down, sleep, rest

javelin

to invoke

anger, wrath

neglected

familiar, well-known

costly

price, reward

on account of, because of

to keep, hold back, restrain

secretly

if

only, alone, lone

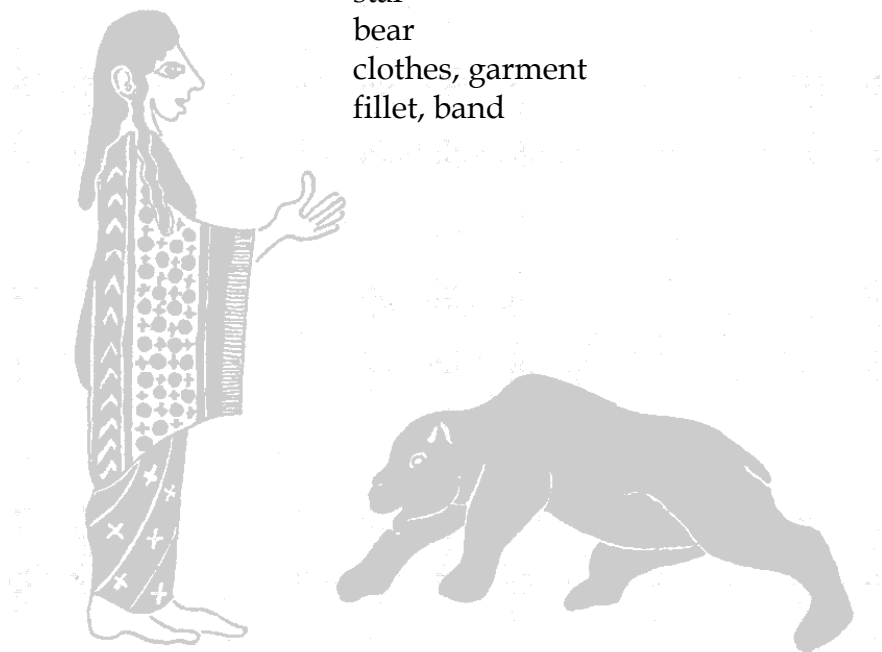
sleep

star

bear

clothes, garment

fillet, band



Caput IX

Grammatica

Conjugating in the Present System vs. Perfect System

- When conjugating verbs in the present, imperfect, or future tenses, you must start with the

_____.

○ _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

○ EX: _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

○ EX: _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

- When conjugating verbs in the perfect system of tenses, you must start with the

_____.

○ _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

○ EX: _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

○ EX: _____ - _____ + _____ = _____

- Try a few of the examples below:

- curo, curare, curavi

Present System:

- _____

+ _____

= _____

Perfect System:

- _____

+ _____

= _____

- habeo, habere, habui

Present System:

- _____

+ _____

= _____

Perfect System:

- _____

+ _____

= _____

- When would each of these tenses be utilized?

○ Present: _____

○ Imperfect: _____

○ Future: _____

○ Perfect: _____

Caput IX
Grammatica
Perfect Tense







- So far, we've just used verbs from the present system. To form the present stem, remove the _____ from the _____.
- To find the perfect stem, simply remove the ____ from the 3rd principal part.

voco, vocare, <i>vocavi, vocatus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
moveo, movere, <i>movi, motus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
appropinquo, -are, <i>appropinquavi, -atus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
iaceo, iacere, <i>iacui</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
curo, curare, <i>curavi, curatus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
retineo, retinere, <i>retinui, retentus</i>	Perfect Active Stem:	
sum, esse, <i>fui, futurus</i> be	Perfect Active Stem:	
possum, posse, <i>potui, ----</i> be able	Perfect Active Stem:	

- The perfect stem is used to express a _____.

 - When translating these verbs, use the word: _____
 - How does this vary from the imperfect tense?

- The perfect tense uses a new set of endings (but they are similar to present stem endings in many ways!).

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

Caput IX
Grammatica
Suus vs. Eius

- What do the following words mean?
 - **suus, -a, -um:** _____
 - **eius:** _____
- **Suus, -a, -um** is an _____ and is declined like **bonus, -a, -um**
 - If it is an adjective what does it do? _____
- **Eius** is a _____
 - It is the _____ singular of the pronoun _____, _____, _____
- The possessive adjective is generally not expressed in Latin. It is clear from the context who the possessor is. It is usually not expressed with parts of the body.
 - Fibula **vestimentum** retinebat et vitta **neglectos capillos** retinebat.
A pin held back *her garment*, and a band held back *her careless locks*.
- When the third person singular possessive is stressed (for emphasis or contrast) _____ is used
- When the possessor is not the subject of the sentence, _____ is used
 - Minerva picturas **suas** monstravit, et Arachne picturas **suas** monstravit.
Minerva showed *her* pictures and Arachne showed *her* pictures.
 - Iuppiter nympham et filium **eius** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
Jupiter transformed the nymph and *her* son into stars in the sky.
 - Iuppiter nympham et filium **suum** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
Jupiter transformed the nymph and *his (own)* son into stars in the sky.

Arcas was also the son of Jupiter and therefore the possessive could be reflexive. Note the difference between the two sentences above

Caput IX
Grammatica
Timeline of Verbs

	In Anno Quinque	Heri	Hodie	Cras
<i>Ego</i>				



Caput IX
 Colloquamur
 Vestimenta: Moderna et Antiqua



bracae



bracae
 genuenses



bracae
 breviores



inducula



stola



tunica



tunica



toga



stola



iacca lanae



tunica lanae



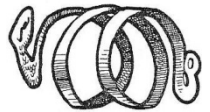
amictorium



paenula



lacerna



armilla



soleae



calceus



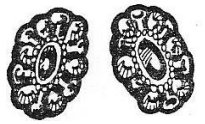
perones



soleae



calceus



innaures



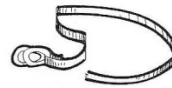
globuli



loculi



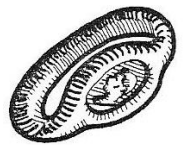
paenula



cingulum



monile



anulus



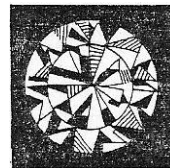
iacca



pilleus



petasus



gemma




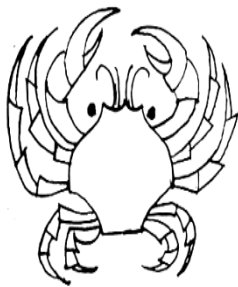




palla

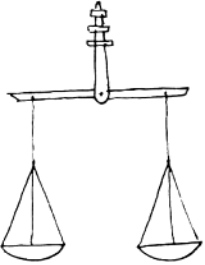
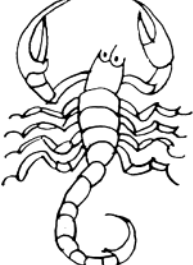



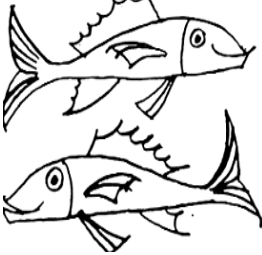


petasus

Caput IX
De Humanitate
Signa Orbis Signiferi

 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>
 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>

Caput IX
De Humanitate
Signa Orbis Signiferi

 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>
 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>	 <p>Nomen:</p> <p>Diei:</p> <p>Persona:</p> <p>Fabula:</p>

Caput IX Activitae

Activita IX.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quis est Callisto? _____
2. Quis est Ursa Minor? _____
3. Cur Iuppiter nympham in stellas transformavit? _____
4. Estne Callisto formosa? _____
5. Quid vestimentum nympphae retinebat? _____
6. Quid capillos neglectos retinebat? _____
7. Quid Callisto in silvis portabat? _____
8. Ubi Callisto iacebat in somno? _____
9. Quis spectabat nympham in somno in terrā herbosā? _____
10. Qualis nymppha erat Callisto? _____

Activita IX.ii: Change the following verb from singular to plural

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. docuit _____ | 7. retinuit _____ |
| 2. fuisti _____ | 8. potavi _____ |
| 3. exercui _____ | 9. erravisti _____ |
| 4. habuit _____ | 10. appropinquavit _____ |
| 5. iacuisti _____ | 11. tenuisti _____ |
| 6. prohibui _____ | 12. debuit _____ |

Activita IX.iii: Fill in the correct form of eius or suus depending on its use in the sentence

1. Callisto iaculum _____ in silva portabat. (Possessor iaculo est: **Diana**)
2. Poeta fabulam _____ narravit. (Possessor fabulae est: **poeta**)
3. Arcas est filius _____ . (Possessor filio est: **Callisto**)
4. Arachne picturas formavit, sed Minerva picturas _____ non amavit. (Possessor picturis est: **Arachne**)
5. Vitta capillos _____ retinebat. (Possessor capillis est: **femina**)
6. Parentes filios _____ amare debent. (Possessores filiis sunt: **parentes**)
7. Marcus vestimenta _____ non amat. (Possessor vestimentis est: **Marcus**)

Caput IX

8. Fibula vestimenta _____ retinebat. (Possessor vestimentis est: **Marcus**)
9. Dominae vestimenta _____ fibulis retinebant. (Possessores vestimentis sunt: **dominae**)
10. Arcas matrem _____ paene necavit. (Possessor matri est: **Arcas**)
11. Arachne picturas _____ non amabat. (Possessor picturae est: **Minerva**)
12. Arachne picturas _____ amabat. (Possessor picturae est: **Arachne**)

Activita IX.iv: Provide the correct imperfect or perfect form, depending on the translation

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. he has seen _____ | 7. you (pl.) have given _____ |
| 2. we have told _____ | 8. I have stood _____ |
| 3. they were telling _____ | 9. I used to stand _____ |
| 4. we have restrained _____ | 10. Have they helped? _____ |
| 5. you (sg.) have loved _____ | 11. you (pl.) approached _____ |
| 6. she was calling _____ | 12. we have had _____ |

Activita IX.v: Conjugate the following verbs given the subject for all four tenses

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. verbum: <i>evitare, evitaui</i> subiectum: <i>ego</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ | 4. verbum: <i>iacere, iacui</i> subiectum: <i>nos</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ |
| 2. verbum: <i>curare, curavi</i> subiectum: <i>tu</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ | 5. verbum: <i>invocare, invocavi</i> subiectum: <i>vos</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ |
| 3. verbum: <i>retinere, retinui</i> subiectum: <i>is</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ | 6. verbum: <i>habere, habui</i> subiectum: <i>ei</i>
pres: _____
imp: _____
fut: _____
perf: _____ |

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Activita IX.vi: In each of the following sentences rewrite the sentences using both a form of **suus** and **eius**.

1. Canis dominum (*master*) bonum in casā _____ appropinquavit.

Est casa cani: _____

Est casa domino: _____

2. Iulia ursam neglectam _____ in silvā umbrosā curavit.

Est ursula Iuliae: _____

Est ursula Marco: _____

3. Puer pretia pretiosa _____ evitavit.

Sunt pretia puero: _____

Sunt pretia puellae: _____

4. Stellae pulchrae in caelo magno _____ iacuerunt.

Est caelum stellis: _____

Est caelum deo: _____

5. Nympha formosa in silvā herbosā _____ ambulavit.

Est silva nyphmae: _____

Est silva Dianae: _____

6. Discipuli novi chartas in muro albo _____ viderunt.

Est murus discipulorum _____

Est murus Magistrae: _____

7. Iuppiter filium _____ in stellas candidas transformavit.

Est filius Iovi: _____

Est filius nympphae: _____

