

Caput III

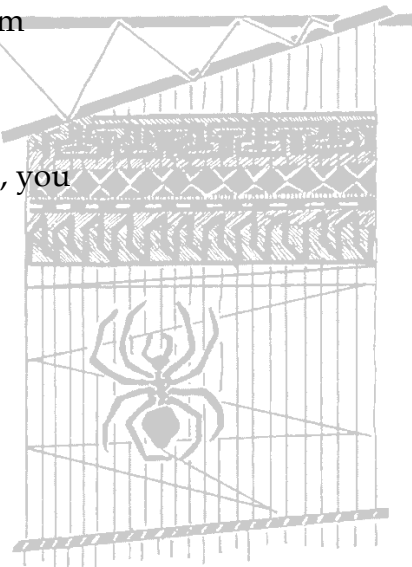
Minerva et Arachne Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

agricola, -ae, *m.*
bene
casa, -ae, *f.*
certe
clamat, clamant
dat, dant
dea, -ae, *f.*
discipulus, -i, *m.*
docet, docent
dum
format, formant
glomerat, glomerant
incola, -ae, *common (c.)*
laborat, laborant
lana, -ae, *f.*
laudat, laudant
magister, magistri, *m.*
magistra, -ae, *f.*
me
nympha, -ae, *f.*
peritus, perita, peritum
pictura, -ae, *f.*
quid
quod
quoque
saepe
sapientia, -ae, *f.*
silva, -ae, *f.*
superbus, superba, superbum
te (*acc. or abl.*)
tibi (*dat.*)
vita, -ae, *f.*

farmer
well
house
surely, certainly
he/she/it shouts, exclaims; they shout, exclaim
he/she/it gives; they give
goddess
student
he/she/it teaches; they teach
while
he/she/it makes, shapes, forms; they make, shape, form
he/she/it collects, winds into a ball; they collect, wind into a ball
inhabitant
he/she/it works; they work
wool, spinning
he/she/it praises; they praise
teacher (masc.)
teacher (fem.)
me, myself
nymph
skilled, skillful
picture
what
because
also
often
wisdom
forest
proud
you
to you, you
life



Caput III
Grammatica
de Casu Genitivo

- So far, you have learned about three of the five main cases: nominative, _____; accusative, _____; and ablative, _____.
- The next mostly used case is the genitive, which is used to denote _____.
 - In English, we use either 's (or an equivalent, depending on the word) or *of*
 - For nouns ending in -a (puella, filia, amica) the genitive ending is _____ in the singular and _____ in the plural
 - For nouns ending in -us (taurus, filius, amicus) the genitive ending is _____ in the singular and _____ in the plural



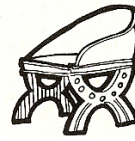
liber



folium



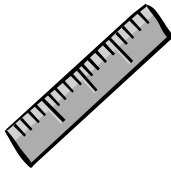
pensum



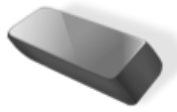
sella



horologium



regula



spongia



stilus



graphis
(*graphidem*)



libellus

Primus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Tertius Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Quintus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Septimus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Nonus Discipulus: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Secundus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Quartus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Sextus Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Octavius Discipulus/a: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Decimus Discipulus: *Is/Ea* _____ *habet.*

Ego _____ *specto.*

Caput III
Grammatica
de Casu Dativo

- Now, you have learned about four cases: nominative, _____; genitive _____ accusative, _____; and ablative, _____.
- The last major case we will talk about is the dative, which is used to denote _____.
 - In English, we use either *for* or *to*
 - For nouns ending in -a (casa, lana, silva) the dative ending is ____ in the singular and _____ in the plural
 - For nouns ending in -us/-er (taurus, deus, puer) the dative ending is ____ in the singular and _____ in the plural
- *Deorsus sunt decem res de scholā.* You will be “giving” each of them to someone in this room. Once you have assigned that item to a person, check the box next to it, then write one sentence in the spaces provided detailing to whom you assigned the item. At least one item must be given to more than one person.

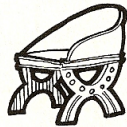
Exemplum: Ego spongiam Marco do.



liber



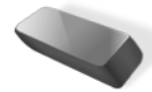
folium



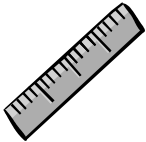
sella



horologium



pensum



regula



spongia



graphis
(*graphidem*)



libellus



stilus

Primus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Tertius Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Quintus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Septimus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Nonus Discipulus:

Ego _____ *do.*

Secundus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Quartus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Sextus Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Octavius Discipulus/a:

Ego _____ *do.*

Decimus Discipulus:

Ego _____ *do.*

Caput III
Grammatica
Noun Characteristics

- Now that we have learned five cases, let's look at them in context:
 1. The tired student sleeps on the picture of the forest.
 2. The poet of the islands teaches the nymphs about stories.
 3. The beautiful weavings of skilled students display their homes.
 4. The islands' inhabitants shape the knowledge of the young students.
 5. The proud queen labors in the woods with the skilled girls.
 6. The lives of the nymphs are long and beautiful.
 7. The friend's teacher carries timid bull into the forest.
 8. The skilled farmer shouts at the land of the gods.
 9. The students of the school praise the new pictures.
 10. Wisdom of many students creates new stories.

- *All* nouns have three inherent characteristics: _____, _____, and _____.

 - _____: _____
 - _____: _____
 - _____: _____

- When I pair an adjective with a noun, what do they have in common?

- Fill out the chart below with the noun endings you've already learned:

Case	Feminine		Masculine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

Caput III
De Humanitate
Bellum Troianorum

- The Golden Apple:
 - Peleus & Thetis:

 - Eris:

 - Paris:

- Helen of Sparta Troy:

- Collecting the Heroes:
 - Achilles:

 - Odysseus:

- Major Players:



Greeks (<i>Viri/Dei</i>)		Trojans (<i>Viri/Dei</i>)	

- Trojan Royalty:

Caput III

- Achilles vs. Agamemnon:

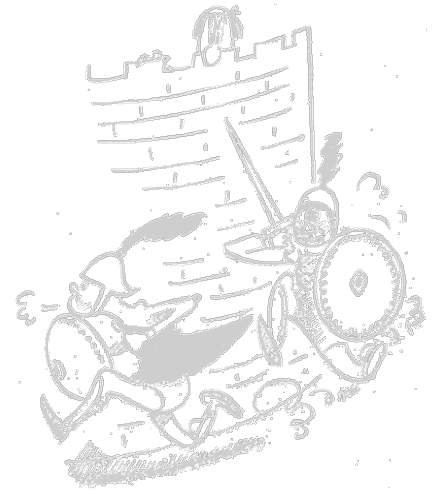
- Paris vs. Menelaus:

- Death of Patroclus:



- Death of Hector:

- Collecting Hector:

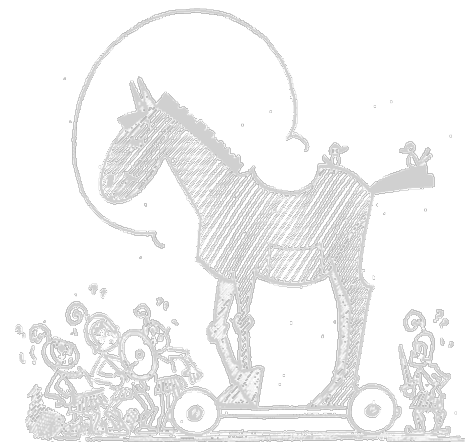


- The Fall of Troy:

- The Trojan Horse:

- Laocoon:

- Escape of Aeneas:



Caput III Activitae

Activita III.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quis est Minerva? _____
2. Quis est Arachne? _____
3. Estne Arachne dea? _____
4. Habitatne dea in terrā? _____
5. Cur (*Why*) est puella perita? _____
6. Ubi habitant nymphae? _____
7. Suntne picturas puellae pulchrae? _____
8. Laudantne nymphae picturas puellae? _____
9. Cur sunt picturae puellae pulchrae? _____
10. Estne superba periculosa? _____

Activita III.ii: Change the following sentences from singular to plural

1. Incola est superbus. _____
2. Agricola est incola silvae. _____
3. Marcus in casā parvā habitat. _____
4. Discipulus novus est superbus. _____
5. Nymppha picturam pulchram format. _____
6. Deus picturam spectat. _____
7. Agricola sapientiam amat. _____
8. Dea picturam nymphae dat. _____
9. Magistra stilum discipulo monstrat. _____
10. Puella fabulam agricolae narrat. _____

Activita III.iii: Specta picturas has. Coge verbum optimum et scribe in loco.



1. Discipulus _____ habet.
(stilus/stilum)



2. Magister _____ salutat.
(discipuli/discipulos)



3. Discipula _____ habet.
(tabula/tabulam)

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4. Magister in _____ sedet.
(sella/sellā)



5. Magistra _____ habet.
(libri/libros)



6. Canis _____ habet.
(liber/librum)



7. Schola _____ habet.
(librarium/libraria)



8. Discipulus in _____ scribit.
(librum/libro)



9. Magister _____ habet.
(chartae/chartas)



10. Canis et feles in _____ sunt.
(areā/area)



11. Discipulae _____ salutant.
(magistra/magistram)



12. Classis _____ salutat.
(magistrum/magistros)



13. Discipuli in _____ sedent.
(subsellio/subsellium)



14. Magister _____ salutat.
(classem/classis)



15. Magistra de _____ docet.
(mathematicā/mathematicam)

Activita III.iv: Each of the groups of sentences below uses the endings that often repeat across cases. Identify the case used for the word in bold.

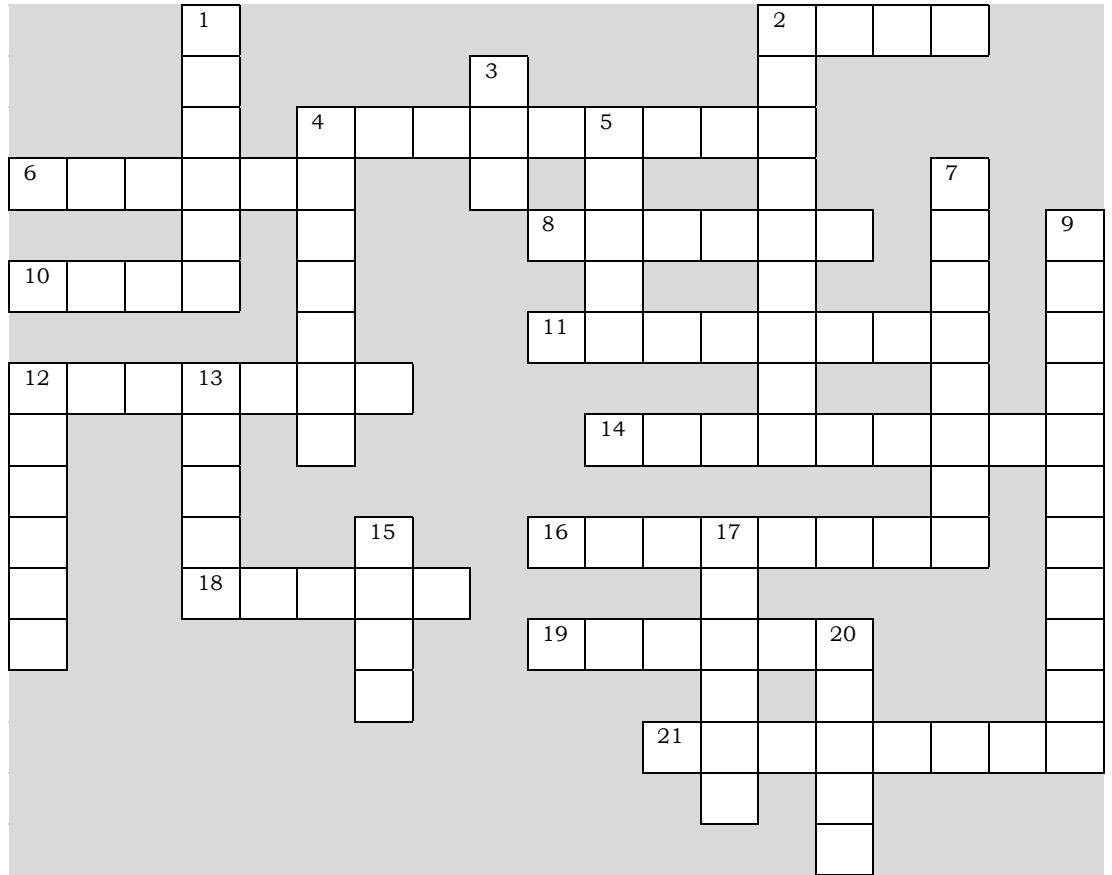
- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|-------|
| 1. Vaccae herbam edunt. | _____ | 9. Poeta fabulam discipulo narrat. | _____ |
| 2. Puella herbam vaccae spectat. | _____ | 10. Discipulus cum stilo scribit. | _____ |
| 3. Puer herbam vaccae dat. | _____ | 11. Puella casae laborat. | _____ |
| 4. Puer ludit cum tauro . | _____ | 12. Casae in silvā sunt. | _____ |
| 5. Puer herbam tauro dat. | _____ | 13. Puer floras casae dat. | _____ |
| 6. Regina terras agricolae monstrat. | _____ | 14. Puer terram sub deo laudat. | _____ |
| 7. Agricolae in terra laborant. | _____ | 15. Puer fabulam deo narrat. | _____ |
| 8. Puer terram agricolae laborat. | _____ | | |

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Activita III.v: Fill in the crossword below with the noun forms specified

- Across**
2. deus (*nom. sg.*)
 4. fenestra (*acc. pl.*)
 6. nympha (*nom. sg.*)
 8. puer (*abl. pl.*)
 10. vita (*abl. sg.*)
 11. pictura (*nom. pl.*)
 12. puella (*acc. sg.*)
 14. agricola (*acc. pl.*)
 16. mensa (*gen. pl.*)
 18. ianua (*nom. sg.*)
 19. stilus (*acc. pl.*)
 21. filius (*gen. pl.*)

- Down**
1. nympha (*abl. sg.*)
 2. discipulus (*gen. sg.*)
 3. deus (*gen. sg.*)
 4. fabula (*gen. sg.*)
 5. taurus (*gen. sg.*)
 7. libellus (*acc. sg.*)
 9. magistra (*gen. pl.*)
 12. puer (*acc. sg.*)
 13. liber (*nom. pl.*)
 15. murus (*abl. sg.*)
 17. sella (*abl. pl.*)
 20. stilus (*nom. pl.*)



Activita III.vi: Fines Vani in Fabulā

In hāc pictur___, ego video (*I see*) nymph___ silv___. Nymph___ incol___ lan___ docent.

Nymph___ habent perit___ lan___. Nymph___ quoque pictur___ agricol___ laudant. In hāc

pictur___, agricol___ fabul___ incol___ narrat. Pictur___ de

cas___ agricol___ sunt.

Quoque agricol___ in terr___ saepe laborant. Terr___

agricol___ est magn___. Discipul___ pictur___ agricol___

superb___ monstrat.

