

Caput IV

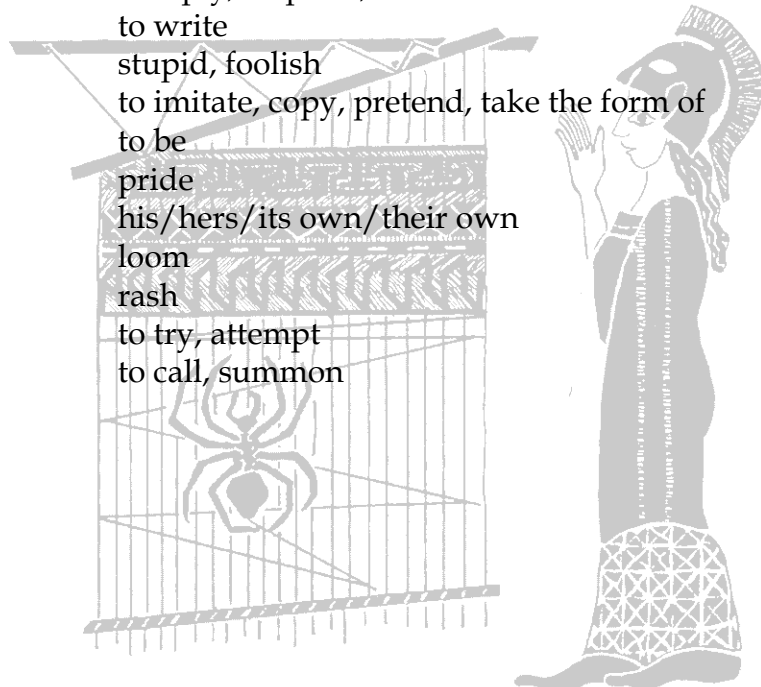
Minerva et Arachne (cont.) Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

affirmo, -are, -avi, -atus
ambulo, -are, -avi, -atus
certo, -are, -avi, -atus
debeo, -ēre, -ui, -itus
dixit
doceo, -ēre, -ui, -tus
domina, -ae, *f.*
dominus, -i, *m.*
etiam
experientia, -ae, *f.*
femina, -ae, *f.*
forma, -ae, *f.*
habeo, -ēre, -ui, -itus
huc
iratus, -a, -um
iterum
melius, -a, um + quam
meus, -a, -um
mihi (*dat.*)
monstro, -are, -avi, -atus
nego, -are, -avi, -atus
nemo
nomen, (nomina, pl.)
periculosus, -a, -um
quaeso
-que
respondeo, -ēre, - respondi, -sus
scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptus
stultus, -a, -um
simulo, -are, -avi, -atus
sum, esse, fui, futurus
superbia, -ae, *f.*
suus, -a, -um
tela, -ae, *f.*
temerarius, -a, -um
tempto, -are, -avi, -atus
voco, -are, -avi, -atus

to affirm
to walk
to struggle, contend, compete
to ought, owe, should
he/she/it said
teach
mistress, lady of the household
lord, master, mister
still, yet
experience
woman
form, shape
to have, hold
to this place, here
angry, irate
again
better than
my
to me
to show
to deny, say that.... not, refuse
no one
name
dangerous
please (lit., *I ask*)
and (*attached to last of two related words*)
to reply, respond, answer
to write
stupid, foolish
to imitate, copy, pretend, take the form of
to be
pride
his/hers/its own/their own
loom
rash
to try, attempt
to call, summon



Caput IV
Grammatica
Basics of a Verb

- The most basic form of a verb (in English or in Latin) is the _____.
- In English, we show the infinitive with the word _____.
- In Latin, the infinitive is shown with _____ on the end of the verb.

- **amare** to love
- **laudare** to praise
- **vocare** to call

These verbs which end in **-are** belong to the *First Conjugation*.

- **debere** to owe
- **docere** to teach
- **habere** to have

These verbs which end in **-ēre** belong to the *Second Conjugation*.

- The stem of a verb is formed by dropping the _____ from the infinitive.
 - **amare** - **-re** = **ama-**
 - **laudare** - **-re** = _____
 - **vocare** - **-re** = _____
 - **debere** - **-re** = _____
 - **docere** - **-re** = _____
 - **habere** - **-re** = _____
- Try forming the stems for the infinitives below:



spectare



ambulare



desiderare



portare









habere



natare

Caput IV
Grammatica
Personal Endings

- Commonly used verbs in everyday speech are in the:
 - _____ tense
 - _____ mood
 - _____ voice
- Memorize the endings listed below. These endings will *never* go away.
 - 1st person is the person _____
 - I, We, Us
 - 2nd person is the person _____
 - You, You (pl.), Ya'll
 - 3rd person is the person _____
 - He, She, It, They

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

docēo, docēre

laboro, laborare

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

Caput IV
Grammatica
Sum, Esse

- The verb **to be** is irregular in Latin, just as it is in English and most any other language.
- Latin conjugates **to be** as follows:

sum	I am	sumus	We are
es	You are	estis	You are
est	He, she, it is	sunt	They are

- Try practicing by writing them again! The verb **sum** does not need a pronoun before it. But for reference, the pronouns are listed below:

<i>Ego</i>	I am	<i>Nos</i>	We are
<i>Tu</i>	You are	<i>Vos</i>	You are
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>	He, she, it is	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>	They are

- 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.
 - Voco vaccam.
 - ~~Sum~~ voco vaccam.
 - Docet discipulos.
 - ~~Est~~ docet discipulos.
- Examine the following sentences below. Think if you would utilize a form of *esse* in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:
 - We are in class today.
 - You are running between classes.
 - I am near my friends at lunch.
 - They are around the table.
 - She is reading a good book.
 - You are telling a very long story.

Caput IV
Grammatica
Imperative Mood

- Imperative Mood is just the formal term for a _____.
- You have already been introduced to several commands throughout the school year:
 - **Spectate!** Look!
 - **Salvete!** Greetings!
 - **Valete!** Farewell!
 - **Aperite!** Open!

 - What is the difference between these commands and those listed below?
 - **Salve!** Greetings!
 - **Vale!** Farewell!
- The singular form of the imperative looks just like the stem of the verb
 - **Voca!** Call!
 - **Doce!** Teach!
 - **Specta!** Look!
 - **Scribe!** Write!
- The plural form of the imperative adds a _____ onto the stem
 - **Vocate!** Call!
 - **Docete!** Teach!
 - **Spectate!** Look!
 - **Scribite!** Write!
- Below are the irregular imperatives (they are only irregular in the singular!)
*****Nota Bene: Watch your pronunciation!!!!

Dic! Speak!

Duc! Lead!

Fac! Make!

Fer! Bear!

Caput IV
De Humanitate
Itinera Aeneae

- Background of Aeneas:

- Aeneas' Adventures:

- Landing in Italy:

- Battle for Latium:

- Romulus & Remus:

- Founding of Rome:
 - Date:

Caput IV Activitae

Activita IV.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Habetne Arachne sapientiam? _____
2. Laudatne Arachne deam? _____
3. Quid Arachne clamat? _____
4. Simulatne Minerva formam feminae? _____
5. Ubi Minerva ambulat? _____
6. Temptatne Minerva puellam docere? _____
7. Estne experientia magistra bona? _____
8. Quid dixit Arachne Minervae? _____
9. Estne Minerva irata? _____
10. Quid dixit Minerva nymphis? _____

Activita IV.ii: Supply the correct form of the esse for each subject

1. tu _____
2. vos _____
3. Ignatius _____
4. nos _____
5. puellae _____
6. ego _____
7. ego et Marcus _____
8. Iulia _____
9. tu et discipulus _____
10. Celsus et Iunius _____

Activita IV.iii: Change these forms from plural to singular or singular to plural

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. sunt → est | 5. negate! → nega! |
| 2. monstramus _____ | 6. doceo _____ |
| 3. ambulas _____ | 7. estis _____ |
| 4. debet _____ | 8. vocamus _____ |

Caput IV

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 9. simula! | _____ | 17. desideramus | _____ |
| 10. certant | _____ | 18. regnate bene! | _____ |
| 11. habetis | _____ | 19. portat | _____ |
| 12. clamant | _____ | 20. narratis | _____ |
| 13. es | _____ | 21. respondent | _____ |
| 14. sum | _____ | 22. habet | _____ |
| 15. salvete! | _____ | 23. doces | _____ |
| 16. formatis | _____ | 24. est | _____ |

Activita IV.iv: Verti Sententias in Linguam Latinam (Nota Bene: The number next to the sentence indicates how many Latin words should be in your final sentence!)

1. The good students have homework in class. (vi)

2. We are walking through the school. (iv)

3. The teacher teaches the students about math. (v)

4. Did you (sg.) respond to the teacher's question? (iv)

5. We ought to not have homework. (v)

6. Were you (pl.) reading the story to the boys and girls? (v)

7. The female student said, "Friends, walk to school!" (v)

8. Minerva taught weaving to the foolish girl. (v)



Caput IV

Activita IV.v: Fill in the verb that is provided for each respective story

sedere

Primo ego in sella _____ . Magister clamat,
 “ _____ in sellis, discipuli, quaeso.”
 Discipuli dicit, “Nos in sellis _____ . Sed
 puer non _____ .” Nunc omnes in sellis
 _____ .

laborare

Primo agricola in silva _____ . “Tu hodie
 in silva _____ . Et pueri in silva
 _____ .” Agricola dicit, “Ego cotidie
 _____ . Opto non laborare. Nunc vos
 _____ .”

terre

In pridie Kal. Nov., pueri pueros _____ .
 Unus puer dicit, “Vos pueros _____ . Ego
 me _____ .” Alter puer dicit, “Tu te
 _____ . Nunc puella me _____ .”

lavare

Mater canem _____ . Sed mater non lavare
 optat. “ _____ canem, Claudii,” mater
 dicit. “Ego felem nunc _____ . Puellae,
 _____ canem, quaeso. Vos semper canem
 _____ .”

Activita IV.vi: Conjugate the following verbs in the crossword puzzle below

Across

- 7. Is (*affirmare*)
- 8. Vos (*certare*)
- 10. Nos (*negare*)
- 12. Ei
(*respondere*)
- 16. Ei (*spectare*)
- 17. Ei (*monstrare*)
- 18. Tu (*certare*)
- 21. Nos
(*affirmare*)
- 22. Ego
(*monstrare*)
- 23. Is (*portare*)

Down

- 1. Ei (*laborare*)
- 2. Vos (*debere*)
- 3. Tu (*glomerare*)
- 4. Nos (*portare*)
- 5. Ego (*spectare*)
- 6. Ego
(*respondere*)
- 7. Vos (*ambulare*)
- 9. Is (*negare*)
- 11. Vos
(*glomerare*)
- 13. Tu (*debere*)
- 14. Nos (*habere*)
- 15. Tu (*ambulare*)
- 19. Is (*habere*)
- 20. Ego (*laborare*)

