

Caput V

Minerva et Arachne (cont.) Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

a (ab, before a vowel) + abl.

aeterno

aranea, -ae, f.

bonus, -a, -um

deinde

denique

factum, facti, n.

itaque

Iuppiter, Iovis, m.

Latine

longus, -a, -um

malus, -a, -um

maxime

minime

minimus, -a, -um

minor

miser cordia, -ae, f.

muto, -are, -avi, -atus

neco, -are, -avi, -atus

neque

optime

optimus, -a, -um

pendeo, -ēre, pependi, pensus

primus, -a, -um

prohibeo, -ēre, -hibui, -hibitus

rapina, -ae, f.

suus, -a, -um

from, away from, by

eternally, forever

spider

good

then

and then, finally

deed, act

and so, and thus, therefore

Jupiter, Jove

in Latin

long, tall

bad, evil

very, exceedingly, yes indeed, especially

least, not in the least, not at all (*adv.*)

very small, very little (*adj.*)

smaller

pity

to change

to kill

and not

very good, excellent (*adv.*)

very good, excellent, best (*adj.*)

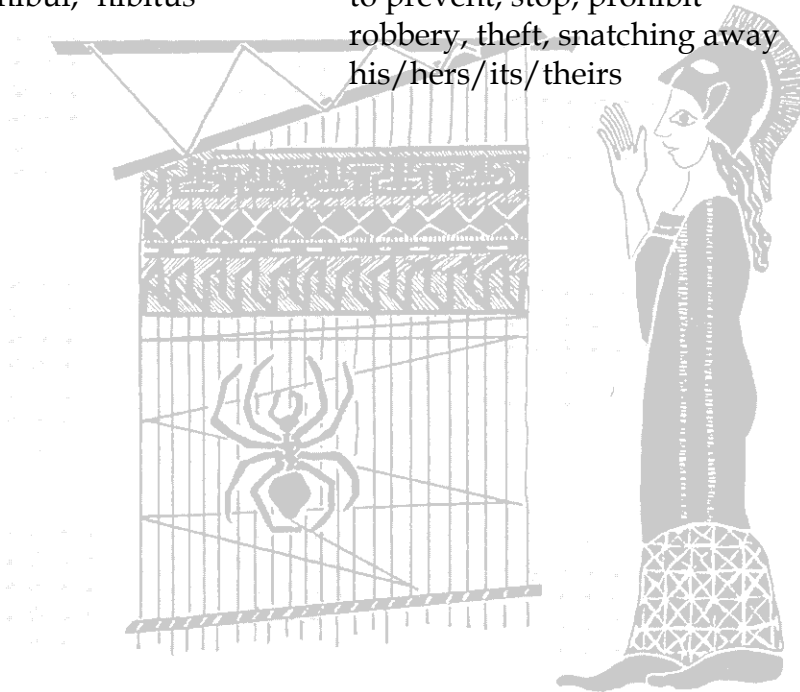
to hang

first, at first, first in a series

to prevent, stop, prohibit







robbery, theft, snatching away

his/hers/its/theirs



Caput V
Grammatica
Imperfect Tense

- In the last chapter, we discussed the present tense of first and second conjugation verbs.
 - First conjugation verbs are identified with an infinitive ending in _____
 - Second conjugation verbs are identified with an infinitive ending in _____
- This chapter will introduce verbs in the imperfect tense.
 - This means verbs expressing _____
- For these verbs, simply add a _____ before the regular verb endings
 - Except for the 1st person singular (*I* form of the verb) when the ending is a _____, just like on the verb *sum*.

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

muto, mutare

<i>Ego</i> _____	<i>Nos</i> _____
<i>Tu</i> _____	<i>Vos</i> _____
<i>Is, Ea</i> _____	<i>Ei, Eae</i> _____

prohibeo, prohibere

<i>Ego</i> _____	<i>Nos</i> _____
<i>Tu</i> _____	<i>Vos</i> _____
<i>Is, Ea</i> _____	<i>Ei, Eae</i> _____

Caput V Grammatica

Sum, Esse: Imperfect Tense

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

eram	I was	eramus	We were
eras	You were	eratis	You were
erat	He, she, it was	erant	They were

- 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 was	<i>Nos</i>		We were
<i>Tu</i>		You were	<i>Vos</i>		You were
<i>Is, Ea, Id</i>		He, she, it was	<i>Ei, Eae, Ea</i>		They were

- 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.
 - Vocabam vaccam.
 - ~~Eram~~ vocabam vaccam.
 - Docebat discipulos.
 - ~~Erat~~ docebat discipulos.
- Examine the following sentences below. Think if you would utilize a form of *esse* in these sentences, or simply a conjugated verb:
 - They were running to catch the bus today.
 - We were in the worst class.
 - I was listening poorly.
 - You were in Math class.
 - He was near his locker.
 - You were walking slowly to class.

Caput V

Grammatica

Other Uses of the Dative

- Dative of possession
 - This dative is used to indicate the owner or possessor of something.
 - This use is restricted to sentences employing a form of _____.
 - Sapientia est **tibi**. You have wisdom. (*lit.*, Wisdom is *to you*.)
You are wise.
 - **Mihi** sunt plūs quam **tibi**. I have more than *you* have. (*lit.*, There are more *to me* than *to you*.)

- Dative of interest²
 - This dative is also used to indicate the person interested in or affected by the action or event described in the rest of the sentence.
 - This use is also restricted to sentences employing a form of _____.
 - **Mihi** filius est Marcus. My son is Mark. (*lit.*, The son *to me* is Mark.)
 - Quid est nomen **tibi**? What is *your* name? (*lit.*, What is the name *to you*?)
 - Nemo **mihi** magistra est. No one is *my* teacher.
 - **Mihi** nomen est Marcus. My name is Mark.

² This use of the dative is sometime called dative of reference

Caput V
Colloquamur
Calendar

OCTOBER MCMXV

d. Solis	d. Lunae	d. Martis	d. Mercurii	d. Iovis	d. Veneris	d. Saturni
				I	II	III
				<i>Kalenda</i>		
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
			<i>Nona</i>			
XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
				<i>Idus</i>		
XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
XXV	XXVI	XXVII	XXVIII	XXIX	XXX	XXXI

In quo die est...

	Day of the Week	Day on Roman Calendar
October XX?	_____	_____
October IV?	_____	_____
October X?	_____	_____
October XII?	_____	_____
October XXX?	_____	_____
October XIV?	_____	_____
October I?	_____	_____

Caput V
De Humanitate
Kalenda

- Menses:

- Dies:

- Important Days of the Roman Calendar:

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

*In March, July, October, May,
The Ides fall on the 15th day,
The Nones, the 7th, and all besides
Have two days less for Nones and Ides.*

Caput V

Grammatica

Dative of Reference Pair Activity

- Working with your partner, identify the possessor of the following classroom items then complete the two sentences. One sentence where you use genitive for the possessor; one sentence where you use dative for the possessor.
 - Specta exemplum hic!

EX: *Ego libellum pueri specto. (gen)*
Est libellus puero. (dat)



Possessor: *puer*

Gen: Ego stilum _____ specto.
Dat: Est stilus _____.



Possessor: *puella*

Gen: Ego libellum _____ specto.
Dat: Est libellus _____.



Possessor: *magister*

Gen: Ego librum _____ specto.
Dat: Est liber _____.



Possessor: *magistra*

Gen: Ego folium _____ specto.
Dat: Est folium _____.



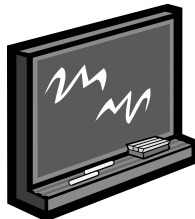
Possessor: *discipulus*

Gen: Ego pensum _____ specto.
Dat: Est pensum _____.



Possessor: *discipula*

Gen: Ego graphidem _____ specto.
Dat: Est graphis _____.



Possessor: *Germanus*

Gen: Ego tabulam _____ specto.
Dat: Est tabula _____.



Possessor: *Regula*

Gen: Ego sellam _____ specto.
Dat: Est sella _____.

Caput V

Activitae

Activita V.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Quis lanam glomerabat primo? _____
2. Formabatne Minerva picturas de factis malis deorum? _____
3. Suntne picturae pulchrae? _____
4. Quis deinde lanam glomerabat? _____
5. Formabatne Arachne picturas de factis malis deorum? _____
6. Amabantne nymphae fabulam de Europa et Iove? _____
7. Amabatne Minerva fabulam de picturas de Europa et Iove? _____
8. Monstratne Arachne nymphis picturas suas? _____
9. Quid Arachne temptat? _____
10. Quis fabulam de Minerva et puella superba narrat? _____

Activita V.ii: Complete each verb form in the present and imperfect tense and the pronoun

- | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. (I) monstra- | <i>ego monstro</i> | <i>ego monstrabam</i> |
| 2. (we) forma- | _____ | _____ |
| 3. (she) narra- | _____ | _____ |
| 4. (you, pl.) doce- | _____ | _____ |
| 5. (they) da- | _____ | _____ |
| 6. (you, sing.) tempta- | _____ | _____ |
| 7. (he) specta- | _____ | _____ |
| 8. (you, pl.) es- | _____ | _____ |
| 9. (they) porta- | _____ | _____ |
| 10. (we) debe- | _____ | _____ |

Activita V.iii: Give the meaning of the following interrogative words and answer the question

1. Cur Magistra est laeta? _____
2. Quis est Apollo? _____
3. Ubi discipulus sedet? _____
4. Quid dixit Niobe? _____

Caput V

5. Estne insula pulchra? _____
6. Quid animal latrat? _____
7. Quis est in sellā? _____
8. Ubi est vacca? _____
9. Estne mus parvus? _____
10. Cur canis latrat¹? _____

Activita V.iv: Supply the correct conjugated verb in the present and imperfect tense for the pronouns/infinite supplied.

	<i>Present Tense</i>	<i>Imperfect Tense</i>	
1. Nos	_____	_____	sedēre
2. Puella	_____	_____	prohibēre
3. Tu	_____	_____	natare
4. Ego	_____	_____	amare
5. Vos	_____	_____	auscultare
6. Vaccae	_____	_____	debere
7. Tu	_____	_____	pendēre
8. Ego	_____	_____	respondēre
9. Nos	_____	_____	ambulare
10. Puer	_____	_____	temptare
11. Magistrae	_____	_____	vocare
12. Vos	_____	_____	potare
13. Nos	_____	_____	portare
14. Vos	_____	_____	cantare
15. Tu	_____	_____	gustare
16. Ego	_____	_____	lavare
17. Rex	_____	_____	regnare
18. Reginae	_____	_____	spectare

¹ **latrat:** bark

Caput V

Activita V.v: Fines Vani in Fabulis



Unus dies, vaccae multae in magnā terrā
ambula_____. Vacca prima natate in aquā
ama_____. Ea dice_____, "Ego heri in mare
nata_____." Alterae vaccae eam stultam
puta_____. Vacca secunda murem time_____.

Haec vacca erat timida. Ea dice_____, "Ego maxime time_____, dum murem
vide_____."

Deinde vaccae pueros laetos specta_____. Pueri laeti ad vaccas ambula_____.
"Ludi_____ne vos cum nobis? Nos herbas multas habe_____." Vaccae herbas ama_____.

Heri, discipuli in scholā novā ambula_____. Ei adesse in
scholā non desidera_____. Discipulus unus dicit, "Ego ire
domum desider_____. Ego dormire in cubiculo meo
desider_____." Alteri discipuli cum eo (*him*) affirma_____.



"Vos in scholā heri sede_____. Hodie nos a scholā ambulare debe_____,"
discipuli dice_____. Discipula tertia clama_____, "Ego examen magnum hodie
habe_____." Altera discipula cum discipulo affirma_____. "Nos ire (*to go*) debe_____."

Post examen, discipuli omnes a scholā ambula_____.