

Remote Learning Packet

NB: Please keep all work produced this week. Details regarding how to turn in this work will be forthcoming.

April 6-10, 2020

Course: 10 Latin IV

Teacher(s): Ms. Mueller mariel.mueller@greatheartsirving.org

Supplemental Links: [Aeneid I.34-49 Online Grammar Reference](#)
[Aeneid I.50-63 Online Grammar Reference](#)
[Aeneid Online Vocabulary Reference](#)

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 6

- Check last Friday's scansion assignment against the key provided and make corrections
- Read *Aeneid* Book 1.55-64; identify subjects, verbs, and adjectives; check work; and make corrections
- Scan lines 55-59

Tuesday, April 7

- Check last week's translations against the key provided and make corrections
- Translate lines 55-64 into English

Wednesday, April 8

- Read *Aeneid* Book 1.65-75; identify subjects, verbs, and adjectives; check work; and make corrections
- Scan lines 65-70

Thursday, April 9

- Translate lines 65-75 into English

Friday, April 10

- No School!

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, April 6

1. Check last Friday's scansion assignment (page 2 of the "Scansion: Dactylic Hexameter" worksheet) against the key provided and make any necessary corrections.
2. Read *Aeneid* Book I.55-64 (pp. 13 and 14 of the textbook). This is your first encounter with this passage, and you are only reading for a basic understanding of the passage; do NOT translate these lines into English. Also, avoid the temptation to look up words in the dictionary the first time through. You may use the glossary provided on the same page for new words, but for any other words you don't know, use context clues to figure out their meaning. I encourage you to read the Latin aloud as this will help with your understanding.
3. On pages 3 and 4 of the provided worksheets, for lines 55-64 (*Illī . . . est.*), circle all indicative, subjunctive, or imperative verbs; underline their subjects; and draw an arrow from any adjectives (including participles) to the word they modify. If using a sheet of notebook paper instead of the worksheets provided, identify these words by line (e.g. Line 34 - *siculae* modifies *telluris*, Line 35 - *laeti* is the subject of the verbs *dabant* and *ruebant*, etc.) and title the page "Aeneid, Book I.55-64 Translation." Please be sure to use a full header whether using notebook paper or the provided worksheets.
4. Check your work against the provided answer keys and make any necessary corrections in a different color pen.
5. Scan lines 55-59 either on the "More Scansion Practice" worksheet provided or on a piece of notebook paper. If using notebook paper, be sure to copy out the lines of Latin before scanning them and to title your paper "More Scansion Practice."

Tuesday, April 7

1. Check last week's translations (*Aeneid* Book I. 34-54) against the key provided and make any necessary corrections. Keep in mind that there is more than one correct way to translate these lines into English. While the translation provided attempts to be as literal as possible, it does not account for all the different ways these lines can be rendered into English (e.g. *spūmās salis* could translate "the foam of the sea" or "the sea's spray" or "the froth of the salt water" or "the salt water's foam" etc.).
2. Translate lines 55-64 into English either using the lines provided on the worksheets or on your notebook paper titled "Aeneid, Book I.55-64 Translation" from yesterday. If using the provided worksheets, try to line up your English translation with the Latin text as much as possible.

Wednesday, April 8

1. Read *Aeneid* Book I.65-75 (pp. 14-16 of the textbook). Again, this is your first encounter with this passage, and you are only reading for a basic understanding of the passage; do NOT translate these lines into English. Avoid the temptation to look up words in the dictionary using only the glossary of words provided on the same page. Again, I encourage you to read the Latin aloud as this will help with your understanding.

2. On page 4 of the provided worksheets, for lines 65-75 (*Aeole . . . parentem.*), circle all indicative, subjunctive, or imperative verbs; underline their subjects; and draw an arrow from any adjectives (including participles) to the word they modify. If using a sheet of notebook paper instead of the worksheets provided, identify these words by line (e.g. Line 34 - *siculae* modifies *telluris*, Line 35 - *laeti* is the subject of the verbs *dabant* and *ruebant*, etc.) and title the page “Aeneid, Book I.65-75 Translation.” Please be sure to use a full header whether using notebook paper or the provided worksheets.
3. Check your work against the provided answer keys and make any necessary corrections in a different color pen.
4. Scan lines 65-70 either on the “More Scansion Practice” worksheet provided or on a piece of notebook paper. If using notebook paper, use the same piece of paper titled “More Scansion Practice” from Monday. Be sure to copy out the lines of Latin before scanning them.

Thursday, April 9

Translate lines 65-75 into English either using the lines provided on the worksheets or on your notebook paper titled “Aeneid, Book I.65-75” from yesterday. If using the provided worksheets, try to line up your English translation with the Latin text as much as possible.

Answer Keys

Monday, April 6th

See separate "Scansion: Dactylic Hexameter" answer key for last Friday's scansion assignment.

Aeneid Book 1. 55-64 subject, verb, and adjective identifications

Line 55 - *Illi* is the subject of the verb *fremunt* in line 56, *indignantēs* is a participle modifying *Illi*, *magno* modifies *murmure*

Line 56 - see the reference to *fremunt* in line 55 above, *celsa* modifies *arce*, *Aeolus* is the subject of the verbs *sedet* (line 56) and *mollit* and *temperat* in line 57

Line 57 - *tenens* is a participle modifying *Aeolus* in line 56, see the reference to *mollit* and *temperat* in line 56 above

Line 58 - *faciat* is a subjunctive verb whose subject is "he" referring back to *Aeolus* in line 56, *profundum* modifies *caelum*

Line 59 - *rapidi* is substantive adjective referring to the winds and is the subject of the subjunctive verbs *ferant* and *verrant*

Line 60 - *pater* is the subject of the verbs *abdedit* (line 60) and *imposuit* and *dedit* in line 62, *omnipotens* modifies *pater*, *atris* modifies *speluncis*

Line 61 - *metuens* is a participle modifying *pater* in line 60, *altos* modifies *montes*

Line 62 - see the reference to *imposuit* and *dedit* in line 60 above, *qui* is the subject of the subjunctive verb *sciret* in line 63

Line 63 - see the reference to *sciret* in line 62 above, *iussus* is a participle modifying *qui* in line 62

Line 64 - *Iuno* is the subject of the deponent verb *usa est*, *supplex* modifies *Iuno*, *his* modifies *vocibus*
See also "Answer Key Supplement 3"

Tuesday, April 7th

Aeneid Book 1.34-54 Translation

(Lines 34-38) Scarcely out of sight of the Sicilian land, the happy men were giving their sails to the deep and were charging (through) the sea's spray, when Juno keeping an eternal wound beneath her chest (said) these things to herself: "Am I, having been defeated, to desist from my undertaking and not be able to turn away from Italy the king of the Teucrians (i.e. Trojans)! (Lines 39-41) Indeed I am forbidden by the fates. Was Pallas (i.e. Minerva) able to burn up an Argive fleet and submerge the men themselves in the sea on account of the crime and the madness of one, Ajax Oileus? (Lines 42-45) She herself, having hurled the rapid fire of Jove from the clouds both scattered the ships and overturned the sea with winds, (and) she snatched up in a whirlwind that man (i.e. Ajax) who was breathing out flames from his pierced chest and impaled him on a sharp rock; (Lines 46-49) but I, who walk proudly as the queen of the gods and both the sister and wife of Jove, have waged war with one race for so many years. And hereafter is anyone worshiping the divine power of Juno or as a suppliant placing honor on her altars?" (Lines 50-54) The goddess pondering such things in her inflamed heart came to the fatherland of the clouds, places teeming with raging (south) winds, Aeolia. Here in a vast cave king Aeolus controls the wrestling winds and sonorous storms with his command and restrains them with chains and a prison.

Wednesday, April 8th

Aeneid Book 1. 65-75 subject, verb, and adjective identifications

Line 65 - *pater* and *rex* both refer to Jupiter and is the subject of *dedit* in line 66

Line 66 - see the reference to *dedit* in line 66

Line 67 - *gens* is the subject of *navigat*, *inimica* modifies *gens*, *Tyrrhenum* modifies *aequor*

Line 68 - *portans* is a participle modifying *gens*, *victos* is a participle modifying *penates*

Line 69 - *incute* and *obruere* are imperative verbs whose subject is an understood "you" referring to Aeolus
as are the verbs *age* and *dissice*, *summersas* modifies *puppis*

Line 70 - see the reference to *age* and *dissice* above in line 69

Line 71 - *nymphae* is the subject of *sunt*, *bis septem* modifies *nymphae*, *praestanti* modifies *corpore*

Line 72 - *quae* is the subject of an understood *est*, *Deiopea* is the subject of another understood *est*

Line 73 - *iungam* and *dicabo* are first person singular future tense verbs whose subject is "I" referring to
Juno, *stabili* modifies *conubio*

Line 74 - *omnes* modifies *annos*, *talibus* modifies *meritis*

Line 75 - *exigat* and *faciat* are subjunctive verbs whose subject is "she" referring to Deiopea, *pulchra*
modifies *prole*

See also "Answer Key Supplement 4"

Scansion: Dactylic Hexameter

After correcting lines 34-38, scan lines 1.39-45.

* Quippe ve | tor fā | tīs. Pal | lasn(e) e | xūrere | classem

40 Argī | v(um) atqu(e) ip | sōs potu | it sum | mergere | pontō

** ūnius | ob no | x(am) et furi | ās A | iācis O | īleī?

*** Ipsa Io | vis rapi | dum iacu | lāt(a) ē | nūbibus | ignem

disiē | citque ra | tēs ē | vertit | qu(e) aequora | ventīs,

ill(um) ex | spīran | tem trāns | fixō | pectore | flammās

45 turbine | corripu | it scopu | lōqu(e) īn | fixit a | cūtō;

* Remember that when the letter “u” is used with the letters q, s, and g and is pronounced like a “w” it is not a vowel and therefore does not create a separate syllable.

** This line had irregularities in the last three feet and was incredibly difficult to scan. I would have omitted it had I realized sooner that it was this difficult.

***Remember that when the letter “i” is pronounced like a “y” it is a consonant, not a vowel and therefore does not elide or create a separate syllable.

Answer Key Supplement 3

Aeneid I.41-60

End of Juno's soliloquy, land of Aeolus

3

41 ūnius ob noxam et furiās Aiācis Oīleī?

Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem

disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs,

illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās

45 turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfixit acūtō;

ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque

et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs

bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat

praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnent honōrem?"

50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns

nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hīc vastō rēx Aeolus antrō

luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās

imperiō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

55 Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis

circum claustra fremunt, celsā sedet Aeolus arce

scēpra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat irās;

nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum

quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās.

60 Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ārīs

Answer Key Supplement 4

Aeneid I.61-80

Juno and Aeolus as patron and client

4

61 Hoc metuēns mōlemque et montēs ^{→ modifies "pater" on l. 60} insuper altōs

imposuit rēgemque dedit quī foedere certō

et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās.

Ad quem tum Jūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est.

65 "Aeole, namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō,

gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor

Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque Penātēs:

incute vim ventīs summersāsque obrue pūppēs,

70 aut age dīversōs et disiice corpora pontō.

Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae,

quārum quae formā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa,

cōnūbiō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō.

omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs

75 exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem."

Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus Ō rēgīna, quid optēs

explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.

Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēpra Iovemque

conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum

80 nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem."

- 41 ūnius ob noxam et furiās Aiācis Oīleī? _____
Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem _____
disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs, _____
illum expīrantem trānsfīxō pectore flammās _____
- 45 turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfīxit acūtō; _____
ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque _____
et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs _____
bella gerō. Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat _____
praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnent honōrem?” _____
- 50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns _____
nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs, _____
Aeoliam venit. Hīc vastō rēx Aeolus antrō _____
luctantēs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās _____
imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat. _____
- 55 Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis _____
circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce _____
scēpra tenēns mollitque animōs et temperat irās; _____
nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum _____
quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās. _____
- 60 Sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs _____

- 61 Hoc metuēns mōlemque et montēs īnsuper altōs _____
imposuit rēgemque dedit quī foedere certō _____
et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās. _____
Ad quem tum Jūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est: _____
- 65 “Aeole, namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx _____
et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō, _____
gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvīgat aequor _____
Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque Penātēs: _____
incute vim ventīs summersāsque obrue puppēs, _____
- 70 aut age dīversōs et disīice corpora pontō. _____
Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae, _____
quārum quae formā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa, _____
cōnūbiō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō, _____
omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs _____
- 75 exīgat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.” _____
Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus Ō rēgīna, quid optēs _____
explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est. _____
Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque _____
conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum _____
- 80 nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.” _____

More Scansion Practice

Scan the following lines (Aeneid I.55-59) written in Dactylic Hexameter. If needed, refer to the “Part Three: Metrics” pages from last week’s packet.

55 Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis
circum claustra fremunt; celsā sedet Aeolus arce
scēpra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat irās.
nī faciat, maria ac terrās caelumque profundum
quippe ferant rapidī sēcum verrantque per aurās;

Scan the following lines (Aeneid I.65-70) written in Dactylic Hexameter. If needed, refer to the “Part Three: Metrics” pages from last week’s packet.

65 “Aeole, namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx
et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō,
gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvīgat aequor,
Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque penātēs:
incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppēs,
70 aut age dīversōs et dissice corpora pontō.