

## Remote Learning Packet

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

**April 13-17, 2020**

**Course:** 10 Latin IV

**Teacher(s):** Ms. Mueller [mariel.mueller@greatheartsirving.org](mailto:mariel.mueller@greatheartsirving.org)

**Supplemental Links:** [Aeneid I.64-80 Online Grammar Reference](#)  
[Aeneid Online Vocabulary Reference](#)

### Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 13

- Check last week's scansion assignment against the key provided and make corrections
- Read *Aeneid* Book I.76-80; identify subjects, verbs, and adjectives; check work; and make corrections
- Scan lines 76-80

Tuesday, April 14

- Check last week's translations against the key provided and make corrections
- Translate lines 76-80 into English

Wednesday, April 15

- Complete "*Aeneid* I.34-80 Grammar Questions" worksheet

Thursday, April 16

- Complete parts I and II of the "*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test"

Friday, April 17

- Complete parts III and IV of the "*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test"

### 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

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Student Signature

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Parent Signature

## Monday, April 13

1. Check last week's scansion assignments ("More Scansion Practice") against the key provided and make any necessary corrections.
2. Read *Aeneid* Book I.76-80 (pp. 16 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 use context clues for all other words you don't know. Like last week, I encourage you to read the Latin aloud as this will help with your understanding.
3. On page 4 of the provided worksheets, for lines 76-80 (*Aeolus . . . potentem.*), 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, 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.76-80 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 76-80 either on the "Even 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 "Even More Scansion Practice."

## Tuesday, April 14

1. Check last week's translations (*Aeneid* Book I. 55-75) 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 (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 76-80 into English either using the lines provided on the worksheets or on your notebook paper titled "Aeneid, Book I.76-80 Translation" from yesterday. If using the provided worksheets, try to line up your English translation with the Latin text as much as possible.
3. If you have any time remaining of the allotted 30 minutes, begin reviewing lines 34-54 by translating them aloud. Only refer to your translation when needed.

## Wednesday, April 15

Referring to your textbook and translation notes from the last two weeks, complete the "*Aeneid* I.34-80 Grammar Questions" worksheet. If a printed copy of the worksheet is not available to you, you may write out the answers on a separate piece of notebook paper. Please be sure to use a full heading and include the title "*Aeneid* I.34-80 Grammar Questions."

**Thursday, April 16**

Referring to your textbook and translation notes from the last two weeks, complete parts I and II of the “*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test.” If a printed copy of the practice test is not available to you, you may write out the answers on a separate piece of notebook paper. Please be sure to use a full heading and include the title “*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test.”

**Friday, April 17**

Referring to your textbook and translation notes from the last two weeks, complete parts III and IV of the “*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test.” If a printed copy of the practice test is not available to you, you may write out the answers on the notebook paper titled “*Aeneid* I.34-80 Practice Test.”

## Answer Keys

### Monday, April 13th

See separate "More Scansion Practice" answer key for last week's scansion assignment.

Aeneid Book 1. 76-80 subject, verb, and adjective identifications

Line 76 - *Aeolus* is the subject of an understood (*dixit*), *Tuus* modifies *labor* in line 77, *optes* is a subjunctive verb in the second person whose subject is "you" referring to Juno.

Line 77 - *explorare* is the infinitive subject of an understood (*est*) that can be translated impersonally (i.e. "it is your task to . . ."), *capessere* is the infinitive subject of the verb *est* which can also be translated impersonally (i.e. "it is right for me to . . .")

Line 78 - Both *Tu* and *tu* are subjects of the verb *concilias* in line 79

Line 79 - see the note on *concilias* in line 78 above, *tu* is the subject of the verb *das* and the verb *facis* in line 80.

Line 80 - see the note on *facis* in line 79 above

See also "Answer Key Supplement 5"

### Tuesday, April 14th

Aeneid Book 1.55-75 Translation

(Lines 55-59) They (i.e. the winds) being angry roar around the barrier with a great murmur of the mountain; Aeolus sits in his lofty citadel holding his scepter and he soothes their spirits and calms their anger. If he were not doing this, the swift (winds) would carry off with themselves the seas and the lands and the vast sky and would sweep them through the air; (Lines 60-63) but fearing this, the all powerful father hid them in dark caverns and he placed upon (them) a structure and high mountains besides, and he gave (them) a king who in a fixed agreement would know both to restrain (them) and having been ordered to give (them) loose reins. (Lines 64-68) To him (i.e. Aeolus) then humble Juno employed these words: "Aeolus, (indeed the father of the gods and the king of men has granted to you (the power) both to calm the waves and to raise (them) with the wind), a race hostile to me sails the Tyrrhenian Sea bringing Ilium (i.e. Troy) and (their) conquered household gods into Italy: (Lines 69-70) strike power into the winds and crush their sunken ships, or drive them (i.e. the Trojans) scattered/in different directions and disperse their bodies on the sea. (Lines 71-75) I have (*literally* there are to me) twice seven (i.e. 14) Nymphs with excellent form (i.e. beauty), of whom is Deiopea who is the most beautiful in shape, I will join (you) in lasting marriage and I will call (her) your own, so that she may live all her years with you for such merits and may make you a parent with beautiful offspring."

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    Īll(ī) in | dignan | tēs mag | nō cum | murmurē | montis  
 \* circum | claustrā fre | munt; cel | sā sedet | Aeolus | arce  
 scēptrā te | nēns, mol | litqu(e) ani | mōs et | temperat | irās.  
 nī faci | at, mari | (a) ac ter | rās cae | lumque pro | fundum  
 quippe fe | rant rapi | dī sē | cum ver | rantque per | aurās;

\* The second syllable in the second foot of this line was doubtful (could be either long or short). Remember that the preceding vowel is doubtful if *l* or *r* is the second consonant in a consonantal blend

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 ti | bī dī | vum pater | atqu(e) homi | num rēx  
 et mul | cēre de | dit flūc | tūs et | tollere | ventō,  
 gēns ini | mīca mi | hī Tyr | rhēnum | nāvīgat | aequor,  
 Īli(um) in | Ītali | am por | tāns vic | tōsque pe | nātēs:  
 incute | vim ven | tīs sub | mersās | qu(e) obrue | puppēs,  
 70    aut age | dīver | sōs et | dissice | corpora | pontō.

- 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.” \_\_\_\_\_

Answer Key Supplement 5

Aeneid I.61-80

Juno and Aeolus as patron and client

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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 dissiice 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 \_\_\_\_\_

conciāās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum \_\_\_\_\_

80 nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.” \_\_\_\_\_

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## Even More Scansion Practice

*Scan the following lines (Aeneid I.76-80) written in Dactylic Hexameter. If needed, refer to the "Part Three: Metrics" pages from the 1<sup>st</sup> week's packet.*

Aeolus haec contrā: "Tuus, Ō rēgīna, quid optēs  
65 explōrāre labor; mihi iussa capessere fās est.  
Tū mihi, quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovemque  
conciliās, tū dās epulīs accumbere dīvum,  
nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem."

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Aeneid I.34-80 Grammar Questions**

I. From lines 34-64, find, copy out, and provide line references for the following. The first one is done for you:

1. a second declension genitive plural in *-um*: Argivum (line 40); divum (line 46)
2. an ablative of separation: \_\_\_\_\_
3. an appositive: \_\_\_\_\_
4. three verbs in the subjunctive: \_\_\_\_\_
5. three participles NOT in the nominative: \_\_\_\_\_
6. the objects of these participles:  
*servans* (line 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
*exspirantem* (line 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
*volutans* (line 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
*tenens* (line 57) \_\_\_\_\_  
*metuens* (line 61) \_\_\_\_\_

II. From lines 65-80, find, copy out, and provide line references for:

7. two verbs in the future tense: \_\_\_\_\_
8. a dative of possession: \_\_\_\_\_
9. a second declension genitive plural in *-um*: \_\_\_\_\_
10. two vocatives: \_\_\_\_\_
11. four imperatives: \_\_\_\_\_
12. a superlative adjective: \_\_\_\_\_

I. Circle the letter that best answers the questions based on the passage below:

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,  
hoc metuēns, mōlemque et montēs īnsuper altōs  
imposuit, rēgemque dedit, quī foedere certō  
et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās.  
ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:  
65 “Aeole, namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum rēx  
et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō,  
gēns inimīca mihī Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,  
Īlium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque Penātēs:  
incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppēs,  
70 aut age dīversōs et disice corpora pontō.  
sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae,  
quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,  
cōnūbiō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō,  
omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs  
75 exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”

1. In line 59, *-que* connects
  - a. *secum* and *verrant* (line 59)
  - b. *verrant* and *per* (line 59)
  - c. *ferant* and *verrant* (line 59)
  - d. *secum* and *auras* (line 59)
2. In line 59, *secum* is translated
  - a. to himself
  - b. to herself
  - c. with him
  - d. with them
3. The antecedent of *qui* (line 62) is
  - a. *regem* (line 62)
  - b. *foedere* (line 62)
  - c. *montes* (line 61)
  - d. *iussus* (line 63)
4. The phrase *divum . . . rex* (line 65) refers to
  - a. Ajax
  - b. Aeneas
  - c. Priamus
  - d. Jupiter

5. The case and number of *fluctus* (line 66) is
  - a. nominative singular
  - b. nominative plural
  - c. accusative plural
  - d. genitive singular
  
6. In line 67, the phrase *gens inimical mihi* describes
  - a. Trojans
  - b. Nymphae
  - c. Greeks
  - d. Danai
  
7. From line 68, we learn that
  - a. Penates is bringing Ilium into Italy
  - b. Ilium conquered the Penates as they Were being carried to Italy
  - c. the remnants of the Trojan state and its religion are being brought to Italy
  - d. the defeated Trojans are carrying the Penates into Ilium
  
8. In line 70, *dissice* is
  - a. present infinitive
  - b. present imperative
  - c. accusative singular
  - d. ablative singular
  
9. Why is Deiopea an especially valuable bribe?
  - a. she is the most beautiful
  - b. she is fourteen years old
  - c. she has beautiful offspring
  - d. she has performed many duties for Juno
  
10. The form *iungam* (line 73) is a(n)
  - a. perfect participle
  - b. accusative singular
  - c. present subjunctive
  - d. future indicative

*II. Translate the following passage into English:*

ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem  
 disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs,  
 illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās  
 turbīne corripuit scopulōque infixit acūtō;  
 5 ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna Iovisque  
 et soror et coniunx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs  
 bella gerō.

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III. Scan the following lines:

sed pater omnipotēns spēluncīs abdidit ātrīs,  
hoc metuēns, mōlemque et montēs īnsuper altōs  
imposuit, rēgemque dedit, quī foedere certō  
et premere et laxās scīret dare iussus habēnās.

IV. Paragraph Response:

65 “Aeole, namque tibi dīvum pater atque hominum rēx  
et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō,  
gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,  
Ilium in Ītaliā portāns victōsque Penātēs:  
incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppēs,  
70 aut age dīversōs et disice corpora pontō.  
sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore nymphae,  
quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima Dēiopēa,  
cōnūbiō iungam stabilī propriamque dicābō,  
omnēs ut tēcum meritīs prō tālibus annōs  
75 exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”

In the passage above, we see Juno make a rhetorical appeal to Aeolus to solicit his help. In a well-developed paragraph **discuss the elements of Juno’s appeal to Aeolus and what these elements reveal about how she perceives Aeolus.** Be sure to begin your paragraph with a clear topic sentence/thesis statement and refer specifically to the Latin throughout the passage to support the points you make in your essay.

(When you are asked to refer specifically to the Latin, you must write out the Latin and/or cite line numbers AND you must translate, accurately paraphrase, or make clear in your discussion that you understand the Latin.)

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