

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: 6 Latin

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 6

Complete pages 1-2 of the Stage 9 Study Guide

Tuesday, April 7

Complete pages 3-4 of the Stage 9 Study Guide

Wednesday, April 8

Complete page 5 of the Stage 9 Study Guide

Practice your Stage 9 vocabulary

Thursday, April 9

Complete pages 6-7 of the Stage 9 Study Guide

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.

Parent Signature

Student Signature

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

Monday, April 6

Salve discipuli! This week, we'll be working on a study guide for Stage 9. Monday's assignment is to complete pages 1-2, the grammar section about nouns and pronouns.

Q: We usually have a test right after we finish our study guides. Will we have a test next week?

A: We're not sure yet how tests will be taking place while we work remotely! The admin will let us know as soon as we have an answer. We want to be prepared with our completed study guides, though, so it'll be easier once we do have tests again.

Use your memory to complete as much as you can each day. If you get stuck, refer to your textbook, grammar sheets, previous bellwork, or previous homework. You can also always reach out to your teachers via email with questions.

Tuesday, April 7

Complete pages 3-4 of your study guide, the section about verbs.

Wednesday, April 8

Complete page 5 of your study guide, the section about vocabulary.

Time to practice your Stage 9 vocabulary!

6A-D: If you have flashcards that you made before spring break, use those. Quiz yourself, then have a parent or sibling test you if you can!

6E: If you have your vocabulary checklist worksheet, practice using that!

If your sheet or flashcards have gotten lost in the shuffle in recent weeks, instead what you can do is re-write the vocab list (complete with the perfect tense of the verbs and the accusative case of the nouns) to practice. You may refer to your Stage 9 vocab sheet or the vocab list on page 130 of your red book.

Thursday, April 9

Complete pages 6-7 of your study guide, the culture section about the Roman Baths.

Nomen:
Magistra:
Classis:
Dies:

Stage 9 Latin Study Guide

Grammar

Nouns: singular and plural

A **noun** is a word that names a _____, _____, _____, or _____.

In Latin, if someone *does* something, we put them in the _____ case. This makes them the _____ of the sentence.

In Latin, if something *happens to* someone, we put them in the _____ case. This makes them the _____ of the sentence.

Complete the following noun chart:

	<i>1st Declension</i>	<i>2nd Declension</i>	<i>3rd Declension</i>	
<i>Nominative Singular</i>	puell_____	serv_____	mercātor	leō
<i>Accusative Singular</i>	puell_____	serv_____	mercātor_____	leōn_____
<i>Nominative Plural</i>	puell_____	serv_____	mercātor_____	leōn_____
<i>Accusative Plural</i>	puell_____	serv_____	mercātor_____	leōn_____

Complete the chart below for the Latin pronouns “I” and “you”:

	<i>1st Person (Latin)</i>	<i>translation</i>
<i>Nominative Singular</i>	ego	I
<i>Dative Singular</i>		
<i>Accusative Singular</i>		

	<i>2nd Person (Latin)</i>	<i>translation</i>
	tu	you

In the following chart, please:

- 1) *Identify which declension each Latin noun belongs to.*
- 2) *Then, check the box which gives the correct case and number of each noun.*
The first example is done for you.

N.B. The words marked with an asterisk () have two possible correct answers.*

Latin noun	Declension	Nominative singular	Dative singular	Nominative plural	Dative plural
portae*	1st		✓	✓	
gladiatoribus					
servus					
homini					
sanguines					
spectaculo					
feminae*					
silvis					
puer					
puella					
puellae*					
puellis					
tibi	pronoun				
ego	pronoun				
mihi	pronoun				
tu	pronoun				

Verbs: present, imperfect, and future tense

A **verb** is a word that:

- 1) describes an _____,
- 2) shows a state of _____,
- 3) _____ two words together, or
- 4) _____ another verb.

In English, we use a separate name or pronoun to tell us who is doing the action of a verb. In Latin, we change the personal _____ to tell us who is doing the action of a verb.

Person and Number

Verbs in Latin have a **person** just like English verbs do.

I. **Person** refers to the _____ of the subject.

- A. For a **1st person** verb, the _____ is the subject.
- B. For a **2nd person** verb, the _____ is the subject.
- C. For a **3rd person** verb, someone or something _____ than the speaker or the listener is the subject.

II. **Number** refers to **how many** subjects; _____ (one) or _____ (more than one). So far, we have only encountered singular subjects in our stories.

III. The **personal endings** of a Latin verb indicate who the subject is (_____) and how many subjects there are (_____).

Fill in the following chart showing the personal verb endings and pronouns:

	<i>Singular</i>	
	<i>Personal Ending</i>	<i>English Pronoun</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	-o/-m	I
<i>2nd Person</i>		
<i>3rd Person</i>		

	<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Personal Ending</i>	<i>English Pronoun</i>

Conjugations

Groups of verbs that follow specific patterns are called _____.

The irregular verb *est, sunt* does not belong to one of these conjugations, but follows its own pattern of endings:

	<i>Singular</i>	
	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>1st Person</i>	sum	<i>I am</i>
<i>2nd Person</i>		
<i>3rd Person</i>		

	<i>Plural</i>	
	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>

Tense

Tense refers to _____ an action happens.

tense _____ when it happens Latin clue _____ how it translates _____

_____ **tense** happening now normal personal endings _____

_____ **tense** continuous past _____ _____

also known as the past progressive

_____ used to verb

_____ kept verbing

_____ **tense** completed past -v-, -u-, -s-, -x-, etc. _____

also known as the simple past

The endings for the **imperfect tense** are the same for all 4 conjugations and consist of the tense sign “-ba-” or “-era-” and the personal endings (-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt). Notice the imperfect tense always uses the letter “m” in the first person singular:

	<i>Imperfect Ending</i>	<i>Imperfect of Sum</i>
<i>1st Person Sing.</i>	- bam	eram
<i>2nd Person Sing.</i>	-	
<i>3rd Person Sing.</i>	-	
<i>1st Person Pl.</i>	-	
<i>2nd Person Pl.</i>	-	
<i>3rd Person Pl.</i>	-	

Vocabulary

Know the following words in both English and Latin. Be able to understand them in a sentence or story.

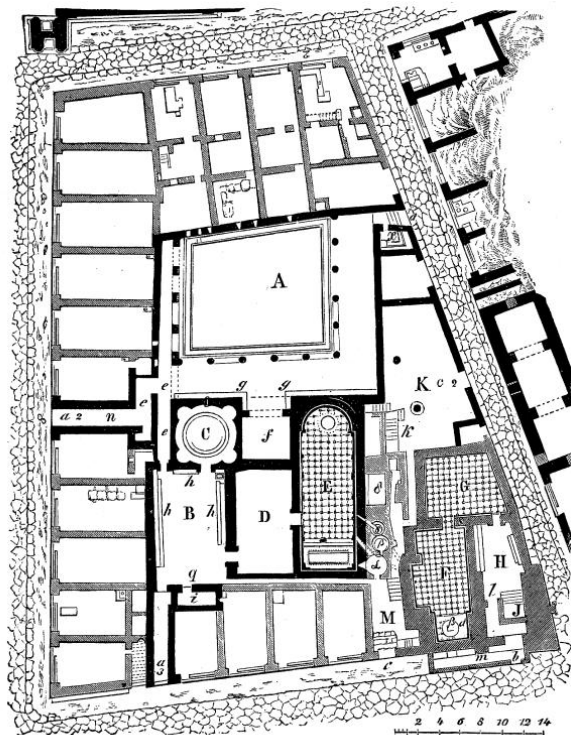
Remember: words like “agnoscit : agnovit” are verbs, and the two parts listed are the **present tense** and the **perfect tense**. Words like “homo, hominem” are nouns, and the two parts listed are the **nominative** and the **accusative**. In both cases, please practice both parts.

agnoscit : agnovit	hospes, hospitem	ostendit : ostendit
celeriter	ille	post
cupit : cupivit	inspicit : inspexit	procedit : processit
dat : dedit	iterum	pulcher
dies, diem	manet : mansit	revenit : revenit
emittit : emisit	medius	tradit : tradidit
fert : tulit	mox	
homo, hominem	obfert : obtulit	

In addition, review all of the vocab from Stages 1-7, especially the following words:

ad	heri	servus, servum
ambulat : ambulavit	ingens, ingentem	statim
clamat : clamavit	inspicit : inspexit	sum
conspicit : conspexit	intrat : intravit	thermae, thermas
ego, me	iratus, iratum	toga, togam
eheu!	iuvenis, iuvenem	tradit : tradidit
et	meus, meum	tu, te
eum	multus, multum	tum
festinat : festinavit	pecunia, pecuniam	turba, turbam
filius, filium	quod	tuus, tuum
habet : habuit	quoque	venit : venit

Culture



Plan of the Old Baths at Pompeii. (Overbeck.)

Identify what the following spaces in the Roman baths were for, and what a Roman would do there. Then, label what letter they are on the map above. (*Use the map on pg 129 of your red book to help you.*)

palaestra:

apodyterium:

tepidarium:

caldarium:

frigidarium:

tabernae (*not labeled by a letter on the map, but see if you can find them anyway*):

How were oil and strigils used in the baths?

What was the name of the heating system Romans improved for use in the public baths?

*Using the following word bank, complete the sentences below to explain how this heating system worked. You will **not** use all of the words in the word bank.*

brick piles coal theaters houses
 hot air towels wood floor
 furnace roof hot bath tepidarium walls

To provide heat, a was placed below the floor level.

The floor was supported on small

The space beneath enabled to circulate.

In this way, the was warmed from below.

Later, flues were built into the and warm air drawn up through them.

The water in the was kept at a steady temperature.

This heating system was used not only in baths but also in

The most common fuel used to heat the baths was