

Remote Learning Packet

April 27 - May 1, 2020

Course: 6 Latin

Teacher(s): Miss Salinas annie.salinas@greatheartsirving.org

Ms. Baptiste deborah.baptiste@greatheartsirving.org

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 27

Complete the worksheet on *statuae*, l. 1-10

Tuesday, April 28

Complete the worksheet on *statuae*, l. 11-18

Vocab review worksheet

Wednesday, April 29

Complete the worksheet on *statuae*, l. 19-28

Thursday, April 30

Complete the worksheet on *statuae*, l. 29-37

Friday, May 1

Worksheet: Comparisons

Salvete, discipuli! Welcome to Week 5 of remote learning! All these assignments can be completed right in the Google Classroom as individual worksheets, and doing so there will prevent you from having to print this document, complete it on paper, scan it, and re-upload it for review. Hopefully that will make your life (and your parents' lives) a little easier! Of course, if you are having trouble accessing technology, you are still free to complete your work on paper as you have been. However, if you are able, I encourage you to use the Google Classroom for your work. Tuesday's second assignment especially is designed for Google Classroom, so give it a try.

Monday, April 27

Hodie, we begin to read “**statuae**” on page 139. We will be spending most of the week enjoying this funny and interesting story. Today we will be reading lines 1-10 and answering comprehension and grammar questions based on the text.

Tuesday, April 28

“**statuae**” continues today. We will read lines 11-17, which is a shorter reading than yesterday. We get to meet Alexander's two brothers, Diodorus and Thrasymachus. Continue to watch out for second and third person verbs endings, *-s/-tis* and *-mus*. These endings are often found in conversations.

Complete the Stage 10 Vocabulary worksheet.

Wednesday, April 29

Hodie, we read and answer questions based on lines 19-28. You will see some very interesting birthday behavior! Oh, siblings! Students, don't try these actions at home!

Read the passage and complete the worksheet below.

Thursday, April 30

Hodie, we come to the end of our story. We are reading lines 29-37 and answering questions based on the text. We ask you to bear in mind the points which were argued by Quintus in our previous story, **controversia**. Apparently, our friend Quintus has not forgotten that he lost the debate with Alexander, and feels the need to make a point or two.

Complete the worksheet is below.

Friday, May 1

Today's worksheet reviews comparative and superlative adjectives. Here is an example to help you remember the endings:

laetus--happy

laetior--happier

laetissimus--happiest

As you complete this worksheet, look carefully at each picture to see which caption you will choose from the wordbox. *Bonam fortunam!*

Monday

Story questions: *statuae*, l. 1-7

Open your red book to page 139. Then complete this worksheet. As you read the Latin story, read it out loud to see if you can pronounce each of the words.

1. Read the first two sentences. Which two young men (who were also in the last story) will be the main characters of our story today?
-

2. Where are the young men when the story begins? (first sentence, lines 1-2)
-

3. In the second sentence, we learn where the young men are going. To whose house are they walking?
-

4. **Label** the noun cases of this clause on line 4, **underline** the verb, then **translate**:

Alexander fratribus donum quaerebat...

“ _____ was looking for a _____ for (his) _____...”

5. Why was Alexander doing this? (lines 4-5)
-

6. Decline the noun **frater** and supply the missing meanings:

Case & Number	Latin Noun	Translation & Function
<i>nominative singular</i>	frater	brother (subject / predicate nominative)
<i>dative singular</i>		to/for the brother
<i>accusative singular</i>	fratrem	brother (direct object)
<i>nominative plural</i>	fratrēs	
<i>dative plural</i>		to/for the brothers
<i>accusative plural</i>		

7. In line 6, the **iuvenes** came across an **insistor**. What was he selling?

8. (Lines 8-9) Alexander bought three statues. What were the statues of?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

9. (Lines 9-10) Fill in the blanks for the translation of the following sentence:

“Alexander, postquam statuas emit, ad villam com Quinto contendit.”

_____, after he bought the _____, _____ to the _____ with
_____.

10. We now know that Alexander bought these statues as gifts for his brothers for their birthday. Why do you think they might have the same birthday?

11. Without reading ahead, do you think the boys will enjoy the gifts? Why or why not?

Tuesday

Story questions: *statuae*, l. 11-18

Open your red book to page 139, then complete this worksheet as you read the story.

1. When Quintus and Alexander reached the house, where were Alexander's brothers?

2. (Line 11) Which brother was painting a picture? _____

3. (Line 12) Which brother was reading a book? _____

4. What kind of book was it? (Write the **English** translation of the adjective.) _____

5. (Line 13) What word in the sentence shows that the boys were eager to see Alexander and Quintus? Write out the Latin word and translate it.

6. What question does Diodorus ask Alexander? (line 15)

7. "**vōs estis fēlicēs,**" Alexander inquit.

What/Who is the subject of the underlined verb? (line 16) _____

8. Fill in the blanks for the translation of the following sentence (lines 16-17):

"ego vōbis dōnum habeō quod vōs diem nātalem celebrātis."

I _____ a gift _____ because _____ are celebrating

(your) _____.

9. What question does Diodorus ask Alexander? (line 15)

10. From the sentence **Alexander frātribus statuās ostendit**, circle the noun in the dative case.

Alexander

fratribus

statuas

Stage 10 Vocabulary Checklist Review

IMPORTANT NOTE: if you can, please complete this review in the Google Classroom! The worksheet is all set up there in a multiple-choice format. You'll be able to receive instant feedback on how you did.

1. **vōs nuntiātis contrōversiam.** Circle the correct translation:

- a) We are announcing a debate.
- b) He is announcing a debate.
- c) You are announcing a debate.

2. In the sentence, **Quīntus vehementer exclāmāvit,** _____
translate the underlined word.

3. What is the declension of the noun **uxor:uxorem**? Circle the correct answer:

- a) 1st declension
- b) 2nd declension
- c) 3rd declension

4. What is the correct translation of the verb **tacetis**?

- a) y'all are quiet
- b) you are quiet
- c) we are quiet

5. **Quīntus dīxit, "ego sum sōlus!"** _____
Translate the underlined word.

6. Translate the following sentence: **Quīntus dīxit, nōs pācem servāmus.**

7. In the sentence, **Graecī sunt meliōrēs quam Rōmānī,** _____
translate the underlined word.

8. In the sentence, **vōs semper estis turbulentī,** _____
translate the underline word.

9. *In the sentence, vōs Graecōs librōs legitis,*
translate the underline word. _____

(Make sure you check the ending for the number of the noun.)

10. *What does **exclamāvit** mean?*

- a) (he) shouts
- b) (he) shouted
- c) they shouted

11. *Translate the sentence: **frater suus non est contentus.***

12. *What part of speech is **callidus**? Circle the correct answer:*

- a) noun
- b) adjective
- c) adverb

13. *Translate the sentence: **nōs habitābāmus in villā prope portum.***

14. *Which of the following verbs means “he finds?”*

- a) abit
- b) accipit
- c) invenit

15. *What does **abiit** mean?*

- a) he goes away
- b) he went away
- c) they go away

Wednesday

Story questions: *statuae*, l. 19-28

Open your red book to page 139. Then complete this worksheet. As you read the Latin story, read it out loud to see if you can pronounce each of the words.

1. In lines 19-20, Diodorus and Thrasymachus both immediately preferred one of the three statues. Which statue do they both want as a gift?

2. Fill in the blanks for the translation of the following sentence (line 22):

“pueri dissentiebant et lacrimabant.”

The _____ were _____ and _____.

3. Given how Diodorus and Thrasymachus acted in lines 19-22, do you think they are Alexander’s older brothers or younger brothers?

4. Based on your answer to the previous question, how old do you think Diodorus and Thrasymachus might be? Why?

5. In line 23, Alexander got angry at his brothers and shouted,

“hercle! vos estis stultissimi pueri!”

What does the interjection “hercle!” mean? _____

6. Which of the following is **stultissimi**? (Circle the correct answer)

positive degree: “stupid” comparative degree: “more stupid” superlative degree: “very stupid”

7. *vos estis* means “y’all are”. Conjugate and translate the rest of the verb here, along with the pronouns that go with it:

	<i>sg. pronoun</i>	<i>singular verb + transl.</i>	<i>pl. pronoun</i>	<i>plural verb + transl.</i>
<i>1st person</i>	ego	sum <i>I am</i>		
<i>2nd person</i>			vos	estis <i>y'all are</i>
<i>3rd person</i>				

Circle the correct **tense** for this verb: present imperfect perfect

8. In lines 24-25, Alexander finally stopped his brothers from arguing. What was his solution?

He shouts, “I am _____ the _____!”

9. Diodorus and Thrasymachus did NOT respond well to this! What did they do?

a. (Lines 26-27) **Diodorus picturam in terram diecit, quod iratus erat.**

Diodorus _____ the _____ on the _____, because _____
_____.

b. (Lines 27-28) **Thrasymachus librum in piscinam diecit, quod iratissimus erat.**

Thrasymachus _____ (his) _____ into the _____,
because _____.

10. Oh my goodness! If you were Alexander, how would you respond at this point to Diodorus’ and Thrasymachus’ behavior?

Thursday

Story questions: *statuae*, l. 29-37

Open your red book to page 139. Then complete this worksheet. As you read the Latin story, read it out loud to see if you can pronounce each of the words.

Quintus decided to enter the drama at this point in the story. As you read the account of how he handled the situation, bear in mind his and Alexander's proofs about the respective strengths and weaknesses of Romans and Greeks in the story from last week, *controversia*.

1. In line 30, what did Quintus ask Alexander to do?

2. What did Quintus ask Thrasymachus and Diodorus to do? (lines 30-31)

3. To Thrasymachus he said, "**ego tibi senem dō, quod senex erat philosophus.**" Why did calling *senex* statue a "**philosophus**" help Thrasymachus to be more willing to accept it?

4. What did Quintus say about the statue of the **iuvenis**? (line 32)

5. What would that have appealed to Diodorus?

6. What reason did Quintus give for keeping the statue of the **puella** for himself? (line 33)
(*I think this is hilarious!*)

7. How do we know the boys agreed with his **argumentum**? (line 34)

8. What is the subject of the verb **sumus** on line 35? _____

9. Translate the following statement by providing the English words below: **“Ecce, Alexander,” inquit Quintus, “vōs Graeculī estis optimī artificēs sed turbulentī. nōs Rōmānī vōbīs pācem damus.”**

“ _____, Alexander,” said Quintus, “you _____ are _____ the best _____, but _____. _____ Romans _____ peace _____.”

10. Choose a tone of voice for Quintus in the above statement (circle one) and explain your answer in the lines below:

angry proud humble funny

11. Thrasymachus whispers **“et vōs praemium accipitis.”**

Why do you think he said this?

Optional question: Do you think Thrasymachus was referring to the Romans in general, or just Quintus? If so, why would he make this statement?

Here are some adjectives with their comparatives and superlatives. Pick the most suitable adjectives to complete the Latin captions to the pictures. Look carefully at the three pictures before you choose.

doctus	doctior	doctissimus	longus	longior	longissimus
sordida	sordidior	sordidissima	nōtus	nōtior	nōtissimus
īrātus	īrātior	īrātissimus			



Milō est
nōtior.



Caecilius
est nōtus.



Iūlius Caesar
est _____.



Thrasymachus
est _____.



Diodōrus est
īrātior.



Alexander est
_____.



hic liber est
_____.



hic liber est
_____.



hic liber est
_____.



haec stola est
_____.



haec stola est
_____.



haec stola est
_____.



rhētor est
_____.



iuvenis est
_____.



puer est
_____.