

Remote Learning Packet

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

April 20 - 24, 2020

Course: 7th Grade Latin 1B

Teacher(s): Ms. Baptiste and Mr. Bascom

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 20

- Read the article “Cobwebs and mice”
- Complete the worksheet “Present active participles”

Tuesday, April 21

- Read the passage “Petro” on page 136.
- Complete the worksheet “remedium medicī”

Wednesday, April 22

- Review Stage 20 Vocabulary checklist on page 150.
- Complete “CLC Stage 20 Vocabulary Review.”

Thursday, April 23

- Complete “Writing your own present participles” worksheet.

Friday, April 24

- Complete “Stage 20 Practicing the Language” worksheet.

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 20

Some of the actions taken by Phormio and the *Astrologus* may have seemed bizarre to you. Cobwebs and mice to heal an injury? Please read the article “Cobwebs and mice” which provides some historical background into the practices we saw last week.

When you are finished reading the article, please complete the worksheet “Present active Participles.” Because **participles** are essentially *adjectives*, they must agree with the noun they describe in case, number, and gender. You have probably already noticed that 3rd declension adjectives/nouns have the same endings, whether masculine or feminine, so you should concentrate on making sure your participle’s case ending agrees with the case ending of the noun you think it is describing. Context, as always, helps us figure this out as well.

Tuesday, April 21

As you recall from the passage **remedium astrologi**, Barbillus asked Phormio to look for his doctor (**medicum**), Petro. Today we will read the passage called “**Petro**” on page 136 of your blue book. As you read through the passage, stop when you get to the lines indicated in the first column of the worksheet **remedium medicī**, and write a brief description of what he did with each of the pictured tools/items. In order to help you locate these items in the passage, their Latin names are listed below:

Item # 1: *spongiam et acētum*: sponge and vinegar

Item # 2: *aquam feventem*: boiling water

Item #3: *forceps*-->*forcipem*

Item #4: (same as #2)

Item #5: (not actually named, but the verb **conseruit**: *stitched*, tells you everything you need to know.)

Item #6: (not named) a roll of bandage

Item #7: *lectus*: bed/couch

Wednesday, April 22

Review Stage 20 vocabulary on page 132 and complete the crossword review.

nota bene: You are sometimes asked for a different case of a noun or a different tense or principal part of a verb.

E.g. The clue for 6 Across is “wounds (*this noun is in the neuter gender*). We know that “wound” is **vulnus, vulneris**. But we need the plural nominative or accusative. Using the noun stem provided in the genitive case, **vulner-**, we form the plural noun, **VULNERA**.

Thursday, April 23

Complete the worksheet entitled “Writing your own present participles.” Follow instructions given for endings:

first conjugation verbs: -āre -----> -ans, -antis

second conjugation verbs: -ēre -----> -ēns, -entis

third conjugation verbs: -ere -----> -ēns, -entis

fourth conjugation verbs- -īre -----> *iēns, -ientis*

Friday, April 24

Complete the “Stage 20 Practicing the Language” #2 (not 1 or 3) worksheet from page 142 in your blue book. This exercise reviews verbs in the **imperative mood**. Choose the correct form of the imperative and translate each sentence.

Cobwebs and mice

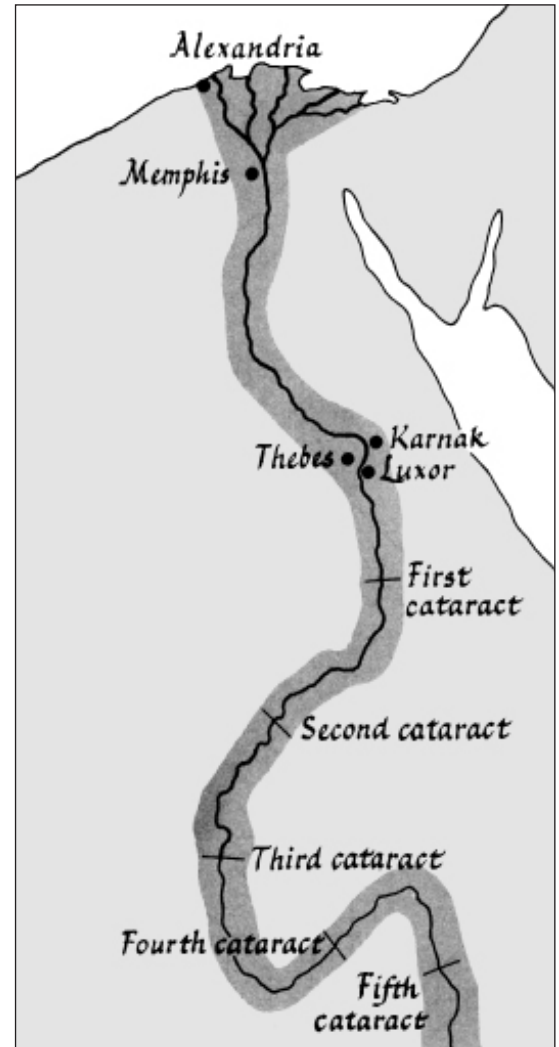
In our story, Phormio, Barbillus' steward, orders the slaves to collect spiders' webs to put on Barbillus' wound. Celsus, a medical writer in the first century A.D., gives a list of coagulants which includes cobwebs. In fact, the protein they contain not only causes blood to clot but also deters gangrene.

The astrologer, who also considered himself medically knowledgeable, tried to heal Barbillus by cutting up a mouse and placing the tiny pieces in Barbillus' wound. This remedy had come down from the Chaldean astrologers of Babylon. (The magic amulet which he gave Barbillus in Stage 19 came from the same source.) Barbillus' wound, however, became infected and eventually caused his death.

The astrologer was, in fact, correct in attributing his remedy to tradition. Pliny the Elder, who wrote a Latin encyclopedia called *Naturalis Historia*, praised the medicinal properties not only of cobwebs but also of mice. According to tradition, mice were lively and life-giving; a piece of mouse was a piece of life.

This faith in the revitalizing qualities of mice was particularly strong in Egypt. When the Nile receded after its flood-peak, mice were suddenly seen everywhere, as Pliny noted, jumping around in the mud. They were thought to have been created by the life-giving water of the Nile.

The desiccated body of an early Egyptian boy, buried in desert soil, preserved in his intestine the remains of his last medicine: "a skinned mouse, young, well-chewed, and mixed with vegetables."



Research traditions about the Nile. You will find some particularly vivid superstitions in a translation of Book 2 of *The Histories* of Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian. Compose a written or oral report on some of the superstitions which surround this legendary river.

Present active participles

A *Underline the present active participle in each sentence and draw an arrow to the noun or pronoun it modifies. Then translate each sentence.*

- 1 Rūfilla exiit lacrimāns.
- 2 Salvius cachinnāns prōcessit.
- 3 Clēmēns amīcum cōspexit accurrentem.
- 4 eōs vīdī tabernam incendētēs.

B *Circle the correct form of the present active participle to agree with the underlined noun. Then translate each sentence.*

- 1 militēs, prō templō (stāns, stantem, stantēs), turbam spectābant.
- 2 Galatēa, prope agmen (stāns, stantem, stantēs), iuvenēs assiduē castigābat.
- 3 Helena iuvenēs (spectāns, spectantem, spectantēs) ērubescēbat.
- 4 iuvenēs Helenam (spectāns, spectantem, spectantēs) avidē eī appropinquāvērunt.


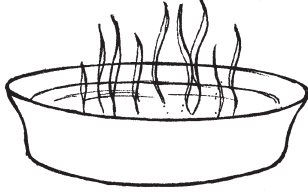
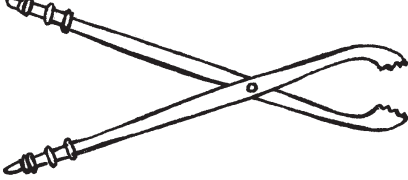
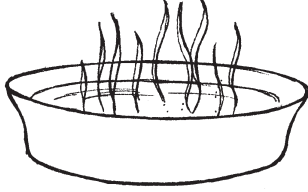

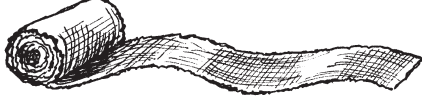
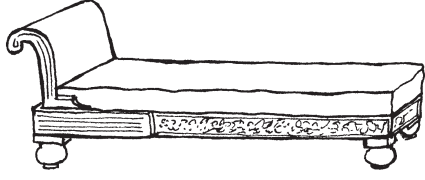
C *Complete the sentences by choosing the correct present active participle from the pool. Then translate each sentence.*

recitantem	clāmantēs	ferentēs
lacrimantēs	administrāns	quaerēns

- 1 servī ad cubiculum contendēbant, arāneās _____.
- 2 astrologus ancillās _____ vīdit, servōsque _____ audīvit.
- 3 astrologus ē cubiculō ruit, mūrem _____.
- 4 medicus astrologum versum magicum _____ audīvit.
- 5 Quīntus apud Barbillum diū manēbat, negōtium eius _____.

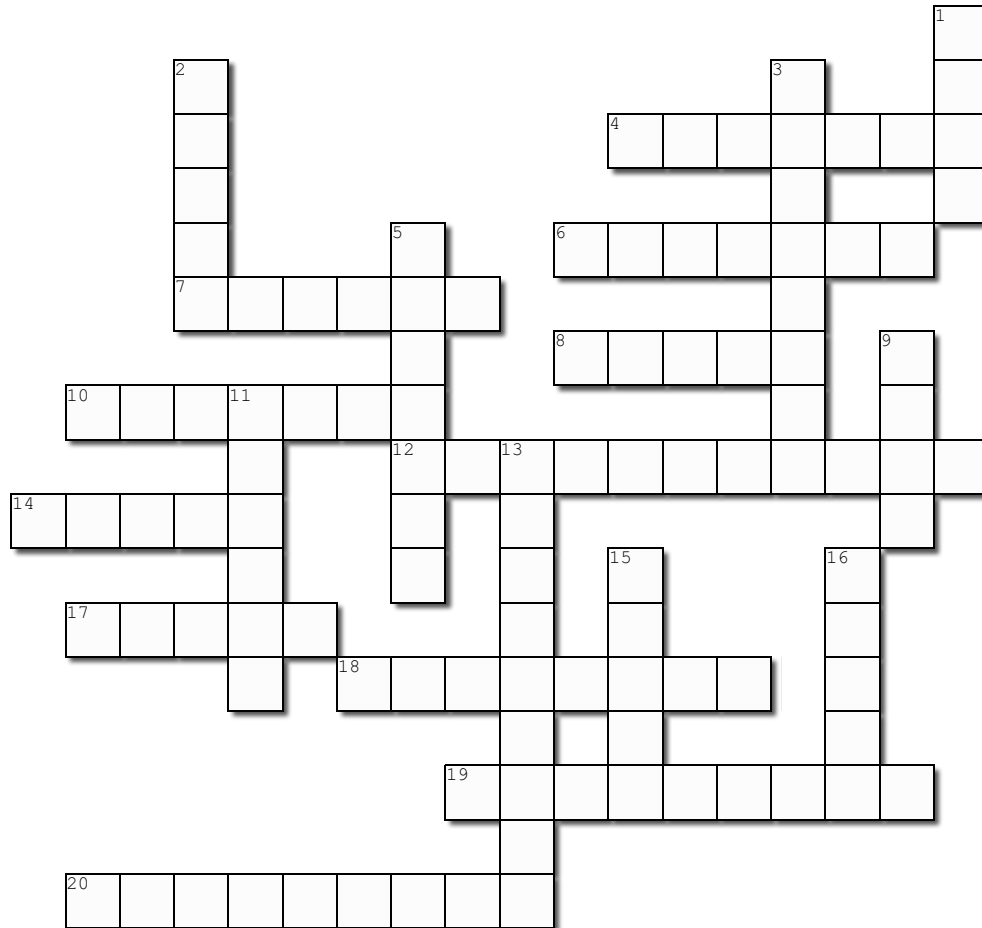
remedium medicī

*Pictured below are items the doctor used in treating Barbillus' wound. Referring to **Petrō**, page 136 in your textbook, describe what Petro did with each of them.*

Lines	Item	Use
7-8	1 	
14-15	2 	
15-16	3 	
17	4 	
17-18	5 	
18-19	6 	
21-22	7 	

CLC Stage 20 Vocabulary Review

Complete the crossword puzzle below



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Across

- 4. at last, finally
- 6. wounds (this noun is in neuter gender)
- 7. seven
- 8. learned, clever (feminine, singular)
- 10. twenty
- 12. forty
- 14. like
- 17. eyes (nominative, plural)
- 18. very bad, worst (masculine, singular)
- 19. I persuade
- 20. to despair

Down

- 1. I go up to, approach
- 2. of the art (genitive singular)
- 3. I set free (perfect tense)
- 5. I left (perfect tense)
- 9. eight
- 11. I brought in/on (perfect tense)
- 13. to summon, send for
- 15. the house
- 16. of the moon (genitive singular)

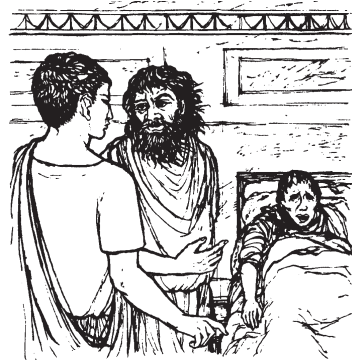
Writing your own present participles

The present participle is formed from the infinitive. Depending on the conjugation, the nominative singular of the present participle will end in *-āns*, *-ēns*, or *-iēns*. Complete the following table. One is done for you.

Infinitive	Present Active Participle		Translation of the Present Participle
	Nominative Singular	Genitive Singular	
1 portāre	<i>portāns</i>	<i>portantis</i>	(while) carrying
2 ambulāre			
3 rīdēre			
4 venīre			
5 mittere			
6 pugnāre			
7 dormīre			
8 sedēre			
9 vincere			
10 dēspērāre			
11 pervenīre			
12 temptāre			
13 persuādēre			



ancillae prope lectum stābant,
lacrīmāntēs.



Barbillus, in lectō recumbēns,
astrologum audīvit.

Stage 20 Practicing The Language (p. 142)

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the verb. Then translate the sentence.

a. Barbillus: Quīnte! mēcum ad vēnātiōnem _____! (venī, venīte)

b. Phormiō: servī! ad flūmen Nīlum _____! (prōcēde, prōcēdite)

c. astrologus: domine! _____ ē vīllā discēdere! (nōlī, nōlīte)

d. Quīntus: amīce! nōlī, astrologō _____! (crēde, crēdite)

e. Phormiō: servī! ad mediam palūdem cautē _____! (nāvigā, nāvigāte)

f. Barbillus: Aethiopes! hastās _____! (ēmite, ēmittite)

g. Quīntus: servī! _____ hippopotamum vexāre! (nōlī, nōlīte)

h. Barbillus: Quinte! vulnerātus sum. mē _____! (servā, servāte)