

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: 7 Latin IB

Teacher(s): Ms. Baptiste deborah.baptiste@greatheartsirving.org

Mr. Bascom john.bascom@greatheartsirving.org

Supplementary materials: https://www.na5.cambridgescp.com/sites/www.cambridgescp.com/files/legacy_root_files/na5e/dic/dicna2.html

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 6

- Read **Venatio II** on page 125 of Cambridge Latin Course, Unit 2
- Complete worksheet

Tuesday, April 7

- Introduction/Review of the Vocative Case
- Complete **Vocative and Imperative Snakes** Worksheet

Wednesday, April 8

- Read **Io Human Cow** Worksheet
- Answer questions which follow

Thursday, April 9

- Review vocabulary on page 132.
- Complete the vocabulary exercise.

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

Read the second part of the Venatio reading on page 125, complete the VERUM/FALSUM worksheet. If the statement is false, correct the false statement.

E.g.,

8. **FALSUM** Barbillus and four slaves fell down into the water. (*There were only three slaves . . .*)

Tuesday, April 7

About the Language 3: The vocative case

There is a **sixth** case. It is called THE **VOCATIVE CASE**.

Look at the word **vocative**. It was the words **vocat**, which means “he/she calls.”

We use the vocative case when we are **calling out** to someone or speaking directly to a person.

Students, look at the following sentences: (I’m using the vocative voice in my instruction.)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Aristō! quam stultus es! | <i>Aristo! How stupid you are!</i> |
| quid accidit, Barbille? | <i>What happened, Barbillus?</i> |
| contendite, amīci! | <i>Hurry, friends!</i> |
| cūr rīdētis, cīvēs? | <i>Why are you laughing, citizens?</i> |

The words in **boldface** are in the *vocative case*.

The vocative case has the same form/ending as the nominative **with one exception**: *The vocative SINGULAR of words in the second declension.*

These would be limited to nouns like **servus** and **Salvius**, nouns that end in **-us** and **-ius**.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| NOMINATIVE | vs. | VOCATIVE in the second declension: |
| Servus labōrat. | | cūr labōrās, serve? |
| <i>The slave works.</i> | -us----->-e | <i>Why do you work, slave?</i> |
| amīcus galdium habet. | | dā mihi gladium, amīce! |
| <i>The friend has a sword.</i> | | <i>Give me the sword, friend?</i> |
| Salvius est irātus. | -ius----->ī | quid accidit, Salvī? |
| filius currit. | | cūr curris, fīlī? |
| <i>The son runs.</i> | | <i>Why do you run, son?</i> |

Please notice that nouns in the vocative case are separated from the rest of the sentence with a comma or commas in both English and Latin sentences.

Your assignment: Complete the **Vocative and Imperative Snakes** worksheet by circling the correct form of the word required to translate the sentence. You may wish to double-check your noun endings on pp. 154-155 of last week's handouts. (Part One: About the Language)

Wednesday, April 8

1. Read the story **Io, Human Cow** and answer the questions based on it.

Thursday, April 9

1. Review the vocabulary list on page 132. Remember, knowing a vocabulary word includes knowing

- a) the principal parts, the conjugation number, and the meaning(s) of verbs
- b) the declension number, gender, and meaning of nouns

2. Complete the vocabulary review matching worksheet **independently**, then check your answers against the vocabulary list.

I. Read **Venatio II** on page 125 indicate whether the following statements are **VERUM** (*true*) or **FALSUM** (*False*). If the statement is **FALSUM**, write a correction underneath.

1. _____ When Phormio led Barbillus and Quintus to the river, they found boats moored there.

2. _____ They cautiously sailed to the marsh because of rocks which were hidden under the water.

3. _____ When Barbillus gave the signal, Phormio threw the dead goats into the water.

4. _____ When crocodiles caught sight of the goats, they headed straight for them.

5. _____ Barbillus and Quintus began to attack the crocodiles with spears.

6. _____ Lines 8-9 state that “The courage of the crocodiles was greater than the skill of of the Ethiopians.”

7. _____ The noise of the hunt caused a hippopotamus to overturn Barbillus’ boat.

8. _____ Barbillus and four slaves fell down into the water.

9. _____ When Quintus’ boat reached the men in the water, crocodiles had already surrounded them.

10. _____ Although they were able to drag Barbillus out of the water, they found him wounded.

11. _____ Barbillus' shoulder had been bitten by a crocodile.

12. _____ His wound was not serious.

Stage 19 Vocative and Imperative Snakes

Translate each English sentence into Latin by **circling the correct Latin words**.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. Messenger, announce the parade! | nūntiō, | pompam | nuntiant! |
| | nūntiī, | pompae | nūntiā! |
| | nūntī, | pompa | nūntiat! |
| | nūntius, | pompās | nūntiāte! |
| 2. Slaves, save the spot! | servī, | locō | servāre! |
| | serve | locus | servā! |
| | servus | locum | servant! |
| | servīs | locī | servāte! |
| 3. Quintus, come! | Quīntus, | venī! | |
| | Quīntum, | venīte! | |
| | Quīntō, | venit! | |
| | Quīnte, | venīre! | |
| 3. Spectators, make way! | spectātōrēs, | cēdere! | |
| | spectātōribus, | cēde! | |
| | spectātōre, | cēdite! | |
| | spectātōrī, | cēdunt! | |

4. **Husband, move away this crowd!** marītus, hunc turbam ēmovent!
marīte, hōc turba ēmovēte!
marītus, hunc turbam ēmovent!
marītum, hanc turbās ēmovēre!

5. **Helena, don't hurry!** Helena, festīnāre nōlō!
Helenam, festīnā nōluī!
Helenae, festīnāte nōlō!

6. **Egyptians, don't push us!** Aegyptius, nōs trūdere nōlō!
Aegyptiōs, nōbīs trūdunt nōlī!
Aegyptium, trūde nōlīte!
Aegyptī, trūdere nōlle!

7. **Girls, throw the flowers!** puella, flōribus iaciō!
puellās, flōrēs iace!
puellīs, flōrem iaciunt!
puellae, flōre iacite!

Read the story below, and then write the answers to the questions that follow.

Iō, vacca hūmānā

Io was a Greek nymph who attracted the attention of Jupiter, king of the gods. Because his wife Juno was jealous, Jupiter tried to protect Io by turning her into a cow.

Iuppiter Iō, nympham pulcherrimam, in figūram vaccae niveae vertit. Iō igitur infēlix erat quod in terrā recumbēbat et grāmen frūmentumque dūrum cōnsūmēbat. ubi vix ē terrā surrēxit, aquam ē flūmine sordidō bibēbat.

olim Iō, postquam patrem Inachum forte cōspexit, Inachō appropinquāvit et eī osculum dare temptāvit.

Iō vacca, ubi manūs pedēsque inspiciere temptāvit, unguilās nigrās vīdit. Iō vacca, ubi stolam nitidam inspiciere temptāvit, villōs niveōs vīdit. “ō mē miseram!” sēcum cōgitābat; ubi tamen “ō mē miseram!” dīcere temptāvit, cum magnō gemitū mū ... mūgīvit.

“babae! quid agis, vacca?” exclāmāvit pater. “tū es animal valdē molestum! abī, coniunge tē cum cēterīs vaccīs, quae in agrō sunt!”

subitō Iō trīstissimē mūgīvit et, postquam crūs dextrum sustulit et lentē dēmīsit, unguilam in pulverem firmē impressit et lentē scribere coepit:

Let deinde difficulter cōnfēcit: O

“ō mē miserum!” lacrimāvit pater. “tū es Iō, filia mea, et, quamquam in corpore vaccae habitās, mihi cārissima es.”

But Io's reunion with her father was brief. Jealous Juno sent a gadfly which kept buzzing and biting Io, slowly driving her away from Greece, across land and sea, to Egypt. There, by the banks of the Nile, Io sank down weary, and Jupiter, out of pity, restored her to human shape. The local Egyptians, because they mistook Io for Isis, worshiped her like a goddess.

Io: Io *Io (Greek nom. & acc.)*

Inachum: Inachus *Inachus*

nympham: nympa *nymph*

crūs: crūs *leg*

figūram: figūra *shape*

dēmīsit: dēmittere *lower, let down*

grāmen: gramen *grass*

pulverem: pulvis *dust*

ungulās: unguila *hoof*

firmē *firmly*

nigrās: niger *black*

impressit: imprimere *press*

villōs: villī *shaggy hairs*

difficulter *with difficulty*

mūgīvit; mūgire *moo*

corpore: corpus *body*

Io, the human cow (continued) *Answer the following questions based on the previous reading.*

1 How did the cow Io pass her time?

2 What did she see when she tried to look at her hands and feet? at her gleaming dress?

3 What happened when she tried to complain?

4 What did she do when she caught sight of her father?

5 How did her father react at first?

6 What did Io do then?

7 How did her father react this second time?

8 Why do you think the Egyptians mistook Io for Isis?

Stage 19 Vocabulary Review

After reviewing the vocabulary list on page 132, Match the Latin words with the correct English definition from the 22 listed below **from memory**. You may check your answers after you have completed the exercise.

Numbers in
this box

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|----|----------------------|
| amō, amāre, amāvī | | | 1 | danger |
| cārus, cāra, cārum | | | 2 | look after |
| cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī | | | 3 | I thank, give thanks |
| comparō, comparāre, comparāvī | | | 4 | flow |
| cōnficio, cōnficere, cōnfēcī | | | 5 | think, consider |
| cūro, cūrāre, cūrāvī | | | 6 | love, like |
| fluō, fluere, flūxī | | | 7 | in the morning |
| forte | | | 8 | demand, ask for |
| grātiās agō | | | 9 | place |
| hasta, hastae, f. | | | 10 | finish |
| illūc | | | 11 | journey |
| iter, itineris, n | | | 12 | dear |
| locus, locī, m. | | | 13 | voice |
| mane | | | 14 | live |
| nōvī | | | 15 | by chance |
| periculum, periculī, n. | | | 16 | so many |
| plūrimī | | | 17 | spear |
| poscō, poscere, poposcī | | | 18 | there, to that place |
| tot | | | 19 | obtain |
| vexō, vexāre, vexāvī | | | 20 | hardly, scarcely |
| vīvō, vīvere, vixī | | | 21 | very many |
| vix | | | 22 | I knew |
| vōx, vōcis, f. | | | 23 | annoy |

