

## Remote Learning Packet

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

**April 27- 1 May , 2020**

**Course:** Latin 1B

**Teacher(s):** Magistra Baptiste, Magister Bascom

### **Weekly Plan:**

Monday, April 27

- Read **fortūna crūdēlis**, lines 1-17
- Complete **fortūna crudēlis I** worksheet

Tuesday, April 28

- Read **fortūna crūdēlis**, lines 18-33
- Complete **fortūna crūdēlis II** worksheet

Wednesday, April 29

- Review of *is, ea, id* and introduction of new forms
- Worksheet--The Pronoun, *is, ea, id*

Thursday, April 30

- The Present Participle Agreement worksheet (below)

Friday, May 1

- Vocabulary review--Stage 20

### **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 27

When we completed the reading of "Petro" last week, the passage ended with the following two sentences: "*postquam Barbillum familiārissimē cognōvī, ille mihi dē vītā suā multum nārrāvit. sine dubiō fortūna eum graviter afflīxerat.*" "After I got to know Barbillus more closely, he told me much about his life. Without a doubt fortune had afflicted him gravely."

This is the introduction to this week's story, "**fortūna crudēlis**" on page 138-139. For this exercise, we will read lines 1-17. Here are some characters we will meet:

**Plōtina**, *Barbillus' wife*

**Rufus**, *his son*

**Eupor**, *Rufus' friend, an Athenian*

Read lines 1-17 and answer the questions in the **fortūna crudēlis I** worksheet as you read the passage. It is a close read, and questions are designed to help you understand the passage better, so it is almost better to read the questions before looking at the passage. *Bonam fortunam.*

## Tuesday, April 28

The sad story of Barbillus' family continues in lines 18-30. Barbillus' astrologer gives a dire warning: *rem periculōsam suscipitis.* (*You undertake a terrible thing/affair.*) In this reading, we will see whether the astrologer is correct.

Read lines 18-33 and answer the questions in the **fortūna crudēlis II** worksheet as you read the passage.

## Wednesday, April 29

We have seen various examples of the third person pronoun--*is, ea id*--he, she, it.

Now we will review all forms and add remaining cases.

### *Singular*

Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Meaning
NOM.	is	ea	id	he, she, it (subject of the verb)
GEN.	eius	eius	eius*	his, her, its (shows possession)
DAT.	eī	eī	eī*	for him/ for her/ for it (indirect object)
ACC.	eum	eam	id	him, her, it (d.o.), object of certain prepositions
ABL.	eō	eā	eō	from/ with/ out of (etc.) him, her, it

\*\*Note the endings that are the same regardless of gender

## Plural

Case	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Meaning
NOM.	eī	eae	ea	they (subject of the verb)
GEN.	eōrum	eārum	eōrum	their/ of them (shows possession)
DAT.	eīs	eīs	eīs*	to them/ for them (indirect object)
ACC.	eōs	eās	ea	them (direct object) object of certain prepositions
ABL.	eīs	eīs	eīs*	(from them) object of certain prepositions

\*\*Note the endings that are the same regardless of gender

Worksheet: **The Pronoun--is, ea, id**

Complete the worksheet provided below.

NB: **number**: singular or plural    **gender**: feminine or masculine    **case**: nom., gen., . . . etc

## Thursday, April 30

Today's exercise asks you to fill in the blank with **a present participle** which **agrees** with the noun it is describing.

*Exempli Gratia:*

Clēmēns fēlem sacram in tabernā \_\_\_\_\_ invēnit. (*iacēns, iacentem*)

The adjective means "lying (down)."

What is lying down in the sentence? the cat (**felem**)

**felem** is accusative, so the choice should be **iacentem**.

**Translation: Clemens found the sacred cat lying (down) in the shop.**

## Friday, May 1

We are going to review vocabulary words in our checklist, from **adeō** to **vulnus**. We will review the numbers next week.

Complete the first part of your review by using the word box and the derivative-clues in the sentences. The second part is a simple matching exercise.

# fortūna crudēlis I worksheet

dies lunae--Monday

Provide answers for the following questions as you read **lines 1-17** of the story:

1. Translate the title **fortūna crudēlis**: \_\_\_\_\_

What do you think is going to happen in this story?

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2. In **line 1** we are told that Barbillus has a wife and one son. How are they described? Provide the Latin adjective and its meaning for each of the family members:

*Latin*

*English*

a. **Plotīna** (uxor): \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_

b. **Rufus** (filius): \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Translate the second line, **Plōtīna, uxor Barbillī, erat fēmina placida, quae domī manēbat contenta**, by filling in the blanks:

Plotina, \_\_\_\_\_ of Barbillus, was a \_\_\_\_\_ woman, who \_\_\_\_\_ at home \_\_\_\_\_.

4. (Lines 3-4) Rufus is described as a **iuvenis impiger**. **impiger** means \_\_\_\_\_

Why is he described in that manner? Translate the following sentences:

a. *ad palaestram cum amīcīs saepe adībat.* \_\_\_\_\_  
**adeo, adīre:** *to go towards/approach*

b. *in dēsertīs bēstiās ferōcēs agitāre solēbat.* \_\_\_\_\_  
**soleō, solēre:** *to be accustomed*

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5. According to lines 5-6, Rufus was like other young men (*sicut alii iuvenēs*). How is he like other young men?

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6. How did Rufus and his parents feel about each other? (Line 6)

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7. Why had Eupor come to Alexandria? (line 9)

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8. According to line 9, what did Eupor do very often (*saepissimē*)?

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9. What did Eupor want Rufus to do after he had returned *ad urbem Athēnas*? (line 10-11)

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10. What did Rufus really want to do? (line 12)

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11. Why was his father fearful? (lines 12-13)

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12. Why did Barbillus summon the astrologer? (13-14)

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13. What was his (*astrologī*) response to Rufus and his parents? (lines 16-17)

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## fortūna crudēlis II worksheet

dies Martis--*Tuesday*

Read lines 18-33 of **fortūna crudēlis** and answer the questions as you read.

1. **Rūfus rem graviter ferēbat.** Why do you think Rufus was upset?

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2. What did he do? (lines 20-22)

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3. In lines 23-24, to what extent did Rufus get his own way?

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4. What happened when the ship was approaching Greece? (lines 26-27)

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5. What happened to Rufus and Plotina? (lines 27-28)

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6. Why did Rufus not return home? (Lines 30-31)

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7. What did he do after leaving Greece? (line 32)

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8. In line 21 Rufus said, “**pater stultissimus est, quod astrologō crēdit.**” From what happened to Barbillus and his family, do you think Rufus was right? Give a reason for your answer.

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## Pronouns--Is Ea Id

diēs Mercuriī--Wednesday

Use the *is, ea, id* chart given in the lesson to help you **translate** the following sentences and answer the grammar questions which follow.

1. postquam senex hoc dīxit, Barbillus eum laudāvit.

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What is the gender and case of **eum**? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Galatēa marītum vituperābat. tōta turba eam audīvit.

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What is the gender and case of **eam**? \_\_\_\_\_

3. puellae suāviter cantābant. Aristō vōcēs eārum laudāvit.

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What is the **number** and **case** of **eārum**? \_\_\_\_\_

4. simulac poeta vīllam intravit, Aristo vōcem eius audīvit.

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What is the number and case of **eius**? \_\_\_\_\_

5. simulac mercatorēs advenerunt, Clemens eīs pecuniam tradidit.

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What is the case and number of **eīs**? \_\_\_\_\_

6. ubi Petrō advēnit, Phormiō eum ad cubiculum dūxit.

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What is the case and number of **eum**? \_\_\_\_\_

# Present Participle Practice

diēs Iovis--Thursday

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the participle. Then translate the sentence. Remember, it is important to look at the case, number, and gender of the noun being described by the present participle

1. Barbillus, dē vītā \_\_\_\_\_, Quīntum arcessīvit.  
(*dēsperāns, dēsperāntes*)

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2. Quīntus lībertum in tabernā \_\_\_\_\_ invēnit.  
(*labōrāns, labōrantem*)

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3. sacerdotēs prō templō \_\_\_\_\_ silentium poposcērunt.  
(*stāns, stantēs*)

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4. hippopotamum \_\_\_\_\_ nōn cōspexī.  
(*adveniēns, advenientem*)

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5. Aegyptiī per viās cucurrērunt, magnum clāmōrem \_\_\_\_\_.  
(*tollēns, tollentēs*)

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6. Clēmēns tabernāriōs ā latrōnibus \_\_\_\_\_ vīdit.  
(*fugiēns, fugientēs*)

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7. puer mortuus dēcidit, dominum \_\_\_\_\_.  
(*dēfendēns, dēfendentem, dēfendentēs*)

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## Vocabulary checklist 20 Review

diēs Veneris--Friday

Fill in the blanks using the words in the word box:

mors	luna	temptō	leave	worst	pessimus	bring in
death	domus	oculus	moon	trial	home	relinquō

1. A **pessimist** is someone who believes the \_\_\_\_\_ will happen in a situation because **pessimist** comes from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The word **lunatic** is derived from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ because people thought that the \_\_\_\_\_ used to cause some people to have occasional bouts of insanity.
3. When we **infer** a conclusion, we \_\_\_\_\_ an answer based on the evidence given.
4. **Binoculars** are used to see something in the distance. This word comes from two Latin words, **bis**, which means “twice” and \_\_\_\_\_, which means eye.
5. **Mortal**, **mortuary**, and **mortician** are all derived from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_ because they are all related to \_\_\_\_\_.
6. A **domicile** is a person’s \_\_\_\_\_ and comes from the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A **temptation** is a test or \_\_\_\_\_ and is related to the Latin word \_\_\_\_\_; we say, also, that we \_\_\_\_\_ something when we try to do it.
8. When we **relinquish** your rights to something, you \_\_\_\_\_ those rights (behind); the Latin word from which it came is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Match the following vocabulary words with their meanings:**

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|--|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ ars, artis                    | a. <i>so</i>                 |
| 2. _____ arcessō, arcessere, arcessīvī | b. <i>learned, clever</i>    |
| 3. _____ adeō, adīre, adī              | c. <i>despair</i>            |
| 4. _____ dēperō, sdēspērāre, dēspērāvī | d. <i>like</i>               |
| 5. _____ doctus, docta, doctum         | e. <i>go up to, approach</i> |
| 6. _____ vulnus, vulneris              | f. <i>art</i>                |
| 7. _____ tam                           | g. <i>summon, send for</i>   |
| 8. _____ sicut                         | h. <i>wound</i>              |