Remote Learning Packet

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

April 13-17, 2020

Course: 9 Latin III

Teacher(s): Mr. Bascom john.bascom@greatheartsirving.org

Supplemental Link: [CLC Unit 4 Dictionary](#)

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 13
☐ Noun review
☐ read and answer questions 1-7 of 'versus Ovidiani'
☐ analyze nouns a-h

Tuesday, April 14
☐ Read lines 10-20 of 'versus Ovidiani' and answer questions 8-15.
☐ Read 'Io, vacca humana'

Wednesday, April 15
☐ *About the language 2*
☐ study vocabulary

Thursday, April 16
☐ *Practice the language 1*
☐ *Practice the language 3*

Friday, April 17
☐ Complete the worksheet **sententiās complē!**
☐ Short review of Stage 39

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 13

1. **Noun review**: carefully read through this review.
   Recall that nouns have 3 parts:
   1. Gender
   2. Number
   3. Case
      That the 5 cases and their uses are:
      1. **Nominative**, which indicates the subject or predicate nominative
         - *Salvius* est *senator*
      2. **Genitive**, which indicates the relation of one noun to another, such as possession, quantity, or characteristic. Most often the genitive is translated with 'of'.
         - equus *Salvii*
         - unus *tribunorum*
      3. **Dative**, which indicates the indirect object, the direct object of certain verbs such as 'narro', 'respondeo', 'credo', 'pareo', 'noceo', 'ignosco'. It is best translated with a 'to' or 'for'.
         - Salvius *Epaphrodito* rem totam administrabit
         - Epaphroditus *Salvio* credidit
      4. **Accusative**, which indicates the direct object or the object of certain prepositions.
         - Epaphroditus *auxilium* petivit
         - prope *urbem* est flumen
      5. **Ablative**, which conveys source/separation, instrumentation, and location. A preposition is sometimes used, but not always.
         - servus me *versibus* delectat (instrumentation)
         - Tychicus *domo* eiectus est (separation)
         - tertio *die* resurrexit (location)

   You will know which case a noun is in based on its ENDING and the CONTEXT.

2. Read lines 1-9 of 'versus Ovidiani' and answer question 1-7 and analyze* the following nouns:
   a. *alis* (ln. 2)
   b. *capillis* (ln. 3)
   c. *nimbi* (ln. 4)
   d. *Iovis* (ln. 5)
   e. *undis* (ln. 6)
   f. *aquarum* (ln. 8)
   g. *flumina* (ln. 9)
   h. *campos* (ln. 9)
   *give the case, number, gender, and grammatical function.

Tuesday, April 14

1. Read lines 10-20 of 'versus Ovidiani' and answer questions 8-15.
2. Also, read 'Io, vacca humana'. After you have read the story, read through the questions and answer them mentally, if there are any you do not know, go back and find the answers. You do not need to write anything down.

Wednesday, April 15

1. Read through *About the language 2*
   a. Read carefully through numbers 1 & 2
   b. Write a translation to a & b in number 3
   c. Write down the noun adjective pairs in a-f in number 4 (as it says in the directions)
   d. Write down translations of a-d from number 5 and write down any noun adjective pairs for each.
2. With the remaining time, study the vocabulary. Be sure you incorporate repeatedly reciting the vocabulary outloud & quizzing yourself on it by looking at the first word in the entry and attempting to supply the remainder from memory.

Thursday, April 16

1. Complete *Practice the language 1* by writing down the Latin form of the word and the English translation of the sentence.
2. Complete *Practice the language 3* by writing down the full Latin form of the infinitive verb and the full English translation of both the direct statement sentence and the indirect statement sentence.

Friday, April 17

1. Complete the worksheet **sententiās complē!** below.
2. With the remaining time, review anything that we have covered in Stage 39 that you did not fully grasp, we will be moving on to Stage 40 next week. You will most likely only have enough time to review one or two things, pick based on importance and how weak you are on it. The items below are arranged roughly in order of importance.
   Items that you could review:
   - heredes principis I & II
   - versus Ovidiani
   - Vocabulary
   - Noun review
   - Subjunctive cause review
   - About the languages 1 & 2
   - The additional exercises that we have covered (worksheets, Practice the languages etc.)

Īō, vacca hūmānā - *Io, the human cow*

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

ōlim Īō, postquam patrem Īnachum forte cōnspexit, Īnachō appropinquāvit et eī ōsculum dare temptāvit.

Īō vacca, ubi manūs pedēsque īnspicere temptāvit, ungulās nigrās vīdit. Īō vacca, ubi stolam nitidam īnspicere 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 Īō trīstissimē mūgīvit et, postquam crūs dextrum sustulit et lentē dēmīsit, ungulam in pulverem firmē impressit et lentē scrībere coepit:

"I"

et deinde difficulter cōnfēcit:

"O"

"ō mē miserum!" lacrimāvit pater. "tū es Īō, fīlia 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.)*	**corpore: corpus** *body*
Īnachum: Īnachus *Inachus (King of Argos)*	**nympham: nympha** *nymph*
crūs: crūs *leg*	**figūram: figūra** *shape*
dēmīsit: dēmittere *lower, let down*	**grāmen: gramen** *grass*
pulverem: pulvis *dust*	**ungulās: ungula** *hoof*
firmē *firmly*	**nigrās: niger** *black*
impressit: imprimere *press*	**villōs: villī** *shaggy hairs*
difficulter *with difficulty*	**mūgīvit: mūgīre** *moo*

Questions:

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?

sententiās complē!

Directions: Choose the correct Latin word / phrase to complete each of the following sentences (i.e. the Latin word below the sentence that will correctly replace the <u>underlined English</u>) and then translate the entire sentence.

NOTE: Watch out for when indirect statement is being used and for when a subordinate subjunctive clause is being used. Both were reviewed last week, so, if you struggle here, look over Monday of last week for subjunctive clauses and Tuesday of last week for indirect statement (as well as *Practice the language 3* from yesterday).

1. Epaphrodītus dīcit duōs puerōs ab Imperātōre <u>have been summoned</u>.

   arcessuntur   exstrūxisse   arcessītōs esse   arcessītī sunt

2 Iuppiter nūntiat sē genus mortāle dīluviō <u>has decided to destroy</u>.

  perdere cōnstituit   perdere cōnstitūtum esse   perdere cōnstituisse   perdere cōnstituet

3 Quīntiliānus affirmat Titum dē īrā Iovis <u>will tell</u>.

nārrātūrum esse   nārrābit   nārrāre   nārrātum esse

4 duo puerī strēnuē labōrant ut opus <u>finish</u>.

  perficere   perficiant   perficiunt   perfēcisse

5 audiō fīliōs Clēmentis ā Quīntiliānō <u>are taught</u>.

docentur   docēre   docērī   docuisse

6 Iuppiter rogāvit ut Neptūnus terram tridente <u>strike</u>.

  percutere   percuteret   percussit   percutī

7 Ovidius recitat Iovem genus mortāle <u>will punish</u>.

  pūniat   pūniet   pūnīre   pūnītūrum esse