

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: 9 Latin III

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

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

Weekly Plan:

Monday, April 20

- Read the Latin on page 84
- Read *About the language 1: indirect statement (concluded)* by going through 1-4 of the directions

Tuesday, April 21

- Read *accusatio I* and answer questions

Wednesday, April 22

- Review *About the language 1: indirect statement (concluded)*
- Complete the indirect statement worksheet

Thursday, April 23

- Read *accusatio II*
- Analyze words 1-12

Friday, April 24

- Read *cognitio*
- Write a brief summary

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

1. Read the Latin on page 84

- a. Do you notice anything in sentences 1-3 that you have not encountered before?

Hint: in each indirect statement for 1-3, notice the tense of the verb of sense perception and the tense of the infinitive.

Ex. *primus accusator affirmavit multa scelera a Salvio in Britannia commissa esse.*

2. Read *About the language 1: indirect statement (concluded)*

1. Read over the sentences for #1. Notice that all the verbs of sense perception are in the **present tense**.
2. Read over the sentences for #2. Notice that the verbs of sense perception are in a **past tense** (imperfect or perfect).
3. Take your time looking at these sentences, noticing the tenses of the verbs (specifically the infinitives) and how they are translated.

Notice: in the first sentence of #2:

puer dixit custodem revenire.

The boy said that the guard was returning.

The main verb *dixit* is in the perfect tense and the infinitive, *revenire* is in the present tense. That infinitive, however, is translated ‘was returning’, which is a past tense translation.

Look at the second sentence: *recitaturam esse* is a future infinitive.

Look at the third sentence: *deletas esse* is a perfect infinitive

Notice the Rule:

In indirect statement:

- Present tense infinitives are contemporaneous with (happen at the same time as) the verb of sense perception (whether that verb is past, present, or future).
- Future tense infinitives happen in the future in relation to the verb of sense perception.
- Perfect tense infinitives happen in the past in relation to the verb of sense perception.

4. For #3, write out a translation of sentences c-j.

For the indirect statement sentences (d, f, h, j)

- Copy down the verb of sense perception and the infinitive
- Indicate the tense of each.

Example:

b. Translation: “the accusers affirmed that Salvius had committed many wicked (deeds).”

affirmaverunt : perfect tense

commisisse : perfect infinitive

NOTE: the translation ‘had committed’ indicates that the action of the infinitive verb took place further in the past than the action of ‘affirmaverunt’ (affirmed).

Tuesday, April 21

1. Read *accusatio I*
2. Answer the following questions:
 1. What is Salvius accused of? By whom is he accused?
 2. How does Salvius react to this accusation at first (ln. 3-4)
 3. Translate lines 5-9 (Salvio roganti...veniamque peteret)
 4. What did Salvius decide to do (ln. 10-11).
 5. Who was helping Glabrio and the other accusers to prepare their case? What was his relation to Salvius? Why was he betraying Salvius?
 6. Why did Domitian 'caute se gessit' when he heard about the accusation?
 7. How did Domitian react towards Salvius and why?

Wednesday, April 22

1. Briefly review Monday's *About the language 1: indirect statement (concluded)*
2. Complete the indirect statement worksheet below. If you are unable to print the worksheet, simply number the sentences on a loose leaf piece of paper, copy down the required verbs, the time relationship and the translation (see the worksheet for more detailed directions).

Thursday, April 23

1. Read *accusatio II*, be sure you fully understand the story and how the analyzed words fit in.
2. Analyze the following words:
 1. revocata ln. 1
 2. meditabatur ln. 3
 3. Salvium ln. 3
 4. patefecerat ln. 4
 5. Domitiae ln. 4
 6. litteris ln. 5
 7. relegatam esse ln. 6
 8. accusatores ln. 8
 9. inscriptas ln. 12
 10. quibus ln. 13
 11. sibi ln. 16
 12. omni ln. 17

NOTE: for your analysis, be sure you state the part of speech of each underlined word. If the word is a participle simply state that.

1. Verb: identify its 5 parts; if subjunctive, state the reason.
2. Noun: identify its 3 parts and grammatical function
3. Pronoun: identify its 3 parts and antecedent.
4. Adjectives: identify its 3 parts and the a noun it is modifying
5. Participles: identify its gender, number, case, tense and voice and its antecedent.

If you need to, refer to the index on page 257 to find information on each of these parts of speech.

Friday, April 24

1. Read *cognitio*.
2. Write a brief summary of the story describing the progression of the story. Try to clearly state the most important aspects but write no more than 2 sentences per paragraph.

Indirect statement

Complete the table by underlining the main verb, and **circling the infinitive**, and indicating the time relationship of each infinitive with its main verb (STMV = same time as the main verb; TBMV = time before the main verb; TAMV = time after the main verb). Then translate the sentence. One is done for you.

	Time relationship
1 Pōlla <u>affirmat</u> sē huic senī nūbere nolle *. <i>Polla declares that she doesn't want to marry this old man.</i> (I bolded the infinitive because I could not double underline it)	STMV
2 Pōlla affirmāvit sē huic senī nūbere nolle.	
3 scītisne vōs ad cēnam invītātōs esse?	
4 scīvistisne vōs ad cēnam invītātōs esse?	
5 audiō Agricolam epistulam mīsisse.	
6 audiō Agricolam epistulam missūrum esse.	
7 audīvī Agricolam epistulam mīsisse.	
8 audīvī Agricolam epistulam missūrum esse.	
9 senātōrēs putant exercitum Hiberniam oppugnātūrum esse.	
10 senātōrēs putāvērunt exercitum Hiberniam oppugnātūrum esse.	
11 prō certō habēmus amīcōs nostrōs in carcere tenērī.	
12 prō certō habēbāmus amīcōs nostrōs in carcere tenērī.	