

Remote Learning Packet

Please submit scans of written work in Google Classroom at the end of the week.

Week 7: May 11-15, 2020

Course:

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 11

- Review pronouns **is, ea, id**
- Complete “Is, Ea, Id” worksheet
(See optional video reviewing this worksheet.)

Tuesday, May 12

- Review **present participles** and **imperatives**
- Complete present participles and imperatives review worksheet
(See optional video reviewing present participles and imperatives.)

Wednesday, May 13

- Stage 20 Assessment-- Is, Ea, Id
-

Thursday, May 14

- Stage 20 Assessment--Present participles & imperatives
-

Friday, May 15

- attend office hours
- catch-up or review the week’s work

Statement of Academic Honesty

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

Student Signature

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

Parent Signature

Salvete, discipuli! This week we will be reviewing for and completing a Stage 20 assessment. We will be reviewing for two days, and taking the assessment for two days. The assessment will be available on Google Classroom. I will try to include as many Stage 20 vocabulary words in the review questions as I can, so that review can take place in both areas: grammar and vocabulary. *Bonam fortunam!*

Monday, May 11

Review pronouns **is, ea, id** case endings on page 166 of your blue books. I have included the original notes here to help you:

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

*NB: The difference between “eius” for his/her and “suus/sua” for “his/her own” is that eius is used to refer to someone other than the subject, while “suus/sua” is used to refer back to the subject.

E.g. *Barbillus Quintō servum suum dedit. Barbillus gave Quintus his (own) slave.*

Barbillus servum habuit. Quintus servum eius accepit. Barbillus had a slave. Quintus accepted his (Barbillus') slave.

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

Complete “Is, Ea, Id” worksheet

Tuesday, May 12

Review verbs and verb forms--participles, imperatives

Complete the Verb Form Review Worksheet.

Notes

We have learned two new verb forms: Imperatives and Present Participles.

The Imperative Mood (see page 123)

Imperatives are verbs which give commands. There is no personal ending (like -o, -s, -t . . .) because no one is doing the action *yet*. A person or persons **are being told to do something**. Here are some imperatives from our Stage 20 checklist:

VERB	DO! (SING/ PLURAL)	DON'T DO! (SING/PLURAL)
	-a!/ ate! -e!/-ite! -ē! / ēte -ī!/-ite!	nolī/nolīte + infinitve
adeo, adire, adī	adī!/adīte <i>approach!</i>	nolī/nolīte adīre! <i>don't approach!</i>
arcessō, arcessere arcessivī	arcesse! arcessite! <i>summon!</i>	nolī/nolīte arcessere <i>don't summon!</i>
desperō, desperāre desperavī	desperā! desperāte! <i>despair!</i>	nolī/nolīte dēperāre! <i>don't despair!</i>
īferō, īferre intulī	īfer! īferte! <i>bring in/on!</i>	nolī/nolīte īferre <i>don't bring in/on</i>
līberō, līberāre līberāre	līberā! līberāte! <i>free! set free!</i>	nolī/nolīte līberāre! <i>don't set free!</i>

Present Participles (see page 137)

--Present participles are ADJECTIVES formed from verbs.

--They agree with the noun they describe in case, number, and gender.

--They are declined in the THIRD DECLENSION.

(2nd conj) persuadeō, persuadēre, persuasī <i>I persuade, to persuade</i>	persuadēns, persuadentis <i>(while)persuading</i>
(3rd conj) relinquō, relinquere, reliquī <i>I leave</i>	relinquēns, relinquentis <i>(while) leaving</i>
(1st conj) temptō, temptāre, temptāvī <i>I try</i>	temptāns, temptantis <i>(while) trying</i>
(4th conj) adveniō, advenīre, advēnī <i>I arrive</i>	adveniēns, advenientis <i>(while) arriving</i>

Complete Imperative and Participles Worksheet.

Wednesday, May 13

Stage 20 Assessment-- Is, Ea, Id
(in Google Classroom)

Thursday, May 14

Verbs Assessment--Present Participles & imperatives
(in Google Classroom)

Friday, May 15

attend office hours
catch-up or review the week's work

The Pronoun *is ea id* Worksheet

Dies Lunae

Nomen _____

Referring to page 166 in your textbook, replace each underlined noun with the correct form of the pronoun in the pool below. Then translate the new sentence. The first one is completed for you.

(Be sure to determine the case/number and function of each pronoun before using them. For example, *eī* can be dative singular (to/for him, her) or masculine plural nominative (they).

<i>eī</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>eōs</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>ea</i>
<i>eī</i>	<i>eīs</i>	<i>eius</i>	<i>eum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eō</i>

eum

1. Barbillus medicum ad domum suam arcessīvit.

Barbillus summoned him [instead of "doctor"] to his home.

2. Petrō Barbillum sanāre temptavit, sed denique vir dē vītā suā dēsperāvit.

3. Barbillus Galatēam nōn amāvit, quod erat crudelissima maritō suō.

4. Nōnne Petrō astrologusque mortem intulērunt Barbillī?

5. Barbillus epistulam Quintō tradidit; dominus Quintum eam ad Britanniam portāre volēbat.

6. Doctus medicus, Petrō, artem medicīnae in urbe diū exercuerat.

7. Barbillus servīs tunīcās dedit.

8. Helena stolās feminārum in pompā laudāvit.

9. Vulnera erant pessima.

10. Barbillus servōs in testamentō* suō liberāvit.

**testamentum: will*

11. Helena adiit ad domum cum iunibus.

Present Participles Worksheet

Dies Martis

Nomen _____

Dies _____

Circle the correct forms to translate the sentence:

Slaves, try to approach the bear!

Servōs,	temptāte	adīte	ursus
Servī,	temptā	adīre	ursum
Servīs	temptāre	adeunt	ursō
Serve,	temptant	adī	ursōrum

Don't leave the house today, Quintus!

Nolī	relinquere	domus,	hodiē,	Quintus!
Nolīte	relinquit	domum,	mox,	Quintō!
Nolo	relinquēbat	domō,	nunc,	Quinte!
Nolit	relinquite	domī		Quintum!

Don't approach the crocodiles, Egyptians!

Nolī	adiit	crocodillīs,	Aegyptus!
Nolīte	adīre	crocodillī,	Aegyptī!
Nolō	adit	crocodillum,	Aegyptōs!
Nolit	adīte	crocodillōs,	Aegyptīs!

Carry the spears to the river, slaves!

Portāte	hastae	ad flumen,	servōrum!
Portā	hastam	ab flumine,	servī!
Portant	hasta	per flumen	servīs!
Portat	hastās		servōs!

Writing your own present participles. Fill in the missing parts in the following chart:

Infinitive	Present Active Participle	Present Active Participles	Translation of the present participle
	Nominative Sing.	Genitive Plural	
temptāre		temptantis	
liberāre			(while) setting free
arcessere			
persuadēre	persuadēns		
audīre	audiēns		
relinquere			(while) leaving

Complete the Latin sentences below by choosing suitable participial phrases from the box.

Then translate sentences.

participial phrases:

vīnum bibentēs

dē vītā dēsperāns

versūs sacrōs recitantēs

1. sacerdotēs, _____, deae Īsidī sacrificābant.

2. Barbillus, _____, in lectō recumbēbat.

3. hominēs, _____, in tabernā sedeēbant.
