

Remote Learning Packet

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

Week 8: May 18-22, 2020

Course: Latin 1B

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Weekly Plan:

Monday, May 18

- Read **remedium deae I**,
- Complete **remedium deae I** worksheet

Tuesday, May 19

- Read **remedium deae II**
- Complete **remedium deae II** worksheet A

Wednesday, May 20

- Read **remedium deae III**
- Complete **remedium deae III** worksheet B

Thursday, May 21

- Review Stage 20 Vocabulary
- Stage 20 Vocabulary Review Worksheet

Friday, May 22

- 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.

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

Student Signature

Parent Signature

Monday, May 18

This week we'll be reading a story not found in your blue Cambridge book. It is a follow-up story which chronologically takes place shortly after the death of Babillus. You should be able to look up forgotten words in the dictionary at the back of the book. I have glossed new/unfamiliar words at the bottom of each section of the story.

Read **remedium deae I** ("the remedy of the goddess") below and answer the questions which follow. The worksheet has two parts: questions about the reading and questions which review an aspect of grammar.

Grammar Review:

Today's worksheet reviews **relative pronouns** introduced in St. 15 and 16. You can review their forms on page 167 of your textbook.

Remember that relative pronouns are placed at the start of a relative clause and mean "who," "which," etc.

E.g. Barbillus est vir[**quī** Quintō puerum Aegyptum dedit].

Barbillus is the man who gave Quintus the Egyptian boy.

Tuesday, May 19

Today we continue by reading **remedium deae II**. We learn about Barbillus' will and what it contained concerning the astrologer. Read and answer the comprehension questions in the worksheet.

Grammar Review--Declensions I-III and case Endings. You can review Declension endings on pages 154-155.

Wednesday, May 20

We will complete our reading of **remedium deae** today. What do you think? Did the astrologer get what was coming to him? Do you remember the cat from the temple of Isis and friend of Clemens? She makes a reappearance in our reading.

Grammar Review : Verb Forms

(Review of Verbs can be found on pages 168-169.)

Let's take another look at verbs:

liberō,	liberāre,	liberāvī
↓	↓	↓
<i>I set free</i>	<i>to free</i>	<i>I freed</i>
present tense	infinitive	perfect tense

Verb Tense and Personal Endings

Present-- <i>I, you, he frees</i>	Imperfect-- <i>was/were freeing</i>	Perfect-- <i>freed/has freed</i>	Pluperfect-- <i>had freed</i>
-o/m -mus	-bam -bamus	-i -imus	-eram -eramus
-s -tis	-bas -batis	-isti -istis	-eras -earatis
-t -nt	-bat -bant	-it -erunt	-erat -erant

Thursday, May 21

After review nouns and verbs and Vocabulary checklist 20 (pages 150), complete the Vocabulary review.

remedium deae I

Dies Lunae



Read the following story and answer the questions which follow:

post mortem Barbillī, ad portum Alexandriāe festināvī.

Clēmētī dē morte amīcī nostrī nārrāre voluī. nam Barbillus Clēmētī
tabernam, in quā ōrnāmenta vitrea vēndēbat, dederat. Clēmēns, postquam eī dē
vulnere Barbillī et dē ‘remedio’

astrologī narravī,

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“mī Quīnte,” inquit, “hunc astrologum quem vituperās bene
novī. ad templum Isidis cofīdiē veniēbat, deam adorans. sed, crēde
mihi, mendācissimus est! nolī eī confidere! ille sine dubiō amīcum nostrum cecīdit.”

ornamenta: ornamentum *ornament*

adorans: adorare *worship*

vitrea: vitreus *glass*

confidere *trust*

astrologī: astrologus *astrologer*

sine dubiō *without a doubt*

caedo, caedere, cecīdī *kill*

1. After Barbillus’ death, where did Quintus hurry? _____

2. Why did he hurry there? [line 2]

3. Who had given Clemens his store? [line 4]

4. What two aspects of recent events (in the narrative) did Quintus tell Clemens? [lines 3-5]

a. _____

b. _____

5. What is the case of **mī Quintē**? *Circle the correct answer.*

a) nominative

b) dative

c) ablative

d) vocative

6. How does Clemens know the astrologer? [line 6-7]

7. What two contradicting things does Clement tell Quintus about *astrologus*?

a. Every day he _____ to the _____, _____ the goddess.

b. Believe _____, he is a _____!

(Mendax: mendacem means "liar." What do you think medacissimus means?)

Grammar Review: Relative Pronouns

*Circle the relative pronoun in the following sentences and draw an arrow to the noun it represents. **Then translate the sentence.***

1. nam Barbillus Clémentī tabernam, in quā ōrnāmenta vitrea vēndēbat, dederat. [line 2-3]

2. (Clemens) inquit, "hunc astrologum quem vituperās bene novī."

Bonus:

What is the case, number, and gender of **quem**? _____

remedium deae II

Dies Martis

Read the second part of the story and answer the questions which follow:

“hoc sciō,” respondi, “et Barbillus, sērius, hoc quoque sēnsit. in testamentō suō, Barbillus mē astrologum pūnīre iussit.”

Clēmēns, ubi hoc audivit, mē intentē spectābat. vultus, quī iratissimus erat, tamen tranquillus manēbat. tum lentē dīcere coepit:

“nōlī astrologum pūnīre. ego deam Isidem adōrō et eī crēdō.
astrologus deam Isidem quoque adorat, sed precēs eius mendācissimae sunt. dea, quae omnia scit, hās precēs audit; dea ipsa astrologum pūnīre potest.”

5

sciō: scīre *know*

sērius *too late*

testamentum *a will*

iussit: iubere *order*

vultus *face*

tranquillus *calm*

precēs *prayer*

1. What did Barbillus order Quintus to do in his will?

2. How did Clemens look at him after Quintus told him this? [line 3]

3. Who/What was very angry? _____

4. Who/What remained calm? _____

5. Why do you think Clemens “**mē [Quintum] intentē spectābat**”?

6. Translate **nōlī astrologum pūnīre**. _____

7. What kind of verb form does sentence in question five include?

8. Although both men (the astrologer and Clemens) adore and pray to the goddess, why does Clemens think that the goddess will not answer the astrologer's prayer?

9. According to Clemens, what is the goddess able to do?

Grammar Review: Declensions 1-3 (Forms on pp. 154-155 in blue book)

Determine the declension of the following nouns, then decline them in the tables below:

vīlla, villae _____

prex, precis? _____

astrologus, astrologi _____

<i>nom. sing.</i>	vīlla
<i>gen. sing.</i>	
<i>dat. sing.</i>	
<i>acc. sing.</i>	
<i>abl. sing.</i>	
<i>nom. pl.</i>	
<i>gen. pl.</i>	vīllārum
<i>dat. pl.</i>	
<i>acc. pl.</i>	
<i>abl. pl.</i>	

<i>nom. sing.</i>	prex
<i>gen. sing.</i>	
<i>dat. sing.</i>	
<i>acc. sing.</i>	precem
<i>abl. sing.</i>	
<i>nom. pl.</i>	
<i>gen. pl.</i>	
<i>dat. pl.</i>	
<i>acc. pl.</i>	precēs
<i>abl. pl.</i>	

<i>nom. sing.</i>	astrologus
<i>gen. sing.</i>	
<i>dat. sing.</i>	
<i>acc. sing.</i>	
<i>abl. sing.</i>	
<i>nom. pl.</i>	astrologi
<i>gen. pl.</i>	
<i>dat. pl.</i>	
<i>acc. pl.</i>	
<i>abl. pl.</i>	astrologīs

remedium deae III

dies Mercuri

Read the following story and answer the questions which follow:

subitō Clēmēns ē tabernā exiit et ad templum contendit. ego ad villam Barbilli revēnī, dē hīs verbīs Clēmentis cogitāns. ubi illī villae appropinquābam, rem mīrabilem vīdī. nam fēlēs nigra ē villā cucurrit. deinde clāmōrem audīvī. servī Barbillī e villa ruēbant et in viā stābant. hī servī postquam mē conspexērunt, clamāre coepērunt, “astrologus . . . astrologus . . . ,” sed nihil aliud dīcere poterant. servī quoque villam intrāre obstinatē recusaverunt.

5

tandem ego ipse per iānuam ambulāvī et intrāvī. ibi astrologus in pavīmento iacēbat. dea Isis remedium quoque invēnerat. astrologus mortuus erat!

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verbum: **verbum** *word*

aliud: *anything (else)*

mirabilis: **mirabilem** *marvelous, strange*

ostinatē: *stubbornly*

fēlēs: **fēlem:** *cat*

pavīmentō: **pavīmentum** *floor*

nigra: *black*

1. Line 1 is translated: *Suddenly, Clemens* _____ the _____
and _____ *to the temple.*

2. What was Quintus doing on his way back to Barbillus' house? [line 2]

3. **Ubi** [line 2] can mean two things. What does it mean here? _____

4. What **rem mīrabilem** did Quintus see as he approached the house of Babillus?

5. What were Barbillus' slaves saying? [line 4]

6. What did they refuse to do? [lines 6-7]

7. When Quintus entered the house, what did he see?

8. **Astrologus mortuus erat!** What was Quintus' conclusion about the situation? [line 18]

9. What previous incident (in Stage 18) does this story remind you of?

Grammar Review: Verb Tense review--*Circle the correct answer:*

1. What is the tense of the verbs, *ambulāvī*, *intravī* and *revēnī*?

a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect

2. What is the tense of the verbs, *ruēbant*, *stābant* and *appropinquābam*?

a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect

3. What is the tense of *poterant* and *erat*?

a) present b) imperfect c) perfect d) pluperfect

3. Give two examples of infinitives in the passage:

5. Find the present participle in the passage: _____

[Hint: Look in the first five lines of the passage.]

Stage 20 Vocabulary Review

Dies Iovis

After reviewing noun declensions and verb forms (Tuesday's and Wednesday's notes), complete the following worksheet.

A. Translate the following verbs according to their endings:

E.g. desperāvērunt: they despaired (-erunt indicates the perfect tense)

1. intulērunt: _____ (this verb is form of **fero**)

2. temptāre: _____ (hint: this verb has neither **tense** nor **person**)

3. liberābāmus: _____ (What does **-ba-** indicate?)

4. relinquentem: _____ (A verb form that declines)

5. persuadeō: _____ (What does the **-o** mean?)

6. temptaverant: _____ (don't confuse **-erant** with **-erunt**)

7. adībātis: _____ (this verb comes from **adeō**)

8. arcessite! _____ (the exclamation mark is a clue)

B. Translate the following **underlined** nouns and adjectives according to their endings. If the noun is functioning as a subject, write “subj.” or “nom;” If the noun is accusative, then write “d.o” or “acc.” Sentences are provided for context.

E.g. Lux lunae est clarus. _____ “of the moon” (genitive) _____

1. Barbillus mortem non timuit. _____

2. Barbillus **vulnus** in umero habet. _____

(Be careful with this one. This sentence only has one subject.)

3. Barbillus fortunam pessimam habet. _____

4. Barbillus oculos suos clausit. _____

5. Barbillus astrologō crudelī nihil
in testamentō reliquit. _____

C. Match the following words with their meanings:

_____ 1. denique _____ a. *thirty*

_____ 2. sicut _____ b. *nine*

_____ 3. quinquaginta _____ c. *ten*

_____ 4. tam _____ d. *at last, finally*

_____ 5. novem _____ e. *fifty*

_____ 6. vigintī _____ f. *like*

_____ 7. trigintā _____ g. *so*

_____ 8. decem _____ h. *twenty*