

## Remote Learning Packet

*There is no need to submit this packet at the end of the week. Enjoy your summer break!*

### **Week 9: May 25-29, 2020**

**Course:** Latin II

**Teacher(s):** Ms. Silkey erin.silkey@greatheartsirving.org

Ms. Mueller mariel.mueller@greatheartsirving.org

**Supplemental Link:** [CLC Unit 3 Dictionary](#)

### **Monday, May 25**

Happy Memorial Day! No School!

### **Tuesday, May 26 - Friday May 29**

1. Check last week's work against the answer keys provided (i.e. "Perfect Passive Practice Sentences," "More Practice" charts 2 and 3 from "Stage 30: The Pluperfect Passive Indicative," "Pluperfect Passive Practice Sentences," "Indicative Verbs Synopses," and "Verb Variables.")
2. Read or translate the attached Aesop's Fable *De Cornice et Urna* or "The Crow and the Pot." Remember, **you will not submit any work from this week**. This story is provided for you to read and enjoy!

KEY

### Stage 30: Perfect Passive Practice Sentences

*Circle the perfect passive verb in each sentence (be sure to circle both words). Underline the subject and identify the gender and number. Then translate the sentence. The first one is done for you:*

1. hostēs ā Rōmānīs superātī sunt. Gender: *masculine* Number: *plural*

*The enemy have been overcome by the Romans.*

2. arcus ab Imperātōre dēdicātus est. Gender: *masculine* Number: *singular*

*The arch was/has been dedicated by the Emperor.*

3. multī nūntiī ad urbem missī sunt. Gender: *masculine* Number: *plural*

*Many messengers were/have been sent to the city.*

4. dux hostium ā mīlitibus captus est. Gender: *masculine* Number: *singular*

*The leader of the enemy was/has been captured by the soldiers.*

5. cūr ad vīllam nōn invītātī estis? Gender: *masculine* Number: *plural*

*Why were y'all not invited/ Why have y'all not been invited to the house?*

6. ā Salviō dēceptus sum. Gender: *masculine* Number: *Singular*

*I was/have been deceived by Salvius.*

\_\_\_\_\_ **KEY** \_\_\_\_\_  
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## Stage 30: The Pluperfect Passive Indicative

2. trahō, trahere, traxī, **tractus**

	<i>Form</i>	<i>Translation</i>
<i>1st Person Sing.</i>	<b>tracta</b> eram	<i>I had been dragged</i>
<i>2nd Person Sing.</i>	<b>tracta</b> erās	<i>You had been dragged</i>
<i>3rd Person Sing.</i>	<b>tracta</b> erat	<i>She had been dragged</i>
<i>1st Person Pl.</i>	<b>tractae</b> erāmus	<i>We had been dragged</i>
<i>2nd Person Pl.</i>	<b>tractae</b> erātis	<i>Y'all had been dragged</i>
<i>3rd Person Pl.</i>	<b>tractae</b> erant	<i>They had been dragged</i>

3. audiō, audīre, audīvī, **audītus**

	<i>Form</i>	<i>Translation</i>
<i>1st Person Sing.</i>	<b>audīta</b> eram	<i>I had been heard</i>
<i>2nd Person Sing.</i>	<b>audīta</b> erās	<i>You had been heard</i>
<i>3rd Person Sing.</i>	<b>audīta</b> erat	<i>She had been heard</i>
<i>1st Person Pl.</i>	<b>audītae</b> erāmus	<i>We had been heard</i>
<i>2nd Person Pl.</i>	<b>audītae</b> erātis	<i>Y'all had been heard</i>
<i>3rd Person Pl.</i>	<b>audītae</b> erant	<i>They had been heard</i>

\_\_\_\_\_ KEY \_\_\_\_\_  
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### Stage 30: Pluperfect Passive Practice Sentences

*Circle the perfect passive verb in each sentence (be sure to circle both words). Underline the subject and identify the gender and number. Then translate the sentence. The first one is done for you:*

1. dominus ā servō vulnerātus erat      Gender: *masculine*    Number: *singular*

*The master had been wounded by a slave.*

2. Simōn ā mātrem servātus erat.      Gender: *masculine*    Number: *singular*

*Simon had been saved by his mother.*

3. custōdēs circum carcerem positī erant.      Gender: *masculine*    Number: *plural*

*Guards had been placed/positioned around the prison.*

4. diligenter labōrāre iussī erātis.      Gender: *masculine*    Number: *plural*

*Y'all had been ordered to work carefully/diligently.*

5. ā mīlitibus Rōmānīs superātī erāmus.      Gender: *masculine*    Number: *plural*

*We had been overcome by Roman soldiers.*

6. fēmina ā filiō vituperāta erat.      Gender: *feminine*    Number: *singular*

*The woman had been cursed/told off by her son.*

KEY

Indicative Verb Synopses

Below are synopses of the verbs *amō* and *dūcō* in the 3rd person singular of the indicative mood. Verb synopses are a great way to consolidate and review the many forms you have learned over the last 3 years. Note which stems are used for each form.

Complete the synopses by providing an English translation for each form. The gender of the participle should be reflected in your translation.

1. *amō*, *amāre*, *amāvī*, *amātus*; love

<i>Active Voice</i>	<i>Latin Form</i>	<i>English Translation</i>
<i>Present Active</i>	<i>amat</i>	<i>he loves/ he is loving/ he does love</i>
<i>Imperfect Active</i>	<i>amābat</i>	<i>he was loving/ he used to love</i>
<i>Perfect Active</i>	<i>amāvit</i>	<i>he loved/ he has loved/ he did love</i>
<i>Pluperfect Active</i>	<i>amāverat</i>	<i>he had loved</i>

<i>Passive Voice</i>	<i>Latin Form</i>	<i>English Translation</i>
<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>amātur</i>	<i>he is loved/ he is being loved</i>
<i>Imperfect Passive</i>	<i>amābātur</i>	<i>he was being loved/ he used to be loved</i>
<i>Perfect Passive</i>	<i>amātus est</i>	<i>he was loved/ he has been loved</i>
<i>Pluperfect Passive</i>	<i>amātus erat</i>	<i>he had been loved</i>

2. *dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus; lead*

<i>Active Voice</i>	<i>Latin Form</i>	<i>English Translation</i>
<i>Present Active</i>	<i>dūcit</i>	<i>she leads/ she is leading/ she does lead</i>
<i>Imperfect Active</i>	<i>dūcēbat</i>	<i>she was leading/ she used to lead</i>
<i>Perfect Active</i>	<i>dūxit</i>	<i>she led/ she has been led/ she did lead</i>
<i>Pluperfect Active</i>	<i>dūxerat</i>	<i>she had led</i>

<i>Passive Voice</i>	<i>Latin Form</i>	<i>English Translation</i>
<i>Present Passive</i>	<i>dūcitur</i>	<i>she is led/ she is being led</i>
<i>Imperfect Passive</i>	<i>dūcēbātur</i>	<i>she was being led/ she used to be led</i>
<i>Perfect Passive</i>	<i>ducta est</i>	<i>she was led/ she has been led</i>
<i>Pluperfect Passive</i>	<i>ducta erat</i>	<i>she had been led</i>

Match each verb in column one with its translation and identification.

1	_____affectus est	A	he was affecting	a	present active
2	_____afficitur	B	he affected	b	imperfect active
3	_____affectus erat	C	he was being affected	c	perfect active
4	_____afficit	D	he had affected	d	pluperfect active
5	_____afficiēbat	E	he has been affected	e	present passive
6	_____affēcit	F	he affects	f	imperfect passive
7	_____afficiēbātur	G	he had been affected	g	perfect passive
8	_____affēcerat	H	he is being affected	h	pluperfect passive

- 1** Eg  
**2** He  
**3** Gh  
**4** Fa  
**5** Ab  
**6** Bc  
**7** Cf  
**8** Dd





Sitibunda cornix reperit urnam aqua plenam.



Fable 5.  
**DE CORNICE ET URNA**  
(Barlow 39)

## **Introduction**

### *The Crow and The Pot*

The ancient Greeks and Romans were fascinated by animal tricks and anything that the animals did that seemed to suggest that the “dumb beasts” were, after all, intelligent. We share the same fascination, of course, as shown by the endless supply of animal trick videos on YouTube. The fable you are about to read is very much like a YouTube animal video. The crow in this story does not speak, and instead we just watch her ingenious behavior, step by step, as she discovers a way to raise the level of water in a pot so that she can take a drink. Of course, since this is an Aesop’s fable, the story also has a moral we can learn from. Joseph Jacobs expressed the moral of the story as “Little by little does the trick.” For Townsend, the moral of the story is that “Necessity is the mother of invention.” If the little crow spoke a few words at the end of the fable, how do you think she would express the moral of the story?

For other stories about intelligent birds, see the fable of the swallow and the flax seed (Fable 59), the dove who rescued the ant (Fable 43), or the lark who watched the farmer (Fable 49).

## **Grammar Overview**

### *Passive and Active Verbs in Translation*

Whenever you find a passive participle in Latin, you are faced with a double dilemma. First, what to do about the passive voice? The Latin passive system is extremely rich and flexible, but English passive verbs often convey a sense of vagueness. Next, what to do about the participle? Again, the Latin participle system is well developed, much more so than in English. So, when you see a Latin passive participle, you might try rendering the Latin passive participle as an active finite verb in English in order to make your English sound more like English and less like Latin. Here’s an example from the fable you are about to read: *Cornix lectos ex arena lapillulos iniectat*, “The crow tosses in pebbles gathered from the sand.” If you change the Latin participle to an active verb in English, you can actually stay closer to the Latin word order, in addition to creating a more lively sentence: “The crow gathers little stones from the sand and tosses them in.” The difference is stylistic, based on your goals and preferences as a translator. The key is to understand the Latin grammar fully, so that you can then make well-informed stylistic choices as you translate. (See the notes to Fable 8 for the closely related problem of how to translate Latin ablative absolutes into English.)

## Vocabulary

### *Nouns*

**arena** (*arenae, f.*): sand

**cornix** (*cornicis, f.*): crow, she-crow

**lapillulus** (*lapilluli, m.*): pebble, tiny stone

**molimen** (*moliminis, n.*): effort, vehemence

**urna** (*urnae, f.*): pot, urn

### *Adjectives*

**profundus, profunda, profundum**: deep

**sitibundus, sitibunda, sitibundum**: thirsty

**vanus, vana, vanum**: meaningless, useless

### *Verbs*

**bibo** (*bibere*): drink

**conor** (*conari*): attempt, endeavor

**effundo** (*effundere*): pour out

**exhaurio** (*exhaurire*): drain, drink up

**iniecto** (*iniectare*): lay on, put in

**levo** (*levare*): lift up, elevate

**reperio** (*reperire*): find, discover

*Ex granis acervus.*

## DE CORNICE ET URNA

### Dramatis Persona

*Cornix*, the crow.

Sitibunda Cornix reperit urnam aqua plenam, sed erat urna profundior quam ut exhauri a Cornice possit. Conatur igitur vano molimine aquam effundere, sed non valet. Lectos igitur ex arena lapillulos iniectat. Hoc modo aqua levatur et Cornix bibit.

### Grammar Notes

**aqua plenam.** The adjective **plenam** here takes an ablative complement (“filled with”).

**profundior quam ut exhauri a cornice possit.** The word **quam** coordinates a comparison introduced by the comparative adjective **profundior** (“deeper than what could be drunk by the crow”).

**conatur igitur.** For the postpositive particle **igitur**, see Fable 32.

**lectos lapillulos iniectat.** You might translate the passive participle with an active verb (see the *Grammar Overview* for this fable): the crow gathered the little stones (**lectos**) and then tosses them in (**iniectat**).

*Omniū rerum principia  
parva sunt.*



*Avis a cantu dignoscitur.*

*Est avis in dextra melior  
quam quattuor extra.*