



HOLY SPIRIT
PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Latin III

Summer Assignments

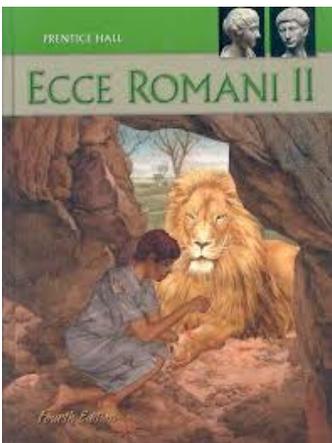
Academic Year - 2022-2023

Course Information

Department: Humanities

Class Description: This course continues the study of the Latin language by completing Ecce Romani, Book II, learning vocabulary, grammar, and culture by reading stories about a patrician Roman family of the first century of the Roman Empire and their travels around the Classical world. Students completing this course will write complex sentences and answer comprehension questions about stories and grammar, demonstrating a comfort in reading and recognizing the subjunctive mood. They will also gain a working knowledge of the history of ancient Rome up to the reign of Hadrian. The course will continue a presentation of Christian Latin with the use and study of the prayers and liturgies of the Church.

Textbook or Materials Required Ecce Romani II: Fourth Edition



Contact pfaraj@holyspiritprep.org for any questions

Summer Assignment

Learning objectives

- Review Latin I and II morphology, syntax, and vocabulary Ch. 1-40 (Ecce Romani I and II). (Review)
- Apply knowledge of Latin I and II morphology, syntax, and vocabulary to translate passages from Latin into English. (Review)

Estimate time of completion

- This will vary by student.

Details of Assignment

- Please translate “The Trojan Horse” pp. 106-7 as well as 39f, a passage concerning Vergil’s life, p. 123 from your Green Book. **These two passages will be turned in on the first day of class.**
- Please complete this Latin II Review Packet.
- **N.B. You will have a cumulative Latin II Test the week you return to school. It will be formatted similarly to this cumulative Review Packet.**

Latin II Cumulative Review Packet

Verb Synopsis:

verb synopsis of a regular (non-deponent) verb (conjugations 1- 4)

Example: audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītus (to hear)

Active Voice (review the chart on p.331) *as well as the handout I gave you concerning possible translations for each of the 6 tenses.*

1st person plural

translation

Present:

Imperfect:

Future:

Perfect:

Pluperfect:

Future Perfect:

Passive Voice (review chart on p. 332) *as well as the handout I gave you concerning possible translations for each of the 6 tenses.*

1st person plural

translation

Present:

Imperfect:

Future:

Perfect:

Pluperfect:

Future Perfect:

Imperative (Commands)

(sing.)

(plural)

Negative Imperative (Commands)

(sing.)

(plural)

To which declension do the following nouns belong? (Be specific. Note neuters when applicable)

Example: oppidum, -ī _____

māter, mātris _____

spēs, speī _____

Declensions (p.267)

- puella, puellae = 1st declension
- servus, servī = 2nd declension masculine
- puer, puer = 2nd declension masculine
- oppidum, oppidī = 2nd declension neuter
- māter, mātris = 3rd declension
- iter, itineris = 3rd declension neuter
- portus, portūs = 4th declension
- cornū, cornūs = 4th declension neuter
- rēs, reī = 5th declension

Declining Nouns in both the singular and plural. Please note that I will ask you to fully decline 2 nouns from any of the 5 declensions.

EXAMPLE:

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	rēs	
Genitive	reī	
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

Relative Pronouns: Please review pp. 3-4 green book.

- a. Underline the relative clause in the following sentence.*
- b. Circle the antecedent.*
- c. Give the gender and number of the relative pronoun and its antecedent.*
- d. Give the case of the relative pronoun and its function in its own clause..*
- e. Then translate the sentence:*

Example: Taberna, in quā Aurēlia glīrēs optimōs invēnit, nōn procul aberat.

gender _____ number _____ of the relative pronoun and its antecedent:

Case of the relative pronoun _____

Translation:

*You will be required to give the Latin for the **relative pronoun** in parentheses and then translate the sentence. [Please review relative pronouns pp. 3-4 green book]
YOU WILL NEED TO GIVE THE FORM IN LATIN. I.E. YOU WILL NEED TO CREATE "CUIUS".

Example: Mercātor, (whose) _____ taberna est prope Forum, glīrēs optimōs vēndere solet.

Translation:

You will be required to give the Latin for the **personal pronoun** [Please review personal pronouns pp. 253,254]

Example: The girls are in the house. **I** () saw **them** () there.

You will be required to select the correct Latin **Possessive Adjective** in a sentence. [Please review possessive adjectives pp. 255,256] **REMEMBER THAT THESE ARE ADJECTIVES AND THAT THEY WILL NEED TO AGREE IN CASE, NUMBER, AND GENDER WITH THE NOUN THEY ARE MODIFYING. .**

Example: Yes, we left **our** books there. (nostrōs, nōs, vestrōs)

Decide whether each sentence requires an active or a passive verb. Select the correct form of the verb. Then translate the sentences.

EXAMPLE: Uxōrēs Rōmānae ā virīs semper _____.
(amābant/ amābantur/ amātis)

Translation:

Circle the correct form; then translate the sentence.

EXAMPLE: Estne Sextus ā nōbīs (amāre/ amārī/ amant) potest?

Translation:

Perfect Passive Participles (review pp. 50, 51)

Participles are *verbal adjectives*

They occur *time before* that of the main verb.

A perfect passive participle translates: *having been loved, having been invited, having been seen, etc.*

Because participles are part verb/part adjective, participles *will agree in case, number, and gender with the noun they modify.*

Perfect Passive Participles *decline using only 1st and 2nd declension endings!* If they are modifying a 3rd, 4th, or 5th declension noun, they will still only use 1st and 2nd declension endings!!! They decline like *magnus, a, um* p. 324.

Example: *māter amāta* (the mother, having been loved,.....)

You will be required to translate sentences containing perfect passive participles. In addition to translating the sentences, you will be required to identify any perfect passive participle in the sentence as well as the noun it modifies.

*Please be sure to review *ablative of personal agent* p. 35

Example: *Cēna optima ā Cornēliō data ab omnibus laudāta est.*

- a) Identify the perfect passive participle: _____
- b) Identify the noun to which the perfect passive participle agrees: _____
- c) What type of Ablative is *Cornēliō*? _____
- d) What type of Ablative is *omnibus*? _____
- e) Tense of verb: _____
- f) Voice of verb: _____
- g) Gender of verb: _____

Translation:

Select the correct perfect passive participle that agrees with an italicized noun in gender, case, and number. Then translate the sentence.

N.B. Perfect Passive Participles *decline using only 1st and 2nd declension endings!* If they are modifying a 3rd, 4th, or 5th declension noun, they will still only use 1st and 2nd declension endings!!! **They decline like magnus, a, um** p. 324.

Example: *Cornēlia, ubi mulierem flammīs (oppressam/oppressem/oppressa) videt, commovētur.*

Translation:

Translate sentences containing positive, comparative, and superlative *adjectives* and *adverbs* and answer corresponding grammar questions.

*Please review *ablative of comparison* as well as *ablative degree of difference* p. 72.

Example: *Mārtiālis Eucleide est multō prūdentior.*

- What type of Ablative is Eucleide? _____
- What type of Ablative is multō? _____
- Prūdentior is a _____ degree adjective.

Translation:

Example: *Eucleidēs multō lentius quam puerī ambulat.*

- Is lentius an adjective or an adverb? _____
- What degree is lentius? _____
- What type of ablative is multō? _____

Translation:

Deponent Verbs in Sentence Translation + Grammar Analysis. Please carefully review the meanings of the deponent verbs at the top of p. 100. Then review how they conjugate p. 99, 332 shows the remainder of the plural forms).

Example: Prīmā lūce servī Cornēlii in viās ēgressī sunt. Illōs praedōnēs scelestōs sequī cōnātī sunt sed eōs cōsequī nōn potuērunt.

- a) Case of servī: _____
- b) Grammatical function of servī: _____
- c) Why has viās been put into the Accusative Case? _____
- d) Identify the subject in the second sentence: _____
- e) Identify the case of praedōnēs: _____
- f) What part of speech is cōsequī? _____
- g) Identify the tense of cōnātī sunt: _____

Translation:

Accusative Duration of Time vs. Ablative Time when/Within Which

You will be required to translate short phrases that are either Accusative Duration of Time or Ablative Time when/Within Which. Be sure to know the different vocabulary words associated with time: day, hour, year, month, etc. Also, be sure to review the bolded numbers (cardinal as well as ordinal) p.111

- i.e.
1. sex hōrās _____
 2. quinque diēbus _____
 3. tōtum diem _____

Ordinal and Cardinal Numbers in Sentence Translation and Grammar Analysis

i.e. Mārcus ā grammaticō rogātus aliquōs versūs ē secundō librō Aenēidis bene recitāvit.

- a) What part of speech is rogātus? _____
- b) What type of Ablative is grammaticō? _____
- c) Identify the tense of the verb: _____
- d) Identify the case of versūs: _____

Translation:

Roman Numerals

i.e. **XLIV** =

CLIX =

Accusative Place to Which/Ablative Place From Which/ Locative Case in Sentence Translation + Grammar Analysis (We will be continuing to review this concept in class. In the meantime, I would recommend that you review your notes AND carefully read pp. 118-120.

i.e. Aenēās, quī ē Siciliā profectus erat, magnā tempestāte iactātus, Carthāginem tandem advēnit.

(iactō, iactāre, iactāvī, iactātus to toss about)

- a) Identify the part of speech of quī _____
- b) Identify the tense of profectus erat _____
- c) What type of Accusative is Carthāginem? _____

Translation:

I will ask you to form present active participles in all four conjugations. (Refer to the chart on p. 135). You will be given sentences containing present active participles. You will be required to identify the present active participle, tell me which noun the participle is modifying, then translate the sentence. Please remember that participles are verbal adjectives. Present active participles translate: loving, seeing, moving, etc.

Example:

Verb	Present Active Participle in the Nominative Singular	Present Active Participle in the Genitive Singular
amō, amāre		
mittō, mittere		

Mārcus puellās in cubiculō clāmantēs audīvit.

Please circle the present active participle; then draw an arrow from it to the noun it modifies.

Identify the case: _____, number: _____ and gender: _____ of the present active participle.

Translation:

You will be required to translate a short passage (4-5 lines) that contains quite a few deponent verbs. Study pp. 99-100 very well!

Additional useful information

Case Usage

- Please know the grammatical function(s) associated with each case.

Nominative Case: Subject, Subject Complement

Genitive Case: Possession, Partitive Genitive

Dative Case: Indirect Object, Dative with Compound Verbs

Accusative Case: Direct Object, Certain Preps, Accusative Duration of Time, Accusative Place to Which

Ablative Case: Certain Preps, Ablative Time When/Within Which, Ablative of Means/Instrument, Ablative of Manner, Ablative of Accompaniment, Ablative of Cause (pp. 90, Ablative of Personal Agent Ablative of Comparison, Ablative of Degree of Difference.

Vocative Case: Direct Address

Locative Case: “Place where” for cities, towns, small islands, domus, and rū̄s

Vocabulary: **Please be sure you know the bolded vocabulary words from Chapters 1-40.**

Charts: Focus on the charts found in the back of your green book (pp. 323-332, 334 (top half of the page only), 335, 336. Make sure you know how things translate as well as being able to decline/conjugate. Again, please remember, that because a language is cumulative in nature, grammar concepts from Latin I and II will inevitably appear in Latin III sentence translation.