



HOLY SPIRIT  
PREPARATORY SCHOOL

## *Latin III*

### Summer Assignments

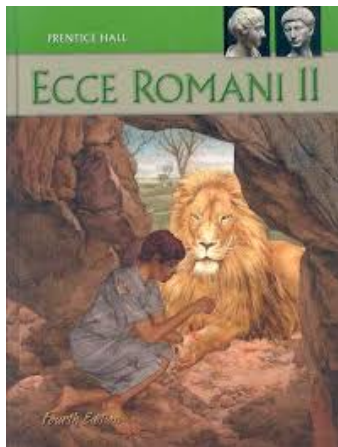
Academic Year - 2023-2024

#### **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](mailto:pfaraj@holyspiritprep.org) for any questions

#### **Summer Assignment**



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## Learning objectives

- Review Latin I and II morphology, syntax, and vocabulary Ch. 1-39 (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

- **N.B. You will have a 100 point cumulative Latin II Review Test the first full day of class. It will be formatted similarly to this Study Guide for Cumulative Latin II Review Test.**

## Study Guide for Cumulative Latin II Review Test

*Vocabulary.* PLEASE TAKE TIME TO REVIEW YOUR BOLDED VOCABULARY FROM CHAPTERS 1-39. FOR NOUNS, KNOW BOTH THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE SINGULAR AS WELL AS GENDER. FOR VERBS, BE SURE TO KNOW ALL PRINCIPAL PARTS!!!!

You will be required to supply these along with the word's meaning, much like our typical vocabulary quizzes.

EXAMPLE: innkeeper \_\_\_\_\_



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*Verb Parsing.* You will be required to parse verbs in all 6 tenses: **present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, in both active and passive voice** from Latin to English as well as from English into Latin. PLEASE REVIEW pp. 331-332

Verb	conj	Person	Number	Tense	Voice	Translation
docent						
captus erāmus						
docuerō						
He will capture						
I was						

**capiō, capere, cēpī, captus (to capture)**

**doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus (to teach)**

**sum, esse, fuī, futūrus (to be)**

*Identify the qu- word by writing one of the following letters on the line at the right. Then translate the sentences below. Please study pp. 4, 13-15*

- (a) relative pronoun
- (b) indefinite adjective
- (c) interrogative pronoun



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- (d) Quod: causal conjunction
- (e) Quam: exclamatory adverb!
- (f) interrogative adjective

**EXAMPLE: *Quam ingēns est Circus!*** \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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**EXAMPLE: *Ancillae quaedam crīnēs Aurēliae cūrābant.*** \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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*Noun /Adjective Agreement (I will use a 1st and 2nd declension adjective as well as a 3rd declension adjective. Please study p. 324. Please also note that I am not providing the nominative and genitive of the noun. You will need to know what declension they belong to.*

**EXAMPLE:**

<i>bonus, a, um</i>	<i>Noun</i>	<i>fortis, is, e</i>
	<i>uxōrī</i>	
	<i>mandātī</i>	
	<i>mercātōre</i>	
	<i>corpus</i>	



*Sentence Translation and Grammar Analysis*

*EXAMPLE:*

**1. *Necesse erat Aurēliae et Cornēliae cubitum īre, nam dēfessae erant.***

*1a. Identify the case of Aurēliae et Cornēliae: \_\_\_\_\_*

*1b. Why have they been put into this case? \_\_\_\_\_*

*1c. Identify the case of dēfessae: \_\_\_\_\_*

*1d. Why has it been put into this case? \_\_\_\_\_*

*Translation:*

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

*Example: servus, -ī \_\_\_\_\_*

*senātus, -ūs \_\_\_\_\_*

*baculum, -ī \_\_\_\_\_*

**Declensions (p.267)**

- puella, puellae = 1st declension
- servus, servī = 2nd declension masculine
- puer, puer = 2nd declension masculine



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- 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	sēnātus	
Genitive	sēnātūs	
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		
Vocative		

*Supply the correct demonstratives (hic, haec, hoc and ille, illa, illud) Please study chart p. 328.*

Example: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ puellam

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

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



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

gender \_\_\_\_\_ number \_\_\_\_\_ of the relative pronoun and its antecedent:

Case and grammatical function of the relative pronoun \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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*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:

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*You will be required to give the Latin for the **personal pronoun** in parentheses and then translate the sentence. [Please review personal pronouns pp. 253,254] \*YOU WILL NEED TO GIVE THE FORM IN LATIN.*

*Example: Caupō, “Novum lectum,” inquit, “ (for you all) \_\_\_\_\_ parābō.”*



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Translation:

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*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:

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*Circle the correct form; then translate the sentence.*

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

Translation:

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## 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.*

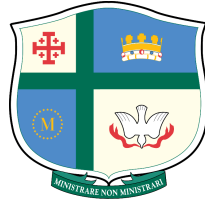
- Identify the perfect passive participle: \_\_\_\_\_
- Identify the noun to which the perfect passive participle agrees: \_\_\_\_\_
- What type of Ablative is *Cornēliō*? \_\_\_\_\_
- What type of Ablative is *omnibus*? \_\_\_\_\_
- Tense of verb: \_\_\_\_\_
- Voice of verb: \_\_\_\_\_
- Gender of verb: \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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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/oppressam/oppressa) videt, commovētur.*

Translation:

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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:

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Example: *Eucleidēs multō lentius quam puerī ambulat.*



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- Is *lentius* an adjective or an adverb? \_\_\_\_\_
- What degree is *lentius*? \_\_\_\_\_
- What type of ablative is *multō*? \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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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 cōnsequī nōn potuērunt.*

- Case of *servī*: \_\_\_\_\_
- Grammatical function of *servī*: \_\_\_\_\_
- Why has *viās* been put into the Accusative Case? \_\_\_\_\_
- Identify the subject in the second sentence: \_\_\_\_\_
- Identify the case of *praedōnēs*: \_\_\_\_\_
- What part of speech is *cōnsequī*? \_\_\_\_\_
- Identify the tense of *cōnātī sunt*: \_\_\_\_\_

Translation:

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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



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with time: day, hour, year, month, etc. Also, be sure to review the bolded numbers (cardinal as well as ordinal) p.111 AND how the numbers 1, 2, and 3 decline at the top of page 326!

- 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:

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## 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? \_\_\_\_\_



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Translation:

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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, Dative with Impersonal Verbs, Dative with Intransitive Verb

**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 rūs