



EPISCOPAL COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

Latin III Optional Practice and Review

<u>Section</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>Estimated time to complete:</u>
1. Noun Forms: 2 pts. per chart x 6 =	12 pts.	5-15 minutes
2. Verb Forms: .5 pt. per box x 32 =	16 pts.	15-25 minutes
3. Reading Comprehension: 2 pt. x 8=	16 pts	30-45 minutes
<hr/> Total:	<hr/> 44 pts.	<hr/> 50-85 minutes

Nomen: _____

_____ / 40 points = _____ %

Salvete! You have just made it through your Latin II final exams and that in itself is enough to be proud of! *Eugepae! Feliciter!* You also have now made it through your first year of a high school foreign language and are that much closer to graduating.

Reflecting back on Latin II, you spent a lot of time solidifying your grasp of the Latin case system and you should have a good working knowledge of the basic noun and adjective endings. You also looked very closely at the passive verb forms of Latin verbs this past semester. When you return next fall, you will learn about deponent verbs (verbs that look passive but translate actively in English), about Latin participles (remember your friend, the Perfect Passive Participle: “having been blanked”?), and more about Latin infinitives and their uses. Then it’s on to the Subjunctive Mood of verbs. These grammatical concepts will be the primary focus of your next year of studying Latin. You’ll also follow the Corneliis as they continue their story in Rome (some live, some die, some are married, some just basically do nothing but take up space).

Enclosed is an *optional* review assignment for you to complete before we pick up again in the fall. **I recommend that you do this work in the week or two before school starts (not at 11 p.m. the night before!) in order to refresh your memory.** If you do the packet right away when school gets out, it will not help you brush up in August! Moreover, you stand a chance of losing it and having to redo it. Wait until August, then use it to get back in the zone before classes start.

If you choose to complete it, this packet is due on the first day of class.
Graded for correctness, not completion.

<u>95-100%:</u>	<u>one quiz pass OR two homework passes OR 15 bonus points to be added to any assessment (s) you choose (you may apply them bit by bit or all at once).</u>
<u>90-94%</u>	<u>two homework passes OR 10 bonus points applied as you choose</u>
<u>85-89%</u>	<u>one homework pass OR 8 bonus points applied as you choose</u>
<u>80-84%</u>	<u>5 bonus points, applied as you choose</u>
<u>75-80%</u>	<u>3 bonus points, applied as you choose</u>
<u>Below 75%</u>	<u>no bonus</u>

I. Declensions

Write the **whole word!** Not just the endings! **Zero points for just the endings!**

Note 1: I have not included a column for translation of the plural forms, since they will translate the same as their singular counterparts except with “s” (e.g., fossae, “of the ditch,” fossarum “of the ditches.”)

Note 2: The declensions are *not* presented in order. Before you can give the forms of a noun, you need to identify its declension (hint: look at the GENITIVE ending: 1st -ae, 2nd -i, 3rd -is, 4th -is, 5th -e).

Note 3: It will strengthen your translation abilities if you practice Latin forms by translating each *before writing the next one*, instead of writing all the Latin, and then going back and filling in all the English. That is a weak way to do it, and does not pay off in the long run, because it doesn't help you to be able to list Latin forms if you don't know what each one *means!*

Note 4: You may consult the charts in your book or your notes, but please do so **AFTER** you try to generate the forms on your own, first. .5 per form, 34 total

EXAMPLE

fossa, fossae, f.—ditch

declension: 1st

	Singular	trans.	Plural
Nom.	fossa	the/a ditch (subject)	fossae
Gen.	fossae	of the ditch	fossarum
Dat.	fossae	to/for the ditch	fossīs
Acc.	fossam	the ditch (object)	fossās
Abl.	fossa	by/with/from the ditch	fossīs
Voc.	fossa	o, ditch!	fossae

casus, -us (m.), chance, event

declension: _____ (hint: NOT 2nd)

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

morbus, -us (m.), disease

declension: _____

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

mos, moris (m.), custom

declension: _____

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

tergum, -i (n.), back

declension: _____

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

corpus, corporis (n.), body

declension: _____

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

res, re- , f. thing

	Singular	Translation	Plural
Nom.			
Gen.			
Dat.			
Acc.			
Abl.			

II. Verb Synopsis

Please give the correct form of the verb **audiō, audīre, audīvī, auditus** (to hear) in the 2nd person plural, masculine (“y’all”)

<i>Indicative:</i>	Active	Translation	Passive	Translation
Present				
Imperfect				
Future				
Perfect				
Pluperfect				
FuturePerfect				
<i>Imperatives:</i>				
2 nd sg.			SKIP	SKIP
2 nd pl.			SKIP	SKIP
<i>Infinitives:</i>				
Present				

III. Reading Comprehension

Please read the Ch. 35 Story (attached) and answer the comprehension questions in English. For each answer, supply *the Latin that supports your answer* in parentheses. 2 pts. each (zero points if your answer is not supported by a Latin citation from the text)

1. Why was Cornelius waiting in the atrium, worried?

2. Where had Eucleides gone early in the morning?

3. What did the slaves of Cornelius do after Eucleides fell?

4. What did Eucleides do after he regained his senses?

5. Whom did Eucleides meet when he was going down into the city?

6. Whom did Eucleides meet while he was returning home?

7. What did the robbers do after they pursued Eucleides?

8. What is it very dangerous to do at night?

CRIME

Postquam Aurēlia cubitum iit, Cornēlius adhūc in ātriō manēbat sollicitus. Euclidēs enim māne ierat ad domum frātris, quī in colle Quirīnālī habitābat. Iam media nox erat neque Euclidēs domum redierat. Quid eī acciderat?

Tandem intrāvit Euclidēs, sanguine aspersus. Cornēlius, “Dī immortalēs! Quid tibi accidit?” clāmāvit. Euclidēs nihil respondit; ad terram ceciderat. Statim servī ad ātrium vocātī celerrimē concurrerunt. Euclidēs in lectō positus est et vulnera eius lauta atque ligāta sunt. Diū iacēbat immōbilis. Tandem animum recuperāvit et lentē oculōs aperuit. Postquam aliquid vīnī bibit, rem tōtam explicāvit.

“Hodiē māne, dum in urbem dēscendō, poētae cuidam occurri cui nōmen est Mārcus Valerius Mārtiālis. Breviōre itinere mē dūxit ad eam īnsulam in quā habitat frāter meus. Plūrima dē praedōnibus huius urbis mihi nārrāvit. Ego tamen vix eī crēdidī. Sed, ubi īnsulae iam appropinquābāmus, hominēs quōsdam in popīnam intrantēs cōspeximus.

“Cavē illōs!” inquit Mārtiālis. ‘Illī sunt praedōnēs scelestissimī. Nocte sōlus per hās viās ambulāre nōn dēbēs.’

(continued)

2 collis, collis, gen. pl., collium, m.,
bill

Quirīnālis, -is, -e, Quirinal (referring
to the Quirinal Hill, one of the seven
hills of Rome)

4 deus, -ī, nom. pl., dī, m., god

6 vulnus, vulneris, n., wound

7 ligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, to bind up

11 crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus + dat., to trust, believe

“Tōtum diem apud frātrem meum mānsī. Post cēnam optimam domum redire cōstitutū. Quamquam nox erat, nihil periculī timēbam. Sēcūrus igitur per Subūram ambulābam cum subitō ē popīnā quādam sē praecipitāverunt duo hominēs quī fūstēs ferēbant. Timōre affectus, celerius ambulābam. Facile tamen mē cōsecūtī sunt. Ab alterō percussus sum, sed baculō mē fortissimē dēfendī. Tum ā tergō ab alterō correptus ad terram cecidī. Mihi est adēptum baculum, adēpta pecūnia. Abiērunt illī ridentēs. Diū prōnus in lutō iacēbam. Tandem surrēxī et summā difficultāte domum redīi.”

Cornēlius, “Doleō quod vulnera gravia accēpistī. Stultissimus tamen fuistī.”

Cui Euclidēs, “Ita vērō, domine! Sed iam prūdēntior sum. Nōn iterum nocte sōlus per viās urbis ambulābō.”

16 sēcūrus, -a, -um, carefree, unconcerned
Subūra, -ae, f., Subura (a district of
Rome off the Forum, known for its
night life)

17 fūstis, fūstis, gen. pl., fūstium, m.,
club, cudgel

18 timor, timōris, m., fear

affectus, -a, -um, affected, overcome

celerius, adv., more quickly

facile, adv., easily

cōsecūtī sunt, they overtook

19 fortissimē, adv., most/very bravely

tergum, -ī, n., back, rear

21 prōnus, -a, -um, face down

summus, -a, -um, greatest, very great

22 gravis, -is, -e, heavy, serious

19 percutiō, percutere, percussī, percussus, to strike

corripiō, corripere, corripuī, correptus, to seize, grab

20 adimō, adimere, adēmī, adēptus + dat., to take away (from)