

Fabulae Graecae Companion Curriculum

by Dr. Melissa Schons Bishop





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Perseus - Prereading



1. How can you tell that Perseus is a hero?
2. What evidence in the picture shows that Perseus has the help of the gods?
3. In this picture, Perseus confronts three monsters. How are they reacting to him?
4. What do you think Perseus will do next?

CHAPTERS 1–11 COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Translate the questions and answer them in English.

Chapter 1

1. Quis mater Persei erat?
2. Cur Acrisius Perseum et matrem eius cepit?
3. Cur Danae magnopere territa est?

Chapter 2

1. Quid Iuppiter facere constituit?
2. Quomodo Iuppiter Perseo et matri auxilium tulit?
3. Quod donum Polydectes Danae dedit?

Chapter 3

1. Quid Polydectes facere volebat?
2. Quid Polydectes facere constituit?
3. Cur Perseus turpis erat?
4. Quid Perseum referre Polydectes iussit?

Chapter 4

1. Ubi Perseus ad continentem venit, quid gausivit?
2. Qui Perseo auxilium tulerunt? Quomodo?
3. Qui Gorgones erant?
4. Qualia monstra erant Gorgones?

Chapter 5

1. Cur res difficillima erat caput Medusae abscidere?
2. Quomodo Perseus hoc negotium conficere poterat?
3. Quomodo Gorgones ceterae excitatae sunt?
4. Quid Gorgones facere volebant?
5. Quomodo Perseus effugit?

Chapter 6

1. Quid Perseus in Ethiopia invenit?
2. Cur Neptunus monstrum miserat?
3. Quid monstrum cotidie faciebat?
4. Quid oraculum regem facere iussit?
5. Cur rex oraculo paruit?

Chapter 7

1. Quid fiebat die constituto?
2. Quid Perseus vidit, ubi ad litus volavit?
3. Dum omnes rem totam Perseo narrabant, quid fiebat?
4. Ubi monstrum ibat?

Chapter 8

1. Quid Perseus fecit, postquam monstrum vidit?
2. Quomodo Perseus monstrum vulneravit?
3. Quid monstrum fecit, postquam vulneratum est?
4. Post monstrum caput rursus sustulit, quid Perseus fecit?
5. Monstrumne rursus rediit?

Chapter 9

1. Postquam ex aere descendit, ubi Perseus iit?
2. Quomodo Andromeda sentiebat? Cur?
3. Quomodo Cepheus Perseo maximas gratias egit?
4. Cur Perseus et Andromeda in Ethiopia non manserunt?

Chapter 10

1. Ubi Perseus ad domum matris advenit, quid vidit?
2. Postquam Perseus matrem tres dies quaerebat, quid fecit?
3. Cur Perseus ira commotus est?
4. Ubi Perseus in regiam irrupit, quid Polydectes fecit?
5. Quid Perseus Polydecti monstravit?

Chapter 11

1. Ad quem urbem Perseus et sua familia ierunt?
2. Cur Acrisius timebat?
3. Cur Acrisius fatum suum non vitavit?
4. Quomodo Perseus ad ludos certamen iniit?
5. Quomodo Perseus avum necavit?

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Perseus Vocabulary (Words that Occur 3+ Times)

The following words occur three or more times in the Perseus stories. Most of them should be familiar to you. By the end of the Perseus unit, you should know these words well.

Definitions given here are the base definitions for each word. There may be other acceptable translations, but these are the meanings you need to know for this unit. If there are two, you need to know both.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus - receive | 26. mare, maris (<i>n</i>) - sea |
| 2. ad - to | 27. maximus, a, um - greatest |
| 3. afficio, afficere, affeci, affectus - affect, afflict | 28. nam - for |
| 4. annus, i - year | 29. ob - on account of |
| 5. atque - and | 30. omnis, is e - all, every |
| 6. audio (4) - hear, listen | 31. postea - afterwards |
| 7. autem - however | 32. propter - on account of |
| 8. capio, capere, cepi, captus - seize, capture | 33. puella, ae - girl |
| 9. deus, i - god | 34. quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaesitus - seek |
| 10. dico, dicere, dixi, dictus - say | 35. res, rei - thing |
| 11. dies, diei - day | 36. rex, regis - king |
| 12. diu - for a long time | 37. statim - immediately |
| 13. dum - while | 38. suus, a, um - his own |
| 14. enim - indeed | 39. tamen - however |
| 15. facio, facere, feci, factus - do, make | 40. tandem - finally |
| 16. habito (1) - live | 41. tantus, a, um - so great |
| 17. hic, haec, hoc - this, these | 42. timeo, timēre, timui - fear |
| 18. ille, illa, illud - that, those | 43. totus, a, um - whole, entire |
| 19. induo, induere, indui, indutus - put on | 44. tum - then |
| 20. insula, ae - island | 45. ubi - when, where |
| 21. ipse, ipsa, ipsum - himself | 46. uxor, uxoris - wife |
| 22. itaque - and so | 47. venio, venire, veni, ventus - come |
| 23. litus, litoris (<i>n</i>)- shore | 48. verito, vertere, verti, versus - turn |
| 24. locus, i - place | 49. video, vidēre, vidi, visus - see |
| 25. magnopere - very | 50. volo, velle, volui - want |

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

In each of the groups below, 20 new words (with asterisks) have been listed. These are new words presented in each chapter which you are to learn and remember.

Read the list of new words and highlight the ones you immediately recognize. Make flashcards (digital or real) to review the ones you do not.

Chapters 1-3

Chapter 1

appello (1)
autem
comprehendo

Chapter 2

appello, appellere
beneficium
benign
donum
finis
gratia
pro
reperio
sedes
tutus

Chapter 3

beatus
consilium
dimitto
iuvenis
refero
virtus

Chapters 4-7

Chapter 4

aer
volo (1)
monstrum
species
horribilis
omnino

Chapter 5

conspectus
occido
verto

Chapter 6

cotidie
iussum
quondam
regno
saevus
virgo

Chapter 7

contendo
diem dicere
expono
fatum
lacrima
vita

Chapters 8-11

Chapter 8

desuper
edo, edere
impetus
mora
sentio
tollo

Chapter 9

adeo (verb)
regio
salus
solvo
spes
vinculum

Chapter 10

cognosco
confero
ostendo
regia
simul atque

Chapter 11

casus
certamen
iste

At the end of chapters 3, 7 and 11, you might expect a short quiz on the 20 words you learned in each mini-unit.

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Vocabulary Practice & Etymology (High Frequency Words)

I. Group the words for this unit by parts of speech:

Nouns & Pronouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs & Little Words

II. Review your list of vocabulary words and locate the ones whose Latin spelling reminds you of the English definitions. You should identify between 10-15 words.

Fabulae Graecae I-II - Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

I. PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

PUELLA	AD	LITUS
VERTO	REX	INSULA
ANNUS	TOTUS	AUDIO
VIDEO	DIES	DEUS

II. COMPLETE THE SENTENCE WITH THE BEST CHOICE, BASED ON THE STORIES:

1. Danae, mater Persei, ab Acrisio _____ . (visa erat/quaesita erat/capta erat)
2. Acrisius puerum _____ et eum necare volebat. (habitabat/timebat/audiebat)
3. Illo tempore _____ insulae Polydectes appellatus est. (dies/mare/rex)
4. Rex eos amicos facere _____. (volebat/accipiebat/vertebat)
5. Multos _____ Perseus in regis terra manebat. (deos/annos/reges)
6. Rex Polydectes _____ eum amittere volebat. (dum/ubi/tamen)
7. Iuvenis magnae virtutis Medusam _____ constituit. (quaerere/timere/induere)
8. Postquam Perseus _____, Medusam uno ictu necavit. (viderat/venerat/acceperat)
9. Dum in Ethiopia Perseus est, Andromedam _____ periculo eripuit. (toto/atque/maximo)
10. _____ eam causam, omnes magno dolore commoti sunt. (diu/ob/nam)
11. _____ Perseus Andromedam viderat, eam servare constituit. (autem/tum/ubi)
12. Rex omnia ad sacrificium parabat et diem certam _____. (dixit/quaesivit/audivit)
13. Incolae totam _____ explicabant, ubi fremitus terribilis audiebatur. (litus/puellam/rem)
14. Perseus in monstrum impetum _____ et collum eius graviter vulneravit. (fecit/cepit/voluit)
15. Monstrum effugit, sed Perseus _____ reditum eius frustra manebat. (atque/tandem/diu)
16. Andromeda beluam vidit et _____ spem salutis deposuit. (omnem/magnopere/maximam)

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ETYMOLOGY

Below you will find a word bank of Latin words & sentences in English. Your job is to find an English derivative from one of the Latin words that will complete the meaning of the English sentence. You may use each Latin word only once. Note: derivatives often come from the 4th principal part of verbs & the genitive singular of nouns.

accipio	mare	verto	quaero	insula
dies	annus	afficio	locus	
maximus	habito	dico	volo	totus

1. The _____ at the hospital brought flowers to the patients and helped the nurses.
2. The reality of their situation was hard to _____, because no one had ever imagined being in such a difficult position.
3. The rats in the attic ate the _____ in the roof, which had to be replaced so that the heat and air conditioning would work effectively.
4. The _____ biologist helped analyze the damage done to the coral reef when the submarine crashed into it.
5. Always raise your hand when you have a _____ or comment in class.
6. She wrote in her _____ every night before she went to sleep.
7. The company's _____ summer picnic was always a popular event.
8. The _____ of the city were accustomed to the high rate of crime and the dangerous subways.
9. The vice-president of the company always _____ his correspondence to his secretary; he never typed it himself.
10. His filing system was so efficient that he could _____ any paper he wanted almost instantaneously.

Forms and Clauses – OBJECTIVES

I. Nouns

- 1st-5th declensions
 - master endings
 - ID case and number of given forms
- Case Usage Review

II. Demonstratives (*hic, ille*) & Relative Pronouns (*qui, quae, quod*)

- master endings
- ID case and number of given forms

III. Indicative Verbs – Active & Passive

- master forms
- translate tenses properly
- identify the tense & voice of given forms

IV. Clauses – be able to identify these clause types:

- Temporal
- Relative
- Causal

NOUNS – ID Declensions

To figure out what declension a noun is, check the _____

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th

VERBS – ID Conjugations

To figure out what conjugation a verb is, check the _____ in front of the –RE in the _____ principal part.

1 st	2 nd	3 rd & 3 rd –io	4 th

Nouns

A. Be sure you KNOW your case endings for all five declensions (including neuter forms in the 2nd & 3rd declension)

- Review the rules for 3rd declension *-I* stems and be able to recognize their case & number.
- Be able to recognize vocative case

B. Decline the following nouns on a separate sheet of paper. A model chart is provided for you below.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE		
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. dies, diei | 6. discus, -i |
| 2. regia, -ae | 7. pars, partis (<i>i</i> -stem) |
| 3. mater, matris | 8. vinculum, -i |
| 4. caput, capitis (n) | 9. mora, -ae |
| 5. uxor, uxoris | 10. ictus, -us |

C. From your stories (Chapters 8-9), identify the case (nom/gen/dat/acc/abl) & number (S/P) of the forms given below. If there is more than one possibility, choose the CORRECT case based on the CONTEXT of the noun in the story. Line numbers are given.

Chapter 8

1. gladium (1) _____
2. talaria (2) _____
3. gladio (3) _____
4. vulnus (4) _____
5. fremitum (5) _____
6. mora (5) _____
7. sanguine (7) _____
8. belua (8) _____
9. ictu (9) _____
10. undas (10) _____

Chapter 9

1. rupem (2) _____
2. salutis (3) _____
3. terrore (4) _____
4. res (4) _____
5. periculi (5) _____
6. vincula (5) _____
7. puella (5) _____
8. patri (5) _____
9. rem (6) _____
10. gaudio (6) _____

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CASE USAGE (NOTES)

I. Nominative

II. Genitive

III. Dative

IV. Accusative

V. Ablative

VI. Vocative

VII. Locative

Case Usage in Chapters 1-11

Genitive

- possession
- description

Dative

- indirect object
- with certain adjectives
- with compound verbs

Accusative

- direct object (of verb or preposition)
- double (predicate)
- duration of time

Ablative

- agent
- means
- time when
- description
- manner
- respect

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Pronouns – Relatives & Demonstratives

I. Explain what a relative pronoun does and how it functions in a Latin sentence.

II. Give the forms of the relative pronoun in Latin (the chart) – singular and plural.

SING	M	F	N	PL	M	F	N
NOM				NOM			
GEN				GEN			
DAT				DAT			
ACC				ACC			
ABL				ABL			

III. For each CASE of the relative pronoun, give the translation you would use in English:

1. nominative _____
2. genitive _____
3. dative _____
4. accusative _____
5. ablative _____

IV. Locate **5 examples of relative clauses**

Demonstratives

Give the forms of *hic* and *ille* in the singular and plural.

hic, haec, hoc

SING	M	F	N	PL	M	F	N
NOM				NOM			
GEN				GEN			
DAT				DAT			
ACC				ACC			
ABL				ABL			

ille, illa, illud

SING	M	F	N	PL	M	F	N
NOM				NOM			
GEN				GEN			
DAT				DAT			
ACC				ACC			
ABL				ABL			

II. In Chapters 5-7, there are several examples of demonstratives (*hic*, *ille*, and *is*) Locate each one - if it modifies a noun, give the noun modified; if it is a pronoun, identify what noun it refers to.

Chapter 5

1. (line 1) _____
2. (line 2) _____
3. (line 3) _____
4. (line 4) _____
5. (line 5) _____
6. (line 8) _____
7. (line 9) _____
8. (line 10) _____

Chapter 6

1. (line 2) _____
2. (line 2) _____
3. (line 4) _____
4. (line 5) _____
5. (line 6) _____
6. (line 11) _____

Chapter 7

1. (line 1) _____
2. (line 3) _____
3. (line 6) _____
4. (line 7) _____
5. (line 9) _____

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Indicative Verb Review

- ❖ All indicative verbs have 4 grammatical features – what are they?

- ❖ Principal parts are important because....

- ❖ There are 6 tenses in the indicative – what?

- ❖ Which three tenses form the PRESENT SYSTEM?
 - Which principal part do you need in this system?

- ❖ Which three tenses form the PERFECT SYSTEM?
 - Which principal part do you use for the ACTIVE forms?
 - Which principal part do you use for the PASSIVE forms?
- ❖ Latin verb endings often provide the PRONOUN you use to as the subject of the clause. Fill in the chart below with the correct ENGLISH pronouns:

1 st singular	
2 nd singular	
3 rd singular	
1 st plural	
2 nd plural	
3 rd plural	

- If the subject is given in the sentence, which CASE is used with 3rd person verbs?

Forms of the Latin Verb

I. Synopsis Work – give a full synopsis of each of the following verbs in the person & number requested. The chart below shows which forms you must create.

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
FUTURE		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		
FUTURE PERFECT		

1. afficio, afficere, affeci, affectus – 3rd singular
2. vito, vitare, vitavi, vitatus – 1st plural
3. dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissus – 3rd plural
4. dico, dicere, dixi, dictus – 2nd singular
5. specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus – 3rd singular
6. occido, occidere, occidi, occisus – 3rd plural

II. Translation Practice – translate each form. Principal parts & definitions of verbs used are given in the word bank below.

ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostentus – show
 vulnero, vulnerare, vulneravi, vulneratus – wound
 terreo, terrere, terrui, territus – frighten

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. ostendebat | 10. terruerat | 19. vulnerabantur |
| 2. terrent | 11. ostenderint | 20. vulnerabant |
| 3. vulneravit | 12. ostendebatur | 21. terrebant |
| 4. vulnerant | 13. ostenti erunt | 22. terrebant |
| 5. terrebantur | 14. ostenderant | 23. ostenderunt |
| 6. ostenti erant | 15. ostendit | 24. territus est |
| 7. territus erit | 16. vulneraverat | 25. vulneratus est |
| 8. vulneraverit | 17. vulneratus erat | |
| 9. vulnerantur | 18. territus erat | |

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Sentence Architecture – Clause Basics

In the Perseus stories, clauses are very straightforward –main clauses, relative clauses, temporal clauses (time ideas), causal clauses (explaining why).

ALL clauses in Latin are subordinate, EXCEPT the main clause. Most subordinate clauses have cue words that introduce them. For example, a relative clause always begins with a relative pronoun. Later, you will begin to recognize ablative absolutes & indirect statements as subordinate clauses which lack a subordinating conjunction.

Relative Clauses (who, which)

- qui, quae, quod
- ubi (meaning “where”)

Temporal Clauses (when, while, until, after)

- dum
- ubi (meaning “when”)
- postquam

Causal Clauses (because)

- quod

CONNECTING WORDS

LINKING “and”

et
atque
-que
nec/neque

LINKING “or”

aut
-ve

CORRELATIVES

(two parallel ideas)
et...et
sive...sive
aut...aut
non modo...sed etiam

MORE CONNECTING WORDS

Explaining

nam
itaque
enim
igitur

Contrasting

autem
tamen
at
sed

Progression of Time

tandem
tum

- ❖ *When you read Latin, your ability to make sense of text will depend on your ability to identify what words belong together. Locating specific clauses in the text will help you group words correctly. Punctuation often gives you a clue about where a clause begins or ends, and most subordinate clauses which begin with a conjunction will end with a verb.*
- ❖ *Another rule in Latin: All verbs in a Latin sentence occur in the CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER in which the action occurred.*

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Clauses - Putting It All Together - Chapter 10

There are 7 sentences in Chapter 10. Write each clause on its own line and identify what kind of clause it is - main, relative, temporal or causal. (There can be more than 1 clause of each type in a sentence).

1. 3 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

2. 2 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

3. 2 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

4. 3 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

5. 2 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

6. 2 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

7. 4 clauses

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Hercules Unit 1 - Prereading

- I. Read through the chapter titles for Chapters 12-20.
 - a. What three challenges do you expect Hercules to face in these stories?
 - b. What do you think "The Music Lesson" will be about? Is this a part of the Hercules myth that you are familiar with?
 - c. Why do you think Hercules will consult an oracle?
- II. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words the even-numbered pages in these chapters.
 - a. If you were to think of 5 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 3 words that fit into each.
 - b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY – NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT I - Chapters 12-20

These 25 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379177.html>

Chapter 12

serpens

Chapter 13

interficio

lumen

vis

Chapter 14

confirmo

consumo

infelix

suscipio

telum

Chapter 15

conatus

sacerdos

vincio

Chapter 16

gens

libero

postulo

Chapter 17

cognosco

cogo

exercitus

fuga

pugno

Chapter 18

furor

recipio

Chapter 19

femina

scelus

Chapter 20

impero

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning. Circle the star if the definition changes because the word form changes (singular to plural, or verb tense) – there are 2 of these.

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Vocabulary Practice

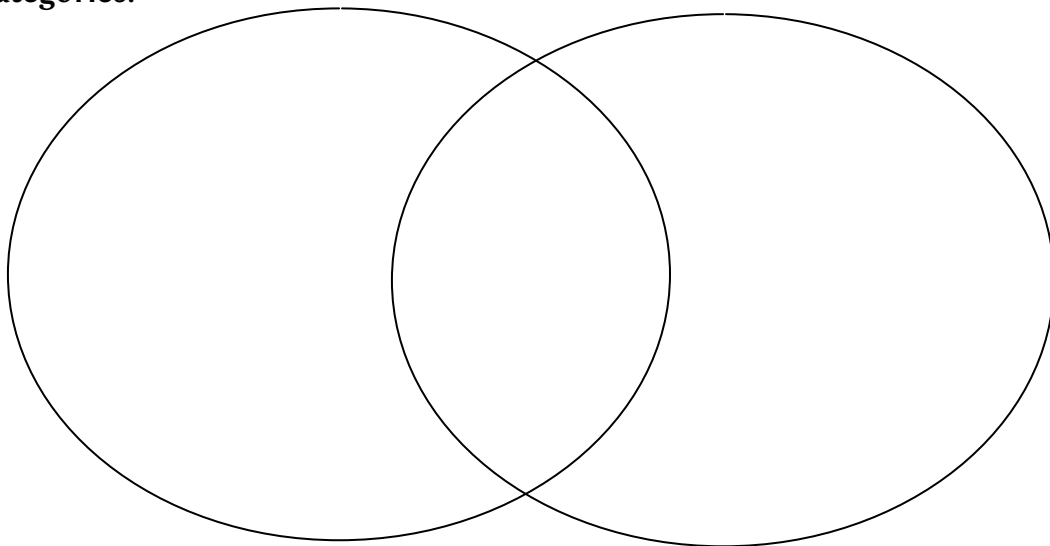
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an ANTONYM for each word here.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. weakness _____ | 6. make peace _____ |
| 2. lucky _____ | 7. attack _____ |
| 3. forget _____ | 8. man _____ |
| 4. darkness _____ | 9. virtue _____ |
| 5. untie _____ | 10. conserve _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. consumption _____ | 6. illuminate _____ |
| 2. gentle _____ | 7. violence _____ |
| 3. coagulate _____ | 8. imperative _____ |
| 4. pugnacious _____ | 9. furious _____ |
| 5. cognitive _____ | 10. receptive _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 12 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



HERCULES ~ UNIT 1: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

The nouns & pronouns are given in the order in which they appear. Match each word at the left first with its case and then with its use within the phrase or sentence in which it occurs.

Chapter 12

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1. hominum | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Herculem | _____ | _____ |
| 3. nocte | _____ | _____ |
| 4. fratre | _____ | _____ |
| 5. cunis | _____ | _____ |
| 6. serpentes | _____ | _____ |

Case

- A. Nominative
B. Genitive
C. Dative
D. Accusative
E. Ablative

Use

- a. Subject
b. Possession
c. Partitive
d. Indirect Object
e. Direct Object
f. Purpose
g. Place to Which
h. Place From Which
i. Place Where
j. Time When
k. Means
l. Manner
m. Accompaniment
n. Separation
o. Degree of Difference

Chapter 13

- | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|
| 7. voce | _____ | _____ |
| 8. manibus | _____ | _____ |
| 9. earum | _____ | _____ |
| 10. locum | _____ | _____ |

Chapter 14

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|
| 11. hominum | _____ | _____ |
| 12. Herculem | _____ | _____ |
| 13. nocte | _____ | _____ |
| 14. fratre | _____ | _____ |
| 15. cunis | _____ | _____ |
| 16. serpentes | _____ | _____ |

Chapter 15

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 17. diei | _____ | _____ |
| 18. vita | _____ | _____ |
| 19. paulo | _____ | _____ |
| 20. officium | _____ | _____ |

Chapter 16

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 21. Thebis | _____ | _____ |
| 22. rex | _____ | _____ |
| 23. Minyis | _____ | _____ |
| 24. tributum | _____ | _____ |
| 25. regi | _____ | _____ |
| 26. Minyarum | _____ | _____ |
| 27. cives | _____ | _____ |
| 28. tributo | _____ | _____ |
| 29. legatos | _____ | _____ |

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Hercules – Unit 1

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- a. main b. relative c. temporal d. causal

Chapter 19

- ___1. **Hercules tantum scelus expiare magnopere cupiebat,**
 ___2. ***consilium dabat eis*** qui ad oraculum venerant.
 ___3. consilium dabat eis ***qui ad oraculum venerant.***
 ___4. ***Hercules igitur,*** qui Apollinem praecipue colebat, ***huc venit.***
 ___5. Hercules igitur, ***qui Apollinem praecipue colebat,*** huc venit.

Chapter 20

- ___1. ***Ubi Hercules finem fecit,*** Pythia primo tacebat; tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tirynta ire.
 ___2. Ubi Hercules finem fecit, ***Pythia primo tacebat;*** tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tirynta ire.
 ___3. Ubi Hercules finem fecit, Pythia primo tacebat; ***tandem tamen iussit eum ad urbem Tirynta ire.***
 ___4. Duodecim annos crudelissimo Eurystheo servivit, et duodecim labores, ***quos ille imperaverat,*** confecit.
 ___5. ***Duodecim annos crudelissimo Eurystheo servivit,*** et duodecim labores, quos ille imperaverat, confecit.

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HERCULES: UNIT 1 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your stories.

VERBS

Chapter 14

1. perfect passive
2. imperfect active
3. perfect active
4. imperfect passive
5. present active infinitive

Chapter 15

1. present passive
2. imperfect active
3. pluperfect active
4. present active infinitive
5. perfect passive

Chapter 16

1. pluperfect passive
2. imperfect active
3. imperfect passive
4. perfect active
5. present passive

NOUNS

Chapter 14

1. ablative singular
2. genitive singular
3. accusative singular
4. dative singular
5. ablative plural

Chapter 15

1. accusative plural
2. ablative singular
3. nominative singular
4. accusative singular
5. nominative plural

Chapter 16

1. locative
2. accusative plural
3. dative plural
4. nominative singular
5. ablative plural

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 17

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. iratus (1) | 6. magno (7) |
| 2. omnibus (2) | 7. idoneum (7) |
| 3. magno (4) | 8. superiore (8) |
| 4. omnes (6) | 9. pulsa (10) |
| 5. proximo (6) | 10. conversa (10) |

III. Pronoun References – locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 15

1. haec (1)
2. eius (8)

Chapter 16

3. hi (4)
4. eorum (8)

Chapter 17

5. haec (1)
6. eius (3)

7. ipse (3)

8. ille (5)

9. illi (9)

Chapter 18

10. ei (4)

11. ipse (6)

12. eo (9)

Chapter 19

13. hoc (2)

14. qui (5)

15. qui (8)

Chapter 20

16. eum (2)

17. haec (3)

18. se (4)

19. quos (6)

20. ille (6)

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Hercules – Unit 1 – Reading Practice

I. Locate the Latin for the English translations in Chapters 15 and 16. Give **ONLY** the Latin words which correspond to the English – nothing extra.

Chapter 15

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. among the ancients | 6. everything was prepared correctly |
| 2. with a great effort | 7. while he was making a journey |
| 3. a certain king was ruling at that time | 8. to sacrifice people |
| 4. onto his head | 9. the priest had taken up his knife |
| 5. the hands were bound | 10. at the altar |

Chapter 16

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. among all peoples | 6. he cut off their ears |
| 2. ambassadors were being sent | 7. one hundred cows |
| 3. from this tribute | 8. Hercules was living at Thebes |
| 4. the Thebans had been conquered | 9. to the king of the Minyae |
| 5. to free his citizens | 10. to Thebes |

II. Find Latin words or phrases from the stories in this unit (Chapters 12-20) that support the following ideas.

1. Music was not Hercules' favorite area of study.
2. Juno is sneaky.
3. The Egyptian king Busiris was not a nice guy.
4. Creon was not looking forward to a battle with the Minyae.
5. Hercules successfully repelled the attacking Minyan army.
6. Hercules felt terrible about killing his own children.
7. The oracle at Delphi was the best oracle in the world.
8. Apollo communicated through the Pythia.
9. Hercules was honest when he told the Pythia about why he had come.
10. Hercules was Eurystheus' slave.

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Hercules Unit 2 - Prereading

- I. Read through the chapter titles for Chapters 21-24.
 - a. In the first four labors, what will Hercules face? Why do you think each of these creatures will be a challenge for him?

 - b. What do you think a Hydra is? Draw a picture of it.

 - c. In the titles of each story, the creature's name is described by an adjective – Nemean, Lernean, Cerynean & Erymanthian. These adjectives all have one thing in common – what do you think that one thing is?

- II. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words the even-numbered pages in these chapters.
 - a. If you were to think of 3 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 3 words that fit into each.

 - b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 2 - Chapters 21-24

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379183.html>

Chapter 21

cadaver

complector

detraho

facultas

fama

leo

umerus

Chaper 22

ardeo

coepi

ignis

palus

sagitta

unde

Chapter 23

audacia

cornu

cursus

nuntio

vivus

Chapter 24

etsi

vasto

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

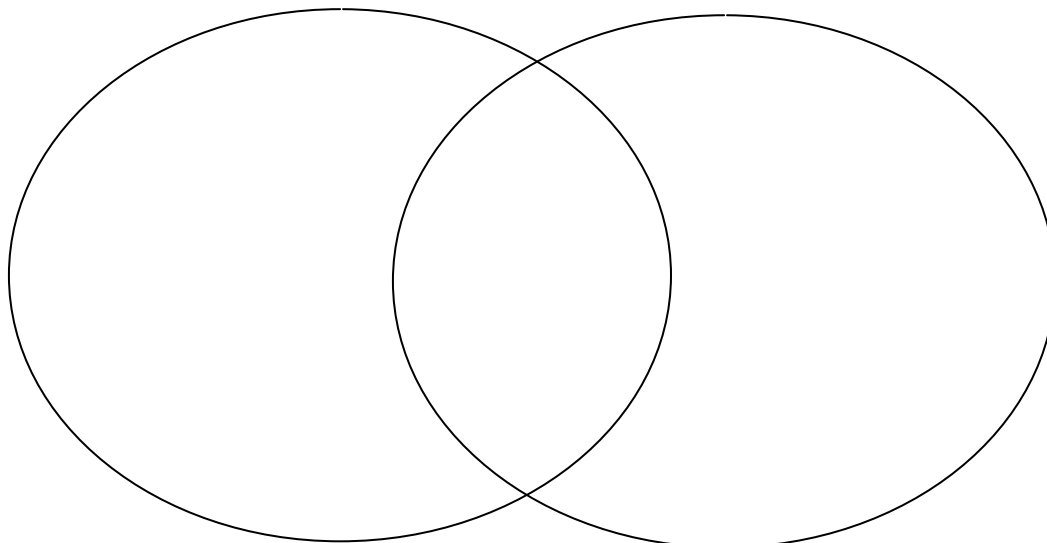
I. Change each Latin word into an English word by replacing or deleting 1 or more letters. The meaning of the English word has to be related to the definition of the Latin word.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. audacia _____ | 6. vivus _____ |
| 2. ignis _____ | 7. cursus _____ |
| 3. vasto _____ | 8. detraho _____ |
| 4. fama _____ | 9. complector _____ |
| 5. facultas _____ | 10. leo _____ |

II. Identify 5 words whose definitions might be hard to remember. Give the word and write down a quick mnemonic device that you can share with a classmate. It can be an image, a rhyme - anything that helps you remember.

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 9 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES - UNIT 2: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

I. Each of the phrases below is a translation of a single noun, prepositional phrase or a noun/adjective pair from the stories in Chapters 21-22. Locate the noun and identify its case and the usage of that case (i.e. ablative of means).

Chapter 21

1. of the monster _____
2. with a big club _____
3. at that time _____
4. the beast _____
5. of the lion _____
6. with his arms _____
7. by Eurystheus _____
8. that region _____
9. with all his strength _____
10. in this way _____

Chapter 22

1. from this attempt _____
2. with his right hand _____
3. to the swamp _____
4. nine heads _____
5. with its blood _____
6. for help(ing) _____
7. a fire _____
8. with his friend _____
9. in which _____
10. in such a way _____

II. Change these nouns from singular to plural or plural to singular. They are from Chapter 23. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. caedes _____ | 6. urbe _____ | 11. vesperum _____ |
| 2. timor _____ | 7. cervus _____ | 12. tempus _____ |
| 3. animum _____ | 8. cornua _____ | 13. quietem _____ |
| 4. cervum _____ | 9. celeritate _____ | 14. modo _____ |
| 5. audaciae _____ | 10. vestigiis _____ | 15. cursu _____ |

III. For each noun given, identify its FUNCTION - Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Prepositional Idea (this includes Latin prepositional phrases + anything that translates into a prepositional phrase in English). All nouns are from Chapter 24.

- a. Subject b. Direct Object c. Indirect Object d. Prepositional Idea

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. Hercules (1) | ___ 8. Arcadium (4) | ___ 15. laqueum (7) |
| ___ 2. aprum (1) | ___ 9. apro (5) | ___ 16. difficultate (8) |
| ___ 3. tempore (2) | ___ 10. ille (5) | ___ 17. eum (8) |
| ___ 4. agros (2) | ___ 11. Herculem (5-6) | ___ 18. fossa (8) |
| ___ 5. incolas (2) | ___ 12. timore (6) | ___ 19. ille (9) |
| ___ 6. regionis (3) | ___ 13. se (7) | ___ 20. modo (9) |
| ___ 7. rem (3) | ___ 14. apro (7) | |

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HERCULES UNIT 2: GERUNDS

1. What is a gerund?
2. From what principal part does it come?
3. How is it different from a participle?
4. What are the **ONLY** endings you will ever see on a gerund?
5. How do you translate a gerund? What other verb form translates in a similar way?
6. Create gerunds for the following verbs and translate each form:

a. *obtineo, obtinēre*

genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

b. *purgo, purgare*

genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

c. *exhaurio, exhaurire*

genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

d. *absumo, absumere*

genitive		
dative		
accusative		
ablative		

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Hercules – Unit 2

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- a. main b. relative c. temporal d. causal

Chapter 21

- ___1. Primum ab Eurystheo iussus est Hercule leonem interficere *qui illo tempore vallem Nemeaeam reddebat infestam*.
- ___2. *Primum ab Eurystheo iussus est Hercule leonem interficere* qui illo tempore vallem Nemeaeam reddebat infestam.
- ___3. Ubi feram vidit, arcum quem secum attulerat intendit; *eius tamen pellem*, quae densissima erat, *traicere non potest*.
- ___4. Ubi feram vidit, arcum *quem secum attulerat* intendit; eius tamen pellem, quae densissima erat, traicere non potest.
- ___5. *Ubi feram vidit*, arcum quem secum attulerat intendit; eius tamen pellem, quae densissima erat, traicere non potest.
- ___6. Ubi feram vidit, *arcum* quem secum attulerat *intendit*; eius tamen pellem, quae densissima erat, traicere non potest.
- ___7. Tum clava magna *quam semper gerebat* leonem frustra percussit.
- ___8. Omnes autem qui eam regionem incolebant, *ubi fama de morte leonis ad aures eorum pervenit*, vehementer gaudebant.
- ___9. Omnes autem *qui eam regionem incolebant*, ubi fama de morte leonis ad aures eorum pervenit, vehementer gaudebant.
- ___10. *Omnes autem* qui eam regionem incolebant, ubi fama de morte leonis ad aures eorum pervenit, *vehementer gaudebant*.

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Hercules - Unit 2 - Clauses

Write out the first four sentences of Chapter 24, putting each clause on its own line. There are 10 clauses total.

Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

HERCULES: UNIT 2 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your stories. A pronoun can be demonstrative, personal or relative.

VERBS

Chapter 21

1. perfect passive
2. imperfect active
3. pluperfect active
4. perfect deponent
5. present active infinitive

Chapter 22

6. pluperfect active
7. imperfect – irregular verb
8. perfect active
9. present active infinitive
10. perfect passive

Chapter 23

11. imperfect passive
12. imperfect active
13. present active infinitive – irregular verb
14. perfect active infinitive
15. present passive

NOUNS

Chapter 21

1. ablative singular
2. genitive singular pronoun
3. genitive singular
4. accusative plural
5. ablative plural pronoun

Chapter 22

6. neuter accusative plural
7. dative singular pronoun
8. ablative singular
9. accusative plural pronoun
10. nominative plural

Chapter 23

11. nominative plural
12. accusative singular
13. ablative plural
14. genitive singular pronoun
15. ablative singular

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 24

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. iussus (1) | 6. altam (6) |
| 2. quendam (1) | 7. summa (8) |
| 3. illo (2) | 8. nullo (8) |
| 4. huius (3) | 9. vivus (10) |
| 5. perterritus (6) | 10. relatus (10) |

III. Pronoun References (Chapters 21 & 24)– locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 21

1. qui (2)
2. quibus (3)
3. se (3)
4. quem (4)
5. secum (4)
6. eius (5)
7. quae (5)

8. quam (6)

9. eum (7)
10. eius (9)
11. ei (11)
12. quam (12)
13. qui (13)
14. eorum (14)

Chapter 24

15. qui (2)
16. ille (5)
17. se (7)
18. quem (7)
19. eum (8)
20. ille (9)

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Hercules - Unit 2 - Reading Practice

I. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 21-24

- _____1. Leo qui in valle Nemeaea vivebat terram infestam reddebat.
- _____2. Hercules sagittas et arcum secum non attulit, itaque clava magna leonem interfecit.
- _____3. Postquam leo mortuus est, Hercules pellem detraxit et pro veste gerebat.
- _____4. Hydra erat monstrum cui capita centum erant.
- _____5. Quotiens Hercules caput Hydrae abscidit, magno cum dolore monstrum clamabat.
- _____6. Cancer magnus auxilio Hydrae venit.
- _____7. Hercules cancrum mordebat.
- _____8. Hercules sanguine Hydrae usus est et sagittas mortíferas reddidit.
- _____9. Eurystheus perterritus erat, postquam de morte Hydrae cognovit.
- _____10. Eurystheus Herculem cervum quendam capere iussit, quod magnopere esuriebat et cervum esse (to eat) volebat.
- _____11. Cervus cornua aurea habebat et celeritate incredibili fuit animal.
- _____12. Totam noctem neque Hercules neque cervus dormiverunt.
- _____13. Cervus totum annum cucurrit et tandem cursu exanimatus est.
- _____14. Cervu dentes praeacutissimi erant, cum quibus Herculem mordere temptabat.
- _____15. Hercules cervum vivum ad Eurystheum referre poterat quod cervus defessus erat et non iam currebat.
- _____16. Aper malus agros Erymanthios vastabat et incolas terrebat.
- _____17. Hercules hunc aper capere iussus est.
- _____18. Simul atque aper Herculem vidit, in silvam refugit.
- _____19. Hercules laqueo aprum cepit et in arbore eum suspendebat.
- _____20. Aper se liberare poterat quod laqueus non bene vinculus erat.

II. Sentence Scramble - Each column contains phrases from the first four labors of Hercules. On a separate sheet of paper, organize the phrases so that you finish with one sentence describing each animal - the lion, the Hydra, the stag and the boar. Then translate the sentence.

qui in valle Nemeaea vivebat	animal cum cornibus aureis	Hercules eum vivum rettulit, currendo exanimatus	primo labore
qui in palude Lernaeva vivebat	monstrum cum novem capitibus	Hercules eum vivum laqueo rettulit	secundo labore
qui in silva vivebat	animal cum cauda torta et auribus praeacutis	Hercules comprimendo collo necavit	tertio labore
qui in agro Erymanthio vivebat	animal cum densissima pelle	Hercules capita abscidit et face ardente colla adussit	quarto labore

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Hercules Unit 3 - Prereading

- I. Read through the chapter titles for Chapters 25-28.
 - a. In the first three chapters of this unit, what mythical creatures will Hercules deal with? These chapters are an interlude between the fourth and fifth labors. Why do you think it was important to insert this episode in Hercules' mythology?

 - b. What do you think "The Fate of Pholus" will be about?

 - c. In the fifth labor, what do you suppose Hercules' task will be?

- II. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words the even-numbered pages in these chapters.
 - a. If you were to think of 3 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 3 words that fit into each.

 - b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY – NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 3 - Chapters 25-28

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379212.html>

Chapter 25

amphora
centaurus
committo
reliquus
spelunca

Chaper 26

aditus
consisto
odor
sustineo
venenum

Chapter 27

exhaurio
iaceo
miror

Chapter 28

contra
flumen
magnitudo
negotium
obtineo
opus
stabulum

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

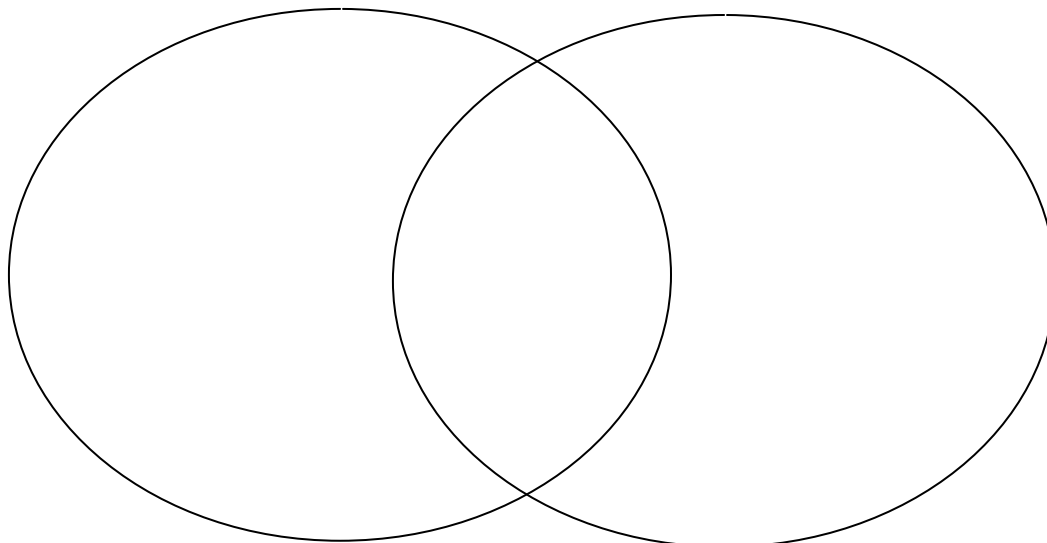
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is a **SYNONYM** for the word given.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. be amazed _____ | 6. opposite _____ |
| 2. barn _____ | 7. the others _____ |
| 3. uphold _____ | 8. venom _____ |
| 4. bulk _____ | 9. access point _____ |
| 5. recline _____ | 10. scent _____ |

II. For each of the words given, brainstorm with a partner & come up with a myth or event from Roman history which would need to use that word in order to tell the story. Write the sentence, in English, using the word's definition. Your example **CANNOT** be about Hercules.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. centaurus | 6. aditus |
| 2. flumen | 7. amphora |
| 3. venenum | 8. contra |
| 4. spelunca | 9. opus |
| 5. magnitudo | 10. mirror |

III. Venn Diagram – For 9 of your words, create a Venn diagram – you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES ~ UNIT 3: NOUNS

I. Organize all the nouns in Chapter 26 by CASE. Include pronouns (there are 6) and substantive adjectives (there are 4). Record each form, even if that word may have occurred before. There are 2 words that repeat. The total number of words in each column is given in parentheses.

Nominative (11)	Genitive (3)	Accusative (13)	Ablative (6)

II. Locate the noun or participle that modifies each noun given. Many of the participles will be part of a passive verb form in the perfect tenses. These nouns are from Chapter 27. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Pholus (1) _____ | 9. tempore (8-9) _____ |
| 2. qui (2) _____ | 10. qui (9) _____ |
| 3. vulnere (3) _____ | 11. centauros (10) _____ |
| 4. rei (4) _____ | 12. dolore (11) _____ |
| 5. centauri (5) _____ | 13. Pholum (11) _____ |
| 6. haec (6) _____ | 14. lacrimis (11) _____ |
| 7. dolorem (8) _____ | 15. poculum (12) _____ |
| 8. ille (8) _____ | |

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HERCULES - UNIT 3: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

The nouns & pronouns are given in the order in which they appear. Match each word at the left first with its case and then with its use within the phrase or sentence in which it occurs.

Chapter 25	Case	Use
1. regionem (3) _____	A. Nominative	a. Subject
2. centauri (3) _____	B. Genitive	b. Possession
3. caput (4) _____	C. Dative	c. Partitive
4. nomine (5) _____	D. Accusative	d. Indirect Object
5. spelunca (8) _____	E. Ablative	e. Direct Object
6. centauri (12) _____		f. Place to Which
7. vini (13) _____		g. Place From Which
8. amphora (13) _____		h. Place Where
Chapter 26		
9. odorem (3) _____		i. Time When
10. locum (4) _____		j. Time Within Which
11. aditu (6) _____		k. Means
12. eorum (7) _____		l. Manner
13. sagittis (8) _____		m. Accompaniment
Chapter 27		
14. spelunca (1) _____		n. Respect
15. corpora (2) _____		o. Description
16. cadaver (5) _____		
17. vulnere (6) _____		
18. casu (6) _____		
19. manibus (7) _____		
20. pedem (7) _____		
21. tempore (8-9) _____		
22. speluncam (10) _____		
23. dolore (11) _____		
Chapter 28		
24. Herculi (1) _____		
25. boum (3) _____		
26. stabulo (4) _____		
27. magnitudinis (4) _____		
28. die (6) _____		
29. labore (8) _____		
30. fluminis (9) _____		

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PARTICIPLES, INFINITIVES & SUBJUNCTIVES

Participles

1. How many participles does Latin have? What tense & voice can they be?
2. Which principal part is used for each participle?
3. In the present active participle, which vowel goes before the *-ns* in each conjugation? (This is exactly like what tense that you know?)
4. How are the perfect passive and future active participles similar? What distinguishes the future active?
5. How is the future passive participle similar to the present active? How is it different?
6. A participle is a verbal adjective – what declension does each participle belong to?
7. How is each participle translated?

Infinitives

1. How many infinitives does Latin have? What tense & voice can they be?
2. Which principal part is used for each infinitive?
3. Two infinitives use participles and *esse* – which infinitives? What participles do they use?
4. Brainstorm 3 ways that an infinitive can be used in Latin.
5. How is each infinitive translated?

Subjunctives

1. Explain what “mood” is in Latin and why the subjunctive mood is used.

2. Give 3 examples of places where you would expect to see the subjunctive.

3. Sequence of Tenses determines what tense of the subjunctive belongs in a subordinate clause. The tense of the subjunctive shows a TIME RELATIONSHIP – it either expresses action happening AT THE SAME TIME as the main verb, or action that happened BEFORE the main verb. Fill in the sequence of tenses chart:

	PRIMARY SEQUENCE	SECONDARY SEQUENCE
SAME TIME AS THE MAIN VERB		
BEFORE THE MAIN VERB		

4. Until Chapter 47, we will only be concerned with IMPERFECT and PLUPERFECT subjunctives. Which sequence of tenses do these subjunctives belong to?

5. Explain what each type of clause is: *cum*-causal, *cum*-circumstantial and indirect command.

Forms Practice

I. Participles

Create participles for each of the following verbs and translate each form. A model chart is provided below.

1. sto, stare, steti, status – stand
2. iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus - order
3. exhaurio, exhaurire, exhausti, exhaustus – drain
4. conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus – finish

PARTICIPLES		
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

II. Infinitives

Create infinitives for each of the following verbs and translate each form. A model chart is provided below.

1. sto, stare, steti, status – stand
2. iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus - order
3. exhaurio, exhaurire, exhausti, exhaustus – drain
4. conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus – finish

INFINITIVES		
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

III. Subjunctives

Create subjunctives for each of the following verbs. A model chart is provided below.

1. sto, stare, steti, status – stand
2. iubeo, iubēre, iussi, iussus - order
3. exhaurio, exhaurire, exhausti, exhaustus – drain
4. conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus – finish

SUBJUNCTIVE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
IMPERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

I Spy With My Little Eye

The point of learning forms is not to create endless synopses or charts with correct endings. The point is to recognize them when you encounter them in your reading. See how well-trained your eye for Latin verb forms is – read through the passage below and find examples of participles, infinitives and subjunctives. Keep in mind the following:

- The present passive infinitive ends in *-i* and looks deceptively like a noun.
- Irregular verbs have weird present active infinitives, which means their imperfect subjunctives will also look weird. Watch out for: *sum (esse)*, *possum (posse)* and *fero (ferre)* and its compounds.
- Perfect passive participles OFTEN appear in ablative absolutes (which we will review in Chapter 59). Watch for noun/participle combinations in the ablative, separated by commas.

Adapted from Caesar, *Bellum Civile* III.102

Caesar omnibus rebus relictis persequendum sibi Pompeium existimavit, quascumque in partes se ex fuga recepisset, ne rursus copias comparare alias et bellum renovare posset, et quantumcumque itineris equitatu efficere poterat. Erat edictum Pompei nomine Amphipoli propositum, uti omnes eius provinciae iuniores, Graeci civesque Romani, iurandi causa convenirent. Sed utrum avertendae suspicionis causa Pompeius proposuisset, ut quam diutissime longioris fugae consilium occultaret, an ut novis dilectibus, si nemo premeret, Macedoniam tenere conaretur, existimari non poterat. Ipse ad ancoram unam noctem constitit et vocatis ad se Amphipoli hospitibus et pecunia ad necessarios sumptus corrogata, cognito Caesaris adventu, ex eo loco discessit et Mytilenas paucis diebus venit. Ibi cognoscit consensu omnium Antiochensium civiumque Romanorum, qui illic negotiarentur, arma capta esse excludendi sui causa nuntiosque dimissos ad eos, qui se ex fuga in finitimas civitates recepisse dicerentur, ne Antiochiam adirent: id si fecissent, magno eorum capitis periculo futurum. P. Lentulo consulari ac nonnullis aliis acciderat Rhodi; qui cum ex fuga Pompeium sequerentur atque in insulam venissent, oppido ac portu recepti non erant missisque ad eos nuntii, ut ex his locis discederent contra voluntatem suam naves solverant.

Find the following forms – the asterisks indicate forms that occur more often in the text than the number you must locate.

1. 3 perfect passive participles* _____
2. 1 future active participle _____
3. 2 future passive participles* _____
4. 2 present active infinitives* _____
5. 1 present passive infinitive _____
6. 1 present deponent infinitive _____
7. 1 perfect active infinitive _____
8. 1 perfect passive infinitive _____
9. 3 imperfect active subjunctives* _____
10. 1 imperfect deponent subjunctives _____
11. 2 imperfect passive subjunctives _____
12. 3 pluperfect active subjunctives* _____

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Hercules – Unit 3

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. main | e. <i>cum</i> -causal |
| b. relative | f. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial |
| c. temporal | g. indirect command |
| d. concessive (although) | |

Chapter 25

- ___1. Hercules dum iter in Arcadium facit, ad eam regionem venit ***quam centauri incolebant.***
- ___2. ***Hercules dum iter in Arcadium facit,*** ad eam regionem venit quam centauri incolebant.
- ___3. ***Cum nox iam appeteret,*** ad speluncam devertit in qua centaurus quidam habitabat.
- ___4. Cum nox iam appeteret, ad speluncam devertit ***in qua centaurus quidam habitabat.***
- ___5. Cum nox iam appeteret, ***ad speluncam devertit*** in qua centaurus quidam habitabat.

Chapter 27

- ___6. Cum reliqui fugissent, ***Phocus ex spelunca egressus est,*** et corpora spectabat eorum qui sagittis interfecti erant.
- ___7. ***Cum reliqui fugissent,*** Phocus ex spelunca egressus est, et corpora spectabat eorum qui sagittis interfecti erant.
- ___8. Cum reliqui fugissent, Phocus ex spelunca egressus est, et corpora spectabat eorum ***qui sagittis interfecti erant.***
- ___9. Ubi Hercules, ***qui reliquos centauros secutus erat,*** ad speluncam rediit, magno cum dolore Pholum mortuum vidit.
- ___10. ***Ubi Hercules,*** qui reliquos centauros secutus erat, ***ad speluncam rediit,*** magno cum dolore Pholum mortuum vidit.

Chapter 28

- ___11. Deinde Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ***ut hunc laborem graviolem conficeret.***
- ___12. ***Deinde Eurystheus Herculi imperavit*** ut hunc laborem graviolem conficeret.
- ___13. Augeas quidam, ***qui illo tempore regnum in Elide obtinebat,*** tria milia boum habebat.
- ___14. Ille, ***etsi res erat multae operae,*** negotium susceperat.
- ___15. Primum magno labore fossam duodeviginti pedum duxit, ***per quam fluminis aquam de montibus ad murum stabuli duxit.***

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Hercules - Unit 3 - Clauses

Write out the LAST three sentences of Chapter 26 (starting with *Faces ardentēs*), putting each clause on its own line. There are 9 clauses total.

Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

Hercules - Unit 3 - Reading Practice

I. Put the following sentences from Chapters 25-28 in chronological order, from I-10
Hercules faces ardentis in centauros iecit; et multos sagittis interfecit.

- _____ 1. Cum Centauri odorem vini sensissent, omnes irati facti sunt.
- _____ 2. Aqua fluminis vi magna murum stabuli perrupit et Hercules opus magnum confecit.
- _____ 3. Hercules Pholo imperavit ut vinum sibi daret.
- _____ 4. Sagitta veneno imbuta in pedem Pholi cecidit et eum statim interfecit.
- _____ 5. Hercules aquam fluminis per stabulum fossa magna duxit.
- _____ 6. Cum Pholus vinum dare nollet, Hercules eum irrisit.
- _____ 7. Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut stabula Augeae uno die purgaret.
- _____ 8. Pholus sagittam e vulnere centauri cuiusdam extraxit.
- _____ 9. Pholum necare omnes centauri volebant, cum Herculem vinum bibentem viderent.
- _____ 10. Pholus cenam bonam Herculi paravit.

II. The following sentences contain factual errors - circle the incorrect word or idea and write the correct word or idea in the space provided.

Chapter 25

1. Pholus vinum Herculi dare volebat. _____
2. Nox appropinquante, Hercules in arbore dormire volebat. _____
3. Si Pholus vinum Herculi dabit, centauri eum laudabunt. _____

Chapter 26

4. Centauri odorem senserunt et in speluncis suis manserunt. _____
5. Centauri irati erant quod Pholus vinum bibebat. _____
6. Omnes centauri terga verterunt et fugerunt. _____

Chapter 27

7. Pholus corpora multorum centaurum in arboribus vidit. _____
8. Multi centauri vulneribus terribilibus exanimati erant. _____
9. Hercules nihil sensit, cum Pholum mortuum vidisset. _____

Chapter 28

10. Augeus tria milia cervorum in stabulo ingenti habebat. _____
11. Hercules stabulum tribus diebus purgare iussus est. _____
12. Hercules aquam de flumine portabat et stabulum purgavit. _____

Hercules Vocabulary List 1 (Words that Occur 4+ Times) Chapters 12-28

The following words occur three or more times in the Hercules stories. Most of them should be familiar to you. By the end of the Hercules unit, you should know these words well.

Definitions given here are the base definitions for each word. There may be other acceptable translations, but these are the meanings you need to know for this unit. If there are two, you need to know both. Your quiz will have a section on pictures, one on etymology and a matching section.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. alius, a, um – other, another | 26. igitur – therefore |
| 2. appello (1) – name, call | 27. incolumis, e – safe, unharmed |
| 3. auxilium, i – help | 28. manus, us – hand |
| 4. avis, avis - bird | 29. mitto, mittere, misi, missus - send |
| 5. brevi tempore – soon | 30. modus, i – way, method |
| 6. cadaver, cadaveris (<i>n</i>) – dead body, corpse | 31. mora, ae – delay |
| 7. caelum, i -sky, heaven | 32. occupo (1) – seize, occupy |
| 8. celeritas, celeritatis – speed, swiftness | 33. oppidum, i – town |
| 9. civis, civis - citizen | 34. pervenio, pervenire, perveni, perventus – reach, arrive at |
| 10. cogo, cogere, coegi, coactus – force, compel | 35. postulo (1) – demand |
| 11. conatus, us – effort, attempt | 36. proximus, a, um – next, nearest |
| 12. conficio, conficere, confeci, confectus – finish, accomplish | 37. quidam, quaedam, quoddam – a certain |
| 13. conicio, conicere, conieci, coniectus – throw, hurl | 38. reperio, reperire, reperui, repertus – find, discover |
| 14. consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptus – use up, spend | 39. sagitta, ae – arrow |
| 15. copiae, arum – troops, forces | 40. sanguis, sanguinis – blood |
| 16. crudelis, e – cruel | 41. saxum, i – rock |
| 17. difficultas, difficultatis – difficulty | 42. scelus, sceleris (<i>n</i>) – crime, wickedness |
| 18. dimitto, dimittere, dimisi, dimissus - send away, dismiss | 43. serpens, serpentis – slithery snake |
| 19. eo, ire, ii, itus – go | 44. somnus, i – sleep |
| 20. excito (1) – awaken, rouse | 45. summus, a, um – highest, greatest |
| 21. fama, ae – story, reputation, rumor, report | 46. suscipio, suscipere, suscepi, susceptus – take up, undertake |
| 22. flumen, fluminis (<i>n</i>) – river | 47. terra, ae – land, earth, ground |
| 23. fortis, e – brave, strong, mighty | 48. vehementer – strongly, violently, very |
| 24. gravis, e – serious, heavy | 49. vestigium, i – track, footprint |
| 25. ibi – there | 50. vulnus, vulneris (<i>n</i>) – wound |

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Fabulae Graecae I2-28 – Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

SAXUM	FLUMEN	MANUS
TERRA	AVIS	SANGUIS
CAELUM	SERPENS	OPPIDUM
VESTIGIUM	PROXIMUS	CADAVER
MITTO	SAGITTA	SOMNUS

ETYMOLOGY

Create derivatives to complete each English sentence below. A derivative is similar to the Latin root in BOTH meaning AND spelling. The definition of a Latin word MIGHT be a derivative, but not always. Derivatives from nouns often come from the genitive singular stem, and those from verbs often come from the 4th principal part.

alius	vulnus	celeritas	cadaver	modus
	civis	consumo	difficultas	appello
summus	auxilium	crudelis	dimitto	fama

1. The chiropractic students each gave their _____ a name while they were dissecting them.
2. Every day the nation's _____ of oil and gas increases.
3. He solved the calculus problem with great _____.
4. The teacher was an excellent role _____ for her students.
5. In the _____ lawsuit, the judge awarded the plaintiffs five million dollars.
6. Before the final exam, the teacher gave us an outline which _____ the main points of the material.
7. The police officer felt very _____ without his weapon.
8. When you stomp on the gas pedal, your car will _____ quickly.
9. The _____ court judges often discussed the constitutional issues of their cases.
10. The _____ were astounded when they landed on Earth and saw how bizarre humans are.
11. They sent in _____ troops but it was still not enough, and the army was badly defeated.
12. The evil despot kept torture chambers in his palace, to indulge his taste for _____.
13. Classes were _____ early because of the inclement weather.
14. The _____ author was happy that his novel was being made into a movie.

Hercules Unit 4 - Prereading

- I. Read through the chapter titles for Chapters 29-35.
 - a. What do the 6th, 7th and 8th labors have in common with the first four? How do you suppose these new creatures will be dangerous?

 - b. Look at the title for Chapter 32. What do you think a girdle is? What kind of heroic labor would involve a girdle?

 - c. Chapters 32-35 involve the 9th labor. From the titles, you know there is a girdle and there are Amazons. Predict what the conflict that requires a battle will be about.

- II. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words the even-numbered pages in these chapters.
 - a. If you were to think of 5 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 3 words that fit into each.

 - b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY – NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 4 - Chapters 29-35

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379357.html>

Chapter 29

acer

colo

transfigo

Chapter 30

recipio

solvo

taurus

Chapter 31

nancisor

oro

portus

praemium

supplicium

tempestat

Chapter 32

scientia

usus

Chapter 33

instruo

nego

Chapter 34

genus

transeo

Chapter 35

socius

sol

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

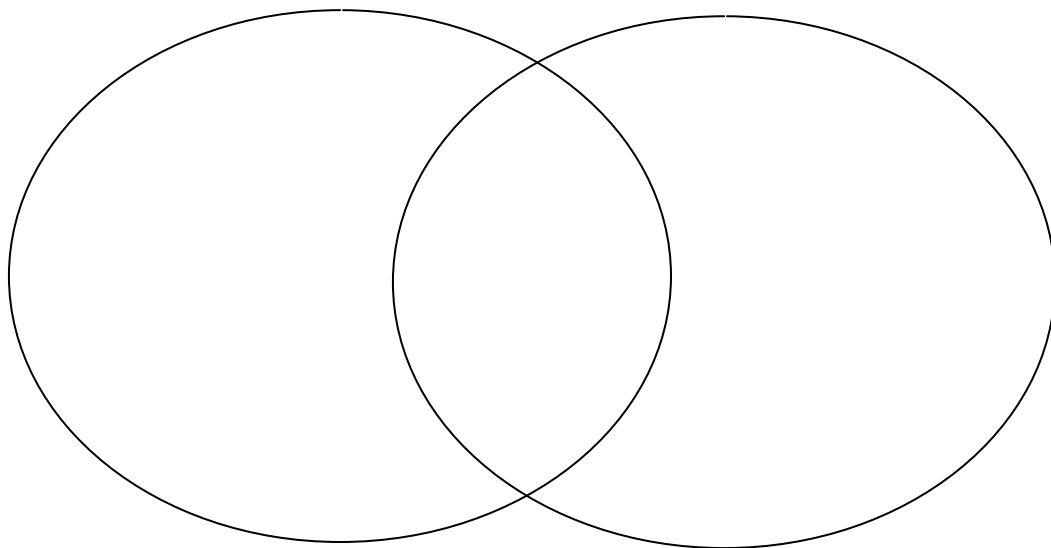
I. Change each Latin word into an English word by replacing or deleting 1 or more letters. The meaning of the English word has to be related to the definition of the Latin word. Some of these words are 4th principal parts or genitive singulars.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. transfigo _____ | 6. generis _____ |
| 2. socius _____ | 7. tempestas _____ |
| 3. praemium _____ | 8. sol _____ |
| 4. solutus _____ | 9. receptus _____ |
| 5. usus _____ | 10. oratus _____ |

II. Identify 5 words whose definitions might be hard to remember. Give the word and write down a quick mnemonic device that you can share with a classmate. It can be an image, a rhyme - anything that helps you remember.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 1. _____ | _____ |
| 2. _____ | _____ |
| 3. _____ | _____ |
| 4. _____ | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 9 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



HERCULES - UNIT 4: NOUN WORK

I. Each of the phrases below is a translation of a single noun, prepositional phrase or a noun/adjective pair from the stories in Chapters 30-31. Locate the noun and identify its case and the usage of that case (i.e. ablative of means). There are NO repeats of case usage within a chapter (only 1 example of each case usage can appear).

Chapter 30

- 1. with a great effort _____
- 2. with his booty _____
- 3. such a great storm _____
- 4. a little later _____
- 5. from the ship _____
- 6. in a short time _____
- 7. of great danger _____
- 8. its horns _____
- 9. of the sailors _____
- 10. to the land _____

Chapter 31

- 1. with great speed _____
- 2. with great honors _____
- 3. in the ship _____
- 4. by Eurystheus _____
- 5. a wondrous change _____
- 6. the horses _____
- 7. to Thrace _____
- 8. to the horses _____
- 9. of Diomedes _____
- 10. out of the harbor _____

II. Change these nouns from singular to plural or plural to singular. They are from Chapter 34 and are given in order. Use the correct case based on the translation. If it ends in -us, look it up in the dictionary to check the declension & stem (HINT: #1 is NOT 2nd declension).

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. palus _____ | 6. opinionem _____ | 11. virtutem _____ |
| 2. exercitus _____ | 7. eorum _____ | 12. fortunis _____ |
| 3. initium _____ | 8. fugam _____ | 13. milites _____ |
| 4. paludem _____ | 9. genere _____ | 14. hostium _____ |
| 5. virorum _____ | 10. pugnae _____ | 15. vulneribus _____ |

III. For each noun given, identify its FUNCTION - Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Prepositional Idea (this includes Latin prepositional phrases + anything that translates into a prepositional phrase in English). All nouns are from Chapter 29.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| b. Subject | b. Direct Object | c. Indirect Object | d. Prepositional Idea |
| ___1. dies (1) | ___8. carne (4) | ___15. Hercules (8) | |
| ___2. Hercules (1) | ___9. lacum (5) | ___16. pedibus (8) | |
| ___3. ei (2) | ___10. lacu (5) | ___17. partem (9) | |
| ___4. Eurystheus (2) | ___11. aves (6) | ___18. diei (9) | |
| ___5. aves (2) | ___12. facultas (7) | ___19. se (10) | |
| ___6. aves (3) | ___13. aqua (7) | ___20. auxilium (10) | |
| ___7. rostra (3) | ___14. limo (7) | | |

HERCULES - UNIT 4: AD + GERUND

Latin often uses *ad* + gerund (or gerundive) to express PURPOSE. The gerund alone translates “_____ing” (videndum = “seeing”). In the construction with *ad*, you may translate in one of two ways:

1. for _____ing
2. to _____

ad videndum = “for seeing” or “to see”

I. Translate the following examples of this construction, using both options.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. ad interficiendum | _____ | _____ |
| 2. ad monendum | _____ | _____ |
| 3. ad persuadendum | _____ | _____ |
| 4. ad pugnandum | _____ | _____ |
| 5. ad vocandum | _____ | _____ |
| 6. ad nuntiandum | _____ | _____ |
| 7. ad dandum | _____ | _____ |
| 8. ad audiendum | _____ | _____ |
| 9. ad mittendum | _____ | _____ |
| 10. ad tradendum | _____ | _____ |

II. In Chapters 29-31, there are 4 gerunds and each is used differently. Locate each one & explain how it is used (what other word in the sentence does it depend on)?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

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Hercules – Unit 4

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Mind map what you know about subordinate clauses thus far – in this unit, you are introduced to 4 new clauses:

NEW

- purpose
- result
- concessive (although ideas)
- relative clause of purpose

Subordinate clauses that you should be familiar with are:

OLD

- relative clause
- temporal clause
- causal clause
- *cum*-circumstantial
- *cum*-causal
- indirect command

Make a diagram that will help you remember the clauses you have review so far. Be sure your diagram includes (a) the subordinating word that introduces the clause, (b) the **MOOD** of the verb, and (c) an explanation of the clause's meaning. You may wish to group clauses with similarities together.

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Hercules - Unit 4: Subordinate Clause Identification

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. purpose | f. temporal clause | i. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial |
| b. result | g. causal clause | j. <i>cum</i> -causal |
| c. indirect command | h. concessive clause | k. <i>cum</i> -concessive |
| d. relative clause | | |
| e. relative clause of purpose | | |

Chapter 32

- _____1. Eurystheus Herculi mandavit ut copias cogeret et bellum Amazonibus inferret.
- _____2. Ille nuntios in omnes partes dimisit; et cum maxima multitudo convenisset, eos tamen solos delegit qui maximum usum in re militari habebant.
- _____3. Ille nuntios in omnes partes dimisit; et cum maxima multitudo convenisset, eos tamen solos delegit qui maximum usum in re militari habebant.

Chapter 33

- _____4. Hercules postquam causam itineris exposuit, fortissimos viris persuasit ut secum iter facerent.
- _____5. Hercules postquam causam itineris exposuit, fortissimos viris persuasit ut secum iter facerent.
- _____6. Tum cum eis quibus persuaserat navem conscendit; et paucis post diebus, cum ventus idoneus esset, ad ostium fluminis appulit.
- _____7. Tum cum eis quibus persuaserat navem conscendit; et paucis post diebus, cum ventus idoneus esset, ad ostium fluminis appulit.
- _____8. Postquam in fines Amazonum venit, nuntium ad Hippolyten misit, qui causam veniendi doceret.
- _____9. Ipsa Hippolyte balteum tradere volebat, quod fama de Hercule ad eam allata erat.

Chapter 34

- _____10. Amazones impetum virorum fortissimo sustinuerunt, et contra omnium opinionem tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut multos eorum occiderent.
- _____11. Hercules autem cum haec videret, de suis fortunis desperare coepit.
- _____12. Itaque milites cohortatus est ut pristinae virtutis memoriam retineret.

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Hercules - Unit 4 - Clauses

Write out the first three sentences of Chapter 35, putting each clause on its own line. There are 10 clauses total.

Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

HERCULES: UNIT 4 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your stories. A pronoun can be demonstrative, personal or relative.

VERBS

Chapter 30

1. imperfect active subjunctive
2. imperfect active indicative
3. present active infinitive
4. gerund
5. perfect active indicative
6. perfect passive indicative
7. pluperfect active indicative
8. pluperfect active subjunctive
9. perfect deponent indicative
10. imperfect subjunctive of *sum*

NOUNS

Chapter 30

1. accusative singular
2. ablative singular
3. ablative singular place name
4. accusative plural
5. genitive plural
6. genitive singular
7. neuter accusative plural
8. nominative singular pronoun
9. dative singular
10. genitive singular pronoun

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 31

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hercules (1) 2. equi (3) 3. vir (3) 4. peregrinos (4) 5. regionem (5) 6. celeritate (5) 7. Hercules (7) 8. commutatio (9) – adjective | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. commutatio (9) – participle 10. supplicio (10) 11. laetitia (12) 12. gratiam (13) 13. honoribus (14) 14. tempestatem (18) 15. litus (19) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

III. Pronoun References (Chapters 29, 32 and 34)– locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 29

1. ei (2)
2. ille (4)
3. qui (5)
4. se (10)
5. ea (11)
6. illa (11)
7. ei (11)
8. quae (11)
9. qui (11)
10. ille (14)

Chapter 32

11. hae (2)
12. quem (5)
13. ei (5)
14. eum (6)
15. ille (8)
16. eos (10)
17. qui (10)

Chapter 34

18. eorum (6)
19. haec (8)
20. qui (13)

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Hercules - Unit 4 - Reading Practice

I. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 21-24

- _____ 1. Eurstheus Herculi imperavit ut aves Stymphalides vivas referret.
- _____ 2. Minerva Herculi crotala dedit ut aves perterritae avolarent.
- _____ 3. Aves ita celeriter avolaverunt ut Hercules sagittis non transfigere posset.
- _____ 4. Dum ad Cretam Hercules navigat, tempestas magna coorta est.
- _____ 5. Nautae et Hercules nullo modo perterritus est.
- _____ 6. Hercules cornibus taurumprehendit, collum eius compressit, et eum exanimavit.
- _____ 7. Hercules equos Diomedis reducere iussus est.
- _____ 8. Equi Diomedis carne equorum aliorum vescebantur.
- _____ 9. Diomedes ab equis suis necatus est.
- _____ 10. Amazones tantam virtutem habebant ut cum viris proelium commiserunt.
- _____ 11. Regina Amazonum balteum quem Mercurius ei dederat possedit.
- _____ 12. Hercules Amazonibus bellum inferre constituit.
- _____ 13. Ante proelium nuntius ad Hippolyten missus est qui equos posceret.
- _____ 14. Hippolyte baltem Herculi dare volebat.
- _____ 15. Amazones omnes exercitum Herculis pugnare volebant.
- _____ 16. Exercitus ambo paludem transire volebant.
- _____ 17. Hercules primus paludem transiit.
- _____ 18. Amazones multos in fugam coniecerunt.
- _____ 19. Tandem Amazones fugerunt, et nullae captae sunt.
- _____ 20. Hercules balteum recepit, tum omnes captivas liberavit.

II. Sentence Scramble - Each column contains phrases from the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th labors of Hercules. On a separate sheet of paper, organize the phrases so that you finish with one sentence describing each task - the birds, the bull, the horses and the belt. Then translate the sentence.

qui Cretam vastabat	fortissima femina cum scientia rei militaris summa	Hercules eos vivos rettulit, postquam rege vescebantur	sexto labore
quae in lacu habitabant et carne hominum vescebantur	animalia cum rostris aeneis	Hercules eum vivum rettulit, postquam cornua apprehendit	septimo labore
qui balteum notissimum possedit	animalia quibus peregrini a rege Diomede obiciebantur	Hercules in proelio eam vicit et balteum eius recepit	octavo labore
qui in Thracia vivebant et carne hominum vescebantur	animal cum cornibus	Hercules crotalis eas perterrebant et multas sagittis transfigit	nono labore

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Hercules Unit 5 - Prereading

- I. Read through the chapter titles for Chapters 36-40.
 - a. In Chapters 36-37, Hercules has another adventure in between his labors. Write a 3-4 sentence summary that explains who Laomedon & Hesione are, and why a sea monster is involved.

 - b. What do you suppose the golden boat is for? Where did it come from?

 - c. What will the miraculous storm be? Why will it be a miracle?

- II. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words the even-numbered pages in these chapters.
 - a. If you were to think of 5 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 3 words that fit into each.

 - b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY – NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 5 - Chapters 36-40

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379376.html>

Chapter 36

compello

moenia

offero

pecus

praecipio

propono

Chapter 37

atingo

percipio

renuntio

Chapter 38

Africa

columna

coniungo

divido

Europa

intellego

praebeo

Chapter 39

incommodum

Chapter 40

demitto

prohibeo

transporto

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

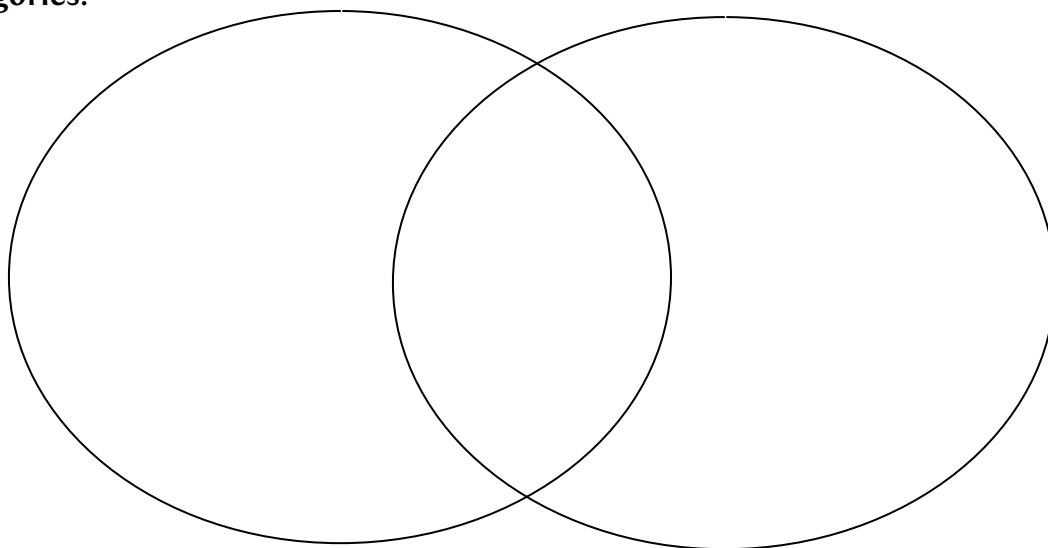
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is a **SYNONYM** for the word given.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. realize _____ | 6. partition _____ |
| 2. obstruct _____ | 7. get to _____ |
| 3. connect _____ | 8. supervise _____ |
| 4. announce _____ | 9. force _____ |
| 5. give _____ | 10. present _____ |

II. For each of the words given, brainstorm with a partner & come up with a myth or event from Roman history which would need to use that word in order to tell the story. Write the sentence, in English, using the word's definition. Your example **CANNOT** be about Hercules.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Europa | 6. pecus |
| 2. Africa | 7. coniungo |
| 3. columna | 8. prohibeo |
| 4. moenia | 9. offero |
| 5. transporto | 10. demitto |

III. Venn Diagram - For 9 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES ~ UNIT 5: NOUNS

I. Organize all the nouns in Chapter 37 by CASE. Include pronouns (there are 5). Record each form, even if that word may have occurred before. There are 4 words that repeat. The total number of words in each column is given in parentheses.

<i>Nominative (9)</i>	<i>Genitive (3)</i>	<i>Dative (4)</i>	<i>Accusative (16)</i>	<i>Ablative (12)</i>

II. Locate the noun or participle that modifies each noun given. Many of the participles will be part of a passive verb form in the perfect tenses. These nouns are from Chapter 38. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Hercules (1) _____ | 8. corpora (5 - participle) _____ |
| 2. difficultatis (2) _____ | 9. periculum (6) _____ |
| 3. Eurytione(3) _____ | 10. terras (7) _____ |
| 4. cane (3) _____ | 11. partem (8) _____ |
| 5. Geryon (4) _____ | 12. quae (8) _____ |
| 6. speciem (4) _____ | 13. litore (9) _____ |
| 7. corpora (5 - adj) _____ | |

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HERCULES - UNIT 5: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

The nouns & pronouns are given in the order in which they appear. Match each word at the left first with its case and then with its use within the phrase or sentence in which it occurs.

Chapter 37	Case	Use
1. periculo (3) _____	A. Nominative	a. Subject
2. oraculo (3) _____	B. Genitive	b. Possession
3. diem (3) _____	C. Dative	c. Partitive
4. sacrificio (3-4) _____	D. Accusative	d. Indirect Object
5. casu (4) _____	E. Ablative	e. Direct Object
6. deorum (4) _____		f. Purpose
7. Hercules (4) _____		g. Place to Which
8. tempore (4-5) _____		h. Place From Which
9. puella (6) _____		i. Place Where
10. litus (6) _____		j. Time When
11. gaudio (13) _____		k. Means
Chapter 38		l. Manner
12. insulam (1) _____		m. Description
13. boves (2) _____		n. Separation
14. difficultatis (2) _____		o. Agent
15. Eurytione (3) _____		
16. Geryon (4) _____		
17. partem (8) _____		
18. Africae (8) _____		
19. litore (9) _____		
Chapter 39		
20. incommodum (1) _____		
21. calore (2) _____		
22. ira (2) _____		
23. regionibus (6) _____		
24. rege (9) _____		
25. magnitudine (12) _____		

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COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

I. Form the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:

- | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|
| 1. altus | _____ | _____ |
| 2. brevis | _____ | _____ |
| 3. dexter | _____ | _____ |
| 4. celer | _____ | _____ |
| 5. dulcis | _____ | _____ |
| 6. facilis | _____ | _____ |
| 7. acer | _____ | _____ |
| 8. similis | _____ | _____ |
| 9. turpis | _____ | _____ |
| 10. obscurus | _____ | _____ |

II. For each of the forms given above, form the ADVERBS.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Translating Adjectives and Adverbs in the Comparative & Superlative Degrees

I. Identify the DEGREE of the adjective or adverb (positive, comparative or superlative), then translate the word. The adjectives used are in the word bank.

certus – certain
longus – long

pulcher – beautiful
brevis – short

similis – similar

1. similis

16. brevius

2. pulcher

17. breviter

3. brevior

18. longe

4. longissime

19. pulchrius

5. certior

20. longius

6. pulcherrimus

21. certius

7. brevis

22. similiter

8. similior

23. certus

9. longus

24. pulcherrime

10. simillime

25. brevissimus

11. certissimus

26. longior

12. similius

27. simillimus

13. brevissime

28. pulcherior

14. longissimus

29. pulchre

15. certe

30. certissime

I Spy With My Little Eye

See how well-trained your eye for Latin verb forms is – read through the passage below and find examples of participles, infinitives and subjunctives. Keep in mind the following:

- The present passive infinitive ends in *-i* and looks deceptively like a noun.
- Irregular verbs have weird present active infinitives, which means their imperfect subjunctives will also look weird. Watch out for: *sum* (*esse*), *possum* (*posse*) and *fero* (*ferre*) and its compounds.
- Perfect passive participles OFTEN appear in ablative absolutes (which we will review in Chapter 59). Watch for noun/participle combinations in the ablative, separated by commas.
- *fore* = *futurum esse* (a contracted form)

Adapted from Nepos, *Themistocles* 4

At Xerxes Thermopylis expugnatis protinus accessit astu idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sacerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. Cuius flamma perterriti classarii, cum manere non auderent et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent moenibusque se defenderent, Themistocles unus restitit et universos pares esse posse aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros idque Eurybiadi, regi Lacedaemoniorum, qui tum summae imperii praeerat, fore affirmabat. Quem cum minus, quam vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis adversarios eius in fuga esse: qui si discessissent, maiore cum labore et longinquo tempore bellum confecturum, cum singulos consecari cogeretur; quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eo valebat, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. 5 Hac re audita barbarus, nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus, adeo angusto mari conflixit, ut eius multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus ergo est magis etiam consilio Themistocli quam armis Graeciae.

Find the following forms – the asterisks indicate forms that occur more often in the text than the number you must locate.

1. 2 present active participles _____
2. 3 perfect passive participles* _____
3. 3 future active participles _____
4. 1 future passive participles _____
5. 2 present active infinitives* _____
6. 1 present passive infinitive _____
7. 3 present infinitives from irregular verbs _____
8. 1 future active infinitive _____
9. 3 imperfect active subjunctives* _____
10. 1 imperfect deponent subjunctive* _____
11. 1 imperfect passive subjunctive* _____
12. 1 pluperfect active subjunctive _____

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Hercules – Unit 5

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Read through the text of Chapters 36-40 and locate examples of each of the following clauses. Give the subordinating conjunction and the verb form (which will generally be the first and last words of the clause). The questions are not in the order of the clauses in your book.

1. PURPOSE _____
2. *CUM*-CIRCUMSTANTIAL _____
3. *CUM*-CAUSAL _____
4. INDIRECT COMMAND _____
5. RESULT _____
6. INDIRECT QUESTION _____
7. CAUSAL _____
8. RELATIVE _____
9. TEMPORAL _____

Hercules – Unit 5 – Clauses

Write out the first four sentences of Chapter 39, putting each clause on its own line. There are 10 clauses total.

Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses – the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Hercules – Unit 5 – Reading Practice

I. Put the following sentences from Chapters 35-40 in chronological order, from I-10

- _____ 1. Ligures saxa telaque ad Herculem coniciebant ut eum longius progredi prohiberent.
- _____ 2. Cum Hercules boves nancisci temptaret, Eurytion et canis biceps eos custodiebant.
- _____ 3. Cum Hercules solem sagittis petivisset, sol lintrem auream Herculi dedit.
- _____ 4. Laomedon filiam sacrificio obtulit ut cives suos periculo liberaret.
- _____ 5. Neptunus et Apollo irati erant quod Laomedon praemium promissum non persolvit.
- _____ 6. Neptunus et Apollo monstrum horribile e mari misit qui homines et pecudes voraret.
- _____ 7. Hercules columnas, nomine “Herculis Columnae”, in utroque litori freti constituit.
- _____ 8. Hercules a Geryone postulavit ut boves rex sibi traderet.
- _____ 9. Hercules filiam Laomedontis servavit et monstrum necavit.
- _____ 10. Iuppiter imbrem lapidum demisit ut Herculi auxilium ferret.

II. The following sentences contain factual errors – circle the incorrect word or idea and write the correct word or idea in the space provided.

Chapter 36

1. Laomedon regnum Thraciae obtinebat. _____
2. Rex sacrificium fecit ut cognosceret cur di irati essent. _____

Chapter 37

3. Laomedon, cum oraculi responsum audivisset, laetus erat. _____
4. Hercules regem ad filiam reduxit. _____

Chapter 38

5. Geryon boves custodiebat. _____
6. Hercules per Asiam ad Europam iter fecit. _____

Chapter 39

7. Commotus ira Hercules clava magna solem verberavit. _____
8. Hercules Eurytionemprehendit et aures abscidit. _____

Chapter 40

9. Ligures Herculem sagittis telisque petiverunt. _____
10. Iuppiter lapides imbrum e caelo misit. _____

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 6 - Chapters 41-44

These 25 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379654.html>

Chapter 41

ob

onero

pabulum

tego

efflo

fessus

noctu

os

reficio

falsus

obstruo

posterus

saxum

Chapter 42

abdo

adventus

Chapter 43

amitto

cognosco

Chapter 44

amoveo

efficio

introitus

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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Vocabulary Practice

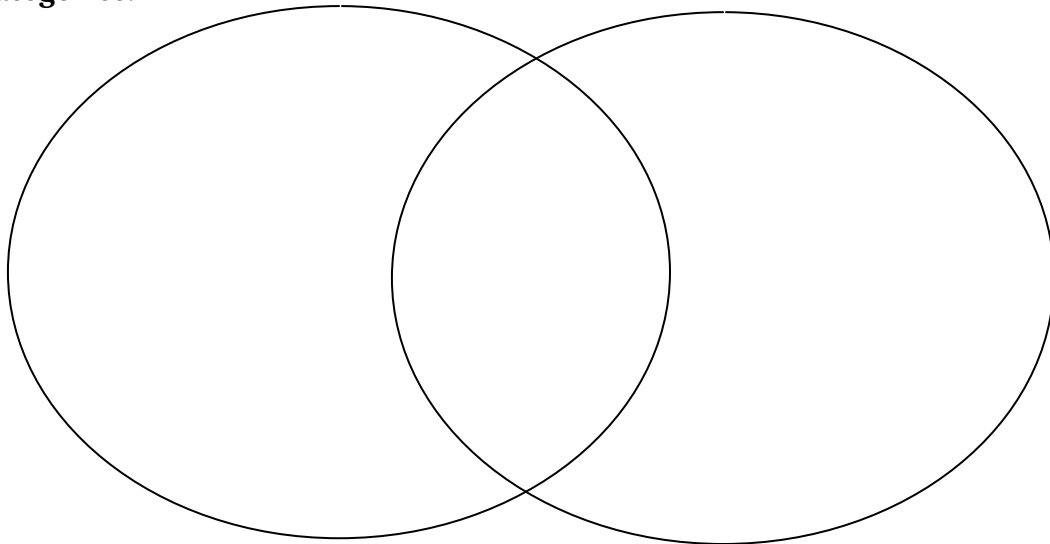
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an ANTONYM for each word here.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. disclose _____ | 6. move toward _____ |
| 2. by day _____ | 7. inhale _____ |
| 3. unload _____ | 8. find _____ |
| 4. exit _____ | 9. departure _____ |
| 5. genuine _____ | 10. previous _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives. One of these words is a fake derivative - which one?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. onerous _____ | 6. adventure _____ |
| 2. posterity _____ | 7. falsify _____ |
| 3. nocturnal _____ | 8. protection _____ |
| 4. obstruction _____ | 9. effective _____ |
| 5. orifice _____ | 10. saxophone _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 12 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES - UNIT 6: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

Locate examples of the following case usages in your stories. Write the noun & the line number where you found it.

Chapter 41

1. Ablative of place where _____
2. Partitive genitive _____
3. Ablative of time when _____
4. Accusative of place to which _____
5. Genitive of description _____
6. Ablative of means _____

Chapter 42

7. Ablative of place from which _____
8. Accusative of extent of time _____
9. Ablative of description _____
10. Ablative of separation _____
11. Ablative of cause _____
12. Ablative of means _____

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Hercules – Unit 6 – *Quam* with Adjectives

Identify the DEGREE of the adjective, then give its correct translation with *quam*.
Forms come from the words in the word bank.

fortis, is, e – brave
laetus, a, um – happy

brevis, is, e – short
facilis, is, e – easy

1. Quam breve tempus est!
2. Hercules fortior quam Cacus erat.
3. Quam laete cantant!
4. Cacus brevior quam Hercules erat.
5. Hercules quam facillime Cacus interfecit.
6. Quam fortissime pugnat.
7. Quam fortiter monstrum resistit.
8. Boves laetiores quam Cacus erant.
9. Quam laetus Cacus est!
10. Primus labor facilius quam secundus labor erat.

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Hercules – Unit 6

Sentence Architecture & Clauses

Read through the text of Chapters 41-44 and locate TWO examples of each of the following clauses. Give the subordinating conjunction and the verb form (which will generally be the first and last words of the clause). The questions are not in the order of the clauses in your book.

1. PURPOSE _____

2. CUM-CIRCUMSTANTIAL _____

3. CUM-CAUSAL _____

4. RESULT _____

5. INDIRECT QUESTION _____

6. CAUSAL _____

7. RELATIVE _____

8. TEMPORAL _____

Hercules - Unit 6 - Clauses

Write out the LAST four sentences of Chapter 43 (starting with *At dum...*), putting each clause on its own line. There are 11 clauses total.

Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

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HERCULES: UNIT 6 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your stories.

VERBS

Chapter 41

1. perfect passive indicative
2. imperfect active subjunctive
3. perfect active indicative
4. present active infinitive
5. present passive infinitive
6. present active indicative
7. perfect deponent indicative

Chapter 42

8. pluperfect passive subjunctive
9. imperfect active subjunctive
10. pluperfect passive indicative
11. present deponent infinitive
12. imperfect active indicative
13. pluperfect active indicative
14. present active indicative
15. perfect active indicative

NOUNS

Chapter 41

1. ablative singular
2. genitive singular
3. accusative singular
4. ablative plural
5. accusative plural
6. accusative plural pronoun
7. nominative plural pronoun
8. genitive plural (substantive)

Chapter 42

9. neuter accusative singular
10. ablative singular pronoun
11. accusative plural
12. ablative plural
13. nominative singular
14. genitive singular
15. nominative singular pronoun

III. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 43

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. excitatus (1) | 6. reliquis (6) |
| 2. amissos (2) | 7. inclusi (8) |
| 3. omnibus (2) | 8. hoc (9) |
| 4. falsis (4) | 9. quo (9) |
| 5. magnam (5) | 10. ingens (12) |

III. Pronoun References – locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 43

1. hos (3)
2. quos (7)
3. secum (7)
4. ei (8)
5. qui (8)
6. ille (10)
7. se (11)

Chapter 44

8. eius (2)
9. quem (7)
10. ille (7)
11. se (11)

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Hercules – Unit 6 – Reading Practice

I. Locate the Latin for the English translations in Chapters 42 and 43. Give **ONLY** the Latin words which correspond to the English – nothing extra.

Chapter 42

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. from his mouth | 6. there was no city |
| 2. he dragged them by the tails | 7. where they had been hidden |
| 3. Rome had not been founded yet | 8. to learn from their tracks |
| 4. of great size | 9. from the valley |
| 5. where the cows were grazing | 10. while Hercules was sleeping |

Chapter 43

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. as quickly as possible | 6. who had been enclosed |
| 2. the lost cows | 7. began to moo |
| 3. to set out | 8. the entrance was blocked |
| 4. he had thrown a huge rock | 9. a great part of the day |
| 5. the nature of the place | 10. those who |

II. Find Latin words or phrases from the stories in this unit (Chapters 41-44) that support the following ideas.

1. Crossing the Alps was not an easy task.
2. Hercules prepared carefully for crossing the Alps.
3. Cacus was a scary monster.
4. This story about Hercules is older than Rome.
5. Cacus is capable of foresight.
6. Hercules is not the brightest lightbulb in the lamp.
7. Hercules is violent when he gets mad.
8. The stolen cows gave away their hiding place.
9. Hercules had trouble opening the entrance to the cave.
10. It was hard to see inside the cave.

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Hercules Vocabulary List 2 (Words that Occur 4+ Times) Chapters 29-44

The following words occur three or more times in the Hercules stories. Most of them should be familiar to you. By the end of the Hercules unit, you should know these words well.

Definitions given here are the base definitions for each word. There may be other acceptable translations, but these are the meanings you need to know for this unit. If there are two, you need to know both.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. acies, aciei – battle line; line | 26. mos, moris – custom, way, manner |
| 2. animus, i – mind, spirit, courage | 27. murus, i – wall |
| 3. arcus, us – bow | 28. narro (1) – tell, describe |
| 4. aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatus – take away, steal, remove | 29. nihil – nothing |
| 5. aureus, a, um – golden | 30. nomen, nominis (<i>n</i>) – name |
| 6. bos, bovis – cow, ox | 31. notus, a, um – well-known, familiar |
| 7. causa, ae – reason, cause | 32. nullus, a, um – no, none |
| 8. coepit, coepisse – began (defective) | 33. occido, occidere, occidi, occisus – kill, cut down |
| 9. commoveo, commovēre, commovi, commotus – move, upset | 34. pauci, ae, a – few |
| 10. conor (1) – try | 35. peto, petere, petivi, petitus – seek, ask for |
| 11. consilium, i – plan, advice | 36. postquam – after |
| 12. corpus, corporis (<i>n</i>) – body | 37. priusquam – before |
| 13. custodio (4) – guard | 38. proelium, i – battle |
| 14. deinde – then | 39. quamquam – although |
| 15. do, dare, dedi, datus – give | 40. redeo, redire, redii, reditus – return, go back |
| 16. doceo, docēre, docui, doctus – teach, train, explain | 41. refero, referre, rettuli, relatus – bring back, fetch |
| 17. facultas, facultatis – possibility, chance, means | 42. reliquus, a, um – remaining, rest of |
| 18. filia, ae – daughter | 43. ripa, ae – riverbank |
| 19. finis, finis – end, limit, border | 44. silva, ae – woods, forest |
| 20. habeo, habēre, habui, habitus – have, hold | 45. sustineo, sustinēre, sustinui, sustentus – withstand, endure |
| 21. homo, hominis – man, person | 46. traho, trahere, traxi, tractus – drag, pull |
| 22. ignis, ignis – fire | 47. transeo, transire, transii, transitus – go across, cross |
| 23. impono, imponere, imposui, impositus – put in, place on | 48. ventus, i – wind |
| 24. iratus, a, um – angry | 49. vestis, vestis – clothing, robe |
| 25. libero (1) – set free, release | 50. vita, ae – life |

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Fabulae Graecae 29-44 – Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

POSTQUAM	ARCUS	RIPA
BOS	SILVA	CORPUS
VENTUS	DO	FINIS
VESTIS	IGNIS	PAUCI
IRATUS	MURUS	NIHIL

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ETYMOLOGY

Create derivatives to complete each English sentence below. A derivative is similar to the Latin root in BOTH meaning AND spelling. The definition of a Latin word MIGHT be a derivative, but not always. Derivatives from nouns often come from the genitive singular stem, and those from verbs often come from the 4th principal part.

aufero	vita	traho	animus	reliquus
causa	peto	coepi	commotus	finis
doceo	custodio	nullus	ignis	libero

- All the marathon racers crossed the _____ line that day.
- The cathedral's _____ housed the bones of the saint, which miraculously healed whoever touched them.
- The museum _____ gave three tours of the Medieval collections each day.
- The _____ of the cartoon was so well-done that the characters actually looked like real human beings.
- The farmer relied heavily on his _____ to plow his fields and harvest his corn.
- The _____ case in Latin is used to show place where and time when – specific points at which things occur in time and space.
- All the voters signed a _____ to protest the lab's use of animals in their product testing.
- The financial arrangements of their divorce were easy to resolve, but they fought over _____ for many years.
- The first thing the paramedics checked were the patient's _____ signs.
- When the bleachers collapsed at the rock concert, there was terrible _____ as everyone tried to escape.
- One reason the Civil War was fought to _____ all slaves.
- They achieved jury _____ by bribing all the jurors so that the mob boss would be acquitted.
- The _____ was tired of cleaning graffiti off the walls and he wished the kids would take more pride in their school.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 7 - Chapters 45-48

These 15 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379670.html>

Chapter 45

cupiditas

draco

forma

praestans

situs

Chaper 46

doceo

extremus

subeo

Chapter 47

aliter

continuus

pondus

prosum

sponte

Chapter 48

hortor

passus

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 15 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

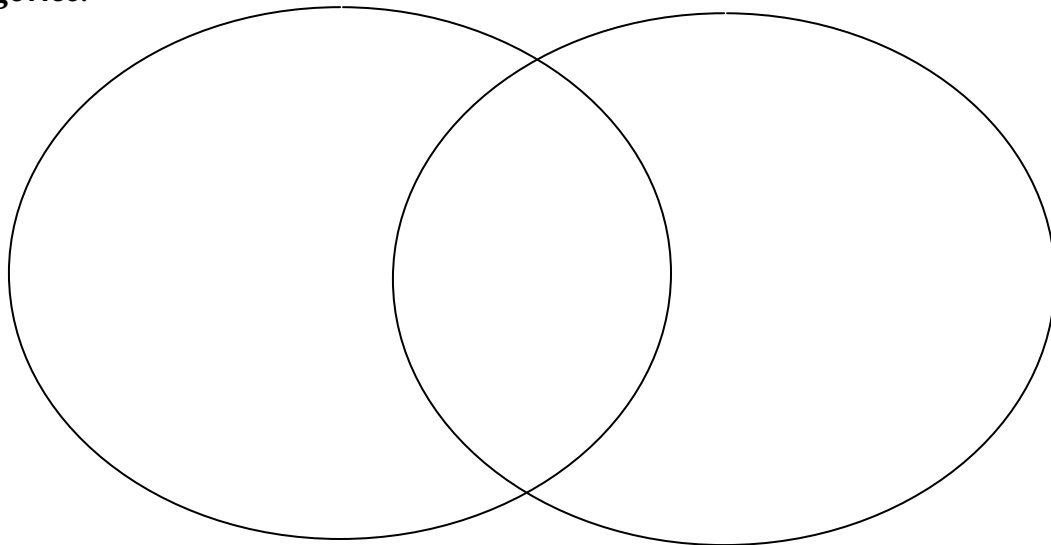
I. Change each Latin word into an English word by replacing or deleting 1 or more letters. The meaning of the English word has to be related to the definition of the Latin word. Some options here are 3rd or 4th principal parts, or genitive singulars of words from your list.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 1. hortor | _____ | 6. doctus | _____ |
| 2. profui | _____ | 7. ponderis | _____ |
| 3. sponte | _____ | 8. situs | _____ |
| 4. extremus | _____ | 9. continuus | _____ |
| 5. forma | _____ | 10. draco | _____ |

II. Identify 5 words whose definitions might be hard to remember. Give the word and write down a quick mnemonic device that you can share with a classmate. It can be an image, a rhyme - anything that helps you remember.

- | | | |
|----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 9 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



HERCULES - UNIT 7: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

I. Each of the phrases below is a translation of a single noun, prepositional phrase or a noun/adjective pair from the stories in Chapters 21-22. Locate the noun and identify its case and the usage of that case (i.e. ablative of means).

Chapter 45

1. from the garden _____
2. the golden apples _____
3. in which _____
4. of great difficulty _____
5. of remarkable beauty _____
6. of the garden _____
7. in which place _____
8. many men _____
9. in a remote land _____
10. of the Hesperides _____

Chapter 46

11. his orders _____
12. many dangers _____
13. of the earth _____
14. of great size _____
15. with his shoulders _____
16. with Atlas _____
17. of body _____
18. to the Ocean _____
19. to the furthest part _____
20. the Hesperides _____

II. Change these nouns from singular to plural or plural to singular. They are from Chapter 47, and in order. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. pater _____ | 6. mala _____ | 11. umeris _____ |
| 2. loco _____ | 7. haec _____ | 12. negotium _____ |
| 3. causam _____ | 8. res _____ | 13. laboris _____ |
| 4. hortum _____ | 9. auxilium _____ | 14. pondus _____ |
| 5. filiabus _____ | 10. caelum _____ | 15. caeli _____ |

III. For each noun given, identify its FUNCTION - Subject, Direct Object, Indirect Object, Prepositional Idea (this includes Latin prepositional phrases + anything that translates into a prepositional phrase in English). All nouns are from Chapter 48.

- a. Subject b. Direct Object c. Indirect Object d. Prepositional Idea

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| ___1. Atlas (1) | ___8. mala (4) | ___15. dies (8) |
| ___2. hortum (1) | ___9. illae (4) | ___16. reditu (9) |
| ___3. Hesperidum (1) | ___10. hoc (5) | ___17. mora (10) |
| ___4. qui (1) | ___11. Iunone (5) | ___18. die (11) |
| ___5. se (2) | ___12. munus (6) | ___19. Atlantem (11) |
| ___6. causam (3) | ___13. eis (7) | ___20. gaudio (12) |
| ___7. filias (3) | ___14. Herculem (8) | |

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Hercules – Unit 7 Subjunctive Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| a. <i>Cum</i> -circumstantial | c. Purpose | e. Condition (<i>si</i> or <i>nisi</i> + subjunctive) |
| b. <i>Cum</i> -causal | d. Indirect Question | f. Subjunctive by Attraction |

Chapter 46

- ___1. quo in loco Hesperides habitarent (4)
- ___2. cum in his itineribus totum annum consumpsisset (6-7)
- ___3. ne in terram decideret (10-11)
- ___4. cum causam itineris docuisset (12-13)

Chapter 47

- ___5. cum ipse esset pater Hesperidum (1-2)
- ___6. quo in loco esset hortus (2-3)
- ___7. quam ob causam Hercules venisset (3-4)
- ___8. ut mala sua sponte tradant (5)
- ___9. cum haec audirent (5-6)
- ___10. si res aliter fieri posset (7)
- ___11. ut Hercules caelum umeris sustineret (8-9)
- ___12. dum ipse abesset (8-9)

Hercules - Unit 7 - Clauses

Write out the first four sentences of Chapter 46, putting each clause on its own line. There are 12 clauses total. Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Present Subjunctives

- ____ 1. Review your sequence of tenses rules - fill in the sequence of tenses chart. Note where the present subjunctive goes in this chart.

	PRIMARY SEQUENCE	SECONDARY SEQUENCE
SAME TIME AS THE MAIN VERB		
BEFORE THE MAIN VERB		

- ____ 2. Formation of the present subjunctive is simple to do, but not always simple to recognize in a text. The vowel of the present indicative shifts to a new vowel to create a subjunctive. What are the vowels of the present subjunctive, by conjugation?

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	3 rd -io & 4 th

- ____ 3. Why is it harder to identify a present subjunctive when you are reading than an imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive?

- ____ 4. Why does knowing the conjugation of a verb help you in locating present subjunctives in a text?

- ____ 5. On a separate sheet of paper, create the present subjunctives, active and passive in the 3rd singular and 3rd plural for the following verbs:
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| a. doceo, docēre | c. peto, petere |
| b. pervenio, pervenire | d. habito, habitare |

- ____ 6. How do you form the present subjunctives of *sum*, *possum* and *eo*?

Irregular Adjectives & Adverbs

1. Give the comparative and superlative adjectives for:

- a. malus _____
- b. magnus _____
- c. bonus _____
- d. parvus _____

2. Give the adverbial forms for each of the following:

	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
a. bonus	_____	_____	_____
b. magnus	_____	_____	_____
c. malus	_____	_____	_____
d. parvus	_____	_____	_____

3. Fill in the missing forms in the charts below.

ADJECTIVES

	melior	
		pessimus
magnus		
	minor	

ADVERBS

		optime
male		
	parum	
		maxime

HERCULES: UNIT 7 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 47 story. A pronoun can be demonstrative, personal or relative. These are in the order in which they occur in the text.

1. adverb _____
2. imperfect subjunctive _____
3. genitive plural noun _____
4. interrogative adjective _____
5. pluperfect subjunctive _____
6. future active indicative _____
7. present subjunctive _____
8. accusative plural pronoun _____
9. present active infinitive _____
10. perfect passive participle _____
11. ablative plural noun _____
12. genitive singular adjective _____
13. genitive singular noun _____
14. direct object of *sustinuit* (12) _____
15. nominative singular adjective _____

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the adjective or participle that modifies each noun.

Chapter 45

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. labore (1) | 6. homines (7) 1 adj + 1 participle |
| 2. mala (3) | 7. res (8) |
| 3. nymphae (4) | 8. muro (9) |
| 4. forma (5) | 9. difficultatis (13) |
| 5. terra (5) | 10. hortus (15) |

III. Pronoun References (Chapters 46 & 48)– locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 46

1. eius (2)
2. quae (8)
3. qui (9)
4. eo (13)

Chapter 48

5. qui (1)
6. se (2)
7. illae (4)
8. hoc (5)

9. eis (7)

10. sibi (7)

Hercules - Unit 7 - Reading Practice

I. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 45-48

- _____ 1. Labore undecimo Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut mala aurea reduceret.
- _____ 2. Hesperides monstra terribilia erant qui in horto cum dracone mala custodiebant.
- _____ 3. Opus hoc difficultatis summae erat quod Hercules dracones timebat.
- _____ 4. Hercules magnopere fessus erat, sed iussa Eurystheus statim accepit.
- _____ 5. Hercules celeriter invenit quo in loco Hesperides habitarent.
- _____ 6. Atlas in capite caelum sustinebat ne in pedem decideret.
- _____ 7. Cum Atlas pater Hesperidum esset, sciebat ubi hortus earum esset.
- _____ 8. Atlas sponte ad hortum Hesperidum ibat ut mala aurea Herculi reciperet.
- _____ 9. Dum Atlas abest, Hercules caelum in umeris suis sustinuit.
- _____ 10. Filiae Atlantis mala aurea tradere nolebant, quod Iuno hoc munus sibi dederat.
- _____ 11. Cum Atlas filiabus suis persuadere non posset, mala aurea abduxit.
- _____ 12. Hercules graviter sollicitus erat quod Atlas plures dies afuerat.

II. Sentence Scramble - Each column contains phrases from the each phase of the eleventh labor. On a separate sheet of paper, organize the phrases so that you finish with one sentence describing each stage, then translate the sentence.

Atlas causam veniendi docuit et filias rogavit an mala traderent.	Mala aurea in horto Hesperidum erant.	Hercules caelum in umeris sustinere promisit dum Atlas aberat.	Hercules causam veniendi docuit et ab Atlante auxilium quaesivit.
Hercules proficisci properavit.	Atlas ad hortum ibit et filiabus suis persuaderebit ut mala tradant.	Hercules mala laete accepit et celeriter ad Graeciam rediit.	Labor hic quoque erat summae difficultatis quod Hercules nesciebat ubi hortus esset.
Atlas Herculi prodesse cupiebat.	Atlas eis tandem persuadit et mala ad Herculem reduxit.	Tria haec custodiebant mala: murus ingens, Hesperides ipsae, et draco cum capitibus centum.	Hercules pondus caeli solus sustinuit.
Eurystheus Herculi imperavit ut mala aurea reduceret.	Hercules totum annum consumpsit hortum petens.	Ad extremam partem orbis terrarium Hercules Atlantem invenit.	Hesperides primo mala tradere nolebant.

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 8 - Chapters 49-53

These 13 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379678.html>

Chapter 49

mentio

Chapter 50

decedo

manes

quisquam

quisque

ripa

transveho

Chaper 51

ius

solium

varius

Chapter 52

adiungo

ulterior

Chapter 53

polliceor

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 13 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

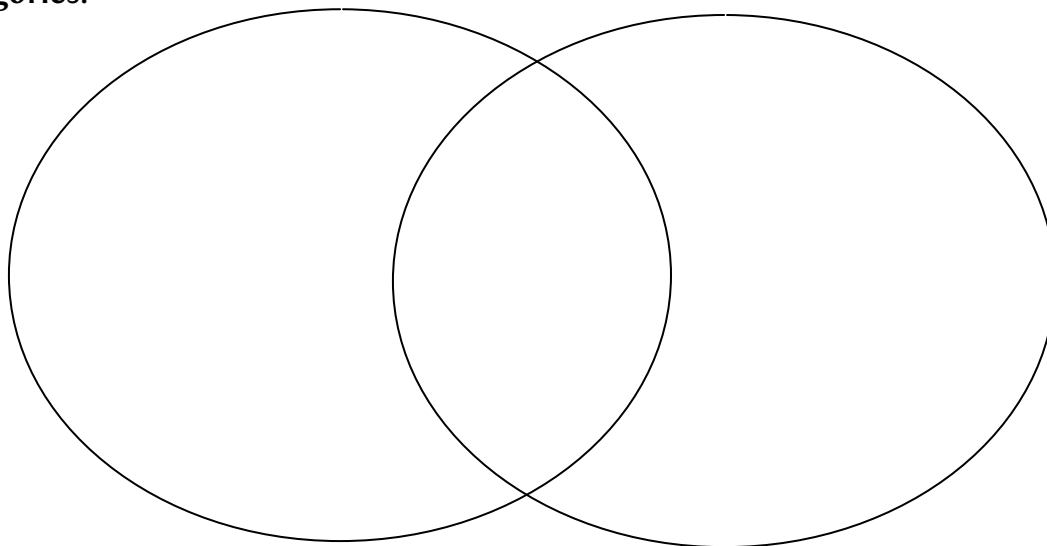
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is a **SYNONYM** for the word given.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. chair _____ | 6. vow _____ |
| 2. ghost _____ | 7. leave _____ |
| 3. convey _____ | 8. every _____ |
| 4. different _____ | 9. whoever _____ |
| 5. longer _____ | 10. connect _____ |

II. For each of the words given, brainstorm with a partner & come up with a myth or event from Roman history which would need to use that word in order to tell the story. Write the sentence, in English, using the word's definition. Your example **CANNOT** be about Hercules.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. ripa | 4. transveho |
| 2. solium | 5. ius |
| 3. manes | |

III. Venn Diagram - For 7 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES - UNIT 8: NOUNS

I. Organize all the nouns in Chapter 52 by CASE. Include pronouns (there are 5) but NOT proper nouns. Record each form, even if that word may have occurred before. There are 4 words that repeat. The total number of words in each column is given in parentheses.

Nominative (4)	Genitive (1)	Dative (1)	Accusative (11)	Ablative (7)

II. Locate the noun or participle that modifies each noun given. Many of the participles will be part of a passive verb form in the perfect tenses. These nouns are from Chapter 53. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. modo (1) _____ | 7. labores (15 - 2 adjs) _____ |
| 2. Hercules (7) _____ | 8. labores (15) _____ |
| 3. periculo (8) _____ | 9. annos (15) _____ |
| 4. labore (9) _____ | 10. Hercules (16 -adj) _____ |
| 5. timor (10) _____ | 11. Hercules (16 -ppl) _____ |
| 6. lacrimis (12) _____ | 12. gaudio (17) _____ |

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I Spy With My Little Eye

The point of learning forms is not to create endless synopses or charts with correct endings. The point is to recognize them when you encounter them in your reading. See how well-trained your eye for Latin verb forms is – read through the passage below and find examples of participles, infinitives and subjunctives. Keep in mind the following:

- The present passive infinitive ends in *-i* and looks deceptively like a noun.
- Irregular verbs have weird present active infinitives, which means their imperfect subjunctives will also look weird. Watch out for: *sum (esse)*, *possum (posse)* and *fero (ferre)* and its compounds.
- Perfect passive participles OFTEN appear in ablative absolutes (which we will review in Chapter 59). Watch for noun/participle combinations in the ablative, separated by commas.

Adapted from Cicero, *De Re Publica*, 7-8

Salvam esse consulatu abiens in contione populo Romano idem iurante iuravissem, facile iniuriarum omnium compensarem curam et molestiam. quamquam nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, neque tantum molestiae quantum gloriae, maioremque laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia inproborum dolorem. sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? cum mihi nihil inproviso nec gravius quam expectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset. is enim fueram, cui cum liceret aut maiores ex otio fructus capere quam ceteris propter variam suavitatem studiorum in quibus a pueritia vixeram, aut si quid accideret acerbius universis, non praecipuam sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac paene fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, meisque propriis periculis parere commune reliquis otium. neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut nulla quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis, ac tantummodo nostris ipsa commodis serviens tutum per fugium otio nostro suppeditaret et tranquillum ad quietem locum, sed ut plurimas et maximas nostri animi ingenii consilii partis ipsa sibi ad utilitatem suam pigneraretur, tantumque nobis in nostrum privatum usum quantum ipsi superesse posset remitteret.

Find the following forms – the asterisks indicate forms that occur more often in the text than the number you must locate.

1. 3 present active infinitives* _____
2. 1 future passive participle _____
3. 3 imperfect subjunctives* _____
4. 3 pluperfect active subjunctives* _____

CLAUSE ID – locate the subordinating word & the verb for each clause.

5. relative clause _____
6. *cum*-circumstantial clause _____
7. purpose clause _____

Hercules – Unit 8 Subjunctive Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>Cum</i> -
circumstantial | c. Purpose | f. Indirect Question |
| b. <i>Cum</i> -causal | d. Result | g. Indirect Command |
| | e. Fear | |

Chapter 52

- ___1. eo cum venisset
- ___2. quo in loco spelunca illa sita esset
- ___3. quod cum cognovisset
- ___4. ut ad ulteriorem ripam transiret
- ___5. cum tamen Hercules esset ingenti magnitudine corporis
- ___6. ne linter sua tanto pondere onerata in medio flumine mergeretur

Chapter 53

- ___7. ut Cerberum auferre sibi liceret
- ___8. cum iussa Eurysthei fecisset
- ___9. ut Hercules ipse Cerberum in Orcum rursus reduceret
- ___10. eo cum venisset
- ___11. ut ex atrio statim refugeret
- ___12. cum autem paulum se ex timore recepisset
- ___13. ut monstrum sine mora in Orcum reduceret
- ___14. quae cum ita essent

Hercules - Unit 8 - Clauses

Write out the first three sentences of Chapter 53, putting each clause on its own line. There are 12 clauses total. Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Hercules - Unit 8 - Reading Practice

I. Put the following sentences from Chapters 49-53 in chronological order, from I-10.

- _____1. Manes qui in Orcum descendebant flumen Stygem primum transierunt.
- _____2. Postquam Stygem transierant, manes aquam fluminis Lethes biberunt.
- _____3. Charon Herculem transvehere nolebat quod Hercules tanto magnitudine corporis erat.
- _____4. Eurystheus ita timebat ut lacrimaret et oraret ut Hercules Cerberum rursus abduceret
- _____5. Hercules faces ardentes in centauros iecit; et multos sagittis interfecit.
- _____6. Pluto libenter Herculi obtulit facultatem quam ille quaerebat.
- _____7. Tum manes ad sedem Plutonis venerunt ubi iudices praemia et poenas constituebant.
- _____8. Charon et linter parva manes mortuorum transvexerunt.
- _____9. Hercules in speluncam iniit unde ad Orcum descendere posset.
- _____10. Eurystheus in locum Herculem misit unde nullus reditus esset.

II. The following sentences contain factual errors - circle the incorrect word or idea and write the correct word or idea in the space provided.

Chapter 49

1. Cerbero erant capita centum draconibus cincta. _____
2. Hercules ex Orco antea redierat, itaque labor hic facilis erit. _____

Chapter 50

3. Minerva manes ad ripam Stygis deducebat. _____
4. Etsi corpus non sepultum erat, Charon id transvexit. _____

Chapter 51

5. Si manes aquam Lethes bibebat, omnia memoria tenebant. _____
6. Quinque iudices constituebant ubi manes irent. _____

Chapter 52

7. Mercurius et Charon se Herculi socios coniunxerunt. _____
8. Charon timebat ne Hercules in flumen caderet. _____

Chapter 53

9. Pluto Herculem propter audaciam non amabat. _____
10. Eurystheus laetus erat ubi Hercules Cerberum sibi monstravit. _____

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VOCABULARY MASTERY – NEW WORDS

HERCULES UNIT 9 - Chapters 54-56

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379743.html>

Chapter 54

aetas
exsilium
finis
pectus
perficio
proveho
revertor

Chapter 55

amor
humi
malum
occasio
repono
suspikor
tinguo
ulcisor

Chapter 56

impello
pastor
quasi
rogus
subdo

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

Vocabulary Practice

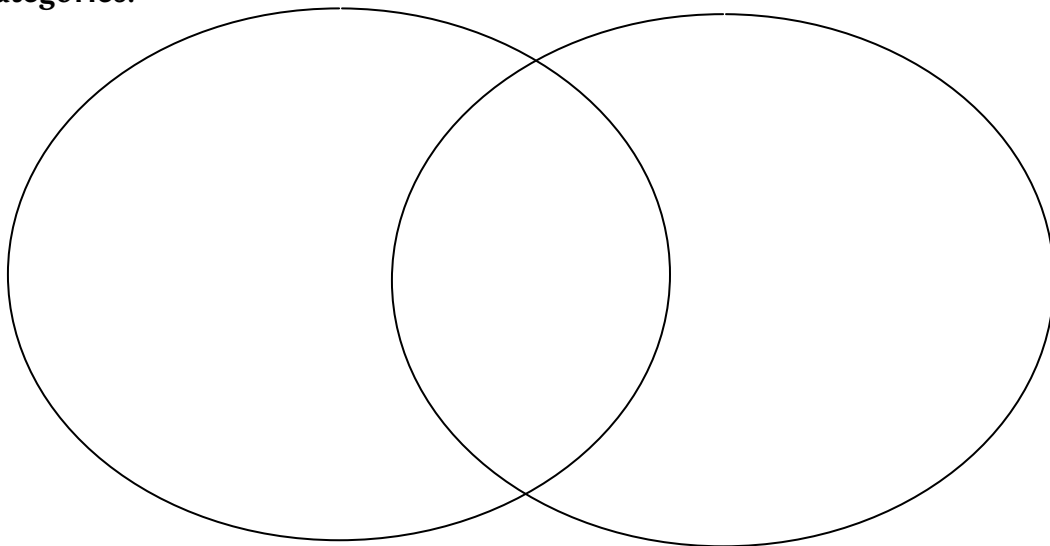
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an **ANTONYM** for each word here.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. undo | _____ | 6. dry out | _____ |
| 2. advance | _____ | 7. retreat | _____ |
| 3. beginning | _____ | 8. go out | _____ |
| 4. in the air | _____ | 9. good | _____ |
| 5. take out | _____ | 10. hatred | _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. occasion | _____ | 6. pastoral | _____ |
| 2. reversal | _____ | 7. tincture | _____ |
| 3. exile | _____ | 8. repository | _____ |
| 4. suspect | _____ | 9. finish | _____ |
| 5. impulsive | _____ | 10. perfection | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 12 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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HERCULES - UNIT 9: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

Locate examples of the following case usages in your stories. Write the noun & the line number where you found it.

Chapter 54

1. Ablative of place where _____
2. Dative of Possession _____
3. Dative – Indirect Object _____
4. Accusative of place to which _____
5. Genitive of possession _____
6. Ablative of respect _____
7. Ablative of Time Within Which _____
8. Ablative of Means _____
9. Ablative of Accompaniment _____
10. Ablative of place from which _____

Chapter 55

11. Ablative of degree of difference _____
12. Locative _____
13. Objective genitive _____
14. Partitive Genitive _____

Chapter 56

15. Ablative of manner _____
16. Ablative of agent _____

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Hercules: Unit 9 – Gerundives & Participle Review

- ____1. What is a gerundive?
- ____2. From what principal part does it come?
- ____3. How is it different from a GERUND?
- ____4. What are the endings a gerundive can have?
- ____5. How do you translate a gerund? How is this DIFFERENT from a gerund?
- ____6. Create participles for the following verbs:

a. obtineo, obtinēre, obtinui, obtentus

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

b. subdo, subdere, subdidi, subditus

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

c. recuso, recusare, recusavi, recusatus

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

d. tinguo, tinguere, tinxi, tinctus

	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

Participial Phrases in Latin

As a verbal adjective, a participle usually describes a noun; however, it can stand alone as a substantive adjective. When it describes a noun, it is called a “participial phrase” – another kind of clause in Latin. So far, all the clauses you have met have begun with a subordinating word (*postquam, ut, cum, etc.*) and have had an indicative or subjunctive as their verb forms. Participial phrases are different.

You can translate a participial phrase in one of three ways

1. literally
 - a. present participle “....ing” – *vir pugnans* – “the fighting man”
 - b. perfect passive participle “having been ___ed” – *vir interfectus* – “the man having been killed”

[note: deponent verbs translate “having ____ed: *locutus* = “having said”]
2. As a relative clause
 - a. *vir pugnans* – “the man who is/was fighting” (is/was depends on the sequence of tenses)
 - b. *vir interfectus* – “the man who has/had been killed” (has/had depends on the sequence of tenses)
3. As a subordinate clause
 - a. *vir pugnans* – “when the man is/was fighting”
 - b. *vir interfectus* – “after the man has/had been killed”

Frequently, the noun and the participle will FRAME other words, such as prepositional phrases or other nouns in the genitive, dative, or ablative cases.

Practice translating these participial phrases from the Unit IX stories in each of the ways explained above. Notice how framing action happens and how it helps you see the different word groups in a sentence:

Chapter 54

1. *iam aetate provectus* (2)
2. *Nessus paulum in aquam progressus* (12)
3. (*Hercules*) *graviter commotus* (14)

Chapter 55

4. *Nessus sagitta Herculis transfixus* (1)
5. *Haec locutus Nessus* (7)
6. *Deianira autem nihil mali suspicans* (8)
7. *Deianira verita* (16)

Chapter 56

8. *Hercules nihil mali suspicans* (1)
9. *Hercules quasi furore impulsus* (6)
10. *pastor quidam ad misericordiam inductus* (10-11)
11. *Hercules densa nube tectus* (12)

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Result Clauses in Latin – Substantive (Noun) and Adverbial

Latin has 2 kinds of result clauses

- **noun result** – follows verbs like *accidit* and *facio* (and its compounds: *efficio*, *perficio*) – “it happened THAT..” or “he brought it about THAT” AND constructions like *mos est* “it was the custom THAT...”
- **adverbial result** – expressing the quality or quantity of something in the main clause, which contains a word like **tantus, ita, adeo, tam, sic, tot** – *monstrum tantum erat ut Hercules eum non exanimare posset.* “The monster was so great that Hercules could not strangle him.”

Read the following sentences and identify whether the result clause is a noun result or adverbial result. These are quotes from Latin authors.

a. noun (substantive) result

b. adverbial result

- ___1. Pugnatur acriter ad novissimum agmen, adeo ut paene terga convertant (Caesar)
- ___2. Tanta vis probitatis est ut team in hoste diligamus. (Cicero)
- ___3. Commeatus ut portari possent efficiebat. (Caesar)
- ___4. Eo tempore Athenienses tantam virtutem praestiterunt ut decemplicem numerum hostium superarent. (Nepos)
- ___5. Perfeci ut e regno ille discederet. (Cicero)
- ___6. Quae libertas ut laetior esset regis superbia fecerat. (Livy)
- ___7. Nemo quidam tam ferox est ut non molliri possit, cultura data. (Horace)
- ___8. Efficiunt instando ut litterae darentur. (Livy)
- ___9. Hos sic perterruerunt ut in Asiam refugerent. (Nepos)
- ___10. Accidit ut esset luna plena. (Caesar)
- ___11. Est mos hominum ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere. (Cicero)
- ___12. Efficiam ut intellegatis. (Cicero)
- ___13. Tanta vi in Pompei equites impetun fecerunt eorum nemo consisterent. (Caesar)
- ___14. Multis gravibusque vulneribus confectus ut iam se sustinere non posset. (Caesar)

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Hercules – Unit 9 Subordinate Clauses

Identify the clauses given below from Chapters 54-56. If cue words from the sentence are necessary in order to figure out the clause, they have been included.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| a. purpose | f. indirect question | j. relative clause of purpose |
| b. adverbial result | g. <i>cum-</i> circumstantial | k. conditional idea (with <i>si</i> or <i>nisi</i>) |
| c. noun result | h. <i>cum-</i> causal | |
| d. fear | i. relative clause | |
| e. indirect command | | |

Chapter 54

- ____ 1. accidit casu **ut puerum quendam occideret**
- ____ 2. **cum autem mos esset** ut in exsilium iret
- ____ 3. cum autem mos esset **ut in exsilium iret**
- ____ 4. si quis hominem casu occidisset
- ____ 5. in quo nullus pons erat
- ____ 6. quo modo flumen transire possent
- ____ 7. qui viatoribus auxilium obtulit
- ____ 8. quod cum animadvertisset Hercules

Chapter 55

- ____ 7. ne occasionem sui ulciscendi dimitteret
- ____ 8. cum regem ipsum cum filiis interfecisset
- ____ 9. navem appulit **ut Iovi sacrificium faceret**
- ____ 10. qui vestem albam referret
- ____ 11. cum sacrificia facerent
- ____ 12. verita **ne Hercules amorem erga Iolen haberet**

Chapter 56

- ____ 13. quae causa esset
- ____ 14. quem summa celeritate extruxit
- ____ 15. hoc cum fecissent
- ____ 16. qui circumstabant
- ____ 17. oravit **ut rogam quam celerrime succenderent**

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Hercules - Unit 9 - Clauses

Write out the first three sentences of Chapter 56, putting each clause (including participial phrases) on its own line. There are 10 clauses total. Remember: Clauses can be sandwiched inside other clauses - the goal here is to be sure all the words that go with a clause are kept on the correct line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

HERCULES: UNIT 9 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 55 story – these are in the order in which the forms appear.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. perfect passive participle | 10. genitive singular pronoun |
| 2. gerundive | 11. preposition + accusative |
| 3. present active participle | 12. pluperfect subjunctive |
| 4. imperative | 13. dative noun |
| 5. genitive singular noun | 14. perfect active indicative |
| 6. present passive indicative | 15. present active infinitive |
| 7. future perfect indicative | |
| 8. accusative singular noun | |
| 9. perfect deponent participle | |

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 54

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. longum (2) (this is tricky) | 6. nullus (8) |
| 2. tribus (3) | 7. quo (9) |
| 3. quendam (4) | 8. suam (11) |
| 4. sua (7) | 9. progressus (12) |
| 5. quoddam (8) | 10. commotus (14) |

III. Pronoun References – locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 55

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. sui (2) | 6. eius (8) | 11. se (6) |
| 2. qui (4) | 7. eius (11) | 12. quem (7) |
| 3. tibi (6) | 8. qui (14) | 13. se (8) |
| 4. eius (6) | Chapter 56 | 14. hoc (8) |
| 5. haec (7) | 9. quam (1) | 15. eos (8) |
| | 10. illa (4) | 16. qui (8) |

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Hercules – Unit 9 – Reading Practice

I. Locate the Latin for the English translations in Chapters 42 and 43. Give **ONLY** the Latin words which correspond to the English – nothing extra.

Chapter 55

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. he built an altar | 6. to make a sacrifice to Jupiter |
| 2. of a dying man | 7. of avenging himself |
| 3. this blood | 8. he was lying on the ground |
| 4. by the arrow of Hercules | 9. among the ancients |
| 5. he sent Lichas home | 10. suspecting nothing bad |

Chapter 56

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. which Lichas had brought | 6. with the greatest speed |
| 2. covered by a thick cloud | 7. moved to pity |
| 3. to be pulled off | 8. Hercules put on the garment |
| 4. when he had done this | 9. while everything was covered with smoke |
| 5. the reason for this thing | 10. a certain shepherd |

II. Find Latin words or phrases from the stories in this unit (Chapters 54-56) that support the following ideas.

1. Hercules accomplished too many things to write about here.
2. Hercules did not mean to kill Eunomus.
3. Hercules voluntarily went into exile.
4. Nessus tried to trick Hercules.
5. Deianira trusts what Nessus tells her.
6. Hercules is a pious man.
7. Deianira does not trust Hercules with another woman.
8. Hercules cannot figure out why he is in such pain.
9. Hercules decided to kill himself.
10. Hercules was deified.

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Hercules Vocabulary List 3 (Words that Occur 4+ Times) Chapters 45-56

The following words occur three or more times in the Hercules stories. Most of them should be familiar to you. By the end of the Hercules unit, you should know these words well.

Definitions given here are the base definitions for each word. There may be other acceptable translations, but these are the meanings you need to know for this unit. If there are two, you need to know both.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. affero, afferre, attuli, allatus – bring, bring along | 26. mons, montis – mountain |
| 2. alter, altera, alterum – another, a second | 27. nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum – obtain, get, find |
| 3. appello, appellere, appulsi, appulsus – put in | 28. navis, navis – ship |
| 4. appropinquo (1) - approach | 29. nolo, nolle, nolui – be unwilling, not wish |
| 5. aqua, ae – water | 30. nuntius, i – messenger, news |
| 6. bellum, i – war | 31. paene – almost |
| 7. canis, canis – dog | 32. pars, partis – part, direction |
| 8. caput, capitis (<i>n</i>) – head | 33. periculum, i – danger |
| 9. casus, us – fall, chance, accident | 34. pes, pedis - foot |
| 10. cognosco, cognoscere, cognovi, cognotus – recognize, know, learn | 35. prehendo,prehendere, prehendi, prehensus – grab, seize |
| 11. confero, conferre, contuli, collatus – bring together (<i>se conferre</i> – make one’s way/go) | 36. proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum – set out |
| 12. constituo, constituere, constitui, constitutus – decide | 37. progredior, progredi, progressus sum – go forth, advance, proceed |
| 13. contendo, contendere, contendi, contentus – hurry, rush | 38. reduco, reducere, reduxi, reductus – bring back, lead back |
| 14. curro, currere, cucurri, cursus – run | 39. regio, regionis – region, area, vicinity |
| 15. dolor, doloris – grief, sorrow, pain | 40. salus, salutis – safety |
| 16. etiam – also, even | 41. sentio, sentire, sensi, sensus – perceive, notice |
| 17. etsi – even though, although | 42. sol, solis – sun |
| 18. expono, exponere, exposui, expositus – explain | 43. species, ei – appearance |
| 19. gero, gerere, gessi, gestus – wear | 44. spes, spei – hope |
| 20. hortus, i – garden | 45. subito – suddenly |
| 21. idoneus, a, um – suitable, fit, favorable | 46. tempus, temporis (<i>n</i>) - time |
| 22. impero (1) – order, command | 47. trado, tradere, tradidi, traditus – hand over |
| 23. ingens, ingentis – huge | 48. vinum, i – wine |
| 24. interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus – kill | 49. vir, i - man |
| 25. iter, itineris (<i>n</i>) – journey | 50. virtus, virtutis – courage, bravery, manliness |

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Fabulae Graecae 45-56 – Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

AQUA	CURRO	PREHENDO
CANIS	VIR	CAPUT
HORTUS	VINUM	TEMPUS
INGENS	SOL	PES
MONS	NAVIS	PARS

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ETYMOLOGY

Create derivatives to complete each English sentence below. A derivative is similar to the Latin root in BOTH meaning AND spelling. The definition of a Latin word MIGHT be a derivative, but not always. Derivatives from nouns often come from the genitive singular stem, and those from verbs often come from the 4th principal part.

alter	prehendo	constituo	paene	curro
pes	dolor	progredior	expono	regio
impero	trado	navis	periculum	navis

1. We have an old family _____ of opening one gift on Christmas Eve.
2. The Roman _____ was outstanding and dominated the Mediterranean.
3. It is against the law NOT to yield to _____ in the crosswalk.
4. There were no acceptable _____, so we had to go with our initial decision.
5. The river's _____ was so strong that the canoe was swept downstream.
6. All the students made great _____ when they read the Hercules stories in Latin.
7. The chapel bells sounded _____ when they rang out for the funeral.
8. It is _____ that we meet as soon as possible – if you wait any longer, you will lose this opportunity.
9. The reporter's investigation _____ the sleazy secrets of the senator's aide.
10. A _____ is a body of land that is almost completely surrounded by water.
11. The _____ cuisines of the South are very different than what you'd find in Boston.
12. The _____ of the United States includes a Bill of Rights and many amendments.
13. The criminal couldn't run very quickly and the police easily _____ him.

Jason Unit 1 - Prereading

- III. Read through the chapter titles on for Chapters 57-62.
- a. Why do you think the uncle is wicked?

 - b. What do you think the fateful accident will be?

 - c. What challenges might the building of the Argo pose for Jason & his crew?

 - d. What important background information might the author provide for us in "The Anchor is Weighed?"

 - e. What do you think the "fatal mistake" is?
- IV. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words on the even-numbered pages in these chapters and answer the following questions:
- a. What do you think is going to happen with a shoe?

 - b. What values does the author express in these chapters? Think of 2.

 - c. What qualities of heroism will be introduced?

 - d. How is the language on page 128 different from the other 2 chapters? What kind of story will this be, compared to the other 2?

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VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

JASON & THE ARGONAUTS - UNIT I - Chapters 57-62

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379910.html>

Chapter 57

aufero

sententia

voluptas

Chapter 59

pereo

spero

vellus

Chapter 61

arbitror

commoror

novitas

Chapter 58

calceus

convenio

quis

Chapter 60

diligentia

perfero

praesum

usus

Chapter 62

abicio

hospitium

inimicus

veho

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning. Circle the star if the definition changes because the word form changes (singular to plural, or verb tense) - there are 2 of these.
3. Recopy these 20 words in alphabetical order and write down their definitions.

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Vocabulary Practice

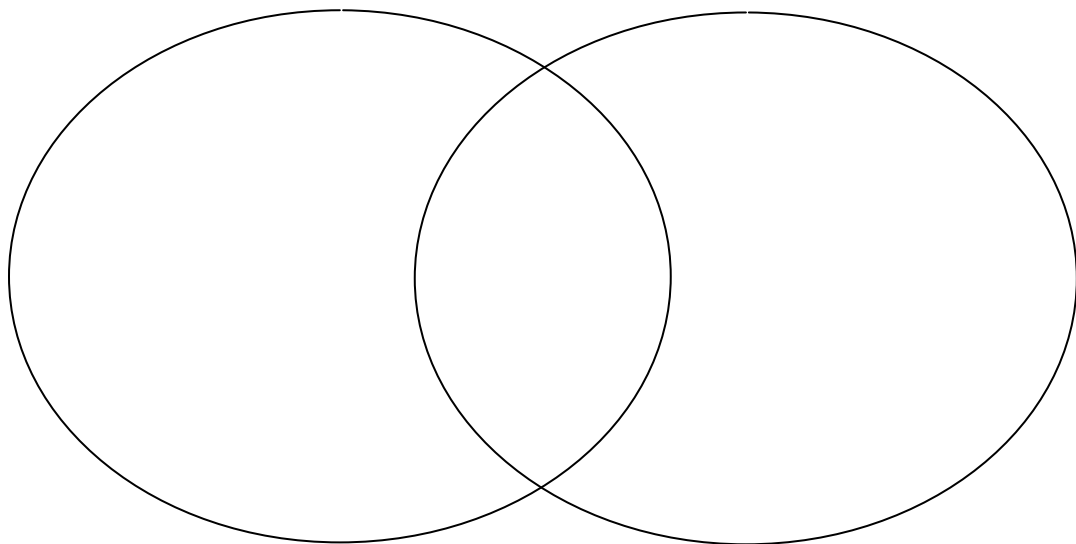
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an **ANTONYM** for each word here.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. friendly _____ | 6. drop _____ |
| 2. pain _____ | 7. bring back _____ |
| 3. familiarity _____ | 8. heedlessness _____ |
| 4. dispel _____ | 9. serve under _____ |
| 5. give in _____ | 10. hurry _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. arbitration _____ | 6. diligence _____ |
| 2. abject _____ | 7. usage _____ |
| 3. sentence _____ | 8. despair _____ |
| 4. convention _____ | 9. hospitality _____ |
| 5. perish _____ | 10. vehicle _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 12 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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JASON - UNIT 1: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

GENITIVE

- POSSESSION
- OBJECTIVE

ABLATIVE

- MEANS
- MANNER
- TIME WHEN
- PLACE WHERE

- PARTITIVE
- DESCRIPTION
- REMEMBERING/FORGETTING
- WITH SPECIAL ADJS.

- PLACE FROM WHICH
- SEPARATION
- WITH PREPOSITIONS
- WITH SOME DEONENTS

		CASE	USAGE
1.	<i>quorum alter</i> (57.1)	_____	_____
2.	<i>regni cupiditate</i> (57.3)	_____	_____
3.	<i>regni cupiditate</i> (57.3)	_____	_____
4.	<i>in animo</i> (57.4)	_____	_____
5.	<i>ex amicis</i> (57.5-6)	_____	_____
6.	<i>e tanto periculo</i> (57.7)	_____	_____
7.	<i>ex urbe</i> (57.8)	_____	_____
8.	<i>postero die</i> (57.8)	_____	_____
9.	<i>dolorem eius</i> (57.13)	_____	_____
10.	<i>de morte</i> (57.13)	_____	_____
11.	<i>brevi tempore</i> (58.1)	_____	_____
12.	<i>tanta vi</i> (58.1)	_____	_____
13.	<i>cum uno calceo</i> (58.6)	_____	_____
14.	<i>paucis annis</i> (58.7)	_____	_____
15.	<i>die constituta</i> (58.9-10)	_____	_____
16.	<i>magnus hominum numerus</i> (58.10)	_____	_____
17.	<i>ex agris</i> (58.10)	_____	_____
18.	<i>in...flumine</i> (58.12-13)	_____	_____
19.	<i>nullo modo</i> (59.1)	_____	_____
20.	<i>summo timore</i> (59.3)	_____	_____
21.	<i>illo tempore</i> (59.6)	_____	_____
22.	<i>vellere</i> (59.8)	_____	_____
23.	<i>res...magni periculi</i> (59.9)	_____	_____
24.	<i>in itinere</i> (59.9)	_____	_____

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NOUN PRACTICE

I. Choose the correct Latin noun for the underlined English word or phrase.

- ____ 1. The king loved his palatial palace.
 a. regiam b. regiae c. regia d. regiarum
- ____ 2. The king gave a message to the messenger.
 a. nuntio b. nuntium c. nuntius d. nuntios
- ____ 3. The people did not like the king, but they respected him.
 a. regem b. rex c. regi d. rege
- ____ 4. The golden fleece had been entrusted to the king of Colchis.
 a. regi b. regem c. rex d. regis
- ____ 5. The golden fleece had been entrusted to the king of Colchis.
 a. vellus b. velleris c. vellere d. velleribus
- ____ 6. The golden fleece had been entrusted to the king of Colchis.
 a. Colchidis b. Colcidem c. Colchide d. Colchidi
- ____ 7. The evil king gave a difficult task to the young man.
 a. iuveni b. iuvenis c. iuvenem d. iuvene
- ____ 8. The ambassadors of the king sent word to all the people in the land.
 a. regis b. rege c. regem d. regi
- ____ 9. The ambassadors of the king sent word to all the people in the land.
 a. nuntium b. nuntii c. nuntio d. nuntios
- ____ 10. The ambassadors of the king sent word to all the people in the land.
 a. hominibus b. homines c. hominum d. hominis

II. **FOR THE NOUNS GIVEN IN THE CHART BELOW, CREATE THE FOLLOWING FORMS. BE SURE YOU IDENTIFY THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN BEFORE YOU PUT THE ENDING ON! GENDER AND GENITIVE SINGULAR ARE PROVIDED.**

	dies, diei (M)	onus, oneris (N)	locus, i (M)	nox, noctis (F, i-STEM)
ACC P				
GEN S				
DAT P				
ABL S				
NOM P				
ACC S				
GEN P				
DAT S				
ABL P				

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Infinitive & Participle Drill

Identify whether the given form is an infinitive or a participle, then identify its tense and voice.

Form	Infinitive or Participle?	Tense (present, future, perfect)	Voice (active, passive)
1. capientes			
2. erratus			
3. vidisse			
4. capturus esse			
5. videri			
6. errare			
7. cepisse			
8. videndus			
9. errans			
10. captus esse			
11. visurus esse			
12. erraturus			
13. capere			
14. videns			
15. erratus esse			
16. errandum			
17. captus			
18. erravisse			
19. visus			
20. capturus			
21. erraturus esse			
22. videntem			
23. capiendum			
24. videre			
25. capi			
26. errari			
27. visus esse			

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**CLAUSES – INDIRECT STATEMENT AND ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE
NOTES**

- I. Indirect Statement
a. Indirect statement follows verbs of

i. Examples include:

- | | |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. | 10. |

ii. an indirect statement in Latin consists of

_____ + _____

iii. The tense of the infinitive shows

Tense of Infinitive	Time Relationship

iv. When you translate indirect statement, the _____ of the main verb is important

I. PRIMARY SEQUENCE

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

2. SECONDARY SEQUENCE

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE INFINITIVE IN INDIRECT STATEMENT

	PRIMARY SEQUENCE	SECONDARY SEQUENCE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

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II. Ablative Absolute

a. Ablative Absolute – 3 possibilities

- i. _____ + _____ (most common)
- ii. _____ + _____
- iii. _____ + _____

Tense of Participle	Time Relationship

iv. When you translate ablative absolute, the _____ of the main verb is important

I. PRIMARY SEQUENCE

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

2. SECONDARY SEQUENCE

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

HOW TO TRANSLATE THE PARTICIPLE IN ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

	PRIMARY SEQUENCE	SECONDARY SEQUENCE
PRESENT		
PERFECT		

Summarizer Questions for Indirect Statement & Ablative Absolute

1. Name 3 things that indirect statement & ablative absolute have in common.
2. Name 3 ways they are different.
3. Explain how you would recognize each clause in a sentence.
4. What is the difference between an ablative absolute and a participial phrase?
5. Why are time relationships so important to understand in this lesson?
6. Write 2 examples of each clause, one in primary sequence, one in secondary sequence – IN ENGLISH:
 - a. Indirect Statement
 - i. Primary:
 - ii. Secondary
 - b. Ablative Absolute
 - i. Primary
 - ii. Secondary

In your stories for this unit, locate the indirect statements and ablative absolutes.

	Indirect Statement	Ablative Absolute
Chapter 57	2	0
Chapter 58	1	1
Chapter 59	3	1
Chapter 61	2	0
Chapter 62	3	0

INDIRECT STATEMENT PRACTICE

A. INDIRECT STATEMENT – CHOOSE THE CORRECT LATIN VERB FOR THE UNDERLINED ENGLISH PHRASE

- _____ 1. He said that the ugly dog was running down the street.
A. cucurrisse B. currere C. cursurum esse
- _____ 2. He said that the ugly dog would run down the street.
A. cucurrisse B. currere C. cursurum esse
- _____ 3. The ugly dog says that he killed the rat.
A. necare B. necavisse C. necaturum esse
- _____ 4. The rat said that the ugly dog had not seen him.
A. vidisse B. visurum esse C. videre
- _____ 5. The ugly dog says that he will find the rat.
A. invenire B. invenisse C. inventurum esse
- _____ 6. The rat says that the dog is ugly.
A. fuisse B. futurum esse C. esse

B. INDIRECT STATEMENT II – CHOOSE THE CORRECT TRANSLATION FOR THE SENTENCE.

- _____ 1. Iason dicit Argonautas morituros esse.
A. Jason says that the Argonauts died.
B. Jason says that the Argonauts will die
C. Jason says that the Argonauts are dying.
- _____ 2. Iason dixit Argonautas mortuos esse.
A. Jason said that the Argonauts had died.
B. Jason said that the Argonauts would die.
C. Jason said that the Argonauts were dying.
- _____ 3. Argonautae sciunt iter difficile futurum esse.
A. The Argonauts know that the journey will be difficult.
B. The Argonauts know that the journey would be difficult.
C. The Argonauts know that journey has been difficult.
- _____ 4. Rex sciebat Argonautas infestos esse.
A. The king knew that the Argonauts were dangerous.
B. The king knew that the Argonauts had been dangerous.
C. The king knew that the Argonauts would be dangerous.
- _____ 5. Iason dixit regem necatum esse.
A. Jason said that the king was being killed.
B. Jason said that the king would be killed.
C. Jason said that the king had been killed.
- _____ 6. Iason dixit Argonautas Harpyias necaturas esse.
A. Jason said that the Argonauts were killing the Harpies.
B. Jason said that the Argonauts would kill the Harpies.
C. Jason said that the Harpies had been killed by the Argonauts.

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ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE PRACTICE

I. For the sentences below, indicate whether a present or perfect participle would be necessary in Latin.

a. present

b. perfect

- _____ 1. When the mouse was trying to escape, the cat was not paying attention.
- _____ 2. After the mouse had escaped, the cat finished his dinner.
- _____ 3. Since the children were outside, the parents took their time finishing dinner.
- _____ 4. Because the package is here, we do not have to order extra books.
- _____ 5. When the sisters have finished writing their letters, their mother will be ready to go shopping.
- _____ 6. After the king had won the battle, many soldiers proudly returned home.
- _____ 7. Although we return on Monday, the airline expects some delays.
- _____ 8. While they were escaping, the guards were paying no attention to the gate.
- _____ 9. After the cat has caught the mouse, the other mice will mourn their loss.
- _____ 10. Because he had found a trick for remembering the vocabulary words, the rest of the class was able to study more effectively.

II. Choose the best translation for the ablative absolutes given:

- _____ 1. Hoc facto, Iason navem appulit.
 - a. When this was being done
 - b. When this had been done
 - c. When this has been done

- _____ 2. Argonautis navigantibus, Iason dormiebat.
 - a. While the Argonauts sail
 - b. While the Argonauts had sailed
 - c. While the Argonauts were sailing

- _____ 3. Nave aedificato, Iason cibum regi Phineo dabit.
 - a. After the ship has been built
 - b. After the ship was built
 - c. After the ship had been built

- _____ 4. Tempestate coorta, Argonautae longius commorabantur.
 - a. Because a storm had arisen
 - b. Because a storm was rising
 - c. Because a storm is rising

- _____ 5. Ancoris sublatis, Argonautae solvunt.
 - a. When the anchors had been raised
 - b. When the anchors have been raised
 - c. When the anchors were being raised

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Jason – Unit 1 Sentence Architecture & Clauses (Chapter 62)

Break it Down – Write the verbal idea (finite verb, infinitive or participle) for each clause on its own line, IN ORDER as it occurs in the sentence and identify what kind of clause it belongs to.

1. Non multo post Argonautae (ita enim appellabantur qui ista navi vehebantur) insulam quandam, nomine Cyzicum, attigerunt; et e navi egressi a rege illius regionis hospitio accepti sunt. [3 main clauses, 1 relative clause, 1 participial phrase]

2. Paucas horas ibi commorati ad solis occasum rursus solverunt; sed postquam pauca milia passuum progressi sunt, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut cursum tenere non possent, et ad eandem partem insulae unde modo profecti erant magno cum periculo relati sunt. [1 participial phrase, 3 main clauses, 1 temporal clause, 1 result clause, 1 relative clause (*unde*)]

3. Incolae tamen, cum nox esset obscura Argonautas non agnoscebant, atque inimicam navem venisse arbitrati arma ceperunt eosque egredi prohibebant. [3 main clause, 1 cum-causal, 1 indirect statement, 1 participial phrase]

4. Cum iam dilucesceret, senserunt incolae se errare atque arma abiecerunt; Argonautae autem cum regem occisum esse viderent, magnum dolorem ceperunt. [3 main clause, 2 indirect statement, 2 circumstantial]

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

JASON: UNIT 1 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 62 story – these are in the order in which the forms appear.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. imperfect passive indicative | 9. perfect passive indicative verb |
| 2. accusative singular noun | 10. perfect active infinitive |
| 3. preposition | 11. present infinitive |
| 4. perfect participle | 12. relative pronoun |
| 5. genitive singular noun | 13. ablative plural noun |
| 6. adverb | 14. perfect indicative active verb |
| 7. accusative singular noun | 15. 3 rd person plural verb |
| 8. ablative singular noun | |

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.

Chapter 59

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. amissum (1) | 7. illo (6) |
| 2. nullo (1) | 8. aureum (7) |
| 3. altero (2) | 9. hoc (8) |
| 4. nudo (2) | 10. magni (9) |
| 5. summo (3) | 11. periturum (10) |
| 6. hoc (4) | 12. difficillimam (12) |

III. Pronoun References – locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 57

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. quorum (1) | 7. se (4) | 14. huic (6) |
| 2. ei (9) | 8. eum (7) | 15. quod (7) |
| 3. hoc (10) | 9. his (11) | 16. eum (9) |
| 4. illi (12) | 10. qui (11) | 17. se (10) |
| 5. eius (13) | Chapter 59 | |
| | 11. quem (2) | 18. eum (11) |
| | 12. hunc (3) | 19. ille (11) |

Chapter 58

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--|
| 6. qui (3) | 13. qui (5) | |
|------------|-------------|--|

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Jason - Unit 1 - Reading Practice

I. Locate the Latin for the English translations in Chapters 60 and 61. Give **ONLY** the Latin words which correspond to the English - nothing extra.

Chapter 60

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. of many days | 6. who would explain |
| 2. of nautical things | 7. the reason for the journey |
| 3. to be collected | 8. ten days were used up |
| 4. for transporting a crowd of men | 9. to set out alone |
| 5. in our sea | 10. made entirely out of oak |

Chapter 61

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. whose names | 6. to prepare reserves |
| 2. to undergo all dangers | 7. in this number |
| 3. hope of glory | 8. he chose fifty |
| 4. suitable weather | 9. with great applause |
| 5. we have written | 10. the day which Jason had appointed |

II. Find Latin words or phrases from the stories in this unit (Chapters 57-62) that support the following ideas.

1. Jason's uncle was wicked.
2. Pelias was underhanded and sneaky.
3. The oracle's advice is a relief.
4. The oracle's advice is unnerving.
5. Pelias sends Jason to fetch the Golden Fleece because he thinks it is a death warrant.
6. Jason is brave.
7. Argus worked hard to build the ship.
8. There were different reasons why people wanted to go with Jason.
9. Jason chose only the bravest men as his companions.
10. The inhabitants of Cyzicus made a wrong assumption about the Argonauts.

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Jason – Unit 1 – Reading Comprehension

Translate each question and answer in a complete sentence.

Chapter 57

1. Cur Pelias fratrem expulit?
2. Fratrem expulso, quid Pelias in animo habebat facere?
3. Quid amici Aesonis fecerunt?
4. Quid amici Aesonis regem de Iasone dixerunt?
5. Quid Pelias amicos Aesonis rogavit?

Chapter 58

1. Cur Pelias oraculum consulere constituit?
2. De quo Pythia Peliam monuit?
3. Quid Pelias fecit ubi Iason ad urbem iter faciebat?
4. Qui ad urbem die constituta veniebant?
5. Quid accidit ubi Iason ad urbem ibat?

Chapter 59

1. Quid Iason gerebat ubi ad regiam advenit?
2. Cur Pelias timebat ubi Iasonem vidit?
3. Quid consilium Pelias cepit?
4. Quid Pelias Iasonem cohortatus est ut faceret?
5. Quomodo Iason respondit?

Chapter 60

1. Cur nuntios in omnes partes Iason misit?
2. Quid nuntios docere iussit?
3. Quis Argo erat?
4. Quid Argo fecit ut Iasonem adiuveret?
5. Cur navis ex robore facta erat?

Chapter 61

1. Die constituta, cur multi conveniebant?
2. Quis in numero heroum erat?
3. Quos Iason legit ex eis qui conveniebant?
4. Ubi Argonautae discesserunt?
5. Qualis tempestas erat ubi Argonautae solverunt?

Chapter 62

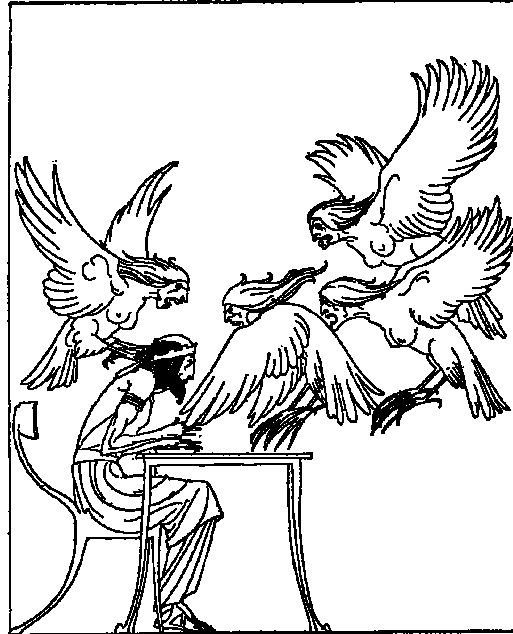
1. Ad quem locum Argonautae primo advenerunt?
2. Cur Argonautae ad insulam rursus redierunt?
3. Cur incolae in Argonautas impetum fecerunt?
4. Quid malum accidit proelio pugnato?
5. Quomodo Argonautae sentiebant, cum regem occisum esse intellegerent?

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Jason Unit 2 - Chapters 63-66 Prereading



- I. Picture
 - a. What is happening in the picture?

 - b. Describe the monsters and explain what you think they are doing.

- II. Read through the chapter titles on pages 131, 133, 135 and 137.
 - a. What challenges will the Argonauts have to face this time?

 - b. What do you think is going to happen during "Difficult Dining?"

 - c. What do you think the "Symplegades" are?

III. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words on pages 130, 132, 134 and 136 and answer the following questions:

a. If you were to think of 2 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. "animals")? List the categories & 2 or more words that fit into them.

b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

JASON UNIT 2 - Chapters 63-66

These 11 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1379928.html>

Chapter 63

ancora

fons

Chapter 64

appono

caecus

fames

quin

volucris

Chapter 65

dubito

Chapter 66

evenio

remus

spatium

4. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
5. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
6. Recopy all 11 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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VOCABULARY PRACTICE

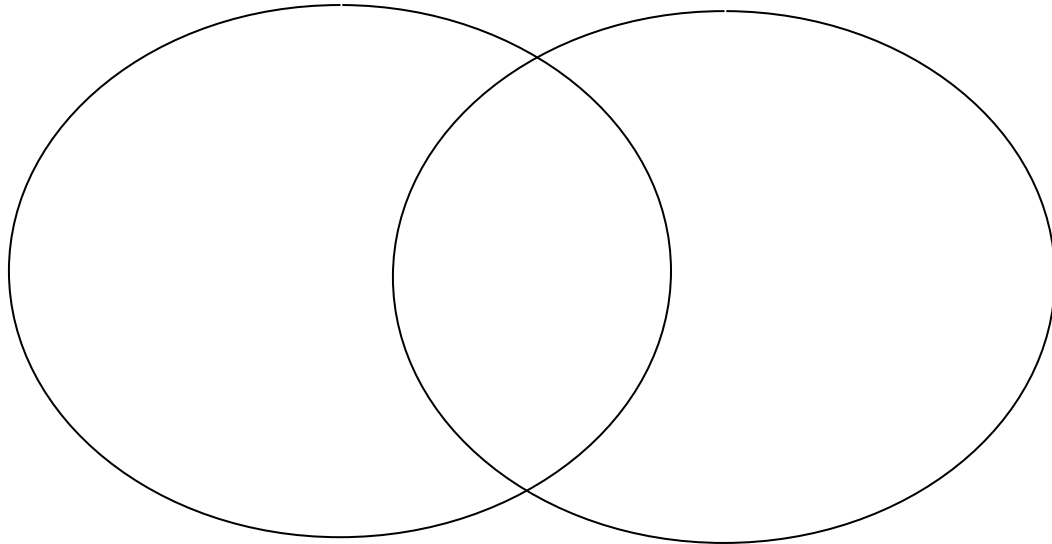
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is a **SYNONYM** for the word given.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. paddle _____ | 6. starvation _____ |
| 2. come about _____ | 7. stream _____ |
| 3. flying thing _____ | 8. set beside _____ |
| 4. interval _____ | 9. weight _____ |
| 5. unseeing _____ | 10. disbelieve _____ |

II. For each of the words given, brainstorm with a partner & come up with a myth or event from Roman history which would need to use that word in order to tell the story. Write the sentence, in English, using the word's definition. Your example **CANNOT** be about Hercules.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. volucris | 4. remus |
| 2. caecus | 5. ancora |
| 3. fons | |

III. Venn Diagram - For 6 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



Recycling Bin - Nouns

These nouns are from your stories – give the correct case and number, then & change the NUMBER from singular to plural, or vice versa. If there is more than one option, choose your favorite, but be prepared to identify alternate answers. Use the word bank below to figure out the declension for each noun.

casus, us

dies, diei

gloria, ae

homo, hominis

hora, ae

incola, ae

insula, ae

iter, itineris (*n*)litus, litoris (*n*)nomen, nominis (*n*)

nuntius, i

opus, operis (*n*)

pars, partis

periculum, i

plausus, us

regio, regionis

res, rei

rex, regis

robor, roboris

scientia, ae

sol, solis

tempestas, tempestatis

usus, us

1. dierum

2. nuntios

3. partes

4. itineris

5. diem

6. usui

7. scientiam

8. rerum

9. operi

10. hominum

11. robore

12. regionibus

13. gloriae

14. casus

15. tempestatem

16. plausu

17. nomine

18. horas

19. solis

20. tempestas

21. periculo

22. litus

23. insulae

24. regem

25. incolae

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Framing & Word Groups

As we begin the story of the Argonauts, the Latin sentences begin to resemble real Latin in a much more natural and consistent way. You will begin to see how recognizing FRAMING WORDS in the sentence will help you to identify word groups that belong together.

Each clause will have a subject and a verb, but within that basic structure are often sandwiched other words – prepositional phrases, adjectives, nouns in the genitive, dative and ablative cases, participles, ablative absolutes. Learning to see which words go together in a sentence will help you sort out its meaning.

A general rule that will help you to understand why clauses are sandwiched inside other clauses: in every Latin sentence, the verb forms that occur **MUST** be presented in the chronological order of the events they describe.

In Chapter 63, there are a number of examples of FRAMING WORDS and SANDWICHED CLAUSES.

Read Sentence 1 – In order, the verb forms, with their subjects translated are:

esse	(the weather) was
arbitratus	(Jason,) thinking
consecuta erat	(the greatest calm) had followed
sublatis	(after the anchors had been raised)
profectus est	set out
progressus	having progressed
attigit	he reached (Mysia)

Logically, the chronology theory works – first, there has to be weather. Then Jason can think about it. The fact of the greatest calm precedes the rest. The anchors must be raised **BEFORE** he can set out, and he must move forward **BEFORE** he can reach Mysia.

Break down the next sentence in the same way (*Ibi paucas horas...*). Give the verbal form & its subject, then translate each. There are 2 sandwiched clauses (1 indirect statement & 1 participial phrase)

- i. _____
- ii. _____
- iii. _____
- iv. _____
- v. _____
- vi. _____

Jason – Unit 2 – Clauses

A different approach - write out the LAST four sentences of Chapter 63, putting each clause (including participial phrases) on its own line. There are 14 clauses total, of which 8 are sandwiched. Try to keep all the words that go with a clause on the same line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

JASON: UNIT 2- FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 65 story. A pronoun can be demonstrative, personal or relative. These are in the order in which they occur in the text.

1. reflexive pronoun _____
2. accusative plural pronoun _____
3. perfect active infinitive _____
4. interrogative adjective _____
5. imperfect subjunctive _____
6. relative pronoun _____
7. pluperfect subjunctive _____
8. nominative plural noun _____
9. nominative plural pronoun _____
10. ablative singular noun _____
11. perfect passive verb _____
12. ablative plural noun _____
13. present infinitive _____
14. pluperfect passive verb _____
15. genitive singular noun _____

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the adjective or participle that modifies each noun.

Chapter 66

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. hoc (1) | 7. quae (4) | 13. Iason (8) | 18. spem (15 - 2 |
| 2. beneficio (1) | 8. consilio (4) | 14. ancoris (9) | answers) |
| 3. gratiam (1-2) | 9. intervallo (5) | 15. vento (9) | 19. vi (15) |
| 4. Symplegades (2-3) | 10. spatium (6) | 16. tempore (9) | 20. gratias (17) |
| 5. saxa (3) | 11. celeritate (7) | 17. Argonautae (14) | |
| 6. magnitudine (4) | 12. ratione (8) | | |

III. Pronoun References (Chapters 65 & 66)- locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 65

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. se (1) | 7. hoc (13) | 12. haec (5) |
| 2. eos (2) | 8. qui (14) | 13. quam (10) |
| 3. sibi (5) | 9. se (15) | 14. illa (11) |
| 4. qui (6) | 10. quod (15) | 15. eorum (17) |
| 5. se (8) | Chapter 66 | |
| 6. illi (9) | 11. quae (4) | |

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Jason – Unit 2 Subordinate Clauses

Identify the clauses given below from Chapters 64–66. If cue words from the sentence are necessary in order to figure out the clause, they have been included.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| a. indirect statement | g. fear | l. relative clause |
| b. ablative absolute | h. indirect command | m. relative clause of purpose |
| c. participial phrase | i. indirect question | n. conditional idea (with <i>si</i> or <i>nisi</i>) |
| d. purpose | j. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial | o. <i>quin</i> clause |
| e. adverbial result | k. <i>cum</i> -causal | |
| f. noun result | | |

Chapter 64

- _____ 1. cum ab incolis quaesissent
- _____ 2. quis regnum eius regionis obtineret
- _____ 3. Phineum quondam tum regem esse
- _____ 4. hunc caecum esse
- _____ 5. quae Harpyiae appellabantur
- _____ 6. cibum appositum
- _____ 7. *quin* Phineus fame moreretur

Chapter 65

- _____ 8. eos pervenisse
- _____ 9. quantam opinionem virtutis Argonautae haberent
- _____ 10. qui sibi auxilium ferrent
- _____ 11. misit nuntium **qui Iasonem sociosque ad regiam vocaret**
- _____ 12. eo cum venisset
- _____ 13. quanto in periculo suae res essent
- _____ 14. se magna praemia daturum esse
- _____ 15. si illi remedium repperissent
- _____ 16. hoc nihil prodesse
- _____ 17. qui alis erant instructi
- _____ 18. ut desuper impetum facerent
- _____ 19. quod cum Harpyiae sensissent
- _____ 20. rei novitate perterritae

Chapter 66

- _____ 21. hoc facto
- _____ 22. ut pro tanto beneficio meritam gratiam referret
- _____ 23. quam infestae Symplegades essent
- _____ 24. quae a Iove in mari posita erant
- _____ 25. ne quis ad Colchida perveniret
- _____ 26. qua ratione Symplegades vitare posset
- _____ 27. sublatis ancoris
- _____ 28. leni vento provectus
- _____ 29. in prora stans
- _____ 30. quam in manu tenebat
- _____ 31. cauda sola amissa
- _____ 32. omnem spem salutis in celeritate positam esse
- _____ 33. non sine auxilio deorum rem tam feliciter evenisse

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CHAPTERS 63-66 READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Translate the questions and answer them in English.

Chapter 63

1. Cur Iason profectus est?
2. Cur Iason Argonautas quosdam in terram misit?
3. Quis Hylas erat?
4. Quid Nymphae fecerunt, Hyla viso?
5. Cur Hercules et Polyphemus cum Iasone non discesserunt?

Chapter 64

1. Quid Argonautae incolae rogaverunt?
2. Quid Phineus perferebat?
3. Cur Phineus supplicium receperat? Quis eum punivit?
4. Qualia monstra Phineum excruciabant?
5. Quomodo monstra Phineum excruciabant?

Chapter 65

1. Cur Argonautas Phineus non timebat?
2. Quid Phineus putabat Argonautas facturos esse?
3. Quid Phineus pollicitus est, si Argonautae se auxilium ferrent?
4. Quid fecit ubi Argonautae gladiis petiverunt?
5. Quomodo Argonautae Harpyias vicerunt?

Chapter 66

1. Quid erant Symplegades?
2. Quomodo Phineus Iasonem auxilium tulit?
3. Cur Iasoni columba erat?
4. Quomodo Iason Symplegades evasit?
5. Cur Argonautae dis gratias egerunt?

Jason Vocabulary List 1 (Words that Occur 3+ Times) Chapters 57-63

The following words occur three or more times in the Jason stories. Most of them should be familiar to you. By the end of the Jason unit, you should know these words well.

Definitions found on the online activity here are the base definitions for each word. There may be other acceptable translations, but these are the meanings you need to know for this unit. If there are two, you need to know both.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. ante | 15. igitur | 29. possum |
| 2. appono | 16. impetus | 30. priusquam |
| 3. auxilium | 17. infestus | 31. quaero |
| 4. caecus | 18. ingens | 32. redeo |
| 5. consequor | 19. locus | 33. satis |
| 6. dum | 20. magnus | 34. scio |
| 7. eripio | 21. maneo | 35. sine |
| 8. famis | 22. mitto | 36. tandem |
| 9. filius | 23. monstrum | 37. terra |
| 10. fons | 24. morior | 38. timor |
| 11. fugio | 25. nihil | 39. virgo |
| 12. genus | 26. numerus | 40. vito |
| 13. habeo | 27. nuntius | |
| 14. hic | 28. pono | |

Jason - Vocabulary List I - Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

I. PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

ANTE	AUXILIUM	CAECUS
CONSEQUOR	FAMIS	FILIUS
FONS	IMPETUS	INGENS
MONSTRUM	MORIOR	NIHIL
NUMERUS	PONO	REDEO
SCIO	TERRA	VIRGO

ETYMOLOGY

Below you will find a word bank of Latin words & sentences in English. Your job is to find an English derivative from one of the Latin words that will complete the meaning of the English sentence. You may use each Latin word only once. Note: derivatives often come from the 4th principal part of verbs & the genitive singular of nouns.

auxilium	consequor	famis	filius	fons
fugio	habeo	infestus	locus	
magnus	maneο	mitto	monstrum	nihil
possum	satis	terra	virgo	

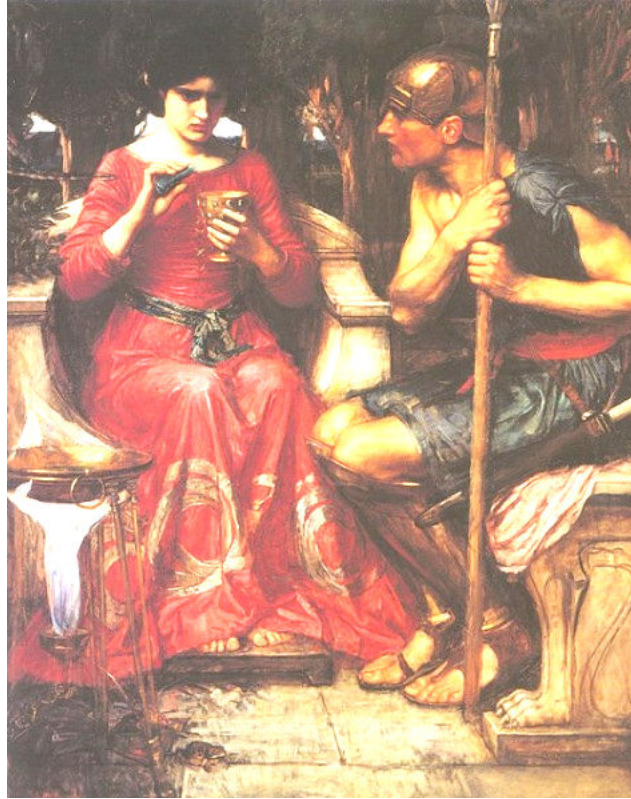
1. The cannibal tribe sacrificed _____ to the volcano god, whom they believed must be satiated by the offering of young girls.
2. After the prison break, the _____ hid in the abandoned house.
3. Hurricane Katrina _____ much of the Gulf Coast.
4. When you set clear goals and work hard to achieve them, anything is _____.
5. The old house was _____ with roaches and rats.
6. The _____ of chewing gum are very serious at this school.
7. After a summer of drought, the settlers suffered from _____ because the crops didn't grow.
8. The entymologist used a _____ glass to examine the details in the insect's thorax.
9. That _____ of the city is usually very safe, but on the other side of the bridge, there are gangs.
10. The bell kept going off at _____ intervals, which was distracting and annoying to the teacher.
11. This truck is designed to be able to maneuver in any kind of _____.
12. The general was forced to bring the _____ troops into battle because his main forces were being wiped out.
13. On Halloween many _____ had a party in the graveyard before they went out to haunt the town.
14. The professor was _____ with two universities, although he kept his office one just one campus.
15. During the storm, the weather alert advised us to _____ in our house.
16. Whenever I pass a _____, I throw in a coin and make a wish.
17. The cat grinned with _____ after it ate the mouse.
18. The things that we _____ are much less important than the values we uphold.

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Jason Unit 3 - Chapters 67-70 Prereading



- I. Picture
 - a. What is happening in the picture?
 - b. What is Medea doing?
 - c. What is Jason probably saying?
- II. Read through the chapter titles on pages 139, 141, 143, and 145.
 - a. What do you think the Heavy Task is?

b. Why might Jason need a magical ointment?

c. What might the "Strange Crop" be?

III. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words on pages 138, 140, 142, and 144 and answer the following questions:

a. Which words apply to Medea and her magical powers? Which words apply to Jason's next task?

b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be a summary of one story or a combination. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

JASON UNIT 3 - Chapters 67-70

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1380109.html>

Chapter 67

aro

dens

iungo

prius

Chapter 68

aegre

herba

insciens

praesto

puto

unguentum

Chapter 69

gigno

meridies

orior

spargo

valeo

Chapter 70

controversia

lassitudo

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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Vocabulary Practice

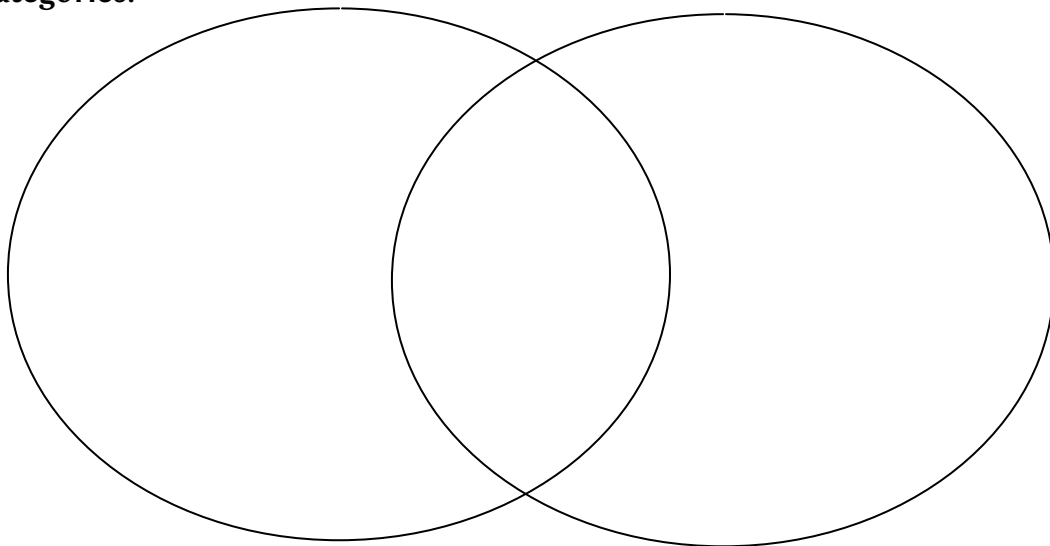
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an **ANTONYM** for each word here.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. undo | _____ | 6. dry out | _____ |
| 2. advance | _____ | 7. retreat | _____ |
| 3. beginning | _____ | 8. go out | _____ |
| 4. in the air | _____ | 9. good | _____ |
| 5. take out | _____ | 10. hatred | _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. occasion | _____ | 6. pastoral | _____ |
| 2. reversal | _____ | 7. tincture | _____ |
| 3. exile | _____ | 8. repository | _____ |
| 4. suspect | _____ | 9. finish | _____ |
| 5. impulsive | _____ | 10. perfection | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 12 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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JASON - UNIT 3: PRACTICE WITH CASE USAGE

Locate examples of the following case usages in your stories. Write the noun & the line number where you found it.

Chapter 70

1. Ablative of Place Where _____
2. Dative – Indirect Object _____
3. Accusative of Place to Which _____
4. Genitive of Possession _____
5. Ablative of Cause _____
6. Ablative of Time When _____
7. Ablative of Means _____
8. Ablative of Separation _____
9. Ablative of Place from Which _____
10. Ablative of Manner _____
11. Accusative of Extent of Time _____
12. Ablative of Description _____

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JASON - UNIT 3: NOUNS

I. Organize all the nouns in Chapter 67 by CASE. Include pronouns (there are 5) and proper nouns. Record each form, even if that word may have occurred before. There are 3 words that repeat, sometimes more than once. The total number of words in each column is given in parentheses.

Nominative (6)	Genitive (5)	Dative (1)	Accusative (21)	Ablative (10)

II. Locate the noun or participle that modifies each noun given. Many of the participles will be part of a passive verb form in the perfect tenses. These nouns are from Chapter 68. Use the correct case based on the translation.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. eum (2) _____ | 7. patre (6) _____ |
| 2. periculum (2) _____ | 8. montes (7) _____ |
| 3. patrem (3) _____ | 9. vi (8) _____ |
| 4. laborem (3) _____ | 10. die (10) _____ |
| 5. artis (5) _____ | 11. labores (10) _____ |
| 6. nocte (6) _____ | 12. rei (14) _____ |

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Subjunctive Practice

1. appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus - 3rd singular

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS</i>		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

2. obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentus - 3rd plural

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS</i>		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

3. expello, expellere, expuli, expulsus - 3rd singular

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS</i>		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

4. interficio, interficere, interfeci, interfectus - 3rd plural

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS</i>		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

5. nescio, nescire, nescivi, nescitus - 3rd singular

<i>SUBJUNCTIVE FORMS</i>		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		

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PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC PRACTICE

1. Pons faciendus est.
2. Pons faciendus erat.
3. Pons faciendus erit.
4. Exercitus educendus est.
5. Exercitus educendus erat.
6. Exercitus educendus erit.
7. Aqua portanda est.
8. Aqua portanda erat.
9. Aqua portanda erit.
10. Nuntius mittendus est.
11. Nuntius mittendus erat.
12. Nuntius mittendus erit.
13. Nostra facta laudanda sunt.
14. Nostra facta laudanda erant.
15. Nostra facta laudanda erunt.
16. Illae fabulae legendae sunt.
17. Illae fabulae legendae erant.
18. Illae fabulae legendae erunt.
19. Haec omnibus agenda sunt.
20. Exercitus regi ducendus est.
21. Exercitus regi ducendus erat.
22. Exercitus regi ducendus erit.
23. Aqua servis portanda est.
24. Aqua servis portanda erat.
25. Aqua servis portanda erit.
26. Rogat cur legiones educandae sint.
27. Rogavit cur legiones educandae essent.
28. Dicit legiones educendas esse.
29. Dixit legiones educendas esse.
30. Quaesit cur Gallia vincenda sit.
31. Quaesivit cur Gallia vincenda esset.
32. Dicit Galliam vincendam esse.
33. Dixit Galliam vincendam esse.
34. Multi milites in proelium mittendi sunt.
35. Milites in proelium regi mittendi sunt.
36. Milites in proelium regi mittendi erant.
37. Haec puella meo filio amanda est.
38. Mihi hic liber legendus est.
39. Dixit mihi hunc librum legendum (esse).
40. Julia Augusto a patria expellenda erat.
41. Ovidius scire volebat cur Julia Augusto expellenda esset.
42. Veritas et virtus omnibus viris semper quaerendae sunt.
43. Tyrannus populo expellendus erat.
44. Populus sciebat tyrannum expellendum esse.
45. Hoc erit verendum mihi. (vereor – fear)
46. Hoc est faciendum mihi.
47. Hic liber legendus est mihi.
48. Milites erant revocandi. (revoco – recall)
49. Imperium ducibus desiderandum est.
50. Dixit mortem timendum esse.

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I Spy With My Little Eye

The point of learning forms is not to create endless synopses or charts with correct endings. The point is to recognize them when you encounter them in your reading. See how well-trained your eye for Latin verb forms is – read through the passage below and find examples of participles, infinitives and subjunctives. Keep in mind the following:

- The present passive infinitive ends in *-i* and looks deceptively like a noun.
- Irregular verbs have weird present active infinitives, which means their imperfect subjunctives will also look weird. Watch out for: *sum (esse)*, *possum (posse)* and *fero (ferre)* and its compounds.
- Perfect passive participles OFTEN appear in ablative absolutes (which we will review in Chapter 59). Watch for noun/participle combinations in the ablative, separated by commas.

Adapted from Cicero, *De Officiis* 68-69

Non est autem consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, nec qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate. Quam ob rem et haec vitanda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas; nihil enim est tam angusti animi tamque parvi quam amare divitias, nihil honestius magnificentiusque quam pecuniam contemnere, si non habeas, si habeas, ad beneficentiam liberalitatemque conferre. Cavenda etiam est gloriae cupiditas, ut supra dixi; eripit enim libertatem, pro qua magnanimis viris omnis debet esse contentio. Nec vero imperia expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda non numquam.

Vacandum autem omni est animi perturbatione, cum cupiditate et metu, tum etiam aegritudine et voluptate nimia et iracundia, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, quae affert cum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem. Multi autem et sunt et fuerunt, qui eam, quam dico, tranquillitatem expetentes a negotiis publicis se removerint ad otiumque perfugerint, in his et nobilissimi philosophi longeque principes et quidam homines severi et graves, nec populi nec principum mores ferre potuerunt vixeruntque non nulli in agris delectati re sua familiari.

Find the following forms – the asterisks indicate forms that occur more often in the text than the number you must locate.

1. 3 present subjunctives* _____
2. 2 perfect subjunctives _____
3. 2 present passive infinitives _____
4. 3 present active infinitives* _____
5. 1 perfect passive participle _____

Passive Periphrastics – FIND THREE

6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Jason – Unit 3 Subjunctive Clauses

Identify each clause by type. You may wish to refer to the entire sentence in your textbook to get the overall context of the sentence.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Indirect Statement | f. Relative Clause of Characteristic | j. Adverbial Result |
| b. Ablative Absolute | g. <i>Cum</i> -circumstantial | k. Noun Result |
| c. Participial Phrase | h. <i>Cum</i> -causal | l. Fear |
| d. Indirect Question | i. Purpose | m. Indirect Command |
| e. Relative Clause | | n. Temporal (indicative) |

Chapter 68

- ___1. eum tantum periculum subiturum esse
- ___2. eo consilio, **ut Iason moreretur**
- ___3. quae cum ita essent
- ___4. quae summam scientiam artis magicae habebat
- ___5. insciente patre
- ___6. quod vi sua corpus aleret
- ___7. hoc facto
- ___8. ut corpus suum et arma mane oblineret

Chapter 70

- ___9. imperaverat ei **ut armatos viros interficeret**
- ___10. postquam omnes dentes in agrum sparsit
- ___11. Iason lassitudine exanimatus
- ___12. rem ita evenisse
- ___13. evenisse **ut praedictum esset**
- ___14. hac re cognita
- ___15. consilium non omittendum esse
- ___16. cum sibi quisque id saxum habere vellet
- ___17. gladiis dextris
- ___18. cum plurimi hoc modo occisi essent
- ___19. reliqui vulneribus confecti

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Jason – Unit 3 – Reading Practice

I. Put the following sentences from Chapters 67-70 in chronological order, from I-10

- _____1. Armati viri inter se pugnaverunt quod quisque saxum sibi habere volebat.
- _____2. Medea unguentum magicum paravit ne Iason interficeretur.
- _____3. Iason dentes draconis a rege postulavit.
- _____4. Iason vellus aurem a rege Aeeta postulavit.
- _____5. Tauri iuncti sunt et ager aratus est.
- _____6. Iason labore agri arandi exanimatus dormiebat.
- _____7. Rex Iasonem duos labores periculosissimos perficere iussit.
- _____8. Medea herbas in montibus finitimis collegit.
- _____9. Iason dentes draconis in agro sparsit.
- _____10. Iason et Argonautae ad fines Colchorum pervenerunt.

II. The following sentences contain factual errors – circle the incorrect word or idea and write the correct word or idea in the space provided.

Chapter 67

1. Rex libenter vellus aureum tradidit. _____

2. Iason labores suscipere timebat. _____

Chapter 68

3. Medea, regis uxor, Iasonem statim adamaverat. _____

4. Rex labores proposuit ne Iason vellus inveniret. _____

5. Medea Iasoni praecepit ut cottidie corpus unguento oblineret. _____

Chapter 69

6. Iason ad locum constitutum solus se contulit. _____

7. Tauri in agro errabant, ignem ex ore efflantes. _____

8. Iason sub arbore dentes draconis posuit. _____

Chapter 70

9. Aeetes Argonautis imperavit ut viros armatos interficerent. _____

10. Armati viri saxa conicientes se interfecerunt. _____

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CHAPTERS 67-70 READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Translate the questions and answer them in English.

Chapter 67

1. Ubi erat flumen Phasis?
2. Quid Argonautae a rege postulaverunt?
3. Quomodo rex sentiebat ubi audivit quam ob causam Argonautae venissent?
4. Cur rex sententiam mutavit?
5. Quod negotia Iasoni Aeetes dedit?

Chapter 68

1. Quis erat Medea?
2. Cur pater Medeae negotium tale Iasoni dedit?
3. Quod consilium Medea cepit?
4. Quomodo unguentum auxilio Iasoni erat?
5. Cur necesse erat vires Iasonis confirmare?

Chapter 69

1. Quid Iason repperit ubi ad agrum advenerat?
2. Cur Aeetes miratus est?
3. Quando Iason opus arandi agri confecit?
4. Quid Iason cum draconis dentibus fecit?
5. Quid factus est ubi Iason dentes draconis in agro sparsit?

Chapter 70

1. Cur Iason nondum laborem conficerat?
2. Quid Iason faciebat dum viri armati gignerentur?
3. Quid Iasonem facere Medea praecepit?
4. Cur viri armati inter se pugnabant?
5. Quomodo Iason viros armatos interfecit?

Chapters 71-75 Prereading



- I. Picture
 - a. Who do you see in the picture?

 - b. What do you think they are saying to each other?

- II. Read through the chapter titles on pages 147, 153, and 155.
 - a. What will be the focal point of "The Flight of Medea"?

 - b. What do you think is going to happen during "The Pursuit?" Who is chasing who, and why?

- c. What do you suppose “A Fearful Expedient” refers to? What is something “expedient”?

III. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words on pages 146, 148, 150, 152 and 154 and answer the following questions:

a. If you were to think of 2 general categories that could apply to some or most of your words, what would those categories be (e.g. “animals”)? List the categories & 2 or more words that fit into them.

b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary. It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

JASON UNIT 4 - Chapters 71-75

These 20 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1380202.html>

Chapter 71

discrimen

dolus

memoria tenere

subduco

Chapter 72

deripio

munio

praesidium

Chapter 73

anxius

dux

Chapter 75

existimo

membrum

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

Vocabulary Practice

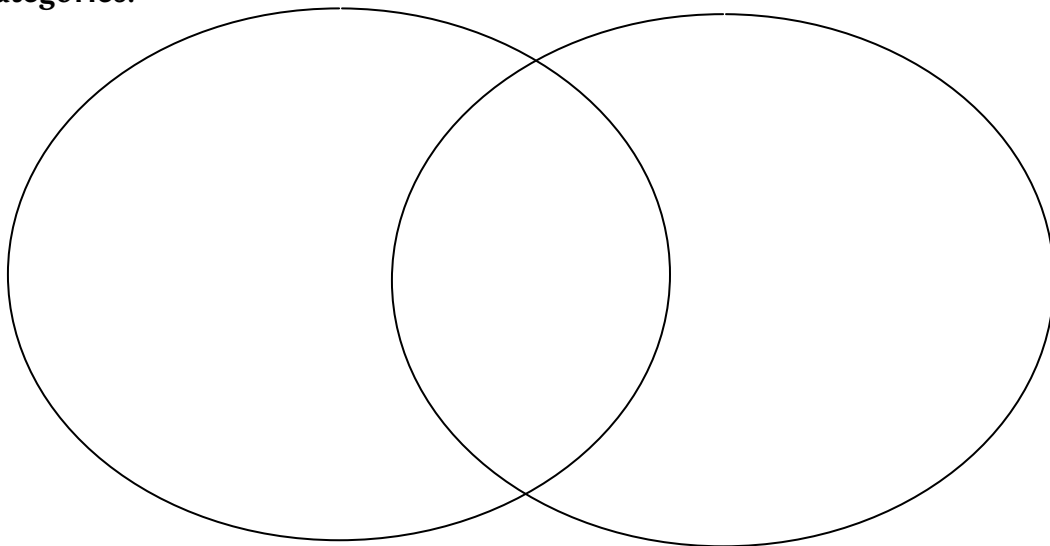
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an **ANTONYM** for each word here.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. undo | _____ | 6. dry out | _____ |
| 2. advance | _____ | 7. retreat | _____ |
| 3. beginning | _____ | 8. go out | _____ |
| 4. in the air | _____ | 9. good | _____ |
| 5. take out | _____ | 10. hatred | _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. discriminate | _____ | 6. tenacious | _____ |
| 2. duke | _____ | 7. subdue | _____ |
| 3. membrane | _____ | 8. president | _____ |
| 4. ammunition | _____ | 9. anxiety | _____ |
| 5. memory | _____ | 10. dismember | _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 6 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 3 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the **MEANING** of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



Verb Practice

You should be able to produce a synopsis in the 3rd person singular and 3rd person plural, without having to refer to notes or grammar charts. Practice makes perfect when it comes to this particular skill.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. appello (1) | 5. nescio (4) | 9. convenio |
| 2. obtineo | 6. aufero | 10. amitto |
| 3. expello | 7. fingo | 11. capio |
| 4. interficio | 8. nuntio (1) | 12. moneo (2) |

INDICATIVE		
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
FUTURE		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		
FUTURE PERFECT		
SUBJUNCTIVE		
PRESENT		
IMPERFECT		
PERFECT		
PLUPERFECT		
PARTICIPLES		
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		
INFINITIVES		
PRESENT		
PERFECT		
FUTURE		

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NOUN PRACTICE

The nouns & pronouns are given in the order in which they appear in the Chapter 71 story. Match each word at the left first with its case and then with its use within the phrase or sentence in which it occurs. (Iason, Iasonis – 3rd declension name)

	Case	Use
1. rex _____		
2. laborem _____	A. Nominative	p. Subject
3. ei _____	B. Genitive	q. Possession
4. regia _____	C. Dative	r. Indirect Object
5. rebus _____	D. Accusative	s. Direct Object
6. fugam _____	E. Ablative	t. Use w/Preposition
7. nocte _____		u. Time
8. fratre _____		v. Means
9. pedes _____		w. Manner
10. Iasonis _____		x. Ablative Absolute
11. lacrimis _____		y. Place Where
12. mulierem _____		z. Accompaniment
13. ille _____		
14. eius _____		
15. auxilio _____		
16. periculo _____		
17. patris _____		

JASON: UNIT 4 – FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 73 story – these are in the order in which the forms appear.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. present passive verb | 9. present infinitive |
| 2. preposition + accusative | 10. adverb |
| 3. imperfect indicative | 11. present participle |
| 4. genitive singular noun | 12. perfect participle |
| 5. pluperfect subjunctive | 13. dative noun (proper noun) |
| 6. imperfect subjunctive | 14. genitive singular noun |
| 7. gerundive | 15. adverb |
| 8. dative noun | |

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the noun that each adjective or participle modifies.
Chapter 73

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. relictī (1) | 6. mirum (8) | 11. eius (12) |
| 2. anxio (2) | 7. elucens (9) | 12. omni (13) |
| 3. summi (3) | 8. quae (9) | 13. sublato (13) |
| 4. aliqui (5) | 9. eius (10) | 14. magno (13) |
| 5. quoddam (8) | 10. advenientibus (11) | 15. maximas (14) |

III. Pronoun References – locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 74

1. qui (4)
2. eos (4)
3. se (5)
4. eos (6)
5. qui (9)
6. qua (10)

Chapter 75

7. quem (2)
8. secum (3)
9. eius (4)
10. eam (7)
11. ea (9)
12. quam (12)
13. sibi (13)

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Subordinate Clause Practice (Chapters 71-75)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Indirect Statement | h. Indirect Question | m. Fear Clause |
| b. Ablative Absolute | i. Passive Periphrastic | n. Clause of Prohibition |
| c. Purpose Clause | j. Indirect Command | o. Temporal Clause |
| d. Relative Clause | k. Relative Clause of Characteristic | |
| e. Result Clause | l. Relative Clause of Purpose | |
| f. <i>Cum</i> -Circumstantial | | |
| g. <i>Cum</i> -Causal | | |

- _____ 1. At rex Aeetes, *ubi Iasonem laborem propositum confecisse cognovit*, graviter commotus est
- _____ 2. At rex Aeetes, ubi Iasonem laborem *propositum confecisse* cognovit, graviter commotus est
- _____ 3. *id enim per dolum factum esse* intellegebat, nec dubitabat quin Medea ei auxilium tulisset.
- _____ 4. id enim per dolum factum esse intellegebat, nec dubitabat *quin Medea ei auxilium tulisset*.
- _____ 5. Medea autem *cum intellegeret* se in magno fore periculo si in regia maneret, fuga salutem petere constituit.
- _____ 6. Medea autem cum intellegeret *se in magno fore periculo* si in regia maneret, fuga salutem petere constituit.
- _____ 7. *Omnibus rebus ad fugam paratis* media nocte insciente patre cum fratre Absyrto evasit,
- _____ 8. *Eo cum venisset*, se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret quae ei tantum profuisset.
- _____ 9. Eo cum venisset, se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit *ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret* quae ei tantum profuisset.
- _____ 10. Eo cum venisset, se ad pedes Iasonis proiecit, ac multis cum lacrimis eum obsecravit ne in tanto discrimine mulierem desereret *quae ei tantum profuisset*.
- _____ 11. Ille quod memoria tenebat *se eius auxilio e magno periculo evasisse*, libenter eam excepit; et postquam causam veniendi repperit, hortatus est ne patris iram timeret.
- _____ 12. Ille quod memoria tenebat se eius auxilio e magno periculo evasisse, libenter eam excepit; et *postquam causam veniendi repperit*, hortatus est ne patris iram timeret.
- _____ 13. Ille quod memoria tenebat se eius auxilio e magno periculo evasisse, libenter eam excepit; et postquam causam veniendi repperit, hortatus est *ne patris iram timeret*.
- _____ 14. Pollicitus est autem *se quam primum eam navi sua avecturum*.

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Jason - Unit 2 - Clauses

Write out the first TWO sentences of Chapter 72, putting each clause (including participial phrases) on its own line. There are 11 clauses total. Try to keep all the words that go with a clause on the same line.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

Framing & Word Groups

Framing can happen in several ways

- a subordinate clause - framed by the subordinating conjunction & verb
- indirect statement - framed within the accusative subject & infinitive
- ablative absolute - framed within the noun and participle
- prepositional phrases - framed by the preposition & noun that is its object
- noun/adjective pairs - framing other words and even clauses that are specific to that word group

Each of the following words is the first word in a framing pair. Identify the word that closes the frame and the word(s) enclosed within. Explain how the framing clarifies the word group.

For example: In chapter 75, lines 2-3, **Medea ex urbe fugiens**

Medea is the first word in the frame, which is closed by **fugiens**. The frame encloses **ex urbe** - which clarifies where Medea is fleeing from. The framing action makes it explicitly clear that the prepositional phrase belongs in this word group and not the main clause.

Find the "frame closer" word and explain the effect of the framing for the following:

	Frame Closer	Effect of Framing
Chapter 71		
1. omnibus (6)	_____	_____
Chapter 72		
2. sociis (4-5)	_____	_____
3. vellus (7)	_____	_____
4. locus (9)	_____	_____
Chapter 73		
5. summi (3)	_____	_____
6. de (4)	_____	_____
7. lumen (8)	_____	_____
Chapter 74		
8. inimico (4)	_____	_____
9. omni (15)	_____	_____
10. hoc (16)	_____	_____
Chapter 75		
11. Medea (2)	_____	_____
12. membris (4)	_____	_____
13. intermisso (10)	_____	_____

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Jason – Unit 4 – Reading Practice

I. Locate the Latin for the English translations in Chapters 70 and 71. Give **ONLY** the Latin words which correspond to the English – nothing extra.

Chapter 71

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. when they had come to that place | 6. as quickly as possible |
| 2. that this had happened through a trick | 7. at Jason's feet |
| 3. from great danger | 8. who had been such a great help to him |
| 4. when everything had been prepared | 9. in such danger |
| 5. because he remembered | 10. when her father was unaware |

Chapter 72

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1. having gone through the woods | 6. who would be a protection for the ship |
| 2. that the fleece had been hidden | 7. a dragon of horrible appearance |
| 3. with its jaws opened | 8. with his companions |
| 4. both by nature and by skill | 9. overwhelmed by sleep |
| 5. she sprinkled poison on it | 10. the fleece hanging in the tree |

II. Find Latin words or phrases from the stories in this unit (Chapters 71-75) that support the following ideas.

1. The king did not think Jason had succeeded on his own.
2. Medea felt unsafe staying in Colchis.
3. Medea felt that Jason owed it to her to take her with him.
4. It was not easy to get the Golden Fleece.
5. Without Medea's help, Jason could not have gotten his hands on the Fleece.
6. The dragon was a scary monster.
7. The Argonauts were worried about Jason's safety when he went after the Fleece.
8. The Argonauts tried very hard to outrun the king's navy.
9. Medea's plan for throwing off their pursuit was brutally cruel.
10. Aetes abandoned the pursuit because there was no further point to it.

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CHAPTERS 71-75 READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Translate the questions and answer them in English.

Chapter 71 Reading Comprehension

1. Quomodo rex sentiebat ubi cognovit Iasonem laborem confecisse?
2. Sciebatne rex Medeam Iasoni auxilium tulisse?
3. Quid Medea fecit ubi ad locum ubi Argo subducta esset se conferret?
4. Quid Iason pollictus est?

Chapter 72 Reading Comprehension

1. Quis Iasoni demonstravit ubi vellus aureum esset?
2. Ubi Iason et Medea ierunt?
3. Quomodo vellus custodiebatur?
4. Quomodo Medea draconem superavit?

Chapter 73 Reading Comprehension

1. Cur Argonautae anxii erant?
2. Ubi Argonautae auxilium Iasoni ferendum putabant, quid viderunt?
3. Quid lucem faciebat?
4. Quomodo Argonautae Iasonem excipiebant? Cur?

Chapter 74 Reading Comprehension

1. Quando Argonautae discesserunt?
2. Quid Aeetes de Medea cognovit?
3. Quid Aeetes milites facere iussit?
4. Cur paene omnis spes salutis deposita est?

Chapter 75 Reading Comprehension

1. Quis Absyrtus erat?
2. Quid Medea facere constituit?
3. Cur consilium Medae Argonautis auxilium tulit?
4. Cur Aeetes domum revertit?

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Chapters 76-80 Prereading



- I. Picture
 - a. Who do you see in the picture? What part of the Jason story does this picture illustrate?
 - b. If you had to give this picture a title, what would it be?

- II. Read through the chapter titles on pages 157, 159, 161, 163 and 165.
 - a. What do you think the “bargain with Pelias” is? Who makes the bargain?
 - b. What role do you think Medea will play in “Magic Arts” and “A Dangerous Experiment”?
 - c. What do the final two chapters have in common, based on their titles?

III. New Vocabulary - Read through the English meanings of the words on pages 156, 158, 160, 162 and 164 and answer the following questions:

a. Locate 3-4 words that belong to each of the following categories:

Magic and Its Tools	Death	Motion & Escape

b. Write a brief 3-sentence summary that uses 5 new ENGLISH definitions of the new vocabulary (asterisked). It can be of one story or of more than one. Underline the English definitions you chose and make sure your story **makes sense**.

VOCABULARY MASTERY - NEW WORDS

JASON UNIT 5 - Chapters 76-80

These 9 words are starred in the vocabulary of each chapter. You will need to know the definitions which are given in the online game:

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1380246.html>

Chapter 76

oratio

ostendo

Chapter 77

aries

carmen

vas

Chapter 78

restituo

Chapter 79

iniuria

Chapter 80

amentia

currus

1. Highlight the words whose meanings you recognize at sight.
2. Put a star next to words with more than one meaning.
3. Recopy all 20 words in alphabetical order and give their definitions.

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Vocabulary Practice

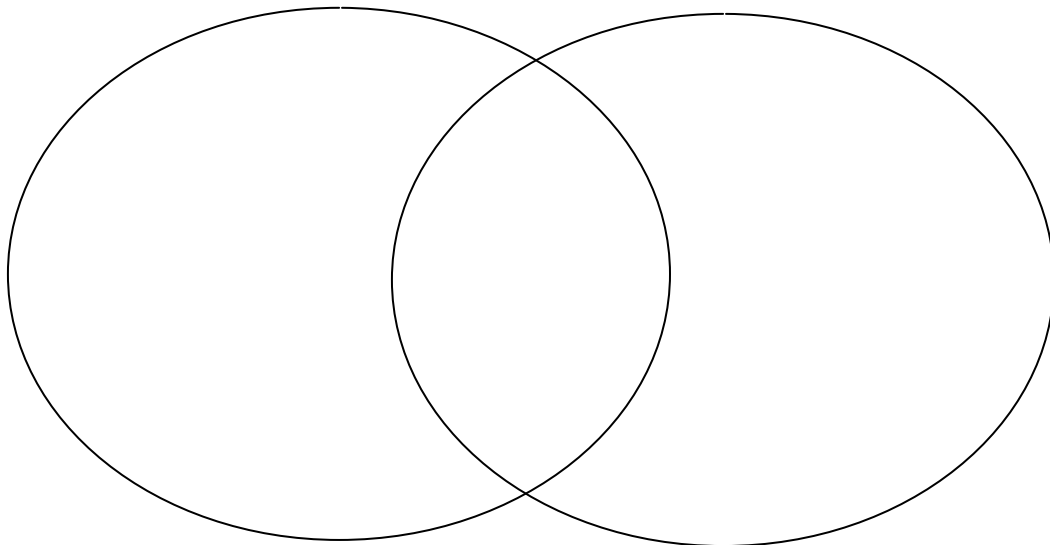
I. Locate the Latin word whose definition is an ANTONYM for each word here.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. sanity _____ | 4. kid (goat) _____ |
| 2. cure _____ | 5. hide _____ |
| 3. take apart _____ | 6. silence _____ |

II. Locate the Latin root from which each English word derives.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. oration _____ | 4. ostentatious _____ |
| 2. charm _____ | 5. restitution _____ |
| 3. vase _____ | 6. injury _____ |

III. Venn Diagram - For 6 of your words, create a Venn diagram - you must have a minimum of 2 words in each area of the diagram. The categories that define each area are entirely up to you, as long as they are based on the MEANING of the words, not the spelling or the part of speech. Label the categories.



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JASON: UNIT 5- FORMS

I. Locate the following forms in your Chapter 79 story. A pronoun can be demonstrative, personal or relative. These are in the order in which they occur in the text.

1. perfect passive participle _____
2. relative pronoun _____
3. imperfect indicative active _____
4. pluperfect subjunctive _____
5. present infinitive _____
6. imperfect subjunctive _____
7. perfect passive participle _____
8. gerundive _____
9. future participle _____
10. perfect indicative _____
11. pluperfect subjunctive _____
12. imperfect subjunctive _____
13. perfect participle _____
14. present participle _____
15. perfect indicative active _____
16. adverb _____

II. Noun/Adjective Agreement - Find the adjective or participle that modifies each noun.

Chapter 78

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. miraculum (1) | 6. herbas (5) | 11. rebus (13 – 2 answers) |
| 2. filiae (1) | 7. consilium (6) | 12. coniugum (13 – 2 answers) |
| 3. Medea (2) | 8. vas (8) | 13. scelus (15) |
| 4. ars (2) | 9. herbas (11) | 14. lasone et Medea (16) |
| 5. patrem (3) | 10. patrem (12) | |

III. Pronoun References - locate the word to which each pronoun refers; if it refers to an idea or a clause from another sentence, write the reference in English.

Chapter 76

1. qui (2)
2. se (3)
3. eo (4)
4. sibi (4)
5. se (5)
6. ei (6)
7. me (8)
8. se (12)
9. id (12)
10. ille (12)

Chapter 77

11. eum (6)
12. hoc (7)
13. vobis (10)
14. eius (12)

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Framing & Word Groups

Framing can happen in several ways

- a subordinate clause - framed by the subordinating conjunction & verb
- indirect statement - framed within the accusative subject & infinitive
- ablative absolute - framed within the noun and participle
- prepositional phrases - framed by the preposition & noun that is its object
- noun/adjective pairs - framing other words and even clauses that are specific to that word group

Each of the following words is the first word in a framing pair. Identify the word that closes the frame and the word(s) enclosed within. Explain how the framing clarifies the word group.

Find the "frame closer" word and explain the effect of the framing for the following:

	Frame Closer	Effect of Framing
Chapter 76		
1. vellere (3)	_____	_____
Chapter 77		
2. patrem (4)	_____	_____
3. laborem (5)	_____	_____
4. arietem (11)	_____	_____
Chapter 78		
5. filiae (1)	_____	_____
6. Iasone et Medea(16)	_____	_____
Chapter 79		
7. Iason et Medea (4)	_____	_____
8. illa (12)	_____	_____
Chapter 80		
9. Medea (3)	_____	_____
10. Sol (7)	_____	_____
11. dracones (8)	_____	_____
12. Medea (8)	_____	_____

Subordinate Clause Practice (Chapters 76-80)

a.	Indirect Statement	i.	Passive Periphrastic	o.	Generic Temporal Clause
b.	Ablative Absolute	j.	Indirect Command		
c.	Purpose Clause	k.	Relative Clause of Characteristic	p.	Generic Causal Clause
d.	Relative Clause			q.	Concessive Clause
e.	Result Clause	l.	Relative Clause of Purpose	r.	Proviso Clause
f.	Cum-Circumstantial				
g.	Cum-Causal	m.	Fear Clause		
h.	Indirect Question	n.	Clause of Prohibition		

- _____1. Tum e navi egressus ad Peliam, **qui regnum etiam tum obtinebat**, statim se contulit
- _____2. et **vellere aureo demonstrato** ab eo postulavit ut regnum sibi traderetur
- _____3. et vellere aureo demonstrato ab eo postulavit **ut regnum sibi traderetur**
- _____4. Pelias enim pollicitus erat, si Iason vellus rettulisset, **se regnum ei traditurum**.
- _____5. Postquam Iason **quid fieri vellet** ostendit, Pelias primo nihil respondit
- _____6. Vides **me aetate iam esse confectum**, neque dubium est quin supremus dies mihi appropinquet
- _____7. Vides me aetate iam esse confectum, neque dubium est **quin supremus dies mihi appropinquet**
- _____8. Iason respondit **se id facturum (esse)** quod ille rogasset.
- _____9. Iason respondit se id facturum (esse) **quod ille rogasset**.
- _____10. Tum, **dum aqua efferveresceret**, carmen magicum cecinit.
- _____11. Brevi tempore aries e vase exsiluit, et **viribus reffectis** per agros currebat.
- _____12. **Dum filiae regis hoc miraculum stupentes intuentur**, Medea ita locuta est: "Videtis quantum valeat ars magica.
- _____13. Dum filiae regis hoc miraculum stupentes intuentur, Medea ita locuta est: "Videtis **quantum valeat ars magica**.
- _____14. filiae regis consilium **quod dedisset Medea** non omittendum (esse) putaverunt.
- _____15. filiae regis consilium quod dedisset Medea non **omittendum (esse)** putaverunt.
- _____16. filiae regis **consilium** quod dedisset Medea **non omittendum (esse)** putaverunt.
- _____17. non enim dubitabant **quin hoc ei maxime profuturum esset**.
- _____18. **His rebus gestis** Medea coniugem suum regnum accepturum sperabat;
- _____19. His rebus gestis Medea **coniugem suum regnum accepturum** sperabat;
- _____20. sed cives **cum intellegerent** quo modo Pelias perisset, tantum scelus aegre tulerunt.
- _____21. sed cives cum intellegerent **quo modo Pelias perisset**, tantum scelus aegre tulerunt.

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CLAUSE PRACTICE 2

Analyze the structure of the SECOND SENTENCE in Chapter 76 Use your rules for bracketing text to analyze the segments of each sentence – write each clause on its own line & see if you can name that clause.

Remember: Punctuation is your friend. Also, indirect statement, ablative absolute & participles as adjective count as separate clauses. This sentence has 9 clauses.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

Jason - Unit 5 - Reading Practice

I. Answer the following True/False questions about Chapters 76-80

- _____ 1. Iason Peliae vellus aureum demonstravit et regnum postulavit.
- _____ 2. Pelias libenter regnum Iasoni tradidit.
- _____ 3. Iason promisit se moraturum esse, dum Pelias mortuus esset.
- _____ 4. Medea dolo usa est ut mortem regi inferret.
- _____ 5. Aries e Medea effugit et per silvas in montibus quam celerrime cucurrit.
- _____ 6. Filiae regis crediderunt Medeam patrem suum adiuturam esse.
- _____ 7. Medea herbas magicas praebuit ut Pelias in adulescentiam restitueretur.
- _____ 8. Pelias magna cum voce clamabat ubi filiae membra abscidebant.
- _____ 9. Iason et Medea post mortem Peliae Corinthum fugerunt.
- _____ 10. Iason ipse Medeae nuntiavit se Glaucen in matrimonium ducere in animo habere.
- _____ 11. Medea vestem veneno imbutum ad Glaucen misit.
- _____ 12. Cum Glauce vestem induisset, statim mortuus est.

II. The action is in the verbs! Translate each verb form literally, then give a brief summary of the action of the story that the verb describes. Questions are from Chapter 80.

- I. induisset (I)
2. affecta (2)
3. necavit (4)
4. fugere (5)
5. constituta (6)
6. misit (7)
7. escendit (9)
8. dormiret (I3)
9. steterat (I4)
- I0. oppressit (I5)

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CHAPTERS 76–80 READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

Translate the questions and answer them in English.

Chapter 76

1. Quid Iason fecit ubi ad Peliam se contulit?
2. Quid Pelias pollicitus erat?
3. Quid Pelias a Iasone petivit?
4. Quid Iason se facturum dixit?

Chapter 77

1. Cur Medea regem necare constituit?
2. Quomodo regem Medea necare in animo habebat?
3. Quomodo Medea effecit ut aries rursus viveret?
4. Quid fiebat postquam carmen Medea cecinit?

Chapter 78

1. Cur filiae regis consilium Medae acceperunt?
2. Ubi filiae membra Peliae posuerunt?
3. Cur res evenit aliter ac filiae regis speraverant?
4. Qui e regno expulsi sunt? Cur?

Chapter 79

1. Quis regnum Corinthi obtinebat cum Medea et Iason ibi venissent?
2. Quis erat Glauce? Cur Medea eam non amabat?
3. Quid Medea pollicita est?
4. Quod consilium Medea cepit ut se ulcisceretur?

Chapter 80

1. Quomodo Glauce sentiebat, veste induto? Cur?
2. Cur Medea Corintho fugit?
3. Quomodo Sol Medae auxilium ferebat?
4. Quomodo Iason mortuus est?

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Jason and the Argonauts – Final Vocabulary List

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. accidit | 23. ille | 45. rogo |
| 2. aer | 24. iuvenis | 46. scelus |
| 3. aetas | 25. licet | 47. scientia |
| 4. afficio | 26. loquor | 48. sed |
| 5. aliter | 27. malus | 49. senex |
| 6. appropinquo | 28. nam | 50. sentio |
| 7. aqua | 29. neque | 51. si |
| 8. at | 30. novus | 52. sto |
| 9. carmen | 31. nunc | 53. supremus |
| 10. civis | 32. obtineo | 54. ubi |
| 11. coniunx | 33. oro | 55. umbra |
| 12. creo | 34. ostendo | 56. umquam |
| 13. curro | 35. paro | 57. unde |
| 14. discedo | 36. pater | 58. unus |
| 15. dormio | 37. per | 59. utor |
| 16. dubius | 38. pereo | 60. uxor |
| 17. etiam | 39. polliceor | 61. valeo |
| 18. fero | 40. post | 62. vestis |
| 19. fio | 41. praebeo | 63. vir |
| 20. gravis | 42. quantus | 64. vita |
| 21. iam | 43. quid | 65. vivo |
| 22. ignis | 44. quo modo | |

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Jason - Final Vocabulary Practice & Etymology

PICTURES – DRAW WHAT THESE WORDS MEAN:

AQUA	CARMEN	CONIUNX
CURRO	DORMIO	GRAVIS
IGNIS	IUVENIS	LOQUOR
MALUS	NOVUS	PATER
SCIENTIA	SENX	STO
UMBRA	VIR	VITA

ETYMOLOGY

accidit	afficio	aqua	civis	creo	dormio	gravis
ignis	iuvenis	licet	loquor	malus	novus	
obtineo	ostendo	paro	pater	pereo	quantus	rogo
scientia	sentio	sto	supremus	umbra	utor	vita

- In college, most of the students live in _____.
- When you are seventeen, you will get a _____ to drive.
- The mad _____ tried to build a time machine.
- The bank robbers stole a great _____ of money.
- She was very _____: she never stopped talking.
- The detectives _____ the suspect for five hours.
- The first thing they did at the scene of the accident was check for the victim's _____ signs.
- The _____ companies provide electricity, gas and water to the residents of the city.
- I always forget my _____ when it rains.
- She tried to decorate tastefully for the holidays, but as usual, her ornaments were very _____ and gaudy.
- When you start the car, you must first put the key in the _____.
- The _____ recently acquired two dolphins who had been injured by a boat propellor.
- _____ happen, but this time, I did it on purpose.
- The principle of _____ was discovered when an apple bonked Newton on the head.
- If we cannot _____ together, we will surely fall.
- There are many _____ myths from ancient civilizations about how the world was formed
- The _____ detention hall is where they take little criminals before they are old enough to go to the Big House.
- Although there was nothing tangible to worry her, she _____ that something was wrong.
- The _____ ski trails have very few moguls, but the advanced trails are designed for jumping.
- He denied that he was the father, but the _____ test proved otherwise.

Ulysses & The Lotus Eaters – Prereading



Engraving by W. J. Linton – Illustration of Tennyson's "The Lotos Eaters" (1857)

1. In the picture, what image do you notice first? Why?
2. What visual contrast does the artist make in the picture?
3. If you had to predict what this picture symbolizes to the artist, what would you say?

The passage below is excerpted from Tennyson's "The Lotos-Eaters," which is inspired by Homer's *Odyssey*. Read these lines and answer the following questions.

"Courage!" he said, and pointed toward the land,
 "This mounting wave will roll us shoreward soon."
 In the afternoon they came unto a land
 In which it seemed always afternoon.
 All round the coast the languid air did swoon,
 Breathing like one that hath a weary dream.
 Full-faced above the valley stood the moon;
 And like a downward smoke, the slender stream
 Along the cliff to fall and pause and fall did seem.

A land of streams! some, like a downward smoke,
 Slow-dropping veils of thinnest lawn, did go;
 And some thro' wavering lights and shadows broke,
 Rolling a slumbrous sheet of foam below.
 They saw the gleaming river seaward flow
 From the inner land: far off, three mountain-tops,
 Three silent pinnacles of aged snow,
 Stood sunset-flush'd: and, dew'd with showery drops,
 Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.

The charmed sunset linger'd low adown
 In the red West: thro' mountain clefts the dale
 Was seen far inland, and the yellow down
 Border'd with palm, and many a winding vale
 And meadow, set with slender galingale;

A land where all things always seem'd the same!
 And round about the keel with faces pale,
 Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
 The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.

Branches they bore of that enchanted stem,
 Laden with flower and fruit, whereof they gave
 To each, but whoso did receive of them,
 And taste, to him the gushing of the wave
 Far far away did seem to mourn and rave
 On alien shores; and if his fellow spake,
 His voice was thin, as voices from the grave;
 And deep-asleep he seem'd, yet all awake,
 And music in his ears his beating heart did make.

They sat them down upon the yellow sand,
 Between the sun and moon upon the shore;
 And sweet it was to dream of Fatherland,
 Of child, and wife, and slave; but evermore
 Most weary seem'd the sea, weary the oar,
 Weary the wandering fields of barren foam.
 Then some one said, "We will return no more";
 And all at once they sang, "Our island home
 Is far beyond the wave; we will no longer roam."

4. What do you think has happened to Ulysses' men?
5. What do you think a Lotos is?
6. Is this scene idyllic or boring to you? Why?
7. The artist of the picture created the image to illustrate Tennyson's poem. How well do you think the artist captures the feeling of the poet's words? Why?
8. How would you illustrate these lines?

Fabulae Graecae 81-83 - New Vocabulary

consto

gusto

patria

defero

insidiae

profectio

dulcis

nonnulli

versor

Fabulae Romanae 81-83 - Review Vocabulary

annus

inter

progredior

tantus

appello

litus

puella

tempestas

aqua

magnus

redeo

terra

atque

manus

regnum

traho

autem

mitto

reliquus

urbs

bellum

navis

res

venio

capio

numquam

satis

vir

conor

omnis

sed

virtus

dico

paro

subito

dum

persuadeo

summus

ex

postquam

tandem

<http://www.quia.com/jg/915041.html>

LOTUS EATERS - VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw pictures to illustrate the English definition of each word:

dulcis	traho	urbs
omnis	patria	dico
navis	annus	bellum
aqua	tempestas	puella
manus	inter	terra

ETYMOLOGY

Fill in the blanks with *derivatives* from these Latin words. There are no repeats.

consto	gusto	paro	omnis
defero	capio	urbs	conor
insidiae	bellum	mitto	inter
patria	summus	navis	

1. The _____ fought bravely during the Revolutionary War.
2. They _____ carefully for the test and did very well.
3. Tom Cruise starred in the very successful movie: _____ *Impossible*.
4. During the war, many prisoners of war were _____.
5. The _____ plot had all the hallmarks of the villain's usual strategies.
6. Newton is a _____ of Boston.
7. The interest on the loan was _____ for one year.
8. The teacher attacked the subject with great _____.
9. In the _____ struggle to get ahead, he kept falling behind.
10. During the _____ battle, the warship succeeded in sinking its opponent.
11. The leaders of several countries met at a _____ to try to resolve the issue of nuclear armament.
12. Almost all psychics believe that spirits are _____.

Lotus Eaters Forms & Clauses

I. Nouns – Review your endings for 1st – 5th declensions and then give the case for each of these nouns from your FG81-83 stories.

a. NOM

b. GEN

c. DAT

d. ACC

e. ABL

Chapter 81

- ____ 1. Graecis
 ____ 2. annos
 ____ 3. poetarum
 ____ 4. opus
 ____ 5. insidias
 ____ 6. Graeci
 ____ 7. rebus
 ____ 8. naves
 ____ 9. prudentiae
 ____ 10. regnum

Chapter 82

- ____ 11. litore
 ____ 12. tempestas
 ____ 13. navium
 ____ 14. partem
 ____ 15. tempestatis
 ____ 16. die
 ____ 17. litus
 ____ 18. ancoris
 ____ 19. natura
 ____ 20. fontem

Chapter 83

- ____ 21. hora
 ____ 22. socii
 ____ 23. morae
 ____ 24. terram
 ____ 25. socios
 ____ 26. manu
 ____ 27. nuntii
 ____ 28. locum
 ____ 29. manibus
 ____ 30. portu

II. QUICK DRILL - Subordinate Clauses – In each of the sentences below, identify if the underlined clause is INDIRECT STATEMENT (I) or ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE (A).

- ____ 1. his rebus cognitis Medea rem aegre tulit.
 ____ 2. Ea re constituta, ad filias regis venit.
 ____ 3. videtis patrem vestrum aetate iam confectum esse?
 ____ 4. Me summam scientiam artis magicae habere scis.
 ____ 5. igni subdito in aquam herbas quasdam coniecit.
 ____ 6. viribus reffectis per agros currebat.
 ____ 7. consilium Medae omittendum esse non putabant.
 ____ 8. patrem suum mortuum esse intellexerunt.
 ____ 9. his rebus gestis Medea coniugem suum regnum accepturum esse sperabat.
 ____ 10. his rebus gestis Medea coniugem suum regnum accepturum esse sperabat.
 ____ 11. Iasone et Medea e regno expulsis Acastum regem creaverunt.
 ____ 12. confirmavit se tantam iniuriam ulturam esse.
 ____ 13. hoc facto vestem ad Glaucen misit.
 ____ 14. his rebus gestis Medea filios suos necavit.
 ____ 15. magnum sibi futurum esse periculum arbitrata est.
 ____ 16. ea re constituta solem oravit ut auxilium sibi ferret.

III. Scavenger Hunt FG82 - Find the Latin word or words in the text that correspond to the following English phrases. These are NOT in the order in which they occur in your story.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. having left the ship | 6. by the force of the storm |
| 2. could hold | 7. although they had tasted |
| 3. that they would always stay | 8. they were accepted with hospitality |
| 4. part of the food | 9. from the shore of Troy |
| 5. the ship which was carried off | 10. to send some of his comrades out |

Clause Identification

Find examples of the following clauses in Chapters 82 & 83. Write the VERB form of the clause and the line number where you found it.

Chapter 82

1. ablative absolute _____
2. adverbial result _____
3. *cum*-circumstantial _____
4. indirect question _____
5. indirect statement _____
6. noun result clause _____
7. participial phrase _____
8. purpose clause _____
9. relative clause _____
10. relative clause of purpose _____
11. temporal clause _____

Chapter 83

12. ablative absolute _____
13. *cum*-circumstantial _____
14. fear clause _____
15. indirect command _____
16. indirect question _____
17. indirect statement _____
18. participial phrase _____
19. purpose clause _____
20. relative clause _____

Framing & Word Groups

Framing can happen in several ways

- a subordinate clause - framed by the subordinating conjunction & verb
- indirect statement - framed within the accusative subject & infinitive
- ablative absolute - framed within the noun and participle
- prepositional phrases - framed by the preposition & noun that is its object
- noun/adjective pairs - framing other words and even clauses that are specific to that word group

Each of the following words is the first word in a framing pair. Identify the word that closes the frame and the word(s) enclosed within. Explain how the framing clarifies the word group.

Find the "frame closer" word and explain the effect of the framing for the following:

	Frame Closer	Effect of Framing
Chapter 81		
1. Troia (4)	_____	_____
2. Graeci (4)	_____	_____
3. omnibus (5)	_____	_____
Chapter 83		
4. hi (4)	_____	_____

In Chapter 83, find 5 examples in Chapter of CLAUSES framed by the subordinating conjunction and the verb form, OR indirect statements framed by the accusative subject and the infinitive..

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Lotus Eaters - Comprehension Questions

Answer each question in English with a 1-3 WORD quote (no longer than that) from the text to support your answer. These questions are roughly in the same order as your story.

I. Chapter 81

1. What detail about the Trojan War was commonly agreed upon?
2. What is our ancient source of information about Troy?
3. How was Troy finally captured?
4. What sort of person was Ulysses?
5. What role did Ulysses play in the sack of Troy?
6. Where was Ulysses the ruler?
7. With whom did Ulysses set out for war?
8. When did Ulysses marry Penelope?
9. How did the years of being away from home feel to Ulysses?
10. Why was he so eager to get home?

II. Chapter 82

1. How were Ulysses' ships driven off course?
2. In what direction was Ulysses' ship driven in the storm?
3. How long did the storm last?
4. How many ships were driven off course?
5. What did Ulysses decide to do when they made landfall?
6. What were Ulysses' men supposed to bring back to the ship?
7. What did Ulysses want his scouts to find out?
8. On what sort of food did the natives of the area exist?
9. What effect did eating the African food have on Ulysses' men?
10. Why did the sailors want to stay in Africa?

III. Chapter 83

1. Approximately how long did Ulysses wait before sending out a search party?
2. Why was Ulysses afraid?
3. Why did Ulysses send out a search party?
4. What did the search party discover?
5. What did the search party explain to their lotus-eating friends?
6. What tactic did the search party try first to get their companions to leave this paradise?
7. What did those who resisted leaving shout at their friends?
8. How did Ulysses finally get his men back?
9. Who went with Ulysses to get the men back?
10. How did the Greeks make their departure from this shore?

Ulysses & The Cyclops (Chapters 84-91) - Prereading



Both images from Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain Image Files

- I. Look at these pictures – they are all vase-paintings from ancient Greece and illustrate the same scene from the Cyclops episode.
 1. What is the common theme in the pictures?
 2. Select a picture that you think is more unique and less “generic” than the other and explain how the artist puts his own visual stamp on the story.
 3. Why do you think this particular image was so popular and endured for so long in Greek culture?

Fabulae Graecae 84-91 - New Vocabulary

compleo	exploro	ovis
debitus	humanus	perlustro
dedo	interior	uter
depello	lateo	

Fabulae Romanae 84-91 - Review Vocabulary

animus	gladius	oculus	spes
antea	habeo	opprimo	sub
arbitror	homo	paene	tamen
audio	ignis	pars	video
conficio	intellego	periculum	voluptas
constituo	ita	possum	vox
demonstro	ius	praecipue	
enim	locus	respondeo	
exeo	lux	sentio	
extremus	mons	sine	
facio	nox	socius	

<http://www.quia.com/jg/932461.html>

CYCLOPS VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw pictures to illustrate the English definition of each word:

oculus	ovis	vox
audio	homo	ignis
pars	nox	exeo
lux	periculum	intellego
gladius	video	uter

ETYMOLOGY

Fill in the blanks with *derivatives* from these Latin words. There are no repeats.

debitus	interior	periculum	arbitror
dedo	lateo	nox	animus
exploro	video	lux	ius
humanus	socius	intellego	

1. The extraterrestrials tested my dog's _____, but he was as dumb as ever.
2. It is _____ nature to want to discover what is behind the closed door.
3. The journey by sea was _____ and no one expected to survive.
4. The investigators found several _____ fingerprints at the murder scene.
5. The _____ decorator had many good ideas about color combinations.
6. We _____ all of our weekend to studying Latin.
7. The _____ found him guilty.
8. In the dawn light, the rocky coastline became _____ and the captain had to act fast to avoid shipwreck.
9. The _____ window allowed light in, but still gave us privacy.
10. His _____ for college was several thousand dollars.
11. The wealthy _____ gave many parties for charity.
12. The judge _____ their dispute.
13. She spoke with _____ about the cause she believed in.
14. They tried to _____ the secret cave, but the giant vampire bats got them.
15. The owl is a _____ animal and hunts by night.

Cyclops Forms & Clauses

I. Nouns – Review your endings for 1st – 5th declensions and then give the case for each of these nouns from your FG84-86 stories.

a. NOM

b. GEN

c. DAT

d. ACC

e. ABL

Chapter 84

- ____1. nocte
- ____2. navem
- ____3. regionis
- ____4. sociis
- ____5. exploratores
- ____6. introitum
- ____7. loci
- ____8. oculis
- ____9. fronte
- ____10. Cyclopibus

Chapter 85

- ____11. insulam
- ____12. ignis
- ____13. servi
- ____14. terrore
- ____15. speluncae
- ____16. pecus
- ____17. saxo
- ____18. voce
- ____19. tempestatum
- ____20. carne

Chapter 86

- ____21. terror
- ____22. vocem
- ____23. salutis
- ____24. fames
- ____25. somno
- ____26. rei
- ____27. monstri
- ____28. saxum
- ____29. fortunis
- ____30. animos

II. Clauses – Things that start with UT (or NE)

- a. purpose b. adverbial result c. fear d. indirect command

- ____1. confirmaverunt se semper mansuros, ut dulci illo cibo in perpetuum vescerentur
- ____2. tanta tempestas coorta est ut nulla navium cursum tenere posset.
- ____3. veritus ne socii sui in periculo versarentur, non nullos misit.
- ____4. socios misit ut quae causa esset morae cognoscerent.
- ____5. eis persuadere conati sunt ut secum ad navem redirent.
- ____6. socios suos frustra hortatus ut sua sponte redirent...
- ____7. oravit etiam ut sibi sine iniuria abire liceret.
- ____8. tantus terror animos Graecorum occupavit ut ne vocem quidem edere possent.
- ____9. tanta erat eius saxi magnitudine ut non a decem hominibus amoveri posset.
- ____10. ille vehementer hortatus est ne animos dmitterent.
- ____11. tantam voluptatem percepit ut iterum ac tertium poculum compleri iuberet.
- ____12. unum ex sociss suis ventribus earum ita subiecit ut omnino lateret.
- ____13. Ulixes, veritus ne Polyphemus dolum cognosceret...

III. Scavenger Hunt – Chapter 89 - Find the Latin word or words in the text that correspond to the following English phrases. These are NOT in order.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. that he was afflicted by great pain 2. into different parts of the cave 3. standing at the entrance 4. thinking that he had fallen into madness 5. he heated with fire | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. when the shouting was heard 7. to grab with his hand 8. by the plan of the gods 9. he was able to do this 10. there is no doubt that |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Clause Identification

Find examples of the following clauses in Chapters 87 & 90. Write the VERB form of the clause and the line number where you found it.

Chapter 87

1. ablative absolute _____
2. *cum*-circumstantial _____
3. concessive clause _____
4. indirect question _____
5. indirect statement _____
6. participial phrase _____
7. relative clause _____

Chapter 90

8. ablative absolute _____
9. *cum*-circumstantial _____
10. fear clause _____
11. indirect question _____
12. indirect statement _____
13. participial phrase _____
14. relative clause _____
15. temporal clause _____

Framing & Word Groups

Framing can happen in several ways

- a subordinate clause - framed by the subordinating conjunction & verb
- indirect statement - framed within the accusative subject & infinitive
- ablative absolute - framed within the noun and participle
- prepositional phrases - framed by the preposition & noun that is its object
- noun/adjective pairs - framing other words and even clauses that are specific to that word group

Each of the following words is the first word in a framing pair. Identify the word that closes the frame and the word(s) enclosed within. Explain how the framing clarifies the word group.

Find the "frame closer" word and explain the effect of the framing for the following:

	Frame Closer	Effect of Framing
Chapter 84		
1. Ulixes (3)	_____	_____
2. exploratores (4)	_____	_____
3. magnam (9)	_____	_____
4. oculis (12)	_____	_____
Chapter 85		
5. in (5)	_____	_____
6. in (11)	_____	_____
7. navem (19)	_____	_____
8. membris (21)	_____	_____
Chapter 86		
9. omni (2)	_____	_____
10. hac (4)	_____	_____
11. nulla (15)	_____	_____

Cyclops – Comprehension Questions

Answer each question in English with a 1-3 WORD quote (no longer than that) from the text to support your answer. These questions are roughly in the same order as your story.

I. CHAPTER 84

1. For how long did the Greeks row?
2. Where did they dock on the next day?
3. Why did Ulysses send men ashore?
4. What did the scouts find a little way from the coast?
5. What did the scouts notice about the place?
6. What would be dangerous to do?
7. What was stored in jugs?
8. What happened when the Greeks were wondering who lived there?
9. What did they see when they turned around?
10. What was distinctive about this creature?

II. CHAPTER 85

1. What was the occupation of the Cyclopes and where did they live?
2. Whose slaves were the Cyclopes?
3. How did the Greeks react upon seeing the monster?
4. What did Polyphemus do before blocking the cave's entrance?
5. What did Polyphemus do after he lit the fire?
6. What does Polyphemus think the Greeks might be?
7. What is Ulysses' reply to Polyphemus' questions?
8. What request does Ulysses make?
9. Why does Ulysses say that their ship was wrecked?
10. How does Polyphemus respond to this bit of news?

III. CHAPTER 86

1. How does their fear affect the Greeks?
2. What do they think will happen to them?
3. What does Polyphemus do after his meal?
4. What did Ulysses want to do first?
5. Why does he explore the cave instead?
6. Why does he realize killing Polyphemus now would be a bad idea?
7. How do the remaining Greeks feel at this point?
8. What does Ulysses encourage them to do?
9. What rationale does Ulysses give for his pep talk?
10. What is Ulysses' expectation for the outcome of this dilemma?

IV. CHAPTER 87

1. When does Polyphemus wake up?
2. What does he have for breakfast?
3. After Polyphemus moves the rocks from the cave's entrance, what does he do?
4. What hope do the Greeks have now?
5. Why is this hope immediately dashed?
6. To what do Ulysses' companions give themselves up?
7. What kind of man is Ulysses?
8. After thinking about the problem, what is Ulysses' next step?
9. What does Ulysses scavenge from the wood pile?
10. What does he do with this object?

V. CHAPTER 88

1. When does Polyphemus return?
2. How does he eat dinner?
3. What does Ulysses take out?
4. What does he invite Polyphemus to do?
5. Was Polyphemus used to drinking wine?
6. What is Polyphemus' reaction to this cup of wine?
7. What is Polyphemus' next question for Ulysses?
8. How does Ulysses reply?
9. How will Polyphemus reward Ulysses for the gift of wine?
10. How does Ulysses address his comrades?

VI. CHAPTER 89

1. What does Ulysses do with the sharp stick?
2. After they attack Polyphemus, what do the Greeks do?
3. Why does Polyphemus wake up?
4. What does Polyphemus try to do? Why can't he?
5. Who comes to the cave and why?
6. How does Polyphemus explain all the noise?
7. What do the other Cyclopes want to know?
8. What is Polyphemus' answer?
9. Why do the other Cyclopes think they should not get involved?
10. What do the Cyclopes think has happened to Polyphemus?

VII. CHAPTER 90

1. What motivates Polyphemus to look for Ulysses again?
2. What does Polyphemus do when he gets to the door? Why?
3. Why does Polyphemus feel the sheep?
4. What does Ulysses realize when he sees what Polyphemus is doing?
5. What does Ulysses do to the three fattest sheep?
6. How do his companions use the sheep as decoys?
7. How did this trick work?
8. Why doesn't Polyphemus notice the men's escape?
9. After the test run, what does Ulysses do?
10. When does Ulysses himself make a break for it?

VIII. CHAPTER 91

1. What did Ulysses fear?
2. Why do the Greeks hurry to the shore?
3. How were they received by the others?
4. How long had this whole episode lasted?
5. What did the Greeks suspect about Ulysses and his comrades?
6. What were they preparing to do when Ulysses returned?
7. What does Ulysses do after they set sail?
8. Why does Ulysses tell Polyphemus that he got what he deserved?
9. How does Polyphemus react to this comment?
10. What almost happens to the ship?

AEOLUS - PREREADING

<p>The restless regions of the storms she sought, Where, in a spacious cave of living stone, The tyrant Aeolus, from his airy throne, With pow'r imperial curbs the struggling winds, And sounding tempests in dark prisons binds. This way and that th' impatient captives tend, And, pressing for release, the mountains rend. High in his hall th' undaunted monarch stands, And shakes his scepter, and their rage commands; Which did he not, their unresisted sway</p>	<p>Would sweep the world before them in their way; Earth, air, and seas thro' empty space would roll, And heav'n would fly before the driving soul. In fear of this, the Father of the Gods Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes, And lock'd 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads; Impos'd a king, with arbitrary sway, To loose their fetters, or their force allay.</p>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

From Vergil's *Aeneid*, Translated by John Dryden, 1697

1. What role does Aeolus play in mythology? Who assigned him this role?

2. What realm does Aeolus control? Why is this necessary?

3. What words in this poem emphasize the power of the storms?

13. What threat do the storms pose, if left to their own devices? How might this theme connect to Ulysses' story?

14. What would be two advantages of having Aeolus as a friend?

Fabulae Graecae 92-94- Vocabulary

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1380405.html>

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|
| 1. agmen | 9. gubernatio | 17. turbo |
| 2. antrum | 10. navigatio | 18. uter |
| 3. argentum | 11. nuper | 19. vastus |
| 4. carcer | 12. portus | 20. ventus |
| 5. consensus | 13. premo | |
| 6. cupidus | 14. ruo | |
| 7. excludo | 15. secundus | |
| 8. fere | 16. statuo | |

AEOLUS VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw pictures to illustrate the English definition of each word:

turbo	antrum	portus
navigatio	carcer	cupidus

Etymology: Fill in the blanks with *derivatives* from these Latin words. There are no repeats.

guberno

statuo

premo

excludo

navigatio

carcer

ventus

portus

1. He was _____ for many years before he finally made parole.
2. The girls felt _____ when their cousin didn't invite them to be bridesmaids at her wedding.
3. Pygmalion carved his _____ with great care and attention to detail.
4. She felt a lot of _____ from her peers to break curfew, but she was a good girl and went home on time.
5. The _____'s campaign was successful and he was re-elected for another term.
6. In the ancient world, sailors used the stars to help them _____.
7. The air conditioning _____ was clogged with dust.
8. Many ships docked in the _____; most were commercial vessels but we saw one or two cruise ships.

Aeolus Forms

I. Nouns – Review your endings for 1st – 5th declensions and then give the case for each of these nouns from your Aeolus stories.

a. NOM	b. GEN	c. DAT	d. ACC	e. ABL
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Chapter 92

- _____1. passuum (1)
- _____2. navem
- _____3. ventorum(2)
- _____4. patria (2)
- _____5. carcere(5)
- _____6. hospitio(6)
- _____7. anni (8)
- _____8. navigatione (9)
- _____9. patriae (10)
- _____10. ventus (13)

Chapter 93

- _____11. dies (1)
- _____12. vento (1)
- _____13. conspectum (2)
- _____14. patriae (2)
- _____15. quietem (4)
- _____16. socii (4)
- _____17. facto (9)
- _____18. partem (13)
- _____19. somno (14)
- _____20. cupiditate (17)

Chapter 94

- _____21. insulae (1)
- _____22. filia (2)
- _____23. terram (3)
- _____24. frumentum (4)
- _____25. navi (5)
- _____26. res (6)
- _____27. loco (6)
- _____28. nemo (8)
- _____29. partes (11)
- _____30. virtutis (12)

II. Adjective & Pronoun References – give the noun to which the adjective or pronoun refers (might be implied...)

FG92

- _____1. progressus (1)
- _____2. haec (2)
- _____3. vasto (3)
- _____4. eis (6)
- _____5. paucos (7)
- _____6. se (8)
- _____7. sibi (9)
- _____8. qui (10)
- _____9. ei (11)
- _____10. quo (11)
- _____11. ille (13)
- _____12. hoc (14)
- _____13. paratis (16)

FR93

- _____14. novem (1)
- _____15. ipse (3)
- _____16. qui (4)
- _____17. oppressum (6)
- _____18. adducti (8)
- _____19. quo (9)
- _____20. data (11)
- _____21. illi (12)
- _____22. profecti (13)
- _____23. solutum (15)
- _____24. adducti (17)
- _____25. videndae(18)

III. Scavenger Hunt.....Locate the following forms in your FG92 story (these are not in order)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. superlative adjective | 9. dative pronoun |
| 2. perfect indicative active verb | 10. accusative plural noun |
| 3. present participle | 11. adverb |
| 4. ablative singular noun | 12. perfect participle |
| 5. ablative absolute | 13. genitive plural noun |
| 6. genitive singular noun | 14. imperfect subjunctive |
| 7. pluperfect subjunctive | 15. present infinitive |
| 8. gerundive | |

IV. Clause Identification – Identify the subordinate clauses underlined in the sentences below. These are in order in chapters 92-93.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. causal | e. participial phrase | i. <i>cum</i> -circumstantial |
| b. indirect question | f. ablative absolute | j. indirect statement |
| c. ad + gerundive | g. indirect command | |
| d. adverbial result | h. relative clause | |

- ___1. Pauca milia passuum ab eo loco progressus Ulixes ad insulam Aeoliam navem appulit.
- ___2. eis persuasit ut ad reficiendas vires paucos dies commorarentur.
- ___3. eis persuasit ut ad reficiendas vires paucos dies commorarentur.
- ___4. Septimo die, cum se e laboribus refecissent, Ulixes, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, sibi proficiscendum statuit.
- ___5. Septimo die, cum se e laboribus refecissent, Ulixes, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, sibi proficiscendum statuit.
- ___6. Septimo die, cum se e laboribus refecissent, Ulixes, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, sibi proficiscendum statuit.
- ___7. ei magnum utrem dedit, in quo omnes ventos praeter incluserat.
- ___8. Favonium modo solverat, quod ille ventus naviganti ab insula Aeolia Ithacam est secundus.
- ___9. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem paratis meridiano fere tempore e portu solvit.
- ___10. diu mirabantur quid in illo utre inclusum esset
- ___11. Hic tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut illi cursum tenere non possent
- ___12. Ulixes e somno excitatus quo in loco res esset statim intellexit;

Aeolus - Comprehension Questions

Answer each question in English with a 1-3 WORD quote (no longer than that) from the text to support your answer. These questions are roughly in the same order as your story.

I. CHAPTER 92

1. Where do the Greeks dock their ship next?
2. Who lives here?
3. How does Aeolus greet the Greeks?
4. What does Aeolus persuade them to do?
5. Why does Ulysses decide it is time to go?
6. What does Aeolus know about Ulysses?
7. What gift does Ulysses receive?
8. Why was Favonius the only wind released?
9. What does Ulysses do with the bag?
10. When do they set sail?

II. CHAPTER 93

1. For how long did the Greeks hold their course to Ithaca?
2. Where were they when Ulysses fell asleep?
3. Why was he so tired?
4. What had Ulysses' comrades been wondering about?
5. What did they think was in the bag?
6. Why did they open the bag?
7. What happened when they did this?
8. Where did they end up?
9. What did Ulysses realize when he woke up?
10. Why did he scold his companions?

III. CHAPTER 94

1. What island do the Greeks approach next?
2. What did the Greeks realize they needed to do when they docked?
3. Why was this necessary?
4. What does Ulysses show his comrades?
5. Why is no one willing to leave the ship?
6. What is the result of this?
7. What solution do they all agree upon?
8. Who is in charge of each group?
9. Why do they draw lots?
10. Who gets stuck going ashore?

CIRCE – PREREADING



“Circe and Her Lovers in a Landscape”, by Dossi Dosso, 1514-1516 (Public Domain Image)

I. Look at the painting by Dosso.

1. What aspect of Circe’s character does he emphasize?

2. What kinds of animals are Circe’s “lovers” and why do you think Dosso selected these particular animals?

3. Why do you think there is a book on the ground?

Fabulae Graecae 95-100- Vocabulary

aliquantum	litus	sequor
anxius	maneo	sol
atque	nanciscor	sors
bibo	obsecro	subito
brevis	opus	tango
caput	ostendo	tantus
consilium	poculum	timor
destringo	porcus	vehementer
discedo	prex	vox
efficio	proficiscor	
gladius	pulso	
ianua	quidam	
ignarus	sentio	

<http://www.quia.com/jg/1380425.html>

CIRCE VOCABULARY & ETYMOLOGY

Draw pictures to illustrate the English definition of each word:

bibo	vox	gladius
ianua	sol	poculum
porcus	tango	litus
caput	brevis	sequor

ETYMOLOGY

Fill in the blanks with *derivatives* from these Latin words. There are no repeats.

vox

ianua

opus

tango

caput

ignarus

sequor

brevis

efficio

gladius

porcus

sol

1. They converted to _____ power to conserve energy.
2. Despite their thousand mile journey across the sea, the message and the bottle survived _____.
3. His style of speaking was known for its _____.
4. In architectural terminology, the top of a column is called a _____.
5. Puccini's _____ was an incredibly staged event.
6. Her _____ chords were strained after she yelled at the study hall.
7. His obesity gave him a _____ appearance.
8. _____ is the first month of the year.
9. The _____ of the poem was startling – many of the students wept while reading it.
10. The _____ of events did not make sense, because what happened last should have happened sooner.
11. They were _____ about the consequences of their actions.
12. The _____ fought valiantly in the Colosseum.

Circe – Forms

I. Nouns – Review your endings for 1st – 5th declensions and then give the case for each of these nouns from your FG95-97 stories.

a. NOM	b. GEN	c. DAT	d. ACC	e. ABL
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

FG95	FR96	FG97
_____1. sorte (1)	_____11. artis (1)	_____21. villam (1)
_____2. insulae (2)	_____12. scientiam (1)	_____22. oculis (2)
_____3. timor (2)	_____13. virga (2)	_____23. domum (3)
_____4. lacrimas (5)	_____14. capita (2)	_____24. limen (4)
_____5. itineris (6)	_____15. aedibus (4)	_____25. forma (5)
_____6. cantum (8)	_____16. ostium (4)	_____26. virgam (6)
_____7. dulcedo (9)	_____17. periculo (9)	_____27. manu (6)
_____8. modo (9)	_____18. salutem (13)	_____28. amici (8)
_____9. rei (13)	_____19. discrimine (13-14)	_____29. consilio (11)
_____10. servi (16)	_____20. navi (17)	_____30. sermone (17)

II. Adjective & Pronoun References – give the noun to which the adjective or pronoun refers (might be implied...)

FG95	FR96
_____1. qui (1)	_____14. quae (1)
_____2. tantus (2)	_____15. magicae (1)
_____3. eorum (3)	_____16. aurea (2)
_____4. suos (5)	_____17. eorum (2)
_____5. magnificam (7)	_____18. quo (3)
_____6. cuius (7)	_____19. ignarus (4)
_____7. dulcissimum (8)	_____20. anxio (5)
_____8. eius (9)	_____21. arrepto (9)
_____9. nullo (9)	_____22. istam (10)
_____10. hoc (10)	_____23. multis (11)
_____11. summa (11)	_____24. complexus (11)
_____12. omnibus (14)	_____25. se (14)
_____13. quod (16)	_____26. illi (15)
	_____27. ipsum (15)
	_____28. ullo (16)
	_____29. magna (16)
	_____30. solus (17)

III. Clauses – for each verb form, identify what type of CLAUSE it is in.

FG97

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. progressus (1) | 21. dederat (11) |
| 2. perlustrasset (2) | 22. possent (12) |
| 3. esse (3) | 23. erat (13) |
| 4. fecisset (4) | 24. destricto (13) |
| 5. intraret (4) | 25. sensisset (15) |
| 6. gerens (6) | 26. adimeret (16) |
| 7. inrantem (6) | |
| 8. esse (7) | |

FG99

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. conversi (8) | 27. perterritam esse (1) |
| 10. sensisset (12) | 28. restitueret (3) |
| 11. dicebat (14) | 29. conversos esse (4) |
| 12. destricto (15) | 30. sumpturum (esse) (5) |
| 13. facias (16) | 31. commota (5-6) |
| 14. visus (17) | 32. imperasset (7) |

FG98

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 15. subeunda (1-2) | 33. facturam (esse) (7-8) |
| 16. apertis (2) | 34. dato (8) |
| 17. depulsa est (5) | 35. poterant (11) |
| 18. paratum esse (7) | 36. facto (12) |
| 19. facto (8) | 37. receptos esse (15) |
| 20. converterat (9) | 38. diceret (15) |
| | 39. cognitis (16) |
| | 40. venissent (17) |

Circe - Comprehension Questions

Answer each question in English with a 1-3 WORD quote (no longer than that) from the text to support your answer. These questions are roughly in the same order as your story.

I. CHAPTER 95

1. How do the scouts feel as they go ashore?
2. What do they believe will happen to them?
3. Why do the men on the ship cry?
4. What do the scouts arrive at?
5. When they approach the entrance, what do they hear?
6. How does this affect them?
7. Who comes outside? What does she do?
8. Why does Eurylochus decide not to go in?
9. What do the Greeks find when they enter the house?
10. Why do they all fall asleep?

II. CHAPTER 96

1. In what area was Circe an expert?
2. With what does she touch the heads of her guests?
3. What happens to the men then?
4. What is Eurylochus doing while this is going on?
5. Why does Eurylochus decide to return to the ship?
6. Why is Eurylochus barely able to tell his story to Ulysses?
7. What does Ulysses order Eurylochus to do?
8. What does Eurylochus beg Ulysses not to do? Why?
9. What choice does Ulysses give Eurylochus?
10. Does anyone accompany Ulysses?

III. CHAPTER 97

1. What did Ulysses decide to do after he examined the house?
2. What does he realize about this house?
3. Who appears as Ulysses crosses the threshold?
4. What does this character do?
5. What information does he give Ulysses?
6. When he speaks, Ulysses recognizes him. Who is it?
7. What does this character give to Ulysses?
8. What power does this thing have?
9. What should Ulysses do when Circe touches him with her wand?
10. How does the god make a dramatic exit?

IV. CHAPTER 98

1. What is Ulysses prepared to do?
2. What happens when he knocks on the door?
3. What does Circe give Ulysses after they eat?
4. What did Ulysses suspect?
5. When does Circe touch Ulysses' head with her wand?
6. What happens that Circe does not expect?
7. What has saved Ulysses? How?
8. What does Ulysses do to Circe now?
9. What does Circe realize?
10. What does she beg Ulysses to do?

V. CHAPTER 99

1. What does Ulysses realize?
2. What demand does he make?
3. How does he know that his friends are pigs?
4. What does Circe swear to do?
5. What do the Greeks do when they recognize Ulysses?
6. Why are they so sad?
7. How does Circe restore them to human form?
8. Who is sent to the ship? Why?
9. What do the other Greeks do?
10. How are they all feeling at the end of this ordeal?

VI. CHAPTER 100

1. What does Ulysses want to do on the next day?
2. Why does Circe want him to stay?
3. What does she persuade him to do?
4. How long does Ulysses end up staying with her?
5. What motivates Ulysses to plan his voyage home?
6. What has happened to their ship while they have been staying with Circe?
7. What must they do before they can set sail?
8. What does Circe try to do?
9. Why does Ulysses think he has to hurry?
10. What happens before Ulysses gets home?