

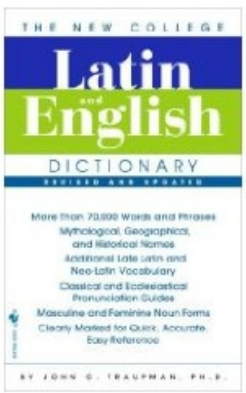
Magistra Quinn; Latin IV Honors: Latin Literature

Summer Packet

Welcome to Latin IV Honors. I am looking forward to sharing with you many more hours of reading and studying the Latin language with an eye towards understanding Roman literature, history, life, and culture. And now that we will be embarking on readings into Latin primary sources, we will get to hear about all of this from the Roman point of view! For many of you, Latin IV Honors will lead to Latin V Advanced Placement in the spring semester. In order to continue to perform at a high level, we must be careful not to forget what we have learned in Latin thus far. Therefore I am assigning a summer review.

The summer assignment has 4 parts.

1. Vocabulary Review. Please **make vocabulary cards** for the words in this packet. You will be making a running vocabulary collection this year so making these now will save you time during the semester. NOTE: You will have a **vocabulary quiz** on the second day of school over the vocabulary list given in this packet. Know all parts of the dictionary entries!
2. Forms Review. For practice, **write out two verb synopses** (one with English translations), using one 2nd conjugation and one 3rd conjugation verb of your choice. NOTE: These will be collected and graded for **homework points**. Review and study the noun, adjective, participle, and infinitive charts. A **grammar quiz** will be given during the first week of class over all forms (but not on the first day). This exercise will help you best if you do a little bit several times over the summer, not all at once.
3. Latin Readings. **Write out a translation** for each of the Latin passages provided and be able to answer questions on grammar in class during the first weeks back to school. Carefully work through each sentence, using case clues and paying attention to verb tenses and their subjects. Write down any questions you have. NOTE: This assignment will be collected on the first day of class for **homework points**. This exercise will help you best if you do a little bit several times over the summer, not all at once. I recommend the following dictionary (available on Amazon.com and other venues), which you may want to purchase this summer for use in the fall:



The Bantam New College Latin & English Dictionary, Revised Edition (Mass Market Paperback)
by [John Traupman](#) (Author)
★★★★☆ (12 customer reviews)

List Price: \$5.99
Price: **\$5.99** & eligible for **FREE Super Saver Shipping** on orders over \$25. [Details](#)
[Special Offers Available](#)

In Stock.
Ships from and sold by **Amazon.com**. Gift-wrap available.

Want it delivered Tuesday, May 19? Order it in the next **5 hours and 20 minutes**, and choose **One-Day Shipping** at checkout. [Details](#)

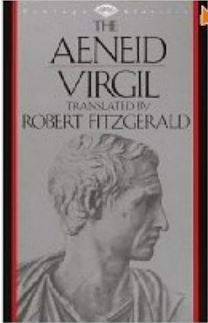
4. English Readings. **Read Books I, II, and III of Vergil's Aeneid in English**. You will have a **content quiz** on these books during the first weeks of class. As you read, I would

omit #4! 😊

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BUT
↳

like for you to **make a table on your tablets that has two columns**. In the first column, make a **handwritten** (not typed) list of all proper names of people and places that you encounter; in the second column of your chart, identify as many of these people and places as you can, based on previous knowledge or how they are described in the text. **Here is the book everyone needs to purchase:**



Click to **LOOK INSIDE!**

The Aeneid (Paperback)

by [Virgil](#) (Author), [Robert Fitzgerald](#) (Translator) "I sing of warfare and a man at war..." ([more](#))

Key Phrases: [hearth gods](#), [Alba Longa](#)

★★★★☆ (56 customer reviews)

List Price: ~~\$12.00~~

Price: **\$8.57** & eligible for **FREE Super Saver Shipping** on orders over \$25. [Details](#)

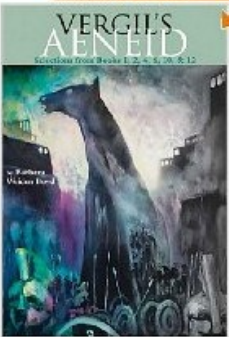
You Save: **\$3.43 (29%)**

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In Term One of Latin IV Honors, we will be reading selections from several Roman poets, including Catullus, Horace, and Ovid. There are classroom sets of the books necessary for this part of the course so you do not need to purchase any texts. During Term Two, however, we will turn to reading Vergil's *Aeneid*. For those students enrolled only in Latin IV Honors, you do **not** need to purchase the following text because there are enough copies for you in class. (Of course, you can if you would like!) For those students enrolled in both Latin IV and Latin V AP, you **will** need to purchase the following book so that you can write in it as you prepare for the AP exam. This book is available new and used from Amazon.com. **You should purchase this book before Term Two begins.**



Click to **LOOK INSIDE!**

Vergil's Aeneid: Selections from Books 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, and 12 (Paperback)

by [Barbara Weiden Boyd](#) (Author)

Key Phrases: [rtus desert](#), [entis almighty](#), [cessus yield](#), [North Africa](#), [Alba Longa](#), [Asia Minor](#) ([more...](#))

★★★★☆ (7 customer reviews)

List Price: ~~\$41.00~~

Price: **\$36.90** & this item ships for **FREE with Super Saver Shipping**. [Details](#)

You Save: **\$4.10 (10%)**

In Stock.

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Questions? Email me at anytime at kquinn@saintursula.org
Have a wonderful summer, and I'll see you in August!!!

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Nouns.

Cases Declension/Gender

singular	1st f.	2nd m.	2nd n.	3rd f.	3rd n.	4th m.	5th f.
nom.	puella	servus	baculum	vox	nomen	arcus	rēs
gen.	puellae	servī	baculī	vocis	nominis	arcūs	reī
dat.	puellae	servō	baculō	vocī	nominī	arcuī	reī
acc.	puellam	servum	baculum	vocem	nomen	arcum	rem
abl.	puellā	servō	baculō	voce	nomine	arcū	rē
plural							
nom.	puellae	servī	bacula	vocēs	nomina	arcūs	rēs
gen.	puellārum	servōrum	baculōrum	vocum	nominum	arcuum	rērum
dat.	puellis	servīs	baculis	vocibus	nominibus	arcibus	rēbus
acc.	puellās	servōs	bacula	vocēs	nomina	arcūs	rēs
abl.	puellis	servīs	baculis	vocibus	nominibus	arcūs	rēbus

Adjectives.

First and Second Declension

Third Declension

magnus	magna	magnum	omnis	omnis	omne
magnī	magnae	magnī	omnis	omnis	omnis
magnō	magnae	magnō	omnī	omnī	omnī
magnum	magnam	magnum	omnem	omnem	omne
magnō	magnā	magnō	omnī	omnī	omnī
magnī	magnae	magna	omnēs	omnēs	omnia
magnōrum	magnārum	magnōrum	omnium	omnium	omnium
magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	omnibus	omnibus	omnibus
magnōs	magnās	magna	omnēs	omnēs	omnia
magnīs	magnīs	magnīs	omnibus	omnibus	omnibus

Participles. (a first conjugation verb is used for the example)

Tense Active

Passive

present	parans, parantis	
perfect		paratus, -a, -um
future	paraturus, -a, -um	parandus, -a, -um*

*This is a form we did not study fully in Latin III. To form, take the present stem of your verb, add -ndus, -nda, -ndum. Translate "must be verbed." (It is called a **gerundive**.)

Infinitives. (a first conjugation verb is used for the example)

Tense Active

Passive

present	parāre	parārī
perfect	paravisse	paratus, -a, -um esse
future	paraturus, -a, -um esse	

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Vocabulary List:

Nouns:

aequor, aequoris, n. = sea, waves; level plain
amor, amoris, m. = love, desire, passion
animus, -i, m. = soul, spirit, breath, courage
ara, -ae, f. = altar
arma, -orum, n. = arms, weapons, equipment
aura, -ae, f. = breeze, air
bellum, -i, n. = war
caelum, -i, n. = sky, heaven; weather
casus, casūs, m. = chance, (mis)fortune; fall
comes, comitis, m. or f. = comrade, follower
corpus, corporis, n. = body
cura, curae, f. = care, anxiety, love
dea, -ae, f. = goddess
donum, -i, n. = gift, offering, prize
fama, -ae, f. = fame, report, reputation
finis, finis, m. = end, limit, border; country
fuga, -ae, f. = flight, haste, exile
gens, gentis, f. = clan, race, nation
genus, generis, n. = birth, origin, race;
 descendant
ignis, ignis, m. = fire, flame; lightning, star;
 passion

ira, -ae, f. = wrath, rage, anger; passion
lacrima, -ae, f. = tear, compassion
litus, litoris, n. = shore, coast, beach
lumen, luminis, n. = light, lamp; eye; life
moenia, -ium, n. = walls; city
natus, -i, m. = son, child
numen, numinis, n. = divinity, divine power or
 will
pater, patris, m. = father
pectus, pectoris, m. = breast, heart; soul
poena, -ae, f. = punishment, penalty; revenge
regnum, -i, n. = royal power, kingdom
res, rei, f. = thing, affair, matter
sedes, sedis, f. = seat; abode; tomb, shrine
silva, -ae, f. = forest
socius, -i, m. = ally, comrade, follower
tempus, temporis, n. = time
umbra, -ae, f. = shade, shadow, ghost
urbs, urbis, f. = city, town
ventus, -i, m. = wind, breeze
vis, vis, f. = force, violence, energy

Verbs:

accipio, accipere, accepi, acceptus = to receive, accept
adsum, adesse, adfui = to be present, assist (+dat.)
ago, agere, egi, actus = to do, drive, lead
ardeo, ardēre, arsi, arsus = to burn
audio, audire, audivi, auditus = to hear, hear of
capio, capere, cepi, captus = to take, seize, catch
cerno, cernere, crevi, cretus = to discern, perceive, understand, decide
dico, dicere, dixi, dictus = to say, tell
do, dare, dedi, datus = to give (forth), grant, allow, bestow
duco, ducere, duxi, ductus = to lead
eo, ire, ivi, iturus = to go, proceed
erro, errāre, erravi, erratus = to stray, wander
facio, facere, feci, factus = to do, make, perform
ferō, ferre, tuli, latus = to bear, endure; report, say; carry
for, fārī, fatus sum = to speak, say, tell
habēo, habēre, habuī, habitus = to have, hold
iubeo, iubēre, iussī, iussus = to order, bid, command
labor, labī, lapsus sum = to slip (by), slide, glide; fall, perish
maneo, manēre, mansi, mansus = to remain, linger, stay
mitto, mittere, misi, missus = send
moveo, movēre, movi, motus = to move; ponder

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peto, petere, petīvī, petitus = to look for, seek, head for, aim at, attack
possum, posse, potui = to be able
quaero, quaerere, quaesivi, quaeistus = to seek (in vain), miss, inquire, ask
relinquo, relinquere, reliqui, relictus = to leave, surrender, abandon
sequor, sequī, secutus sum = to follow, attend, pursue
sum, esse, fui, futurus = to be, exist
teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum = to hold, keep, restrain
tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatus = to lift, raise, stir up; destroy
vidēo, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus = to see, perceive; to seem (pass.)
vinco, vincere, vici, victus = to conquer, surpass
volo, velle, volui = to wish, be willing

Adjectives:

altus, -a, -um = on high, lofty, deep
antiquus, -a, -um = old, aged, former
dexter, dextra, dextrum = right; favorable
divus, -a, -um = divine, heavenly, deified
īdem, eadem, idem = same, the same
infelix, infelicis (gen.) = unfortunate,
accursed, unhappy
inferus, -a, -um = low, below, underneath
ingens, ingentis (gen.) = huge, enormous
laetus, -a, -um = happy; fertile; fat
longus, -a, -um = long, wide, distant
medius, -a, -um = middle (of)
noster, nostra, nostrum = our
omnis, omne = all, every, whole
pius, -a, -um = devoted, loyal, righteous
sacer, sacra, sacrum = sacred, holy
superus, -a, -um = upper, higher
talis, tale = such, of such a sort
tristis, triste = sad, unhappy

Prepositions:

ā, ab + abl. = away from, by
ad + acc. = to, towards, near
ante + acc. = before
circum + acc. = around, about, at, near

dē + abl. = down from, about, concerning
e, ex + abl. = out of, from, according to
inter + acc. = between, among, during
per + acc. = through, by means of, over
sub + abl. = under, beneath

Conjunctions & Adverbs:

ac, atque = and, also
at, ast = but, yet, however, at least
dum = while, as long as, until
haud = not, by no means, not at all
hīc = here
hīnc = from this place, hence
hūc = to this place, hither, here
iam = now, already, at once
nam, namque = for; indeed, truly
ne = lest, that not, so that not
nunc = (but) now, soon
procul = far, at a distance
quondam = at some time, formerly
sed = but, moreover
simul = at the same time, together
simul ac, simul atque = as soon as
tandem = at length, finally
tum, tunc = then, at that time
ut, uti = as, when (+ indic.); that, so that
(+subj.)

This is a synopsis of _____ in the _____ person _____.

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present				
Imperfect				
Future				
Perfect				
Pluperfect				
Future Perfect				
Present Infinitive				
Perfect Infinitive				
Future Infinitive				
Present Participle				
Perfect Participle				
Future Participle				
	IMPERATIVE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		

This is a synopsis of _____ in the _____ person _____.

	INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE	
	ACTIVE	PASSIVE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present				
Imperfect				
Future				
Perfect				
Pluperfect				
Future Perfect				
Present Infinitive				
Perfect Infinitive				
Future Infinitive				
Present Participle				
Perfect Participle				
Future Participle				
	IMPERATIVE			
	SINGULAR	PLURAL		

Cum primum porcellum modo edisset, tamen esuriebat. Vidit domum e ramis factam et ait, "Porcelle, porcelle, me inire sine."

25 Porcellus timuit, et respondit, "non per comam men-men-menti!"

Iterum clamavit lupus, "Ergo huffabo et puffabo et tuam domum inflabo!" Et huffavit et puffavit et flavit potentius, et domus lignea vastata est. Et magnus malus lupus porcellum secundum cepit et voravit.

30 Tertius porcellus astutus erat. Invenit virum lateres portantem et ab eo petivit, "Quaeso, vir, da mihi lateres quibus meam domum aedificare possim." Vir porcello lateres dedit, et porcellus suam domum e lateribus aedificavit.

35 Sed magnus malus lupus adhuc esuriebat! Domum porcelli vidit et portam pulsavit. Ait, "Porcelle, porcelle, me inire sine!"

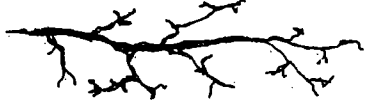
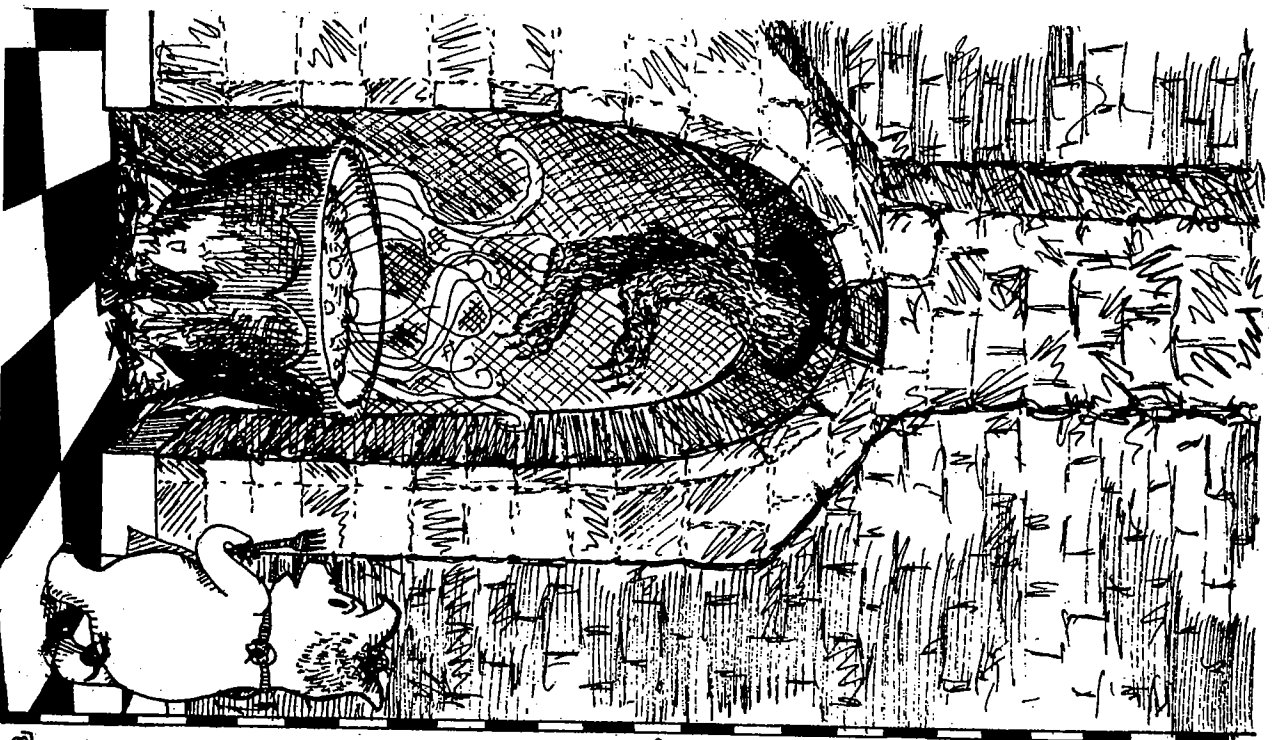
Respondit porcellus, "Non per comam men-men-menti!"

40 Et lupus clamavit, "Ergo huffabo et puffabo et tuam domum inflabo!" Et huffavit et puffavit et flavit potentissime, sed fortis domus latericia constitit. Cum se hanc domum inflare non posse reretur, lupus, qui maxime esuriebat et callidissimus erat, ait, "Porcelle, scio ubi pauca bona rapa sint."

45 "Ubi?" rogavit porcellus, cui rapa placebant.

"In agro Marci. Si mihi occurreris secunda hora cras, ire et rapa colligere poterimus."

50 "Optime," respondit porcellus, et magnus malus lupus abiit. Sed mane, porcellus profectus est prima hora, rapa collegit, et domum revenit ante secundam



horam.

Lupus advenit et rogavit, "Porcelle, nonne paratus es?"

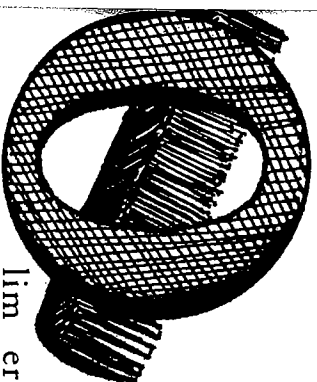
⁵⁵ Porcellus respondit, "Tam rapa collegi et reveni."

Lupus iratissimus erat. "Iste porcellus non me falleret iterum!" dixit, et in tectum porcelli scandit ut domum per caminum iniret. At porcellus lupum audiens magnum ignem fecit et magnam ollam plenam aquae in igne posuit.

⁶⁰ Cum magnus malus lupus per caminum saluerit, in ollam cecidit! Porcellus statim ollam operuit et lupum coxit. Multos dies porcellus ius lupi edit, et feliciter posthac vixit.

⁶⁵ Et illa est fabula trium porcellorum et magni mali lupi.

RAPUNZELLA



1
lim erant maritus et uxor qui
maestissimi erant quod nulli liberi ab eis geniti erant.
In parva casa cum parva fenestra habitabant. Per
5 fenestram pulchrum hortum videre poterant. Hortus
florum, frugum, et holerum plenus erat. Ille hortus
autem malae magae erat, et magnus murus hortum
saepiebat. Nemo ad holera colligenda in hortum
intrare ausus est. Quodam die, uxor rapa formosa in
horto provenientia vidit. Maxime esuriens, ait “Fer,
10 marite, mihi rapa. Certe maga non tam mala est ut
paucis rapis irascatur.” Maritus rapa surripuit et uxori
dedit. Rapa bona erant, et uxor plura rapa cupiebat.
Maritus iterum profectus est ut rapa surriperet. At,
dum maritus rapa colligit, maga pervenit. “Ecce fur!”
15 clamavit maga, “Te criminis paenitebit!”
“Me paenitet,” respondit maritus, “uxor mea
esurit, neque quidquam cibi nobis est. Mei miserere,
quaeso.” Maga, paulo sedata, ait “omnia rapa quae
20 cupis tecum ferre potes, sed hoc postulo: filiam nox
genueritis, et filia mihi a te danda erit.” Maritus ita

timebat ut statim annueret.

25 Maga filiam nuper natam eduxit. Memor raporum surreptorum, maga puellae nomen Rapunzellam dedit. Rapunzella pulcherrima puella erat, sed maga crudelis erat. Rapunzellam in alto turri sine ianuis inclusit. Cum maga in turrim intrare vellet, clamavit:

Rapunzella, Rapunzella, demitte comam
Ut scalas aureas scandere possim!

30 Rapunzellae enim perlonga coma aurea erat. Magam audiens, Rapunzella comam demittebat. Deinde maga comam scandebat ut Rapunzellam videret. Rapunzella magam non amabat, sed timens parebat.

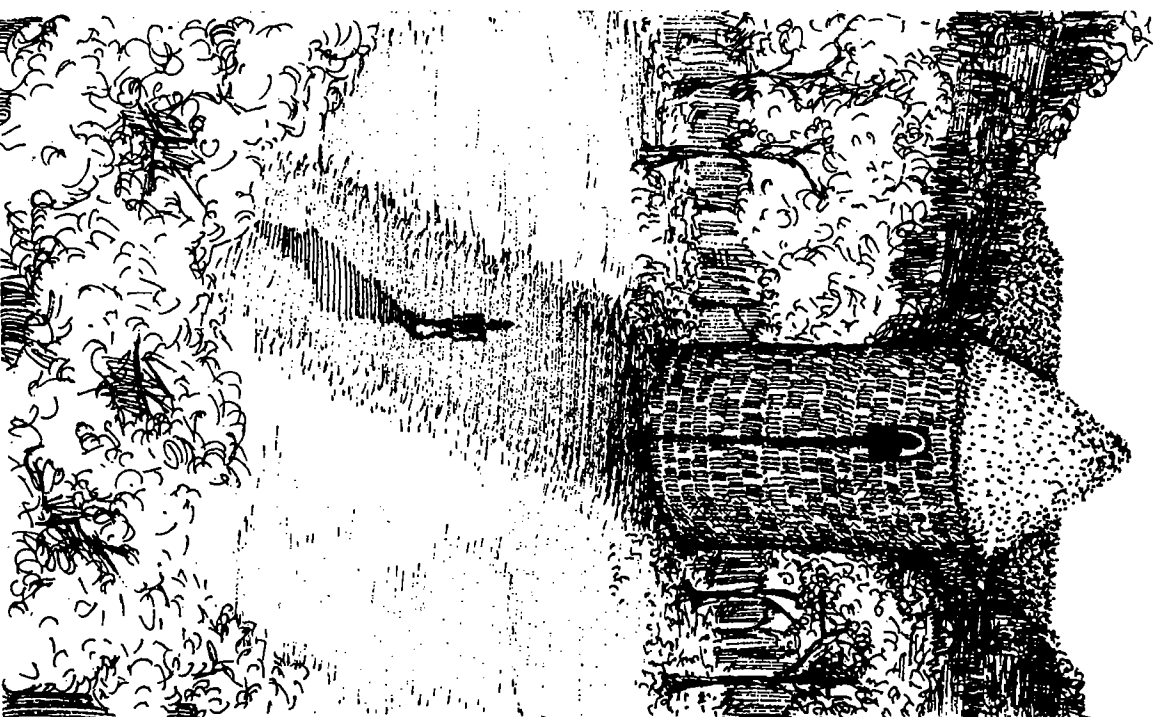
35 Quodam die eques iuvenis apud turrim equitans Rapunzellam in turri vidit. Pulchritudine Rapunzellae ictus, eam statim adamavit. “Quo modo in turrim intrare possim?” miratus est eques. En, dum eques putat, maga advenit. Equite post arborem latente, maga turrim appropinquavit et clamavit:

40 Rapunzella, Rapunzella, demitte comam
Ut scalas aureas scandere possim!

Hoc viso, eques consilium cepit. Postero mane, sub turrim equitans, magna voce clamavit:

Rapunzella, Rapunzella, demitte comam
Ut scalas aureas scandere possim!

45 Et Rapunzella statim comam demisit. Eques



sensus videndi equiti restitutus est! Rapunzella statim equiti nupsit, et feliciter posthac habitabant. Er illa est fabula Rapunzellae.

comam scandit ut turrim intraret. Equitem videns, Rapunzella maxime timuit, virum enim nunquam prius viderat. Eques autem tam amicus erat ut mox Rapunzella timoris oblivisceretur. Eques a Rapunzella quaesivit ut ei nuberet. "Tibi equidem nubere volo,

neque possum. Captiva in turri sum" lacrimavit Rapunzella. "Scalas faciam ut de turri descendere possis," respondit eques, "et, dum scalas facio, quotidie te visitabo." Tum eques exiit ut scalas facere inciperet.

Rapunzella laetissima erat, et dies ad scalas perficiendas appropinquabat. At quodam die, non putans, magam rogavit cur tanto gravior equite esset. Maga clamavit "Eques? Qui eques? Num me fefellisti?" "Minime, vero," negavit Rapunzella, sed maga intellexit. Comam Rapunzellae totondit et eam emisit. "Si unquam te videbo, te necabo," monuit maga. Illo die maga sola in turri mansit. Eques pervenit, clamans "Scalae factae sunt, Rapunzella! Exire possumus!" Eques, magam videns, stupuit. "Exibis, neque cum Rapunzella," ridit maga, miserum equitem per fenestram expellens. Eques in rosetum cecidit, et oculi a spinis puncti sunt. Caecus miserque, eques ab turri abiit claudicans.

Multos annos errabat eques, semper Rapunzellae amissae lacrimans. Caecitas eum mendicum fecit, sed pauci eum iuvabant. Per silvam errans, eques virginem lacrimantem audivit. "Cur lacrimas? Maestra es?" rogavit, "Maestus quoque sum. Amorem et oculos amisi." Virgo subito eum osculata est -- en, Rapunzella erat! Praeterea, cum Rapunzella oculos osculata est,