
Magistra Quinn; Latin II

Summer Homework

Welcome to Latin II. I am excited to continue the progress we have made in Latin I, and I am looking forward to much success in the next school year. Next year we will quickly finish the red Ecce I text, and begin the green Ecce II text, which we will finish in Latin III. In order to take these goals seriously, we must be careful that you not forget what you have learned in Latin I. Therefore I am assigning a summer review.

The summer assignment has 3 parts. Each is required.

1. **Vocabulary.** A vocabulary quiz on the 2nd day of class over the vocabulary list given in this packet. Know all dictionary entries (this includes principal parts of verbs).
2. **Grammar Pages.** Pages 1 and 2 are full of noun, adjective and verb charts, as well as a chart describing the uses of the six cases in Latin. You are required to keep these in your head this summer, practicing them several times. There will be a chart quiz on these during the first week of school.
3. **Readings.** Write out a translation for each passage in Windows Journal (use your own handwriting, **NO TYPING ALLOWED**) and be able to answer grammar questions in class. Carefully work through each sentence, using case clues and paying attention to verb tenses and their subjects. Write down any questions you have. I will collect your translations digitally on the first day of class.

If vocabulary is a problem on your translations, you may want to check out a Latin dictionary from a local library or purchase one (although it is NOT required). I recommend the following:



The Bantam New College Latin & English Dictionary.

by John Traupman (Author). Bantam, Mass Market Paperbacks. \$5.99
ISBN-10: 055359012X (cover is white, blue, and green)

Questions? Contact Magistra Quinn at kquinn@saintursula.org

Nouns.

Cases

Declension/Gender

	1st f.	2nd m.	2nd n.	3rd f.	3rd n.
singular					
nominative	puella	servus	baculum	vox	nomen
genitive	puellae	servī	baculī	vocis	nominis
dative	puellae	servō	baculō	vocī	nominī
accusative	puellam	servum	baculum	vocem	nomen
ablative	puellā	servō	baculō	voce	nomine
plural					
nominative	puellae	servī	bacula	vocēs	nomina
genitive	puellārum	servōrum	baculōrum	vocum	nominum
dative	puellis	servīs	baculis	vocibus	nominibus
accusative	puellas	servōs	bacula	vocēs	nomina
ablative	puellis	servīs	baculis	vocibus	nominibus

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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

Irregular Verbs

Regular Verbs

to be to be able to go 1st carry 2nd remain 3rd lead 3rd -io throw 4th hear

Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present	Present
sum	possum	eō	portō	maneō	ducō	iaciō	audiō
es	potes	is	portas	manes	ducis	iacis	audis
est	potest	it	portat	manet	ducit	iacit	audit
sumus	possumus	imus	portamus	manemus	ducimus	iacimus	audimus
estis	potestis	itis	portatis	manetis	ducitis	iacitis	auditis
sunt	possunt	eunt	portant	manent	ducunt	iaciunt	audiunt
Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect	Imperfect
eram	poteram	ībam	portābam	manēbam	ducēbam	iaciēbam	audiēbam
eras	poteras	ības	portābas	manēbas	ducēbas	iaciēbas	audiēbas
erat	poterat	ībat	portābat	manēbat	ducēbat	iaciēbat	audiēbat
eramus	poteramus	ībamus	portābamus	manēbamus	ducebamus	iaciēbamus	audiēbamus
eratis	poteratis	ībatis	portābatis	manēbatis	ducēbatis	iaciēbatis	audiēbatis
erant	poterant	ībant	portābant	manēbant	ducēbant	iaciēbant	audiēbant

Perfect tense verbs.

Take the third principal part, drop the -i, add personal endings:

Endings: to love: to have:

-ī	amavī	habuī
-isti	amavistī	habuistī
-it	amavit	habuit
-imus	amavimus	habuimus
-istis	amavistis	habuistis
-ērunt	amavērunt	habuērunt

Uses of the cases:

Nominative – Used for Subjects and Compliments with linking verbs
Genitive – Used to show possession, family relationships, and other description, commonly translated with "of" in English
Dative – Used to show Indirect Objects, translated in English with "to" and "for"
Accusative – Used for direct objects and for the objects of some prepositions
Ablative – Used to show: Means and Instrument, Manner, Time When or Within Which, Place Where, Place From Which, and it is also used with some prepositions
Vocative – Used for direct address

Vocabulary List:

Nouns:

ars, artis, gen. pl. artium, f. = skill
canis, canis, m./f. = dog
clāmor, clamoris, m. = shout, shouting
corpus, corporis, n. = body
diēs = (a/the) day
homō, hominis, m. = man
liberī, liberorum, m. pl. = children
lupus, lupī, m. = wolf
lux, lucis, f. light
ancilla, ancillae, f. = female slave
onus, oneris, n. = load, burden

vir, viri, m. = man
somnus, somnī, m. = sleep
rīvus, rivī, m. = stream
puella, puellae, f. = girl
princeps, principis, m. = the emperor
vox, vocis, f. = voice
pater, patris, m. = father
mater, matris, f. = mother
nēmō = no one
villa, villae, f. = country house
soror, sororis, f. = sister

Prepositions:

ā, ab, + abl. = away from, by
ad + acc. = to towards
cum + abl. = with
sub + abl. = under
dē + abl. = down from, about

Prepositional Phrases:

mecum = with me
vobiscum = with you all
in fossā = in the ditch
in fossam = into the ditch

Conjunctions:

igitur = therefore
sed = but
ubi = where
quod = because
dum = while

Verbs:

adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī, adiūtus = to help
amō, amāre, amavī, amatus = to love
appropinquō, appropinquāre = to approach
audiō, audīre, audivī, auditus = to hear, listen to
Cave! Cavete! = (you, singular; you, plural) Be careful!
conspiciō, conspicere, conspexī, conspectus = to catch sight of
dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus = to say, tell
ducō, ducere, duxī, ductus = to lead
eō, ire, īi or ivī, iturus = to go
extrahō, extrahere, extrāxī, extractus = to remove, move aside
ferō, ferre, tuli, latus = irregular, to bring, carry (a **very** irregular, yet common, verb!)
inveniō, invenire, invēnī, inventus = to come upon, find
iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus = to order, bid, command
habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus = to have, hold
legō, legere = to read
mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus = send
petō, petere, petivī, petitus = to look for, seek, head for, aim at, attack
possum, posse, potui = to be able (irregular)
rogō, rogāre, rogavī, rogatus = to ask
scribō, scribere = to write
sedeō, sedēre = to sit

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sum, esse, fui, futurus = to be (irregular)
terreō, terrēre = to frighten
vexō, vexāre = to annoy
videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus = to see
vitō, vitāre, vitāvī, vitatus = to avoid

Adjectives:

alterus, altera, alterum = another, a second
brevis, brevis, breve, adj. = short
incolumis, incolumis, incolume = unhurt, safe
magnus, magna, magnum = big, great
miser, misera, miserum, adj. = wretched
noster, nostra, nostrum, adj. = our
omnis, omnis, omne, adj. = all, every

Adverbs:

adhūc = still	tamen = however
crās = tomorrow	subitō = suddenly
diū = for a long time	nunc = now
fortasse = perhaps	mox = soon, presently
hīc = here	iam = now
ibi = there	fūrtim = stealthily
nōn iam = no longer	etiam = also
quoque = adv. also	lentē = slowly
statim = immediately	ubi = where, when
tandem = at last	

Pronouns:

ego = me	tū = you (subject)
mihi = to/for me (dative)	tibi = to/for you (dative)
nōs = we	tē = you (direct object)
vōs = you (plural)	mē = me (direct object)

Many vocabulary words are given for the following stories. Pay attention to the dictionary entries of these words and the cases in which they appear in the story. If there is a word you do not know, use context clues to make an educated guess. Pay attention to those endings and write sentences that are sensible and that use proper English grammar.

Deī Antiquī et Deae Antiquae

Romanī deōs multos et deās adorant et fabulās antiquās de deīs narrant. Iuppiter in caelō habitat et erat bonus et magnus. Habet templum in colle nōmine Capitolinō. Mercurius erat nuntius deōrum et trans terram et aquam virīs et deīs famās fert. Nautae Neptunum adorant quod deus oceanī erat. In aquā habitat et amicus nautārum erat. Mars virīs auxilium fert in proeliīs. Vulcanus erat deus et deīs arma dat. In patriā nostrā et in vestrā, deās et deōs nōn adorāmus, sed in Italiā antiquā deae et dei erant amici virōrum et feminārum. Hodie in Italiā deōs nōn adorant.

Multās fabulās de deabus Romanīs narrant. Feminae Romanae deās in templīs et in casīs suīs saepe adorant. Iuno regina dearum erat. Clara et bona erat et deās regnat. Vesta curam casārum habet. Templum Vestae habet flammam perpetuam Romae. Diana puellās curat et nautae nōn timent quod nautīs in oceanō fortunam bonam et auxilium dat. Est dea lunae etiam et silvās et animalia bene amat. Venus pulchra erat et multae feminae erat in templō. Agricolae bene arant quod Ceres agricolās iuvat et frumentum curat. Etiam hodie magna est fama deōrum Romanōrum.

deus, deī, m. god

dea, deae, f. goddess

antiquus, antiqua, antiquum, adj. Ancient

adorō, adorāre, adorāvī, adoratus = to worship, honor, adore, pay homage to

fabula, fabulae, f.

narrō, narrāre, narrāvī, narratus = to tell, tell about, describe

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus = to have, hold

templum, templī, n. temple

collis, collis, m. hill

Capitolinus, -a, -um = of the Capitoline hill, of the Capitol (one of Rome's 7 hills)

nuntius, nuntī, m. messenger

fama, famae, f. rumor, report, reputation

nauta, nautae, m. sailor

proelium, proeli, n. battle

armum, armi, n. weapon

do, dare = to give

casa, casae, f. house, hut

suus, sua, suum, adj. his own, her own, their own

clarus, clara, clarum, adj. bright, famous, illustrious

regnō, regnāre, regnavī, regnatus = to rule over

cura, curae, f. care

flamma, flammae, f. flame

agricola, agricolae, m. farmer

arō, arāre, arāvī, aratus = to plow

iuvō, iuvāre = to help

frumentum, frumentī, n. grain

PANDORA'S BOX

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Verbs: The First & Second Conjugations: Present Infinitive, Indicative, & Imperative Active;
Nouns & Cases: First Declension;
Agreement of Adjectives;
Second Declension: Masculine
Nouns & Adjectives; Apposition

WHEELLOCK: CHAPTERS 1-3

The story of Pandora and her curiosity is one of the most famous tales from classical mythology. Hesiod, an ancient Greek writer, presents this version of the myth in his long didactic poem, Works and Days.

5 Iapetus duos filios, Prometheum et Epimetheum, habet.
Prometheus est vir magnae sapientiae; Epimetheus est vir sine sapientia. Iuppiter Epimethes bellam feminam, Pandoram, dat. Prometheus Epimethes de Pandora saepe monet: "O Epimetheu, errasi! Periculum non vides. Non debes feminam accipere." Epimetheus Pandoram amat; de periculo non cogitat. Iuppiter Epimethes arcam dat; non licet arcam aperire. Sed Pandora est curiosa: "Quid in arca est? Multa pecunia? Magnus numerus gemmarum?"
10 Femina arcam aperit. Mulae formae mali prouolant et errant! Sed Pandora spem in arca conseruat. Etiam si vita plena malorum est, spem semper habemus.

VOCABULARY:

Iapetus, -i, m.: Iapetus, one of the 12 Titans, children of Earth (Gaia) and Heaven (Uranus)
duos: two
Prometheus, -ei, m.: Prometheus; the name means "one who thinks ahead"
Epimetheus, -ei (vocative Epimetheu), m.: Epimetheus; the name means "one who thinks afterwards"
Iuppiter, Iouis, m.: Jupiter, king of the gods (3rd declension)
bellam: pretty, charming
Pandora, -ae, f.: Pandora, first woman ever created; made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command; given beauty, skills, intelligence, and other gifts by each of the gods; her name means "the all-gifted one"
periculum, -i, n.: danger (2nd declension neuter)
accipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptus (3rd-io conjugation): to receive, accept
arca, -ae, f.: box, chest
licet: it is permitted (+ infinitive)
aperio, -ire, aperui, apertus (4th conjugation): to open; aperit = she opens
curiosa: curious, inquisitive
gemma, -ae, f.: jewel, gem
malum, -i, n.: bad thing, evil, misfortune (2nd declension neuter)
prouolo (1): to fly out, rush forth
spes, spei (accusative spem), f.: hope, the one good thing in Pandora's box; it remains there forever, helping to make human life bearable (5th declension)
etiam (adverb): even
plena: full (+ genitive)

More vocabulary help! Use the dictionary entries to determine how each word is used in the story.

sapientia, sapientiae, f. wisdom
sine, preposition that takes the ablative = without
do, dare, dedi, datus = verb that means "to give"
dat = he gives
erro, errare = to be mistaken, to wander
debeo, debere, debuī, debitus = to owe, (often translated as "should")
cogito, cogitare, cogitavi, cogitatus = to think
pecunia, pecuniae, f. money
forma, -ae, f. form, type, kind
conseruo, conseruare = a verb that is translated just like it looks in English!
vita, vitae, f. life

Translate in order! ^{the} Boxes are numbered...

I.

Salvē, Drūsilla. Ubi est Tigris, fēles tua?

Est in casā. Nunc cibum fēlinum edit.



II.

Tigris est fēlēs bona. Est ne etiam intellegēns?

O, sānē. Sī mūs in casā est, Tigris eum statim captat. Tigris mūres semper quaerit.



Tāle animal in casā meā optō quālis Tigris est. Ego mūrēs timeō.

Habes ne mūrem in casā tuā?



Non tantum ūnum mūrem. Multōs mūrēs.

Optās ne Tigrem emēre?



Sāne. Quanti?

Mille dēnāriis.



VOCĀBULA

opto, optāre = to wish
 cibus fēlinus cat food
 mūs m mouse
 eum him
 captāre to catch
 mūrēs mpl mice
 tantum, adv. only

sāne = yes, of course
 quaerit (she) looks for
 tāle ... quālis such ... as
 quanti? how much?
 mille dēnāriis a thousand dollars