

Nomen tuum _____

This is a DERIVATIVES
assignment

CAP 2 Derivatives

Instructions: Match, and write the letter of each English word next to its definition. Then in the blanks to the right, write the Latin root, next to its English derivative.

- | | | |
|--|----------------|-------|
| ___ 1. Manliness; good habit. | a. paucity | _____ |
| ___ 2. Son-ly. | b. libel | _____ |
| ___ 3. Excessive or submissive fondness for one's wife. | c. antiquated | _____ |
| ___ 4. Providing additional support; auxiliary.
opposite of "figurative." | d. servile | _____ |
| ___ 5. A name derived from a father or ancestor, e.g.
"Johnson" or "O'Brien." | e. paginate | _____ |
| ___ 6. The state of being a mother, or more generally, of
marriage itself. | f. domain | _____ |
| ___ 7. A specific number that is expected to be achieved. | g. patronymic | _____ |
| ___ 8. To add page-numbers. | h. novel | _____ |
| ___ 9. A written statement that harms someone's reputation. | i. matrimony | _____ |
| ___ 10. Out-of-date; old. | j. virtue | _____ |
| ___ 11. Someone who is brand new at doing something. | k. ancillary | _____ |
| ___ 12. Someone who is 100 years old. | l. uxorious | _____ |
| ___ 13. Land or online web-space that is owned by
someone. | m. puerile | _____ |
| ___ 14. Exercising arbitrary or overbearing control. | n. quota | _____ |
| ___ 15. A scarcity or lack of something. | o. novice | _____ |
| ___ 16. Slavish. | p. domineering | _____ |
| ___ 17. Brand new and inventive. Or, a lengthy book. | q. centenarian | _____ |
| ___ 18. Childish; immature. | r. filial | _____ |

These two pages are a SCRIPTA Assignment. SCRIPTA assignments may vary. They will often, however, have a crossword, or word-find

Name _____

CAP 3 SCRIPTA

Instructions: After you finish this sheet, copy each phrase, with its meaning onto the blank *SCRIPTA* sheet, in your notebook: If you don't know a phrase, it's OK to look it up online, or in an English dictionary.

I. Translation: Translate the following famous *SCRIPTA* phrases.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------------------------------|--|
| 1.) | Cavē | canem* | cavet, -ēre = beware
canis = dog (*canem is accusative) |
| | _____ | _____ | |
| 2.) | Carpe | diem* | diēs = day (*diem is accusative) |
| | _____ | _____ | |
| 3.) | Quod | Vidē (Abbreviated "q.v.") | |
| | _____ | _____ | |
| 4.) | Ante | Meridiem (Abbreviated "A.M.") | ante = before (a preposition) |
| | _____ | _____ | |
| 5.) | Post | Meridiem (Abbreviated "P.M.") | post = after (a preposition) |
| | _____ | _____ | |

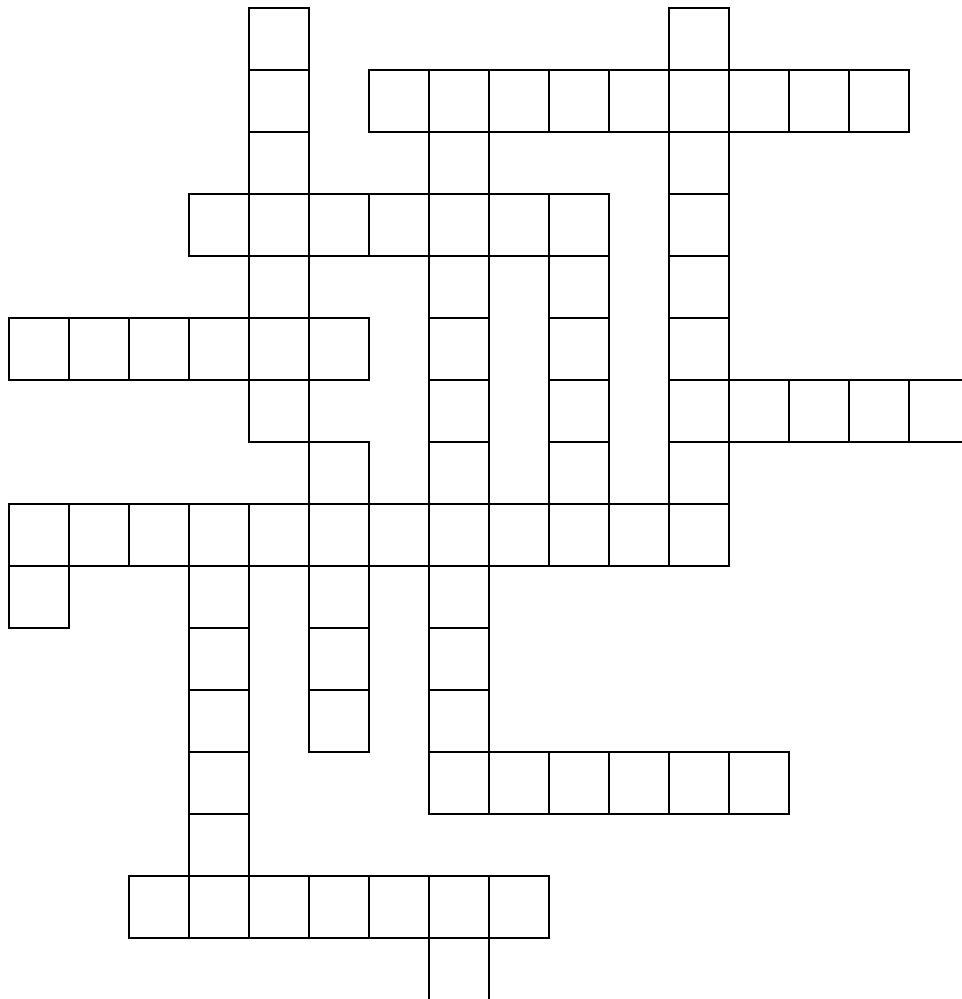
II. Matching: Match each phrase to the situation in which it would most likely be used, and write the letter on the little line:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| ___ 1.) Cavē canem | a. In a footnote in a Latin dictionary, or other reference-work |
| ___ 2.) Carpe diem | b. On a digital clock |
| ___ 3.) q.v. | c. In a fast-working business office |
| ___ 4.) a.m. | d. On a fence. |
| ___ 5.) p.m. | |

III. CAP 3 Notables – *SCRIPTA* phrases, and noteworthy items from the stories.

Complete the crossword below. All answers should be written in Latin, without macrons, and can be found anywhere in Cap 3, even in writing-, or reading-stories that you did not complete. (You may want to at least skim the English of those writing stories, as well as the reading story .).

Cap 3 Notables



Across

1. **3.** Beware the dog
2. **5.** Quis est frāter Marcī?
3. **7.** Quis Iuliam pulsat?
4. **8.** Quae plorat et vocat "Mamma!"
5. **10.** A phrase meaning "afternoon"
6. **12.** Quem Pater verberat?
7. **13.** Who (fem. nominative pl.) become citizens of Rome by force.

Down

1. **1.** Founder of Rome
2. **2.** Seize the day
3. **4.** A phrase meaning "before noon"
4. **6.** Who (masc. nominative plural) come and fight the Romans.
5. **9.** Founder-of-Rome's brother
6. **10.** An abbreviation meaning "afternoon"
7. **11.** Traitor who gets stoned (and not drunk either)
8. **14.** An abbreviation meaning "before noon"

This is a VOCAB assignment. There are 6 different games/activities to practice vocab. Vocab comes with a picture, a sound, and a demonstrated use in a Latin sentence. This latter is also used for the course's LISTENING assignments: Students listen to the sentence, and write it down, and translate it.

The screenshot shows the Quizlet website interface. The browser address bar displays <https://quizlet.com/98635123/flashcards>. The Quizlet logo is on the left, and a navigation bar contains icons for Cards, Learn, Speller, Test, and Scatter. The 'Cards' icon is circled in red. A red line extends from the text '6 different games/activities' in the text block above to this navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, a link says 'Back to LLpsl 22a'. The main area shows a flashcard for the word 'tandem'. The front of the card displays the word 'tandem' and a picture of two people in business suits with their arms raised, with the word 'Finally!' in large red letters between them, followed by 'at last'. The back of the card is blank. To the right of the card are settings for MOTION (Flip/Flow), AUDIO (On/Off), and START WITH (Latin/Both Sides/English). The bottom of the card shows '2 of 24' and navigation arrows.

SOLILOQUY and DRAMATIZATION assignments involve uploading to Youtube.

WRITING assignments involve reading a chapter in the textbook [Lingua Latina per se Illustrata](#), (←CLICK ON THE LINK TO PREVIEW the TEXT) and answering (in Latin) the short set of questions at the end of a chapter, such as these:

1. Quis Iūliam pulsāt?
2. Cūr Iūlia plōrat?
3. Quīntusne quoque Iūliam pulsāt?
4. Quem Quīntus pulsāt?
5. Cūr Aemilia venit?
6. Quis Iūlium vocat?
7. Cur Iūlius Quīntum nōn audit?
8. Quem audit Iūlius?
9. Cūr Marcus plōrat?
10. Ridetne Iūlia?
11. Num ‘Marcus accūsātīvus est’?
12. Num ‘Iūlia nōminātīvus est’?
13. Quid est ‘dormit’?

Romulus & Remus

These next 2 pages are a
WRITING assignment.

Instructions: Write the correct Vocab words in each blank: If it is a noun, then case is indicated underneath.



Where are Romulus and Remus?

_____?
(pl.) Nom. Nom.

The **boys are in** the basket **in the river**—Tiber.
_____ CORBE _____ TIBERI.

Nom.Pl. (pl.) Ablative --->

The **boys weep because their—mother neither hears nor comes.**

Nom.Pl. (pl.) Fem.s. Nom. (s.) (s.)

But a she-wolf **hears and comes.** The she-wolf **also weeps, and** nurses **Romulus**
_____ LUPA _____ LUPA _____ NUTRIT _____

Nom. (s.) (s.) (s.) Accusative

Remus-& Soon the boys sleep. Behold! A shepherd **comes and sees** the wolf.
_____! PASTOR _____ LUPAM.

Accusative Nom.Pl. (pl.) (s.) (s.) Acc.

The shepherd **is irritated. But now,** The shepherd **also sees Romulus**
PASTOR _____ PASTOR _____

(s.) Nom. (s.) Acc.

and Remus-& and so the shepherd **is happy.** The shepherd **calls his—wife**
_____ ITA PASTOR _____ PASTOR _____ UXOREM

Acc. (s.) Nom. (s.) Fem.Acc.----->

and asks her, "Who are the boys? The wife does not know. "Now
_____, " _____? _____ COGNOSCIT. _____

(s.) Acc. Masc. (pl.) Nom.Pl. Nom.

the boys are yours and mine," responds the shepherd. **Soon, Romulus and**
_____, PASTOR. _____


Nom.Pl. (pl.) Masc.Pl. Masc.Pl. (s.) Nom.




Remus no-longer are boys; now they are men.

_____; _____
Nom. (pl.) Nom.Pl. (pl.) Nom.Pl.

Vocab:

also, too	quoque
and	et
they/there <u>ARE</u>	sunt
ask	interrogat,-āre
because	quia
Behold!	Ecce!
boy	puer,-ī
but	sed
call	vocat,-āre
come	venit,-īre
happy	laetus,-a,-um
hear	audit,-īre
her	eam
him	eum
his, her, their	suus,-a,-um
in / on	in
irritated	īrātus,-a,-um
(s)he/it/there <u>IS</u>	est
man	vir, virī
mother	mater
my/mine	meus,-a,-um
neither...nor	neque...neque...
no longer	nōn—iam (“not—now”)
not	nōn
now	iam
respond	respondit,-ere
see	videt,-ēre
shepherd	pastor,-ōris
sleep	dormit,-īre
soon	mox
their	suus,-a,-um
weeps	plorat,-āre
Where?	ubi
who?	quī/quae/quod
wife	uxor
your(s)	tuus,-a,-um

These next 3 pages are a **CULTURE** assignment which would be completed after reading a culture section in 1 of the 4 [Cambridge Latin Course](#) (CLICK TO PREVIEW  texts.

First read [CLC](#) (1) ( 3rd ed. - Stage 8 /  4th ed. - Stage 8 /  5th ed. - Stage 8) : "[Gladiatorial Shows](#)."

(2) ( 3rd ed. - parts of Stages 31-32 /  4th ed. - Stage 31 /  5th ed. - Stage 31) :

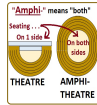
"[Patronage & Roman Society](#)."

Nõmen tuum:

Culture to accompany Capitulum XXI

Gladiators & Plebs

St. 8: Gladiatorial Shows



1. Identify / define:

amphitheatrum -

arēna -

tuba -

suspīrium puellārum -

vēnatio -

bēstiae -

bēstiārī -

Tacitus -

Nūceria -

Nero -

2. Who paid for gladiatorial fights?

3. How many people could Pompeiī's amphitheatrum seat? How does this compare to the seating-capacity of the theatre right next to it (see Stage 5's culture section)?

4. How did the contest begin?

5. List 4 ways to become a gladiator:

6. What would be the crowd's sign to kill a gladiator?

7. Why do you think that the game's sponsor got to make the final decision whether a defeated gladiator would live or die?

8. What was the symbol of freedom given to a frequently victorious gladiator?

9. Match each gladiator to his weapons. For a little e depth, play the game

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Bēstiārius | a. Fish helmet |
| <input type="radio"/> Samnis (a Samnite) | b. Oblong shield + short sword |
| <input type="radio"/> Murmillō | c. Round or square shield + curved sword |
| <input type="radio"/> Thr(a)ēx (a Thracian) | d. Net + 3-pronged trident |
| <input type="radio"/> Rētiārius | e. Spear |



10. What was the symbol of victory in a match?

11. What happened in A.D. 59, in Pompeii?

12. What was the penalty imposed by the Senate?

St. 31/32: Patronage & Roman Society

13. Identify / define:

- salūtātio -
- sportula -
- censor -
- patrōnus -
- cliēns -

14. Who was the ultimate/top patron of everyone?

15. What sorts of services would . . .

a. a patron perform for a client?

b. a client perform for a patron?

16. In general, in the patron-client system, who receives the...

a. more concrete/tangible benefits?

b. more abstract/virtual/intangible benefits?

17. Extrapolate: How has the patron-client system extended down through the ages into politics (especially Italian politics!), even today? Is there a difference in attitude toward this kind of "buddy-buddy/good-ole'-boy" system today, versus how it was viewed back then? Why is that?

18. Whose client would a discharged veteran be?

19. The daily sportula usually contained what 2 things?

20. Fill in the table by entering text, and dragging the clothing into place:

Social Class Name			
Sesterces required			
How many	100-200 (originally 100)	3600 (under the Republic)	Millions
Privileges			(Just standard citizenship)
Clothing			

