

Latin 7 Packet

Week 7: May 4 – May 8

Ch. 16: Vocabulary & Perfect Indicative Tense

Time allotment: 20 minutes per day



Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, May 4 th	1) Review Ch. 16 Vocabulary	2-3
Tuesday, May 5 th	1) Complete Ch. 16 Vocabulary Quiz. 2) State the importance of roads during the Roman Empire.	4-5
Wednesday, May 6 th	1) Mark 4 tenses on a timeline.	6
Thursday, May 7 th	1) Explain the significance of the 3 rd principal part.	7
Friday, May 8 th	1) Provide the translations for the first 3 principal parts.	8

Additional Notes:

Salvēte discipulī discipulaeque,

We will finally learn a new tense this week and soon after read an adapted version of Pliny the Younger’s account of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius!

We hope you all are well and have enjoyed seeing you in Guided Instruction!

Yours,

Mr. Hunt, Mr. Kile, Miss Villanueva

P.S. Thank you to those who included your Ch. 15 vocabulary cards with Week 2’s packet! Please keep all of the flashcards that make from here on out so that you may use them to study! ☺

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Monday, May 4th

Ch. 16 – Vocabulary

I. Fill in the dictionary entries for the Ch. 16 Vocabulary.

1. uncle _____, _____, _____.
2. sky, heaven, weather _____, _____, _____.
3. cause, reason _____, _____, _____.
4. ash _____, _____, _____.
5. disaster _____, _____, _____.
6. fleet, class _____, _____, _____.
7. woman _____, _____, _____.
8. smoke _____, _____, _____.
9. conflagration, eruption _____, _____, _____.
10. shore _____, _____, _____.
11. mother _____, _____, _____.
12. mountain _____, _____, _____.
13. ship _____, _____, _____.
14. cloud _____, _____, _____.
15. part _____, _____, _____.
16. deadly _____, _____,

17. to read, to choose _____, _____,
_____, _____
18. to overwhelm, suppress _____, _____,
_____, _____

Latin 7: Ch. 16 – Vocabulary; Perfect Active Tense

May 4 – May 8

19. to study, to be eager for, to be interested in _____,
 _____, _____, ----- +

20. never _____

21. therefore _____

II. Prepare for blast off. Rocket Vocab will commence in 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1!

	avunculus, avunculī, m.	
	caelum, caelī, n.	
	causa, causae, f.	
	cinis, cineris, m.	
	clādēs, clādis, f.	
	classis, classis, f.	
	fēmina, fēminae, f.	
	fūmus, fūmī, m.	
	incendium, incendiū, n.	
	lītus, litoris, n.	
	māter, mātris, f.	
	mōns, mōntis, m.	
	nāvis, nāvis, f.	
	nūbēs, nūbis, f.	
	pars, partis, f.	
	fūnestus, fūnesta, fūnestum	
	legō, legere, lēgī, lectum	
	opprimō, opprimere, oppressī, oppressum	
	studeō, studēre, studuī, ---	
	numquam	
	igitur	

Score: _____ / 21

Time:

Tuesday, May 5th

Ch. 16 – Vocabulary & Ancient Roads

- I. Take the Ch. 16 Vocabulary Quiz below. [5-8 minutes] You may take 5 minutes to study.

Nōmen _____
Probātulum (Ch. 16 vocabulary)

Latin I

- I. Give the English equivalent(s) of the following words.

1. avunculus, -ī, m. _____
2. caelum, -ī, m. _____
3. causa, -ae, f. _____
4. cinis, cineris, m. _____
5. clādēs, clādis, f. _____
6. classis, classis, f. _____
7. fēmina, -ae, f. _____
8. fūmus, -ī, m. _____
9. fūnestus, -a, -um _____
10. igitur _____
11. incendium, -ī, n. _____
12. lītus, lītoris, n. _____
13. māter, mātris, f. _____
14. mōns, montis, m. _____
15. nāvis, nāvis, f. _____
16. nūbēs, nūbis, f. _____
17. numquam _____
18. pars, partis, f. _____

- II. Complete the following table of principal parts of verbs. Continue to the next page. →

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	SUPINE	MEANING
legō			lectum	
opprimō				to overwhelm
studeō				

II. Read pages 267-269 in your textbook and answer the questions below.

1. What were the roads in Rome like compared to those in Roman provinces?

2. What were 3 reasons for constructing roads during the Roman Empire?

3. What road in Rome is called the “queen” of the roads? _____

4. Who constructed roads during the Roman Empire? _____

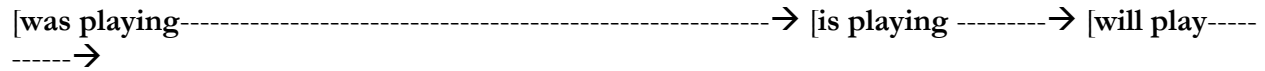
5. Name the 3 layers that comprised Roman roads.

Wednesday, May 6th

Ch. 16 – Perfect Active Tense

I. Mark “*did play.*” on the timeline below.

Present



III. Complete the notes by reading Language Fact I on p. 276.

Language Fact I – Perfect Tense Verbs

The meaning of the _____ differs in subtle ways from the _____ --the past tense introduced in Chapter 11. While the imperfect refers to a _____ action or state in the past, the perfect indicates either a _____ act in the past of a _____ action.

For example, _____, mean “s/he was saying” (i.e. continuing action), but _____ (the same verb in the perfect tense) usually means “s/he said” or “s/he did say” (once and for all).

But perfect has yet another distinctive meaning. It can refer to an action _____ just before present time. In English the auxiliary verb _____ or _____ indicates this distinction. In Latin this nuance is clear from the _____ (e.g., _____ may indicate that an action has just been _____). In the following sentences the verb *legere* (“to read”) is used in the _____ tense and in both meanings of the perfect tense.

Librum _____. “S/he was reading the book.”

Librum legebat. Deinde _____: “*Librum tandem legi.*” “S/he was reading the book

Then s/he said “At last I have read the book.”

Librum _____. “S/he read the book.”

When the past action is negative, or is to be emphasized, _____ is used in the translation.

Librum _____. “I did not read the book.”

Librum _____. “I did read the book.”

Thursday, April 30th

Ch. 16 – Perfect Active Tense

- I. Read Language Fact II on p. 278 and then answer the following questions.

Language Fact II – Perfect Stem, Perfect Active Tense of All Conjugations

1. What are the principal parts of a verb used to do?

2. Which principal part is the most important for the present, imperfect, and future tenses?

3. From what principal part is the perfect active tense derived?

4. What is the 3rd principal the form of?

5. The perfect active endings for all 4 conjugations are **not** the same. Verum aut Falsum

- II. Copy the 3 general patterns for forming the perfect stem on p. 279.

- ---

- ---

- ---

Friday, May 8th

Ch. 16 – Perfect Active Tense

- I. Complete the attached worksheet (pp. 9-10 of the packet) by providing the English infinitives (i.e. *amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum* - "**to love**") in the right column with the quotations.

**WHAT DOES EACH PRINCIPAL PART MEAN &
WHAT IS ITS MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION?**

amō = **1st PP** = "I love" (*1st sg. pres. indic. act.*) → helps determine conjugation #

amāre = **2nd PP** = "to love" (*pres. inf. act.*) → used to form these three tenses (**ACT & PASS**):
PRESENT, IMPERFECT & FUTURE

amāvī = **3rd PP** = "I loved" (*1st sg. pf. indic. act.*) → used to form the **ACTIVE** of these three tenses
PERFECT, PLUPERFECT & FUTURE PERFECT

amātum = **4th PP** = [TO BE DISCUSSED LATER] → used to form the **PASSIVE** of these three tenses
PERFECT, PLUPERFECT & FUTURE PERFECT

**COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ALL VERB PRINCIPAL PARTS CHS. 1-15
LISTED BY PATTERN SIMILIARITIES**

I) REGULAR 1st Conjug. → -ō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1) <i>amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum</i> | " _____ " |
| 2) <i>ambulō, ambulāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 3) <i>curō, curāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 4) <i>exspectō, exspectāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 5) <i>habitō, habitāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 6) <i>narrō, narrāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 7) <i>parō, parāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 8) <i>vocō, vocāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 9) <i>cogitō, cogitāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 10) <i>firmō, firmāre....</i> | " _____ " |
| 11) <i>iudicō, iudicāre....</i> | " _____ " |

- 12) _____
- 13) aestimō, aestimāre.... " _____ "
- 14) liberō, liberāre.... " _____ "
- 15) navigō, navigāre.... " _____ "
- 16) putō, putāre.... " _____ "
- 17) aedificō, aedificāre.... " _____ "
- 18) pugnō, pugnāre.... " _____ "
- 19) rogō, rogāre... " _____ "
- 20) sēpārō, -āre.... " _____ "

II) **REGULAR 4th Conjug.** → **-iō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum**

- 1) audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum " _____ "
- 2) sciō, scīre.... " _____ "

III) **IRREGULAR VERBS**

- 1) sum, esse, fuī, _____ (or futurum) " _____ "
- 2) possum, posse, potuī, _____ " _____ "

IV) **IRREGULAR 1st Conjug. Verbs**

- 1) *dō, dare, dedī, dātum " _____ "
- 2) stō, stāre, stetī, statum " _____ "

V) **Verbs from the 2nd, 3rd, 3rd-i & 4th Conjugations**

- 1) **... -uī, -itum**
- i) habeō, habēre, habuī, habitum " _____ "
- ii) dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitum " _____ "
- iii) ponō, ponere, posuī, positum (note "S" in 4th PP) " _____ "