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Latin II

April 14 -17

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 13	No School	
Tuesday, April 14	1. Produce English equivalents of new Latin vocabulary and identify English derivatives from Latin roots.	2
Wednesday, April 15	1. Identify and distinguish the three types of temporal clauses.	3
Thursday, April 16	1. Identify and distinguish the three types of temporal clauses.	5
Friday, April 17	1. Provide English equivalents of Latin vocabulary.	7

Additional Notes:
Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae,

We hope that you are all safe and healthy. Last week, we translated an adapted passage of Thomas More's *Utopia*. This week, we will be moving into Chapter 12, which will cover temporal, causal, concessive, and conditional clauses. We will be focusing on temporal clauses this week. Scanned copies of pages 260-61 and 264-65 can be found at the end of this packet. Also, you will be making more flashcards this week for chapter 12. **Do *not* turn your flashcards in with your packet—keep them for your own personal studying**! Enjoy your *time* with *temporal* clauses!

Discimus nōn scholae, sed vītae.

Cordialiter,
Magistra Linz, Magister Kile, et Magister Pederson

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:*
_____	_____

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Tuesday, April 14

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 1: Vocabulary

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Produce English equivalents of new Latin vocabulary and identify English derivatives from Latin roots.

Introduction to Lesson 1
Before we delve into clauses, we are going to learn new vocabulary for chapter 12. On Friday, there will be a quiz over new vocabulary. *There will be principal parts of verbs on this quiz.*

1. Create vocabulary flashcards of chapter 12 vocabulary. The vocabulary words below were taken from page 264 of your textbook. If you do not have flashcards at home, create your own! Cut a piece of paper into smaller squares to create your own flashcards.

Nouns Officium, ī, n. – duty Orbis, orbis, m. – circle Sententia, ae, f. – opinion, point of view Sors, sortis, f. – lot Spēs, speī, f. -- hope **Adjectives** Cārus, a, um – dear **Verbs** Inquiunt (plural of inquit) – they say (only introducing direct speech) Morior, morī, mortuus sum – to die Probō, āre, āvī, ātum – to approve Spērō, āre, āvī, ātum – to hope	**Adverbs** Nimis – too much Quidem – indeed Tamen – however, nevertheless **Conjunctions** Cum + pluperfect subjunctive – after Nisi – if not, unless Quamquam – although Quamvīs – although Quia – because Quod – because **Phrase** Orbis terrārum – the earth, the world

2. Once you have finished your flashcards, complete Exercise 2, pg 265. A scanned copy of page 265 can be found at the end of this packet if needed. Write your answers in the space below provided.

1. _____   5. _____

2. _____   6. _____

3. _____   7._____

4. _____

3. Once you have finished making your flashcards and Exercise 2, study your flashcards for *5 minutes.*

Wednesday, April 15

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 2: Temporal Clauses

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and distinguish the three types of temporal clauses.

Introduction to Lesson 2
Yesterday, we looked at new vocabulary, and we will be moving onto new material today. We will be moving onto **temporal clauses**.

What is the Latin root word for temporal?

Temporal comes from the Latin word *tempus, temporis*, which means time. This week, we will be studying temporal clauses, which describe the "**precise time of an action**."[1] In other Latin books, you may see temporal clauses referred to as "cum clauses" because temporal clauses generally begin with the Latin conjunction *cum*, "when, since, although", which should be carefully distinguished from the preposition *cum* (+ ablative), meaning "with."

Read pages **260-261** in your textbook. If you don't have your textbook, scanned copies of the textbook reading can be found at the end of this packet.

Once you have finished reading those pages, complete the guided notes below. Check your notes with the answer key in the back.

Cum Clauses Notes

In the indicative mood, *cum* means _____, but when *cum* is used in the

subjunctive mood, *cum* can also mean _____.

When *cum* is used in the **indicative** mood, it indicates a **general unspecified circumstance** that

could occur _____ _____. This *cum* with the indicative occurs most often when the

tense of the main verb is _____ and it means "when."

The conjunction *cum* with the **imperfect subjunctive** refers to a **concrete or specific**

circumstance in the _____ during which the action in the _____ _____

occurred. Sometimes a _____ meaning of conjunction cum is stronger than the temporal

one. Then cum means _____.

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[1] *Wheelock's Latin* (pg 211)

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The conjunction *cum* with the **pluperfect subjunctive** refers to a **concrete or specific**

circumstance in the _____, which occurred _____ the action in the main clause.

In this temporal clause, *cum* translates as _____.

What are the four other temporal conjunctions that you have learned so far? What are their translations?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

What mood do these other four temporal conjunctions take?

_____

Practice
Look at each of the following Latin sentences. Identify which *cum* clause they are:
 A. *Cum* + indicative
 B. *Cum* + imperfect subjunctive
 C. *Cum* + pluperfect subjunctive

Write the correct answer in the space provided. When you are finished, check your responses in the answer key. Use a different colored pen to check your responses.

_____. 1. *Cum vincimus, tum pācem spērās.*
 A. *Cum* + ind. B. *Cum* + imperfect subj. C. *Cum* + pluperfect subj.

_____. 2. *Cum hoc fēcisset, ad tē fugit.*
 A. *Cum* + ind. B. *Cum* + imperfect subj. C. *Cum* + pluperfect subj.

_____. 3. *Cum hoc scīret, potuit eōs iuvāre.*
 A. *Cum* + ind. B. *Cum* + imperfect subj. C. *Cum* + pluperfect subj.

_____. 4. *Cum lūmen vīdissent, nautae ad domum navigāverunt.*
 A. *Cum* + ind. B. *Cum* + imperfect subj. C. *Cum* + pluperfect subj.

_____. 5. *Cum eum vidēbis, eum sciēs.*
 A. *Cum* + ind. B. *Cum* + imperfect subj. C. *Cum* + pluperfect subj.

*When you have finished your practice, study your vocabulary flashcards for **5 minutes**.*

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Thursday, April 16

Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 3: Temporal Clauses

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and distinguish the three types of temporal clauses.

Introduction to Lesson 3
Yesterday, you learned that there are three types of temporal clauses. Today, you will review for your vocabulary quiz tomorrow and practice translating English temporal clauses into Latin.

Vocabulary Review
Without using your flashcards, provide the English equivalents for the following Latin words. Then, complete the verb principal part chart on the next page.

Latin	English Meaning
officium, -ī, *n.*	
orbis, orbis, *m.*	
sententia, ae, *f.*	
sors, sortis, *f.*	
spēs, speī, *f.*	
cārus, a, um	
inquiunt	
morior, morī, mortuus sum	
probō, āre, āvī, ātum	
spērō, -āre, āvī, ātum	
nimis	
quidem	
tamen	
cum+ pluperfect subjunctive	
nisi	
quamquam	
quamvīs	
quia	
quod	
orbis terrārum	

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Provide the principal parts of the following verbs.

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE/PERFECT PARTICIPLE	SUPINE	MEANING
Morior			X	
Probō				
Spērō				

Practice
Directions: Complete Exercise 1, #3-4, on page 264 from textbook. Write your answers in the below space provided. If needed, the textbook page is at the back of the packet for reference.

Once you have complete Exercise 1, check your answers in the attached answer key at the end of the packet.

Translate into Latin. In some cases, more than one construction will work.

1. After they did not see anything for a long time, the sailors said, "We shall not die in this ship. Columbus hopes too much."

_____

_____

2. The sailors were not silent; when they were speaking, their anger became greater.

_____

_____

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Friday, April 17
Latin Unit: Temporal, Causal and Concessive Clauses; Conditional Clauses (Chapter 12)
Lesson 4: Temporal Clauses

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Provide English equivalents of Latin vocabulary.

Introduction to Lesson 4
Today, you will take a quiz over chapter 12 vocabulary. There are two parts to today's lesson:
- Review
- Quiz

Review
Before you take your quiz, review your Latin flashcards for 5 minutes. Review your verb principal parts for 2 minutes.

Once you have reviewed, you may take your quiz on the next page. You may not use your flashcards or notes from the packet to take this quiz.

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Nōmen:_____   Hodiē est:_____

Chapter 12 Vocabulary Quiz

Part I: Vocabulary
Give the English meaning for the following Latin words.

1. Sententia, ae, *f.*   _____

2. Nisi   _____

3. Orbis terrārum   _____

4. Quia   _____

5. Quidem   _____

6. Cārus, a, um   _____

7. Sors, sortis, *f.*   _____

8. Tamen   _____

9. Spēs, speī, *f.*   _____

10. Quamvīs   _____

Part II: Principal Parts
Complete the following table of principal parts of verbs.

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE/PERFECT PARTICIPLE	SUPINE	MEANING
	Sperāre			
			Probātum	
Morior		Mortuus sum	X	

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Answer Key

Tuesday, April 14

Exercise 2 Answers
1. Probation—probō
2. Office—officium
3. Desperate—spērō
4. Sentences—sententia
5. Sort—sors
6. Orbit—orbis
7. Official—officium

Wednesday, April 15

Guided Notes Answers

In the indicative mood, *cum* means ____when_____, but when *cum* is used in the subjunctive mood, cum can also mean _____after_____.

When *cum* is used in the **indicative** mood, it indicates a **general unspecified circumstance** that could occur ___any____ ___time_____. This *cum* with the indicative occurs most often when the tense of the main verb is _____present_____ and it means "when."

The conjunction *cum* with the **imperfect subjunctive** refers to a **concrete or specific circumstance** in the __past____ during which the action in the ___main_____ ___clause_____ occurred. In this temporal clause, *cum* can be translated as __when_____ or __since_____.

The conjunction *cum* with the **pluperfect subjunctive** refers to a **concrete or specific circumstance** in the ___past_____, which occurred ____before_____ the action in the main clause. Sometimes a _____causal_____ meaning of conjunction cum is stronger than the temporal one. Then cum means _____since_____.

What are the four other temporal conjunctions that you have learned so far? What are their translations?

1. _____Dum----while_____
2. _____Postquam---after_____

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3.　　Quotiēs---as often as

4.　　Simul ac---as soon as

What mood do these other four temporal conjunctions take?

　　Indicative

Practice Answers
1. A
2. **C**
3. B
4. C
5. A

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Thursday, April 16
Vocabulary Review Answers

Latin	English Meaning
officium, -ī, *n.*	Duty
orbis, orbis, *m.*	Circle
sententia, ae, *f.*	Opinion, point of view
sors, sortis, *f.*	Lot
spēs, speī, *f.*	Hope
cārus, a, um	Dear
inquiunt	They say
morior, morī, mortuus sum	To die
probō, āre, āvī, ātum	To approve
spērō, -āre, āvī, ātum	To hope
nimis	Too much
quidem	Indeed
tamen	However, nevertheless
cum+ pluperfect subjunctive	After
nisi	If not, unless
quamquam	Although
quamvīs	Although
quia	Because
quod	Because
orbis terrārum	The earth, the world

Principal Parts of Verbs Answers

PRESENT ACTIVE INDICATIVE	PRESENT ACTIVE INFINITIVE	PERFECT ACTIVE INDICATIVE/PERFECT PARTICIPLE	SUPINE	MEANING
Morior	Morī	Mortuus sum	X	To die
Probō	Probāre	Probāvī	Probātum	To approve
Spērō	Sperāre	Sperāvī	Sperātum	To hope

Practice
Exercise 1 Answer, #3-4, pg 264

1. Cum diū nihil vīdissent, "Hāc in nave," inquiunt, "nōn moriēmur. Colōnus nimis spērat."
2. Nautae nōn tacēbant: cum loquerentur, īra eōrum māior facta est.

Orazio Marinali (1643–1720), a late baroque sculptor from Venice, sculpted some 150 statues for the Villa Lampertico in Vicenza, Italy. Marinali captures Aristotle as an older man with furrowed brow and wrinkled cheeks. In a characteristic baroque flourish, the robes are a swirl of folds.

LANGUAGE FACT I

TEMPORAL CLAUSES

In the chapter reading passage, you encountered the following sentence:

> *Cum haec omnia audīvisset, nautās quidem timēre coepit Colōnus.*
> "After he had heard all these things, Columbus began to fear the sailors indeed."

You already know the conjunction *cum*, which means "**when**" and is used with the indicative. The same conjunction, however, may also be used with the subjunctive, and sometimes means "after."

The conjunction *cum* is used with the **indicative** when it indicates a **general unspecified circumstance** which could occur any time. This *cum* with the **indicative** occurs most often when the tense of the main verb is present and it means "**when**."

> *Cum nimis dolēmus, lacrimās fundimus.*
> "When we feel too much pain, we shed tears."

The conjunction *cum* with the **imperfect subjunctive** refers to a concrete or specific circumstance in the past during which the action in the main clause occurred. It is translated with "**when**."

Sometimes a causal meaning of conjunction *cum* is stronger than the temporal one. Then *cum* means "**since**."

> *Cum tam diū nāvigārent, nautae cupere coepērunt domum petere.*
> "Since they were sailing for such a long time, the sailors began to desire to go home."

The conjunction *cum* with the **pluperfect subjunctive** refers to a concrete or specific circumstance in the past, which occurred before the action in the main clause. In this case *cum* means "**after**."

> *Cum lūmen cōnspexissent, nautae intellēxērunt sē novam terram invēnisse.*
> "After they had observed a light, the sailors understood that they had found a new land."

Look at this list of all the temporal conjunctions you have learned so far. There are quite a few more uses of most of the above-mentioned conjunctions, as well as other temporal conjunctions, which you will learn as you become more experienced in Latin.

Temporal Conjunctions			
Conjunction	Mood/Tense	Meaning	Example
Cum	indicative	when	**Cum legimus**, discimus. "When we read, we learn."
Cum	imperfect subjunctive	when	**Cum** nimis diū **legerem**, oculī dolēre coepērunt. "When I was reading for a too long time, my eyes began to hurt."
Cum	pluperfect subjunctive	after	**Cum** librum **lēgissem**, alium petīvī. "After I had read the book, I looked for another one."
Dum	indicative	while	**Dum est** spēs, spērāre dēbēmus. "While there is hope, we must hope."
Postquam	indicative	after	**Postquam** mē **vocāvistī**, ad tē vēnī. "After you called me, I came to you."
Quotiēs	indicative	as often as	**Quotiēs** tē **videō**, gaudium mē capit. "As often as I see you, joy seizes me."
Simul ac	indicative	as soon as	**Simul ac** verba illa **audīvī**, timēre coepī. "As soon as I heard those words, I began to fear."

▶ EXERCISE 1

Translate into Latin. In some cases, more than one construction will work.

1. As soon as Columbus' opinion was approved, he prepared the ship.
    Colōnus, ī, m. – Columbus

2. As often as the sailors thought of their lot, they lost hope.

3. After they did not see anything for a long time, the sailors said, "We shall not die in this ship. Columbus hopes too much."

4. The sailors were not silent; when they were speaking, their anger became greater.

5. "While we are on the ship," said Columbus, "it is not worthwhile to abandon our duty."

6. When people have a strong spirit, they fear least.

VOCABULARY TO LEARN

NOUNS

officium, ī, n. – duty
orbis, orbis, m. – circle
sententia, ae, f. – opinion, point of view
sors, sortis, f. – lot
spēs, speī, f. – hope

ADJECTIVES

cārus, a, um – dear

VERBS

inquiunt (plural of *inquit*) – they say (only introducing direct speech)
morior, morī, mortuus sum – to die
probō, āre, āvī, ātum – to approve
spērō, āre, āvī, ātum – to hope

ADVERBS

nimis – too much
quidem – indeed
tamen – however, nevertheless

CONJUNCTIONS

cum + pluperfect subjunctive – after
nisi – if not, unless
quamquam – although
quamvīs – although
quia – because
quod – because

PHRASE

orbis terrārum – the earth, the world

► EXERCISE 2

In the sentences below, find the words derived from the Vocabulary to Learn in this chapter. Write the corresponding Latin word.

1. After his last offense, he is on probation.
2. The office will be closed today.
3. After the last catastrophic events, I am desperate.
4. You should always write complete sentences.
5. We need to sort things out.
6. The Earth's orbit around the sun is elliptical.
7. The governor issued an official statement earlier today.

LANGUAGE FACT II

CAUSAL CLAUSES

In the chapter reading passage, you met the following sentence:

> *Vīta quoque mea mihi est cāra, quia omnēs hominēs vītam suam esse cāram putant.*
> "My life is also dear to me, because all humans think their lives are dear."

The subordinate clause beginning with *quia* is causal. It explains why Columbus' life was dear to him.

The two most used causal conjunctions in Latin are **quia** and **quod.** If a causal clause presents the cause as a statement, its verb is in the indicative.

> *Discimus **quia** plūra scīre **necesse est**.*
> "We learn because it is necessary to know more."

If a causal clause presents the cause as the thought of a person in the narrative, but **not** necessarily that of the author, its verb is often in the subjunctive.

> *Ille nōn vēnit **quod** tempus nōn **habēret**.*
> "He did not come because <according to what he said/thought> he did not have (the) time."

The conjunction *cum* with the subjunctive may also be employed to introduce a causal clause. The causal meaning (rather than temporal or concessive) is typically clear from the context.

> *Cum mare esset vacuum, nautae spērāre nōlēbant.*
> "Since the sea was empty, the sailors were unwilling to hope."