Latin II

May 11-15

Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

GreatHearts®

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, May 11	1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute.	2
Tuesday, May 12	1.Identify and translate the ablative absolute.	4
Wednesday, May 13	1.Identify and translate the ablative absolute.	5
Thursday, May 14	1.Identify and translate the ablative absolute.	6
Friday, May 15	1.Identify and translate the ablative absolute.	8

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae,

This week, we will be covering the ablative absolute, which applies your knowledge of participles and clauses. We have covered both these concepts in distance learning. Except for Monday, there is no answer key this week in the packet.

Nolīte timēre—do not fear! You have your book, and we are available during guided instruction times. Reach out to us if you have questions or concerns!

Valēte et bonam fortūnam!

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:

_____

GreatHearts®

Monday, May 11
Latin Unit: Ablative Absolute (Chapter 13)
Lesson 1: Ablative Absolute

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute.

Introduction to Lesson 1[1]
A few weeks ago, we learned about present active participles, perfect passive participles, and future active participles. Today, we are going to look at a specific type of participial phrase called **ablative absolute**.

Let's take a look at this example. What do you notice about the phrase *Romā visā*?

***Rōmā vīsā**, virī gaudēbant.*
Translation: Rome having been seen, the men rejoiced.

The **bolded** phrase (*Rōmā vīsā*) consists of a participle (*vīsā*) and the noun it modifies (*Rōmā*).
Both the participle and the noun have **ablative endings**.

The ablative absolute is a type of participial phrase generally consisting of:
1. Noun (or pronoun) in the ablative case
2. Modifying participle in the ablative case

The ablative absolute is **loosely connected** to the rest of the sentence (hence the word **absolute**, which comes from the Latin **absolūtum**, *loosened from, separated*) and is usually set off by commas. The phrase describes some **general circumstances** under which the action of the sentence occurs.

In the example above, the general circumstance is that Rome was seen. Since Rome was seen, the men rejoiced.

Translation
You can translate an ablative absolute literally (*Rome having been seen*). You can also change the participial phrase into a clause by:
1. Converting the participle to a verb in the appropriate tense
2. Treating the ablative noun as the subject of the clause
3. Supplying the most logical conjunction ("when," "since," or "although")

Therefore, **Rōmā vīsā, virī gaudēbant** can also be translated as: *When Rome was (had been) seen, the men rejoiced.*

---
[1] Excerpted and adapted from *Wheelock's Latin* (155-157)

Further Examples

Hīs rebus audītīs, coepit timēre.

These things having been heard,
When he heard these things,
Since he heard these things,
After he heard these things,

he began to be afraid.

Eō imperium tenente, ēventum timeō.

With him holding the power,
Since he holds the power,
When he holds the power,
If he holds the power,
Although he holds the power,

I fear the outcome.

Check for Understanding

1. How is the ablative absolute connected to the sentence? _____

2. What are the two parts of an ablative absolute? _____

3. Why is the participial phrase called an ablative absolute?
   _____

Practice
Directions: <u>**Underline**</u> the ablative absolute. Translate an un-adapted Latin sentence from Pliny the Elder into English.

When you are finished, take out a different colored pen. Correct the sentence.

1. Asiā victā, dux Rōmānus…multōs servōs in Italiam mīsit.

_____

_____

GreatHearts®

Tuesday, May 12
Latin Unit: Ablative Absolute (Chapter 13)
Lesson 2: Ablative Absolute

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute

Introduction to Lesson 2
Today, we will be practicing translating sentences that use the ablative absolute.

Practice
Directions: <u>Underline</u> the ablative absolute. Translate the Latin sentences into English.

Some vocabulary words have been provided, and you may use your glossary.

1. Igne vīsō, omnēs virī et uxōrēs territae sunt et ultra urbem ad lītus insulae navigāvērunt.
   (**terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum,** *to frighten, terrify*; **ultra,** *preposition + acc, beyond*)

_____

_____

2. Imperiō acceptō, dux magnus fidem suam reī pūblicae ostendit.
   (**rēs pūblica**, *republic*)

_____

_____

GreatHearts®

<u>Wednesday, May 13</u>
> Latin Unit: Ablative Absolute (Chapter 13)
> Lesson 3: Ablative Absolute

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute

Introduction to Lesson 3
Today, you will continue practicing identifying and translating the ablative absolute.

Practice
Directions: <u>Underline</u> the ablative absolute. Translate the Latin sentences into English.

Some vocabulary words have been provided, and you may use your glossary.

1. Populō metū oppressō, Thēseus improbum imperātōrem ex urbe dēbet pellere.
    (**metus, ūs**, *fear*; **opprimō, ere, oppressī, oppressum**, *to suppress, overwhelm*; **pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum**; *to banish*)

    _____

    _____

2. Cornū audītō, ille mīles ex patre ad bellum cucurrit.

    _____

    _____

GreatHearts®

Thursday, May 14

Latin Unit: Ablative Absolute (Chapter 13)
Lesson 4: Ablative Absolute

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute

Introduction to Lesson 4[2]
Tomorrow, you will take a translation quiz over the ablative absolute.

Today will be a review day in preparation for your quiz tomorrow. Answer the following questions about the ablative absolute. You may use your packet to answer these questions.

1. What are the two essential parts of an ablative absolute in Latin?

   _____

   _____

2. Explain the term "absolute."

   _____

   _____

3. Should the ablative absolute always be translated literally? Explain.

   _____

   _____

4. Name five subordinating conjunctions (*ie when, since*) in English which may be used to translate the ablative absolute depending on the requirements of the context. (You may use the examples provided.)

   _____

   _____

---

[2] Excerpted from *Wheelock's Latin* (378)

Translation

Practice translating one last sentence in preparation for your quiz tomorrow.

1. Hāc fāmā narrātā, dux urbem sine morā relīquit. (**mora, ae, f.,** *delay*)

   _____

   _____

GreatHearts®

Friday, May 15
      Latin Unit: Ablative Absolute (Chapter 13)
      Lesson 5: Ablative Absolute

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.
1. Identify and translate the ablative absolute

Introduction to Lesson 5
Today, you will take a translation quiz over the ablative absolute. You may take **five minutes** to review the ablative absolute and re-translate some of your practice sentences from this week. Then, spend **fifteen minutes** on your quiz.

On your quiz, unfamiliar vocabulary will be provided, but you may not use your book.

You will be graded on the following areas in your translation:

1. **Grammar**: Does your translation accurately reflect all the inflected parts of the word, which includes person, number, and/or case?

2. **Syntax**: Does your translation accurately reflect the arrangement of words and phrases, which includes subject/verb agreement and word order?

3. **Vocabulary**: Does your translation accurately convey the essence of the vocabulary word?

4. **Poetic Impulse**: Does your translation accurately convey the beauty of the artistry and sound harmonious to the English ear?

5. **Overall Quality of the Translation**: Does the translation as a whole communicate the essence of the Latin sentences?

Bonam fortūnam!

GreatHearts®

Nōmen:_____

Hōdie est:_____

Translation Quiz

Vōcibus deōrum audītīs, magnum leōnem manibus Herculēs vīcit. Deinde īvit ad mortuam

terram et pugnāvit Cerberum, ācrem canem. Labōribus complētīs, poētae eum in versibus

laudant.

manus, manūs, *f.*: hand	Herculēs, is, *m.*: Hercules, great Greek hero
Leō, leōnis, *m.*: lion	Mortuam terram: the dead land (ie the underworld)
Pugnō: to fight	Cerberus, ī, m.: Cerberus, 3-headed dog guarding the underworld
ācris, ācre: sharp, keen	Canis, canis, m.: dog
Versus, versūs, m.: verse	compleō, ēre, complēvī, complētum: to complete

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

GreatHearts®

Answer Key

Monday, May 11

Check for Understanding

1. Loosely connected
2. Participle and the noun/pronoun that it modifies
3. The participle and noun are in the ablative case, and they are loosely connected to the sentence

Practice (Two possible translations provided)

1. <u>Asiā victā</u>, dux Rōmānus…multōs servōs in Italiam mīsit.

- *When Asia had been conquered, the Roman leader sent many servants into Italy.*
- *Asia having been conquered, the Roman leader sent many servants into Italy.*