

**Latin II**

May 18-22

*Time Allotment: 20 minutes per day*

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Packet Overview

| Date              | Objective(s)  | Page Number |
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| Monday, May 18    | 1. Translate Latin sentences accurately and beautifully into English. | 2           |
| Tuesday, May 19   | 1. Translate Latin sentences accurately and beautifully into English. | 4           |
| Wednesday, May 20 | 1. Translate Latin sentences accurately and beautifully into English. | 6           |
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| Friday, May 22    | 1. Translate Latin sentences accurately and beautifully into English. | 10          |

Salvēte, discipulī et discipulae,

This week, we will be reviewing concepts from Latin that we covered in the third and fourth quarters, but we will be seeing these concepts applied in translation. You will be translating the myth of Theseus and Ariadne this week. Many of you are familiar the story of Theseus and his slaying of the Minotaur, but what happened after Theseus left to return to Athens?

Enjoy the story this week! Again, if you have questions or concerns about translation, we are available during guided instruction times.

*Valēte et bonam fortunam!*

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:*

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

*Parent signature:*

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**Monday, May 18**

Latin Unit: Review  
Lesson 1: Translation

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate Latin sentences into English accurately and beautifully.

**Introduction to Lesson 1**

This week, we will be refining our translation skills, and we will be revisiting concepts from the third and fourth quarters: deponent verbs, participles, clauses, and ablative absolute.

You will translate approximately five to six lines of Latin per day. Consult your textbook for review and vocabulary. Some vocabulary will be provided. **On Friday, you will take a quiz over a passage from Thēseus et Ariadna.**

Each day, translate on your own for **15 minutes**. For the last **5 minutes**, answer the grammatical question(s). Use those five minutes to discern what areas you need to improve. A solid translation consists of four parts:

- Grammar
- Syntax
- Vocabulary
- Poetic Impulse

**On Friday, you will have a translation quiz.** On the quiz, you will translate and answer questions about the grammar of the passage.

**Bonam fortūnam!** (*Good luck!*)

**Thēseus et Ariadna**

Ariadna Thēseō fīlum longum dedit. Tum Thēseus, fīlum Ariadnae post sē trahēns, labyrinthum intrāvit ac sine morā Mīnōtaurum in labyrinthō exspectantem petīvit, quem post brevem pugnam gladiō necāvit. Mīnōtaurō necātō, Thēseus fīlum Ariadnae secūtus est et exitum labyrinthī facile repperit. Ita Thēseus ob amōrem patriae cīvēs suōs ā mōnstrō saevissimō servāvit.

Fīlum, ī, *n.*: thread, string

Intrō, intrāre, intrāvī, intrātum: to enter

Pugna, ae, *f.*: fight

Exitus, exitūs, *m.*: exit

Saevus, a, um: savage

labyrinthus, ī, *m.*: maze, labyrinth

Necō, necāre, necāvī, necātus: to kill

repperiō, repperīre, repperī, reppertus: to discover

ob (+ acc): on account of, for the sake of

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*Grammatical Questions*

\_\_\_\_. 1. What type of pronoun is *sē* (line 1)?

- A. Intensive pronoun
- B. Reflexive pronoun
- C. None of the above

\_\_\_\_. 2. What degree is the adjective *saevissimō* (line 4)?

- A. Positive
- B. Comparative
- C. Superlative

**Tuesday, May 19**

Latin Unit: Review  
Lesson 2: Translation

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate Latin sentences into English accurately and beautifully.

**Introduction to Lesson 2**

Today, you will continue translating *Thēseus et Ariadna*.

Remember, translate on your own for **15 minutes**. For the last **5 minutes**, answer the grammatical question(s). Use those five minutes to discern what areas you need to improve: grammar, syntax, vocabulary, or the poetic impulse.

### Thēseus et Ariadna

Thēseus ē labyrinthō exiēns inquit, “Mīnōtaurus necātus est. Laetāminī, civēs mēī! Intuēminī gladium meum cruentum! Sequiminī mē ad portum!” Tum Ariadnam cōspiciēns “Et tū” inquit “Sequeris mē! Proficīsceris mēcum Athēnās!” Ariadna, quae nihil magis cupiēbat, “Parāta sum,” inquit. Atque sine morā nāvem Thēseī cōnscendit.

Exiēns: Present participle of exeō, exīre—to leave

Laetōr, laetārī, laetātus sum: to gladden, cheer

Cruentus, a, um: bloody

Cōspiciō, -ere, cōspexī, cōspectum: to look at

Mora, ae, f.: delay

Necō, necāre, necāvī, necātus: to kill

Intuēor, intuērī, intuitus sum: to look at

Portus, portūs, m.: port, harbor

Proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum: to depart

Cōnscendō, -ere, cōnscendi, cōnscensus: to climb up

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#### Grammatical Question(s)

Answer the true or false questions. If it is false, correct the statement.

1. True or False: A deponent verb (i.e.--*intuēminī*; *sequiminī*) is active in form and passive in meaning.
2. True or False: *Conspiciens* (line 2) is a perfect passive participle.

**Wednesday, May 20**

Latin Unit: Review  
Lesson 3: Translation

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate Latin passages into English accurately and beautifully.

**Introduction to Lesson 3**

Today, you will continue translating *Thēseus et Ariadna*.

Remember, translate on your own for **15 minutes**. For the last **5 minutes**, answer the grammatical question(s). Use those five minutes to discern what areas you need to improve: grammar, syntax, vocabulary, or the poetic impulse.

Thēseus nāvem solvit et cum filiā rēgis nāvigāvit ad Naxum; ibi vērō nocte silentī Ariadnam relīquit atque dē Naxō profectus est. Māne Ariadna ad lītorem īvit ut quaereret amīcum. Neque eum repperit. Puella misera ab lītore in altum saxum ascendit, et nāvem Thēseī in marī vīdit. Ariadna vocāvit: “Thēseu! Thēseu! Venī hūc! Sequar tē!”

Solvō, solver, solvī, solutum: to loosen, to release

Relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictum: to abandon

Māne: in the morning

Lītus, lītōris, *n.*: shore

Naxum: the island of Naxum

Proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum: to set out, depart

Repperiō, repperīre, repperi, reppertum: to discover

Saxum, ī, *n.*: stone, rock

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*Grammatical Question(s)*

Circle the correct answer.

1. Īvit comes from which of the follow irregular verbs:  
A. Ferō                      B. Fīō                      C. Eō
2. What type of subjunctive construction is used in the following sentence: “*Māne Ariadna ad lītorem īvit ut quaereret amīcum*” (line 2)?  
A. Indirect Statement      B. Indirect Command      C. Purpose Clause
3. What tense is *quaereret* (line 2)?  
A. Imperfect                      B. Perfect                      C. Future



**Thursday, May 21**

Latin Unit: Review  
Lesson 4: Translation

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate Latin passages into English accurately and beautifully.

**Introduction to Lesson 4**

Today, you will continue translating *Thēseus et Ariadna*.

Remember, translate on your own for **15 minutes**. For the last **5 minutes**, answer the grammatical question(s). Use those five minutes to discern what areas you need to improve: grammar, syntax, vocabulary, or the poetic impulse.

Ariadna in lītus dēscendit. Multīs cum lacrimīs capillum et vestem scindēbat quia ūllum vēlum in mare nōn vīdit. Cūr Thēseus amīcam suam dēseruit? Montēs aurī fēminīs pollicentur, tum prōmissa oblīvīscuntur ac fēminās sine pecuniā dēserunt. Ariadnā Naxī relictā, Thēseus ad patriam suam nāvigābat.

Vēlum, ī, *n*: sail

Polliceor, pollicerī, pollicitus sum: to promise

Prōmissum, ī, *n*: promise

dēserō , dēserere, dēseruī, dēsertum: to desert

obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum: to forget

Naxī: the island of Naxum

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*Grammatical Question(s)*

1. What type of clause is used in the following sentence: “*Multīs cum lacrimīs capillum et vestem scindēbat quia ūllum vēlum in marī vīdit*” (lines 1-2)?  
A. Temporal Clause      B. Causal Clause      C. Concessive Clause
2. The participial phrase “*Ariadnā Naxī relictā*” is an ablative absolute. Write two possible translations of this ablative absolute.

**Friday, May 22**

Latin Unit: Review  
Lesson 3: Translation

**Objective:** Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Translate Latin passages into English accurately and beautifully.

**Introduction to Lesson 5**

Today, you will take a translation quiz over a final passage on *Thēseus et Ariadna*.

There are two parts to the quiz today:

- Translation
- Grammatical Questions on the translation

For your translation, you will be graded on the following areas:

- Grammar
- Syntax
- Vocabulary
- Poetic Impulse
- Overall Quality of Translation

*Bonam fortūnam!*

Nōmen: \_\_\_\_\_

Hōdie est: \_\_\_\_\_

*Translation Quiz*

*Part I: Translation*

Translate the passage in the space provided below.

Pater Thēseī erat Aegeus, rēx Athēniēnsium, et ab alto saxō mare prōspiciēbat. Nāvem filiī vīdit, sed nāvis rediēns vela ātra gerēbat. Itaque Aegeus, cōgitāns colōrem significāre mortem filiī, sine morā dē saxō sē iēcit in mare, quod ā nōmine etiam nunc ‘mare Aegaeum’ vocātur.

1  
2  
3  
4

Athēniēnsēs, Athēniēnsium, *m. pl.*: the Athenians  
prōspiciō, ere, prōspexī, prōspectum: to watch for  
Redeō, redīre, reīvī, reditum: to return  
Velum, ī, *n.*: sail  
Mora, ae, *f.*: delay

Aegeus, ī, *m.*: Aegeus (name)  
saxum, ī, *n.*: rock  
ater, atra, atrum: black  
significō, significāre, significāvī, significātum: to signify  
iaciō, iacere, iēcī, iactum: to throw

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*Part II: Grammar*

Answer the following grammatical questions. Write the correct letter in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_. 1. *Rediēns* (line 2) is a participle. What is the tense of *rediēns*?
- A. Present
  - B. Perfect
  - C. Future

- \_\_\_\_. 2. Why is *colōrem* (line 2) in the accusative case?
- A. Direct Object
  - B. Object of the preposition
  - C. Subject noun of an indirect statement