

Introductory Level Packet

Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers is offering packets of fair use excerpts of our books that we hope will be useful for teachers as they continue to implement distance learning in response to schools closing due to COVID-19. Each packet is arranged roughly by theme or level, though teachers should feel free to extract the selections that they feel are most beneficial to use with their students. Selections are intended to cover a wide variety of topics, but several have been chosen to complement each other.

The **Introductory Level Packet** includes the following selections:

- *38 Latin Stories*
Anne Groton, James May
“The Tragic Story of Phaëthon”
- *Ten Latin Fairy Tales*
Paula Camardella Twomey, trans. Suzanne Nussbaum
“Gallīna Rūfa”
- *Latin Readings for Review*
A. E. Hillard, Cecil George Botting, Donald H. Hoffman
“The Founding of Rome,” “Aeneas Addresses His Followers,” “The Seven Kings of Rome”
- *Civis Romanus: A Reader for the First Two Years of Latin*
James M. Cobban, Ronald Colebourn
“The Consuls”
- *Latin for the New Millennium Student Workbook, Level 1*
Letter from Terentia to Cicero



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THE TRAGIC STORY OF PHAËTHON

GRAMMAR ASSUMED:

Second Declension Neuters;

Adjectives;

Present Indicative of Sum;

Predicate Nouns & Adjectives; Substantive Adjectives

WHEELOCK: CHAPTER 4

This myth illustrates the foolishness of attempting a task before one is prepared for it.

Phaëthon est fīlius Phoebī. Amīcus Phaëthontis dē fāmā
dīvīnae orīginis dubitat: “Nōn es fīlius deī. Nōn habēs
dōna deōrum. Nōn vēra est tua fābula.” Magna īra Phaë-
thontem movet: “Fīlius deī sum! Phoebe, dā signum!”
5 vocat Phaëthon. Phoebus puerum auscultat et sine morā
volat dē caelō. “Ō mī fili, quid dēsīderās?” Phoebus rogat.
“Pecūniam? Sapientiam? Vītā sine cūrīs?” Respondet
Phaëthon, “Habēnās habēre et currum sōlis agere dēsīde-
rō.” Ō stulte puer! Malum est tuum cōnsilium. Nōn dēbēs
10 officia deōrum dēsīderāre. Phoebus fīlium monet, sed puer
magna perīcula nōn videt. Equī valent; nōn valet Phaë-
thon. Currus sine vērō magistrō errat in caelō. Quid
vidēmus? Dē caelō cadit Phaëthon. Ō mala fortūna!

VOCABULARY:

Phaëthon, -ontis (accusative **-ontem**), m.: Phaëthon (3rd declension)

Phoebus, -ī, m.: Phoebus, the sun-god

dīvinus, -a, -um: divine

orīgō, orīginis, f.: origin (3rd declension)

dubitō (1): to doubt, be doubtful

deus, -ī, m.: god

fābula, -ae, f.: story, tale

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus: to move

signum, -ī, n.: sign, proof

auscultō (1): to listen to, hear

5

volō (1): to fly

caelum, -ī, n.: heaven, sky

dēsīderō (1): to desire

rogō (1): to ask, inquire

respondeō, -ēre, -spondī, -spōnsus: to answer

habēna, -ae, f.: strap; (plural) reins

currus, -ūs (accusative **-um**), m.: chariot (4th declension)

sōl, sōlis, m.: the sun (3rd declension)

agō, agere, ēgī, āctus (3rd conjugation): to drive

equus, -ī, m.: horse

10

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus (3rd conjugation): to fall; **cadit** = he falls

4. *Gallīna Rūfa*

VOCABULARY

adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī, adiūtus to help	nequeō, nequīre, nequīi, nequītus to be unable
anas, anatis, f. duck	odor, odōris, m. smell
augescō, augescere, auxī to increase, grow	oleō, olēre, oluī to smell (of)
crescō, crescere, crēvī, crētus to increase, grow	olfaciō, olfacere, olfēcī, to smell (something)
dissentiō, dissentīre, dissēnsī to disagree	pānis, pānis, m. bread
fār, fārris, n. grain	piger, pigra, pigrum lazy
farīna, -ae, f. flour	rūfus, -a, -um red
fēlēs, fēlis, f. cat	Saliī, Saliōrum, m. pl. priests of Mars who performed ritual dances (and held banquets)
furnus, -ī, m. oven	Saliāris, Saliāre relating to the Salii
gallīna, -ae, f. hen	seges, segetis, f. the crop (of grain)
iēiūnus, -a, -um hungry	serō, serere, sēvī, satus to sow
iūcundus, -a, -um pleasant, delightful	suāviter, adv. sweetly
messis, messis, f. harvest	sumptuōsus, -a, -um expensive, costly, extravagant
molō, molere, moluī, molitus to grind	trīticum, -ī, n. wheat

GALLĪNA RŪFA

Nārrātor: Vōs ad liberōrum theātrum laetī excipimus. Hodiē vōbīs fābulam dē gallīnā rufā agimus. Gallīna rūfa in villā magnā cum porcō et fēle et anate habitat. Pigerrimī quidem sunt porcus et fēles et anas; gallīna rūfa igitur villam cūrat sola. Ōlim in hortō labōrat gallīna rūfa, et rogat:

Gallīna: Quis me trīticum serere adiuvābit?

Porcus: Tē adiuvāre nōn possum.

Fēlēs: Tē adiuvāre nequeō.

Anas: Ego quoque nōn valeō.

Gallīna: Bene! Itaque id faciam ego ipsa sōla!

Nārrātor: Ergō, trīticō satō, seges augescit et crescit; gallīna rūfa inquit . . .

Gallīna: Quis mē messem facere adiuvābit?

Porcus: Tē adiuvāre nōn possum.

Fēlēs: Tē adiuvāre nequeō.

Anas: Ego quoque nōn valeō.

Gallīna: Bene! Itaque id faciam ego ipsa sōla!

Nārrātor: Nunc, messe factō, necesse est gallīnae rūfae farīnam facere:

Gallīna: Quis mē fār molere adiuvābit?

Porcus: Nōn possum.

Fēlēs: Nequeō.

Anas: Nōn valeō.

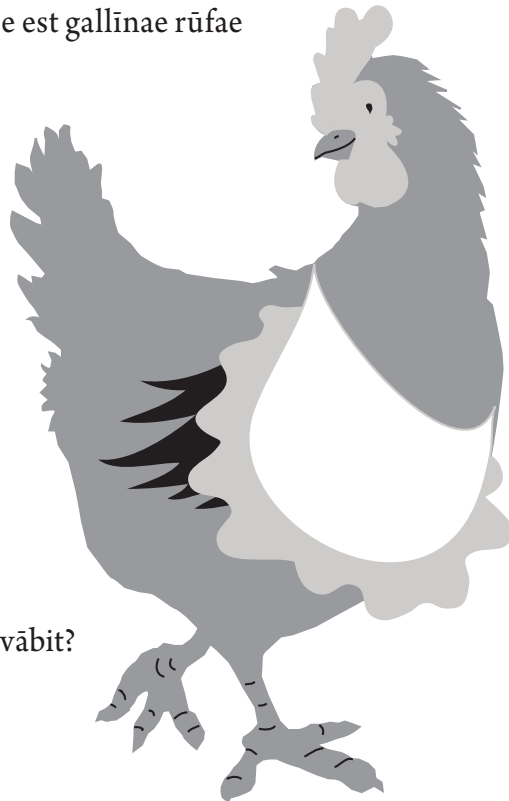
Gallīna: Bene! Id faciam ego ipsa sōla.

Nārrātor: Deinde, farre molitō, necesse est gallīnae rūfae pānem facere:

Gallīna: Quis me pānem facere adiuvābit?

Porcus: Nōn possum.

Fēlēs: Nequeō.



Anas: Nōn valeō.

Gallīna: Bene! Id faciam ego ipsa sōla.

Nārrātor: Tandem pānem facit gallīna rūfa, et in furnō pānem coquit.

Porcus, Fēlēs, Anas: Iūcundum odōrem olfaciō. Suāviter olet!

Gallīna: Quis mē ad pānem suāvissimum edendum adiuvābit?

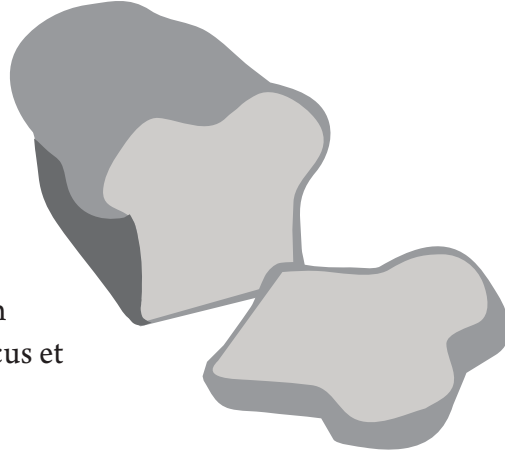
Porcus: Pānem edere possum!

Fēlēs: Pānem edere queō!

Anas: Pānem edere valeō!

Gallīna: Ego tamen dissentiō. Sōla
ego omnia cūrō, sōla ego omnem
pānem cōnsūmō.

Nārrātor: Itaque gallīna rūfa omnem
pānem cōnsūmit. Iēiunī sunt porcus et
fēlēs et anas.



Fīnis tortus:

Gallīna: Ego tamen dissentiō. Sōla ego omnia cūrō, sōla ego omnem pānem
cōnsūmō. Posteā apud Saliōs sum cēnātūra: epulae Saliāres optimae
sunt!

Nārrātor: Gallīna rūfa vērō ad Saliōs ad epulās sumptuōsās edendās it.
Iēiunī tamen sunt porcus et fēlēs et anas.

GALLĪNA RŪFA WORD SEARCH

Translate the following from English into Latin; then find the Latin words in the Word Search, below. Use masculine nominative singular form for adjectives and the present active infinitive for verbs. For nouns, use the nominative case—but pay attention to the English clue to determine whether the answer should be singular or plural. Remember that some nouns in Latin exist only in the plural.

hen _____	to eat up _____
duck _____	to dine _____
wheat _____	to disagree _____
crop _____	hungry _____
flour _____	sweet _____
bread _____	sweetly _____
banquet, feast _____	lazy _____
to sow _____	pleasant _____
to grind, mill _____	

s u a v i s c g l r r v g v m
 s i n a p q e n l i e o s f n
 n b r a t o n e t q t x d f r
 e r e r e s a q o u i a h b e
 u b m l e l r e g h v r a s q
 f r g l c r e o n v a a n o z
 e r i t n e s s i d u f i i m
 s l g i m t x x a u s t l e r
 m u e r e m u s n o c r l i e
 x f d h i u t c r s z i a u g
 e c m n f b m u a d s t g n i
 z q l i u g r n a e o i o u p
 q c f f h c a b g i n c t s e
 e a l u p e u e t x b u v c x
 e r e l o m s i u s e m o f d

SECTION I

Grammar: Indicative Active of amo. #45.

Nouns of 1st Declension. #1.

1

THE FOUNDING OF ROME

Olim in Graecia regnabant Agamemnon et Mēnēlāus;
copias parabant et ad Asiam navigaverunt.

Cum incolis Asiae diu pugnabant: Troiam oppugnaverunt et tandem superaverunt.

5 Inter incolas Troiae pugnabat Aenēas: ubi advenae
Troiam expugnaverunt, Aeneas late errabat et tandem
ad Italiam navigavit.

Cum incolis Italiae pugnavit et superavit.

Aeneadae Albam Longam aedificaverunt.

10 Postea Rōmūlus Romam prope Albam Longam
aedificavit et ibi regnabat.

Incolae Romae late per Italiam famam comparabant.

Cum incolis Italiae pugnabant et saepe superabant.

Fama Romae hodie durat et semper durabit.

2

AENEAS ADDRESSES HIS FOLLOWERS

Patriam olim amavimus, ubi in patria habitabamus:
 hodie procul a Phrÿgia erramus. Advenae Troiam
 expugnaverunt et nos e patria fugaverunt: nos patriam
 in terra advenarum exploramus, et Troiam iterum aedi-
 ficabimus. Ad Italiam tandem navigavimus. Incolae 5
 Italiae contra nos coniurant et copias parant: cras
 oppugnabunt. Sagittis non vulnerabunt, fortasse primo
 fugabunt; non tamen superabunt. Si primo nos
 fugaverint, non vos a pugna revocabo: iterum oppugna-
 bimus, tandem superabimus. Olim vos inter incolas 10
 Asiae famam comparavistis: si famam amatis, serva-
 bitis.

SECTION II

Grammar: Nouns of 2nd Declension in -us.

#2.

3

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME

Regnabant inter Romanos Romulus, Nūma Pompilius,
Tullus Hostīlius, Ancus Martius, Tarquīnius Priscus,
Servius Tullius, Tarquinius Sūperbus.

Romulus et Remus gemini erant.

5 Romulus murum aedificat.

Remus propter invidiam trans murum saltat.

Romulus Remum necat et inter Romanos regnat.

Post Romulum Numa regnavit.

10 Romulus propter militiam, Numa propter sapientiam
famam comparavit.

Tullus Hostilius saepe contra finitimos pugnavit.

Albanos superat et Albam Longam expugnat: postea
cum Albanis amicitiam confirmat.

15 Ancus Martius cum Latinis primo pugnat, postea
amicitiam confirmavit.

Tarquinius Priscus Circum, Servius Tullius murum
aedificavit.

Tandem Tarquinius Superbus inter Romanos regnavit:
post Tarquinius Superbum nemo regnavit.

II. THE ROMAN CITIZEN

11. THE CONSULS (509 B.C.)

The Romans entrusted all the powers of the king to two 'consuls' so that one might be a check upon the other. It was the ambition of every well-born Roman citizen to hold the consulship.

Post Rōmulum regnābant sex rēgēs ; ultimus rēgum erat Tarquinius Superbus. Rōmānī, ubi Tarquinium expellunt, consulēs creant : in singulōs annōs¹ duōs consulēs creābant, nam perpetuum ūnius² hominis imperium magnopere timēbant. Consulēs cōpiās in bellum dūcēbant ; iūdicēs quoque erant ; praetereā, ut pater prō familiā suā, ita consulēs prō populō Rōmānō deōs ōrābant.

Prīmī consulēs erant L.³ Iūnius Brūtus et L. Collātīnus. Tarquinius inter Etruscōs in exsiliō erat, adhūc autem regnum dēsiderābat. Itaque lēgātōs ad oppidum clam mittit et paucīs Rōmānōrum praemia sēcrēta dat. Sed mox consulēs cōniūrātiōnem inveniunt. Inter cōniūrātōs erant Brūtī duo filiī ; sed clēmētia patrem nōn movet. Consul filiōs suōs cum reliquīs mortis damnat : pater summā constantiā spectat dum filiī dant poenās. Dē Brūtī virtūte Rōmānī saepe narrābant.

Post multōs annōs, ubi iam magna erat civitās Rōmāna, Rōmānī praetōrēs quoque duōs creābant : praetōrēs lēgēs administrābant et multīs aliīs modīs consulēs adiuvābant.

¹ for a year at a time. ² gen. sing. of *unus*. ³ see note on page 99.

► EXERCISE 7

Translate the following passage. The Reading Vocabulary in Chapter 5 may be consulted.

Terentia Cicerōnī (*to Cicero*) salūtem plūrimam dīcit.

Epistula tua, Cicero, ā mē (*me*) tenētur. Sī dolēs, doleō. Nōn solum tamen cōsilia mala ā malīs virīs contrā tē parantur, sed etiam auxilium magnum ā bonīs virīs parātur. Itaque nōn debēmus dolēre. Nam familia nostra (*our*) nōn est misera. Epistulae tuae longae ā mē, ā filiō, ā pulchrā filiā exspectantur. Valē!

CONTENT QUESTIONS

After completing Chapter 5, answer these questions.

1. What is the difference between the active and passive voices?

2. Where was Cicero when he wrote sad letters to his family?

3. What construction is used with the passive voice to indicate the person who performs the action?

4. What spelling difference distinguishes the declension of *pulcher* and *miser*?

5. When is the preposition *ab* used instead of *ā*?
