

Enrichment 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 **Enrichment Packet** includes the following selections:

- *Word Mastery through Derivatives*
Elizabeth Heimbach
Chapter 4, “Color Derivatives”
- *A Latin Picture Dictionary for Everyone: Lingua Latina Depicta*
James W. Chochola, Donald E. Sprague
Chapter 6, “Home”
- *Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1*
Reproducible Exercises: Roman House
- *Farrago Latina: A Teacher Resource*
Gaylan DuBuose
Color-by-grammar activity pages
- *Latin Everywhere, Everyday*
Elizabeth Heimbach
Chapter 3, “School, College, and University Mottos”
- *Latin for the New Millennium, Level 1*
Reproducible Map Exercises: Roman Empire and the City of Rome

Note that more maps are available as free downloads on our AP® website pages:

<https://www.bolchazy.com/caesardigitalresources.aspx> and

<https://www.bolchazy.com/vergildigitalresources.aspx>

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CHAPTER 4

COLOR DERIVATIVES

Poets often create images by using words for color just as artists paint pictures on canvas with actual pigments. When Horace describes the *flōs rosae* (flower of the rose) as *purpurea* (purple, dark red), he is helping his readers visualize the flower he is depicting. In addition, Roman readers might well connect the color *purpurea* with an expensive dye imported from Phoenicia (modern Lebanon) known as *Tyrius murex* (Tyrian purple). They would understand that the rose is as rare and valuable as cloth dyed with Tyrian purple, which was so expensive that it was associated with robes worn by royalty.

A number of interesting English words are related to Latin words for other colors. For example, the English word “albino,” meaning “a person or animal characterized by a lack of pigmentation,” comes from *albus*, -a, -um (white). Of course, if you have read the Harry Potter books, you know that one of the characters is called Albus Dumbledore. It is no surprise that he is an older man with white hair and a white beard. Another derivative of *albus* is “Albion,” a nickname for England. “Albion” is a reminder of the bright, white chalk cliffs on England’s southern coast. A second Latin word that sometimes means “white” is *candidus*, -a, -um. Thus, a Roman running for political office would wear “a sparkling white robe” called a *toga candida* so that he would stand out in a crowd. Clearly the English word “candidate” (a political contender) is related to this use of *candidus*. In other contexts, however, *candidus* means “dazzling, fair, or beautiful.”

Just as there is more than one word for “white” in Latin, there are several words for “black.” One word for “black” in Latin is *niger*, *nigra*, *nigrum*, and the English derivative “denigrate” means “disparage, defame.” Yet another word for “dark” or “black” is *fuscus*, -a, -um, and the English word “obfuscate,” which means “make unclear, darken,” is a derivative of *fuscus*.

You may have encountered the English word “rubric,” which comes from the Latin word *ruber*, *rubra*, *rubrum* meaning “red.” “Rubrics” are “the directions or procedure required for a particular exercise or test question.” The English meaning of the word reflects the fact that medieval manuscripts often used red lettering for headings or the directions needed to conduct a religious service properly. The words in red stood out from the body of the text because they were important. Today rubrics are not written in red, but they still contain vital information, usually about the scoring of a project. Be careful not to confuse *ruber* with *rubus*, *rubī* (bramble bush)!

Other English words for colors include “cerulean,” which means “bright blue” and comes from the Latin word *caeruleus*, -a, -um; “viridian,” which means “pale green” and comes from *viridis*, -e (green); and “fulvous,” which means “brown or tawny” and comes from *fulvus*, -a, -um (tawny, yellowish-brown). Even in anatomy, there is a Latin color word: *lūteus*, -a, -um means “yellow,” and the *corpus lūteum* is a “yellowish structure in an ovary.”

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blank with the meaning of each English word. Some of the English meanings were discussed above, some may require a dictionary, and some you may know already or can guess.

<i>Latin word</i>	<i>English word</i>	<i>Meaning of English</i>
1. <i>purpureus, -a, -um</i> = purple	porphyry	_____
2. <i>albus, -a, -um</i> = white	albino	_____
3. <i>candidus, -a, -um</i> = dazzling, white	candid	_____
4. <i>niger, nigra, nigrum</i> = black	denigrate	_____
5. <i>fuscus, -a, -um</i> = dark, black	obfuscate	_____
6. <i>ruber, rubra, rubrum</i> = red	rubicund rubic	_____
7. <i>caeruleus, -a, -um</i> = blue	cerulean	_____
8. <i>viridis, -e</i> = green	viridian	_____
9. <i>luteus, -a, -um</i> = yellow	corpus luteum	_____
10. <i>aureus, -a, -um</i> = golden	Au	_____
11. <i>argenteus, -a, -um</i> = silver	Ag	_____

II. Match the Latin word with its English meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. _____ <i>aureus</i> | A. silver |
| 2. _____ <i>albus</i> | B. gold |
| 3. _____ <i>ruber</i> | C. purple |
| 4. _____ <i>caeruleus</i> | D. red |
| 5. _____ <i>luteus</i> | E. dark, black |
| 6. _____ <i>viridis</i> | F. yellow |
| 7. _____ <i>fulvus</i> | G. green |
| 8. _____ <i>argenteus</i> | H. tawny, brown |
| 9. _____ <i>fuscus</i> | I. white |
| 10. _____ <i>purpureus</i> | J. blue |

III. Answer briefly. NB: You may need to use a dictionary or an Internet site.

1. Translate the name of the town called Alba Longa. Where was Alba Longa? What was its role in the early history of Rome?

2. What color does bronze turn as it ages?

3. How do you translate the Latin verb *erubescere*?

4. Describe the Roman coin called an *aureus*.

5. What South American country was named for its silver mines?

6. Name the colors traditionally worn by the four favorite racing teams in Rome.

7. Find the meanings of *cānus*, *niveus*, *flāvus*, and *rūfus*.

IV. Choose and circle the best answer from A, B, C, or D.

1. The English words **rubric** and **rubicund** both come from the Latin word for

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. red | B. white |
| C. blue | D. black |

2. On a sunny summer day the *caelum* (sky) is most likely

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. <i>viride</i> | B. <i>caeruleum</i> |
| C. <i>fulvum</i> | D. <i>nigrum</i> |

3. Albion is a nickname for

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. France | B. Canada |
| C. Australia | D. England |

4. The Latin words *fuscus*, *āter*, and *niger* all mean
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. bright, white | B. dark, black |
| C. yellow | D. red |
5. Expensive purple dye in the ancient world was manufactured in
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. <i>Gallia</i> | B. <i>Graecia</i> |
| C. <i>Hispania</i> | D. <i>Phoenicia</i> |

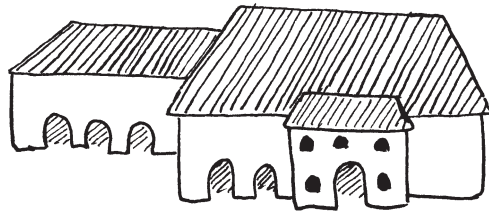
V Just for fun.

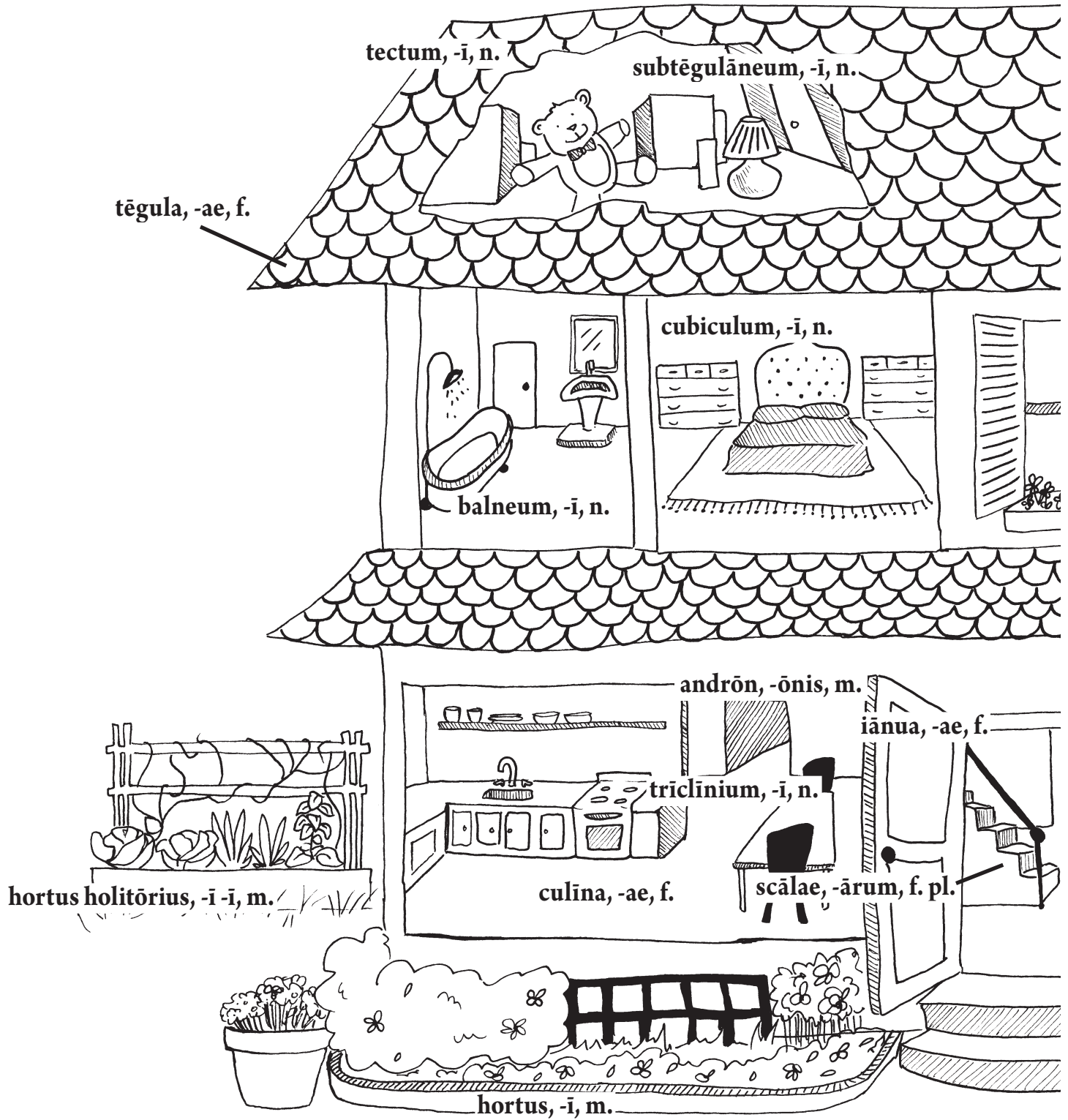
- Find a picture in a coloring book or draw a picture yourself. Color the picture. Add labels in Latin for each color you use.

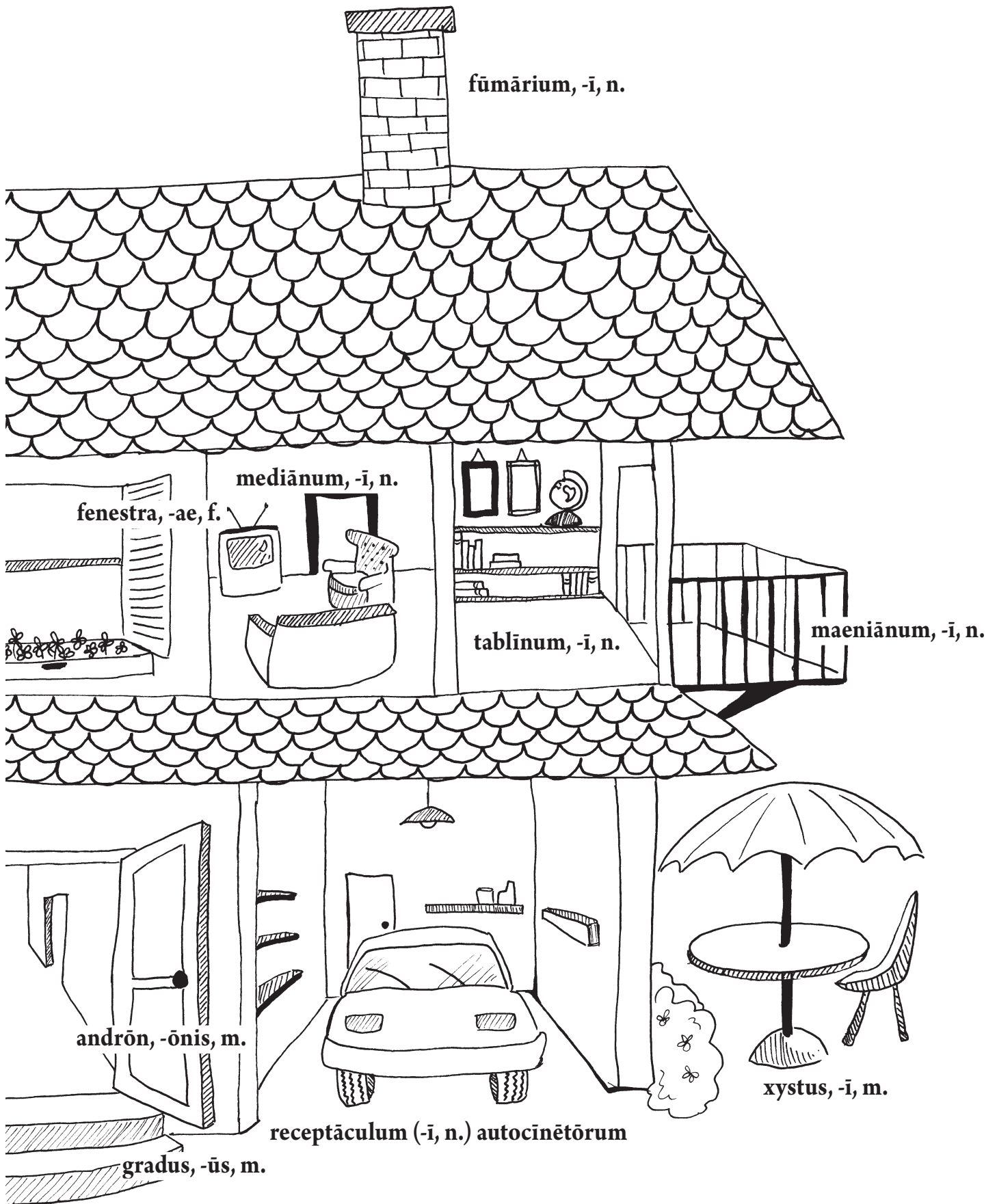
Home

6

domus

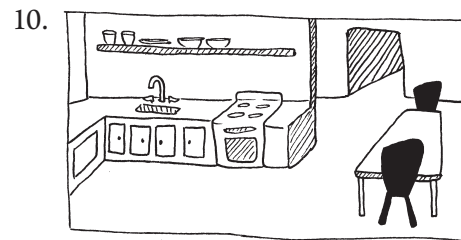
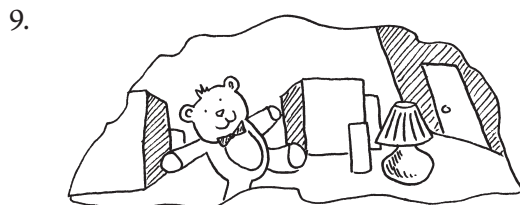
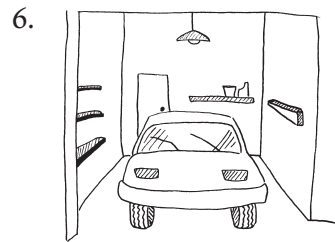
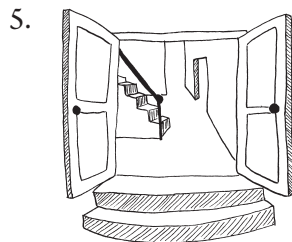
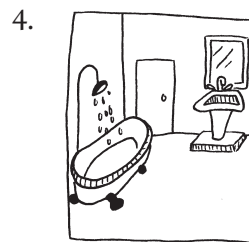
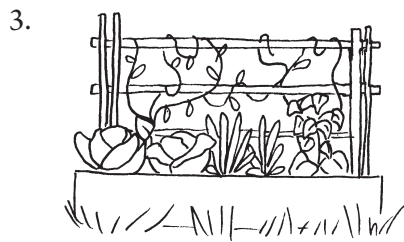
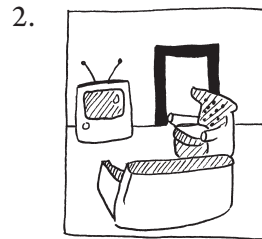
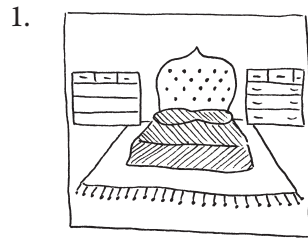






I. ubi est . . . ?

Use the ten rooms depicted below to complete exercises A and B orally. Record your answers in the spaces provided after completing the exercises orally.



• Useful phrases •

in pediplanō *on the first floor/ground floor*

in tabulātō primō *on the second floor*

in tabulātō secundō *on the third floor/attic*

A. *in quō tabulātō?*

Use complete Latin sentences to indicate on which floor the rooms are located in the house shown on pages 50–51.

e.g., xystus est in pediplanō.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____
-
-

• Useful words •

iuxtā (+ acc.) *next to*

sub (+ abl.) *under*

post (+ acc.) *behind*

inter (+ acc.) *between*

suprā (+ acc.) *above*

ante (+ acc.) *in front of*

B. *ubi est conclāve?*

Indicate the location of the room (conclāve, -is, n.) in relation to the other rooms.

e.g., xystus est iuxtā receptāculum autocīnētōrum et domum.

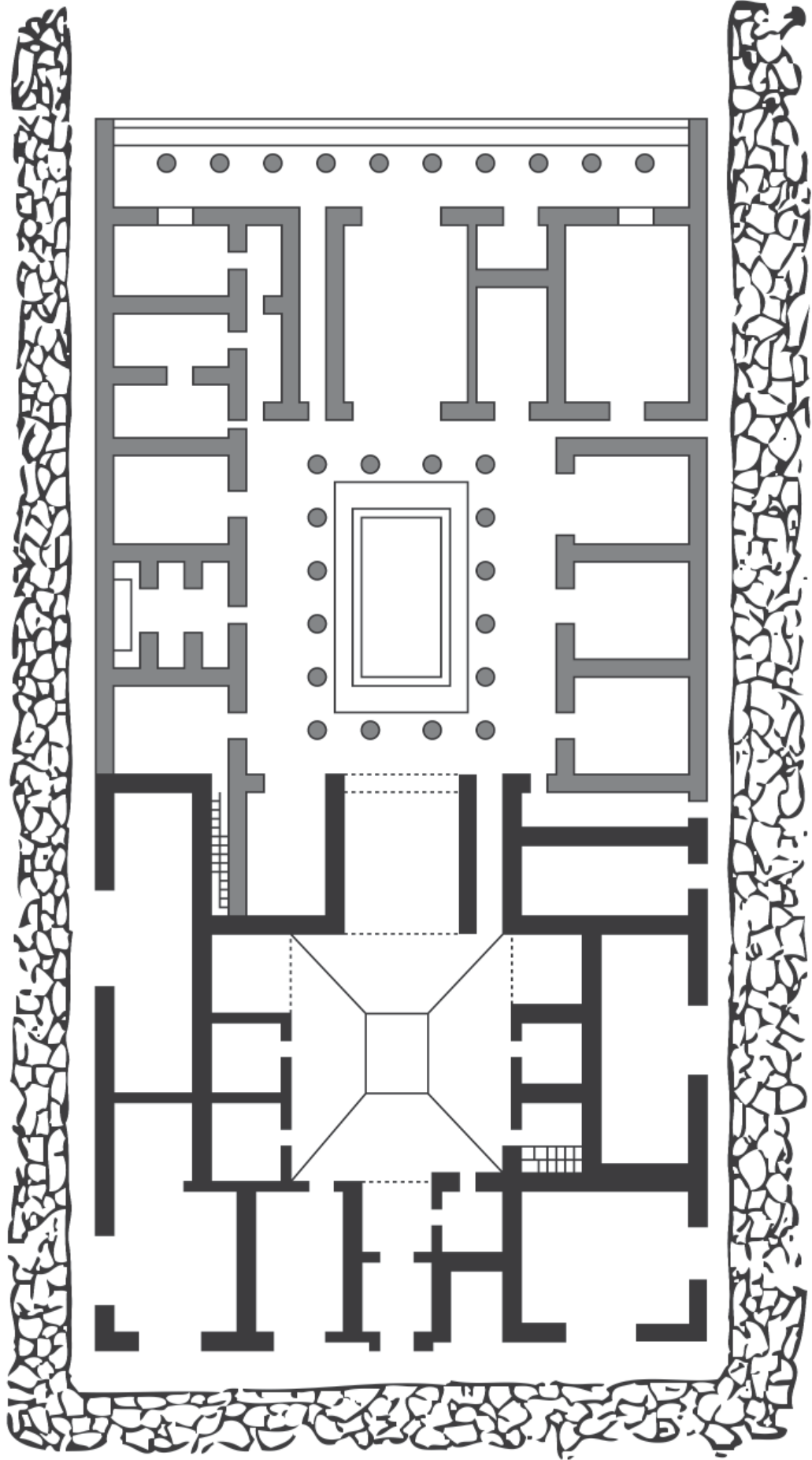
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM: LEVEL 1

THE ROMAN HOUSE

Label the following rooms and items on the diagram of the Roman *domus* below.

- | | | | | | | |
|--------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Ála | Átrium | Cubiculum | Exedra | Hortus | Peristýlium | Tablinum |
| Andrôn | Compluvium | Culina | Faucês | Impluvium | Taberna | Triclinium |

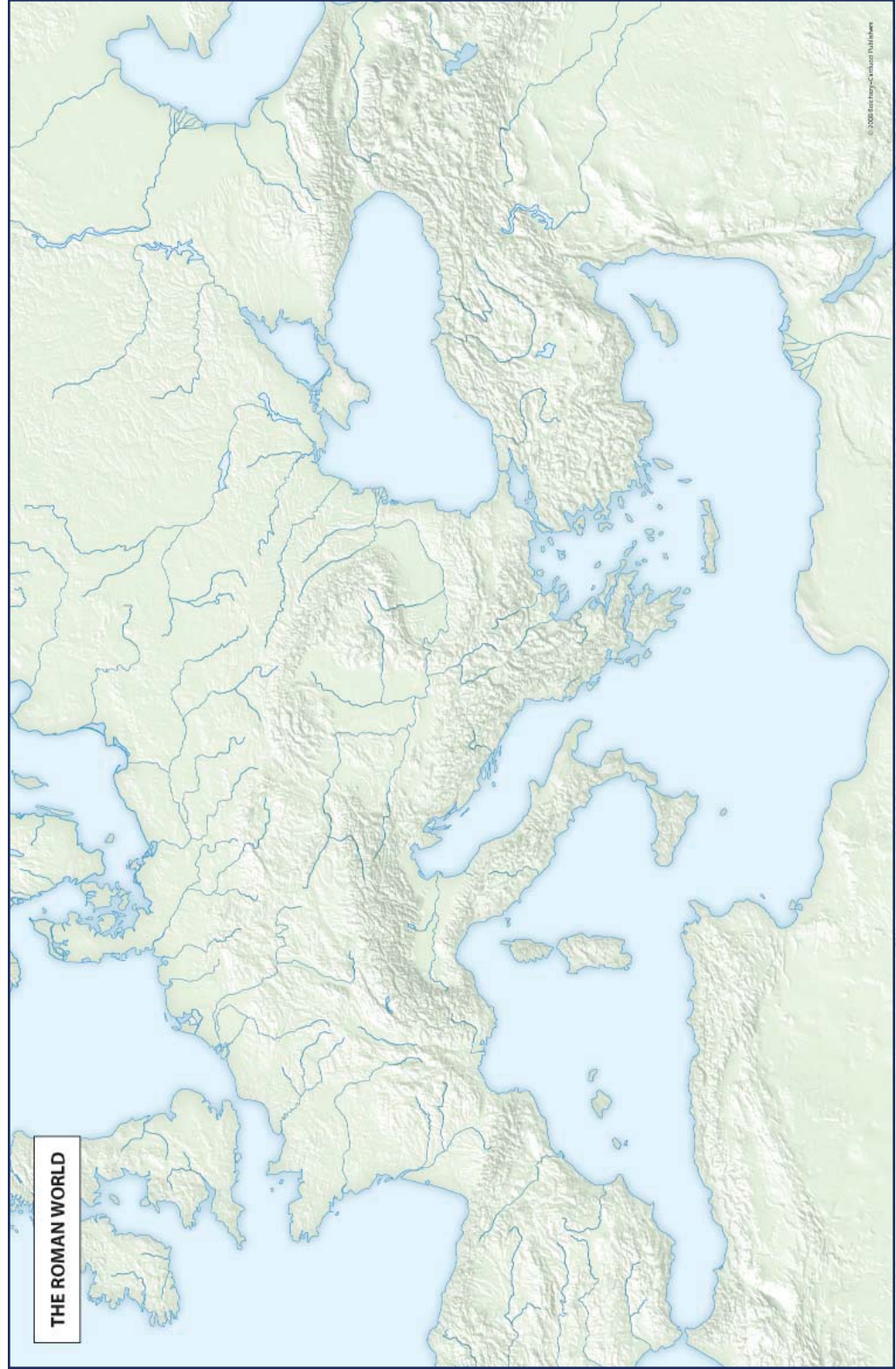


LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM: LEVEL 1

MAPS AND GEOGRAPHY – PAGES XXXIV–XXXV

Label the following places on the map. Design a system that differentiates among the labeling of countries, cities, rivers, and mountains.

Aegyptus	Athēnae	Crēta	Delphi	Gallia	Hispānia	Pompēii	Thermopylae
Alpēs Montēs	Carthāgō	Cyprus	Ēpirus	Germānia	Italia	Rōma	Tiberis
Asia	Corsica	Dēlos	Etrūria	Graecia	Ithaca	Rubicō	Trōia



LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM: LEVEL 1

MAP WORK – PAGES XXXIV–XXXV

1. Name in Latin three islands in the Roman world.
2. Name in Latin two mountains in the Roman world.
3. Which of the Latin names in capital letters on the map are currently in use in English?
4. What do you think is the Roman word for “sea”?
5. Roman rule extended over how many continents? Name them in Latin.

LATIN FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM: LEVEL 1

THE CITY OF ROME IN ANCIENT TIMES

Label the following places on the map. Design a system that differentiates among the labeling of hills, buildings, and roads.

Campus Mārtius

Circus Maximus

Collis Aventinus

Collis Capitōlinus

Collis Palātīnus

Collis Quirīnālis

Colossēum

Forum

Templum Apollinis

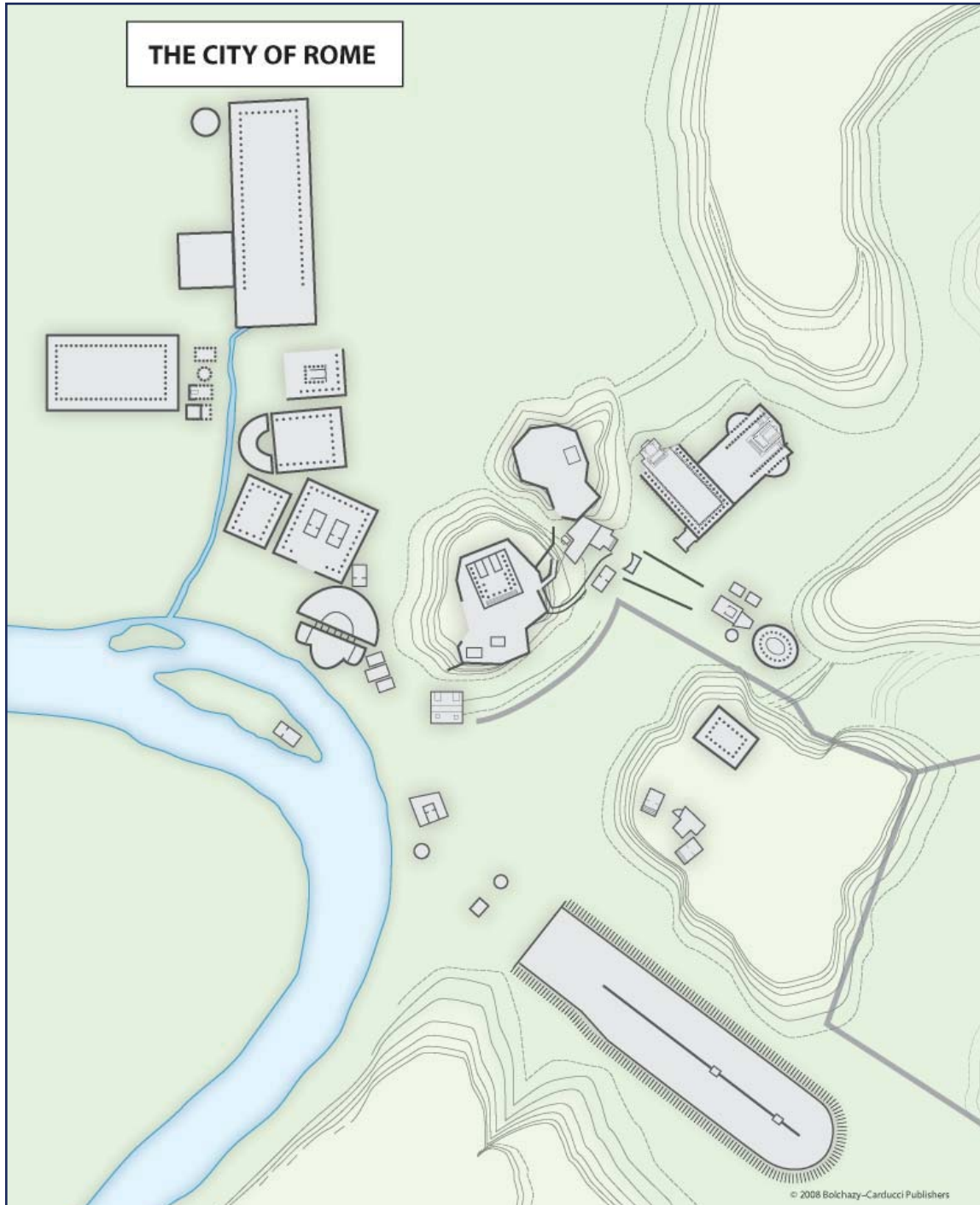
Templum Iūnōnis Monētae

Templum Mārtis Ultōris

Theātrum Marcelli

Via Appia

Via Sacra





THE CITY OF ROME

Campus
Mārtius

Collis Quirīnālis

Sites within the Forum:

- Cūria lūlia
- Miliārium Aureum
- Domus Vestālium
- Templum Vestae
- Rēgia
- Via Sacra

Templum
Iūnōnis
Monētāe

Templum
Jovis

Templum Mārtis
Ultōris

Theātrum
Marcelli

Collis
Capitolīnus

Forum

Colossēum

Tiberis

Via Sacra

Templum
Apollinis

Collis
palātīnus

Circus Maximus

Via Appia

Collis Aventīnus