

7th Summer Latin Assignment:

Remember: there's a major typo on the sheet. Will you find it? If you're following the directions, you should stumble upon it! In any case, this sheet is about connecting upcoming Latin vocabulary to English words (and those in other languages which you may know). The assignment has several parts, and is due at the end of our first week. Please feel free to email me with questions! You may notice that this assignment is as much about building digital skills as it is about previewing Latin!

Section One: Find SEVEN modern words which are *derivatives* for each of these Latin roots (all are verbs).

Hold up! Help! How do I generally know if a word is a derivative of these Latin root words?

1. A derivative's spelling and pronunciation both resemble those of the root (Spanish *amiga* looks & sounds like Latin *amīca*).
2. A derivative has a meaning somehow related to the root (Spanish *amiga* means "friend," as does the Latin *amīca*).
3. Usually, a derivative in a language is from an older, highly influential language (Spanish is a Romance language, one descended from Latin).
4. Remember, folks who received the printed version, I've done the first one for you as a model (but I went overboard, because languages are fun).

I.	agō, <i>I do</i>	agere, <i>to do</i>	ēgī, <i>I did</i>	āctum <i>done</i>
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Agent, agency, act, actress, actor, action, active, exact, react, activist, reactor, agitate, enact, reagent, coagent, cogent, agenda, activate, reactivate, deactivate, activation, French *agir*, French *agent*, Spanish *agir*, Spanish *agente*, Italian *agire*, Italian *agente*, Portuguese *agir*, German *agieren*, Swedish *aktör*, Hindi *ejent*, Japanese *ejento*, Basque *agentea*, Swahili *ajenti*

("go" & "do" are not derivatives, and are weak guesses. "Agony" & "age" are not derivatives, but are strong guesses)

II.	audiō, <i>I hear</i>	audīre, <i>to hear</i>	audīvī, <i>I heard</i>	audītum <i>heard</i>
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III.	dūcō, <i>I lead</i>	dūcere, <i>to lead</i>	dūxī, <i>I led</i>	ductum <i>led</i>
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III.*	sciō, <i>I know</i>	scīre, <i>to know</i>	scīvī, <i>I knew</i>	scītum <i>known</i>
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*not a typo

V.	spectō, <i>I watch</i>	spectāre, <i>to watch</i>	spectāvī, <i>I watched</i>	spectātum <i>watched</i>
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VI.	sūmō, <i>I get</i>	sūmere, <i>to get</i>	sūmpsī, <i>I got</i>	sūmptum <i>gotten</i>
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VII.	ūtor, <i>I use</i>	ūtī, <i>to use</i>	ūsus sum <i>I have used</i>	
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VIII.	videō, <i>I see</i>	vidēre, <i>to see</i>	vīdī, <i>I saw</i>	vīsum <i>I have seen</i>
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Section Two: Find THREE English words which are derivatives for each of these Latin roots (all are nouns).

A. animus, animī, m: soul, mind

B. bombus, bombī, m: buzzing, humming

Γ. causa, causae, f: case, reason

Δ. datum, datī, n: a given thing

E. energīa, ae, f: efficiency

Section Three: For each of these, use Google to find a translation and to identify where in American society (a military branch, a university, a territory, etc.) the Latin is used as a motto or special phrase.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

IOANNES EST NOMEN EIUS

REGNAT POPULUS

"Out of many, one"

The Great Seal of the U.S.

AD ASTRA PER ASPERTA

ESSE QUAM VIDERI

SEMPER FIDELIS

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS

VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO

LUX ET VERITAS

Section Four: Use the Internet (mayhaps Google Translate?) to find the words for "cheese" and "cat" in each of these six languages. Spoiler alert: they will be derivatives from Latin.

fōrmāticum & cāseus (two words for "cheese")

fēlēs & cattus (two words for "cat")

French German Dutch

French German Dutch

Spanish Italian Irish

Spanish Italian Irish

English Japanese
Cheese Chīzu

English Zulu
Cat Ikati



THIS IS DUE THE FIRST FRIDAY OF 2017-2018. EMAIL QUESTIONS TO
SHOUP@KNIGHTS.PARAGONPREP.COM OVER THE SUMMER!