Appendix 1

The skill of the sculptor Pygmalion produces a surprising result.

Pygmalion iuvenis erat qui nullas feminas amabat. statua tamen pulcherrima, pulchrior quam omnes feminae, ab eo facta est. iuvenis statuam, quamquam dura frigidaque erat, furtim basiabat.

statua -ae *(f)*	statue
durus -a -um	hard
frigidus -a -um	cold
furtim	secretly
basio -are	I kiss

olim multi cives in templum Veneris, ubi dea adorabatur, convenerunt. Pygmalion quoque ad templum adiit. iuvencam deae sacrificavit. 'tu' inquit 'dea amoris es. pro dono meo, da mihi uxorem, statuae meae similem!'

adoro -are	I worship
iuvenca -ae *(f)*	heifer, young cow
sacrifico -are -avi	I sacrifice
similis -e	similar to, like *(+ dat)*

Pygmalion, ubi domum rediit, statuae appropinquavit. eam tetigit: calida et mollis erat. viva erat; non iam statua, sed femina erat! Pygmalion et feminam tetigit et ab ea tactus est. iuvenis feminam in matrimonium duxit. P

tango -ere tetigi tactus	I touch
calidus -a -um	warm
mollis -e	soft, tender
vivus -a -um	alive
in matrimonium duco	I marry

TASK: Write a creative response to the story. This may be a retelling, a prequel or sequel, a review, a character's perspective on events… anything you like!

Two Rules:
1. Include an example of *at least* one purpose clause, one indirect statement or indirect command, and one ablative absolute.
2. Try not to write in English and then translate into Latin - try to think in Latin, as a Roman would.
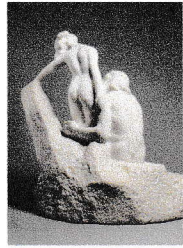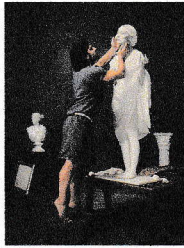
Tip:

Be ambitious about the ideas you want to express.

Push yourself to include linguistic elements which may be out of your comfort zone.

Purpose Clause (qui + subjunctive)	Indirect Statement	Ablative Absolute
Purpose Clause (ad + gerundive)	Indirect Command	
Purpose Clause (ut + subjunctive)		
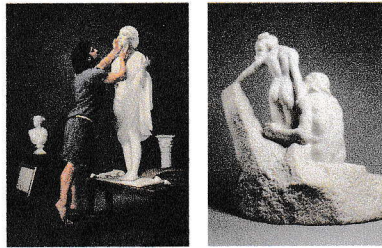
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The skill of the sculptor Pygmalion produces a surprising result.

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tango -ere tetigi tactus	I touch
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mollis -e	soft, tender
vivus -a -um	alive
in matrimonium duco	I marry

in villae

postridie, femina �’sedebat. non iam statuae, sed iam uxor et Pygmalion

purpose clause

postridie, femina mane in cubiculo sedebat, ut coniunx puniret.
~~eo~~ non iam dura sed mollis, non iam gelido sed calido, non iam
ipsa sed Pygmalion uxoris, ~~nocte~~ quo nulla ___homines___
~~non~~ amabat sed ipse. ubi ~~nocte~~ lux spargit noctem ___no plus better poetry___
Pygmalionque villa egredit, femina se dixit virum necare.
viro ~~discente~~ ~~discente~~ discente, femina ad forum ambulavit
et p

he only loves himself

~~in~~ ubi incipium erat, vir ~~iv~~ⁿᵒⁿ tangere non poterat sed
in nocte, ubi ~~feminan non iam~~ non iam feminam ~~ir~~
~~conspexit~~ conspicere

in the beginning

Pygmalion Prose Comp

grammar: purpose clause, indirect statement, ablative absolute

Femina statuam hominis optime fecerant.
Femina deo precant ut statuam invenet.
Credit deus, responsurus esse, si iuvencam sacrificant
Iuvenco sacrificato, statua calida et mollis
erat, ~~ab~~ ~~tactus~~ quando tetigit eum.
Nunc statua suam pulcher, vivus homines.

---

peto aequoremque humusque ~~aetheremque~~
Rᵇᵍᵍ ~~Peto~~ animum ut intellegat.
        mundum
Diu legebam tacite, sed volui clamare.
Tamen   me
~~Sed~~ iam posco te interfecere iterum
    semper
~~ut~~ ne solus sim (~~ut~~ semper solus sim).

mentis lacrimatis, ~~cur~~ ~~tuas~~ rogo propter misericordiam tuam.

Cur dicer vitam meam liberam esse?
    dura   fere
Ego sum. Ego statua sum. Mortuus sum.
              novam feminam
Permitte mihi non esse; invenes.

not sure abt any of it

Pygmalion Creative Response – ████████

at first,
Pygmalion-happy

English plan: (when a few months had passed: abl abs)

After a few months of marriage, Pygmalion realised that the woman behaved like a statue, even though she was warm and soft; she could not tell stories, laugh or move like a real woman. One day, Pygmalion, driven by? frenzy? and frustration, decided that he could not live like this, *and to end his suffering,* seized and stabbed his wife: behold, her blood was cold and grey.

Latin:

primo, Pygmalion felicissimus erat cum uxore.

Tamen, paucis post mensibus, mulierem se

gerere quasi statuae intellexit, *tried an indirect statement...* quamquam

calida et mollis erat, *non* narrare fabulas, ridere

nec movere quasi femina *non* poterat.

olim, Pygmalion, *abl abs: when he was driven by frenzy* *I do not know how to construct abl. abs. properly!*

finire dolorem suum constituit *did not manage a purpose clause...*

Appendix 2

Ablative absolutes

To make an ablative absolute, you need a **noun** and a **participle** in the ablative case

The noun and participle must agree with each other in number and gender

Ablative absolute = | ablative noun/pronoun | + | ablative participle |

Participles Recap

A participle is formed from a verb but looks and behaves like an adjective.

This means that it agrees with the noun it modifies in number, case and gender.

Only three 'tenses' of participle exist: the present, perfect and future.

- The **present** participle is active: *portans* = carrying
- The **perfect** participle is passive (aka. PPP): *portatus* = having been carried
- The **future** participle is active: *portaturus* = about to carry

Present participles decline like third declension adjectives.

portans, portantem, portantis etc...

Perfect participles and future participles decline like first/second declension adjectives.

portatus, -a, -um
portaturus, -a, -um

NB. Deponent verbs form participles in the same way as other verbs but their meaning is *always* active.

E.g. *sequens* = following, *secutus* = having followed, *secuturus* = about to follow.

How do we know when to use an ablative absolute?

- The noun (or pronoun) expressed in the ablative absolute is never the subject of the sentence.
- The ablative absolute is a stand-alone phrase (hence absolute) but with a sense of temporal connection to the main sentence.

The master and his friends ate dinner while the slave-girls sang.

While they ate dinner, the master and his friends also sang.

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The master and his friends ate dinner while the slave-girls sang.

Main clause? *dominus et amici sui cenaverunt.*

Vocab needed for the ablative absolute? *ancilla* and *canto, cantare, cantavi, cantatus*

Choose the tense? *while = present* so we are working with *cantans*

So we need to turn *ancilla* and *cantans* into their ablative plural forms.

Ablative absolute: *ancillis cantantis*

How do we know when to use an ablative absolute?

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Having sung their songs, the slave-girls left.

Main clause?

Vocab needed for the ablative absolute?

Choose the tense?

Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

TASK

You are a Roman travelling abroad. You write to someone back home, asking for news. Tell us what they have responded to you using indirect statements.

Begin with *respondet...*

You must include *at least*:
- 3 x ablative absolute phrases.
- 3 x indirect statements.

Try to include a mixture of forms, e.g. across your ablative absolute phrases try to include one using a present participle, one using a perfect passive participle and one using a perfect active participle (i.e a deponent verb).

This will be marked out of [25].

Indirect statements [9]
[3] points per indirect statement
- [1] verb of stating
- [1] accusative
- [1] infinitive

Ablative absolute [9]
[3] points per ablative absolute phrase
- [1] correctly formed noun
- [1] correctly formed participle
- [1] correct use of abl abs

Overall accuracy and fluency [5]
- This mark will reflect the overall level of accuracy incl. grammar, word order and formation of sentences.

Creativity and coherence of content [2]
- This mark will take into account the strength of the narrative/imagery conveyed, and the use of stylistic and evocative vocabulary and phrases.

Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

Scenario: I am a Roman travelling abroad and I have written a letter to my sister. She has replied with news from home.

She replies that, with the city besieged and the surrounding lands destroyed, the citizens are losing hope. She says that, with their children dead, the miserable laments of mothers fill the streets, and that, while the people are despairing, priests offer prayers in vain to the harsh gods.

Whole passage is written in indirect statement.

Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

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ppp x 2

pap (dep - morior)

pres. participle

3 x ablative absolute phrases

Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

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Now let's turn this into Latin…
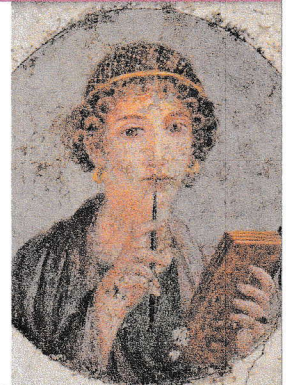
Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

Answer slide:

respondet cives, urbe obsessa terraque circa deleta, spem amittere. inquit liberis suis mortuis gemitus maestos matrum vias complere et sacerdotes populo desperante diris deis preces frustra offerre.

Practising Indirect Statements & Ablative Absolutes

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Tip: Use vocabulary from JT's list of **300 words for verse unseen p.145**. The vocabulary tends to be more evocative plus it will help you learn this list to make use of it in prose comp.

This will be marked out of **[25]**.

Indirect statements [9]
[3] points per indirect statement
- **[1]** verb of stating
- **[1]** accusative
- **[1]** infinitive

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scribens = present act. participle
ie. with the the letter writing...

Respondet, [epistula scribenti,] sua filium subito expalluisse et in

↳ suum to match filium

Grammatically correct but meaning ambiguous...

not sure its needed here. You can make 'vultum totum' another acc. dependent on the ind. statement

would expect totus to generally precede the noun.

vultum totum colorem amittere. Dixit, [sacro prohibito,] et

lovely use of et... et...

gen. plu. of mater = matrum

Love the use of a fut. part.!

querellas et preces matrorum tacitum esse. Ait, [sole fuscaturo,]

↳ needs to match the 'preces' + 'querellas' ie. fem + plu.

Gorgeous!

segetes aureas arescere et ait se filiam iam novum carminem

Latin would be unlikely to repeat ait here I think.

Who is the one singing? Person speaking or their daughter?
se = person speaking
Perhaps you meant 'suam filiam' or 'se filiae' ??

cantare.

Wow! What beautiful imagery and gorgeous creative use of the Latin.

I am so impressed!!

→ Check your use of sua/suus etc. and your use of se. Make sure you're happy with the functions of each.

MS

Ind. State.   8/9

Abl. Abs.   7/9

Accuracy
+
Fluency   4/5

    21/25

Creativity
+
Coherence   2/2

Indirect Statements and Ablative Absolutes

respondet illa, Troia capta, omnes desperavisse et cives miseri

needs to be acc. plu.

fugisse. sed inquit hae res parvae esse. canis nomine Balius

should be in the acc. due to the ind. statement.

→ should this be acc.?

→ consider putting in genitive?

habuerat; inquit Balius celerrimus et calidus et niveus fuisse.

More likely here is a use of -que.

These all need to be acc.

soror mea dicit, Graecis penetralium ingressis, mater ex villa

case?　　*case*

cucurivisse, sed se, quod Balius abfuit, in villa moratum esse.

afuit

cucurrisse

→ gender needs to match 'se' Here = feminine.

nox appropinquabat, tamen Balius ad villam non regressus est.

erat is needed here.

soror dicit, Balio absente, se lacrimare.

Oh no, poor Balius! Beautifully told story – very vivid imagery and very emotive – well done!

→ Look out for the accusatives needed in indirect statements.

MS

Ind. State.	6/9
Abl. Abs.	8/9
Accuracy + Fluency	4/5
Creativity + Coherence	2/2

20/25

Salve amice,

[urbe deleta,] veritus sum ut Synnodus non advenisset. Dice mihi,

ne (annotation above "ut")

love! (annotation pointing to "Dice mihi")

amice, quid faciam? Synnodus dixit se iter ad urbem facuturum

esse; non solum hostes castra Synnodi appropinquant, sed etiam

vos proximi sunt. [populo omne lacrimante,] nulla spes est.

I think 'toto' would be more natural with 'populo'! (pink annotation)

love the use of these balancing phrases (green annotation)

quoque veritus sum ne mater meus aegra mortua est. pater meus

vereor (annotation under "veritus sum")
needs to match mater (annotation under "meus")
subj. needed (annotation under "est")

dixit se dies decem eam non vidisse. quid faciam? eam vidistine?

per / *word order* (annotation above "dies decem")

Love the use of ne! (green annotation)

frater meus dixit se eam nuper vidisse; eum non credo. semper non

credo takes the dative (green annotation)

fidelis est.

NB. There are only 2 abl. abs. here... (green annotation, bottom left)

I am so impressed Eva. This is beautifully written with a clear voice. The use of questions makes it very emotive. Well done.
→ Be careful of the case in seemingly simple words eg. meus, eum ek.

MS

Ind. Stak. 9/9

Abl. Abs. 6/9

Accuracy
+
Fluency   5/5   22/25

Creativity
+
Coherence   2/2

Salve Caecilius

respondet, [urbe deleta,] populum perterritum Romae fugere.

inquit, [caelo tonante,] familiam ad Carthaginem advenire. ibi,

[templo invento,] familiam deis saluti precari.

Great job! Extremely accurate showing
your solid understanding of both
indirect statements and ablative
absolutes.
→ I encourage you to push yourself
to try out more ambitious formations
eg. using perfect and/or future
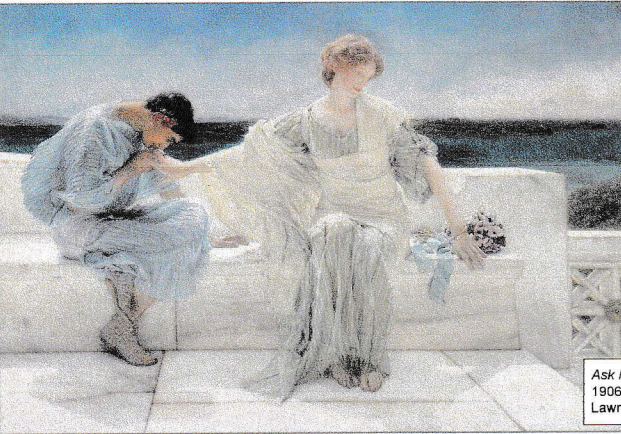infinitives.

MS

Ind. Statement 9/9

Abl. Abs. 9/9

Accuracy
+
Fluency
5/5

24/25

Creativity
+
Coherence
1/2

Appendix 3

Ask Me No More
1906
Lawrence Alma-Tadema

Marc Antony's Oration at Caesar's Funeral
c.1900
George Edward Robertson

Icarus and Deadalus
1869
Frederic Leighton

Prose Composition

- Open the slides 'A story in response to an image' on Google Classroom.
- Spend a moment looking at the three paintings and then follow the instructions on the slides.

Prose Composition

TASK

Choose one of the three images as your starting point for inspiration.

Write a creative piece of prose that is *either* …
- in **first person** from the perspective of a character in or beyond the frame
  or
- in **third person** describing the experience of a particular character/characters in the image.

Include *at least* one example of each of these constructions; **pp.70-85** of the textbook will help.

- Indirect question
- Indirect command
- Purpose Clause
- Result Clause

Prose Composition

TASK

Choose one of the three images as your starting point for inspiration.

Write a creative piece of prose that is *either* …
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- Indirect question
- Indirect command
- Purpose Clause
- Result Clause

Aim for **35-55** Latin words approximately.

Indirect question [3]
[3] points per indirect question

Indirect Command [3]
[3] points per indirect command

Purpose Clause [3]
[3] points per indirect command

Result Clause [3]
[3] points per indirect command

Accuracy and fluency [5]
This mark will reflect the overall level of accuracy incl. grammar, word order and formation of sentences.

Creativity and coherence of content [3]
This mark will take into account the strength of the narrative/imagery conveyed, and the use of stylistic and evocative vocabulary and phrases.

Out of a **minimum of [20]** however you can gain *more* than 20 marks, for example by doing more iterations of each grammar construction.

[IC]3

Vir caerulee, tuum fletum retinere. Heri, imperavi tibi ne in via fleres ne

w/o

Latin would avoid this rep. of *ne*. perhaps by using *veto* + acc + inf. for the ind. command.

[PC]3 [RC]2

cor meum excitares. Nunc, tam acriter lacrimas ut odium meum vinceris

→maintain the subj due to *ut*. *sit.* [iq]3

et sanguis meus callidus est. Heri, rogavi cur me amares sed tacisti.

calidus = hot
callidus = clever

tacuisti
tacebas would sound more natural.

[RC]2

Tam mutus eras ut cogitabam te statuam esse. w/o

needs to be subj. due to the result clause

[A&E]4

[CC]3

* A beautiful, poetic piece of writing showing sophisticated use of grammatical constructions.
→ Watch out for those subjunctives!

20/20

[ic]2

hortatus est ut eum tuto maneret, etiam cum

is *us*

caelum desertum vocaretque flavus sol

vit w/o

cresceretque puer volare volle. Rogabat utrum

-bat *volebat*
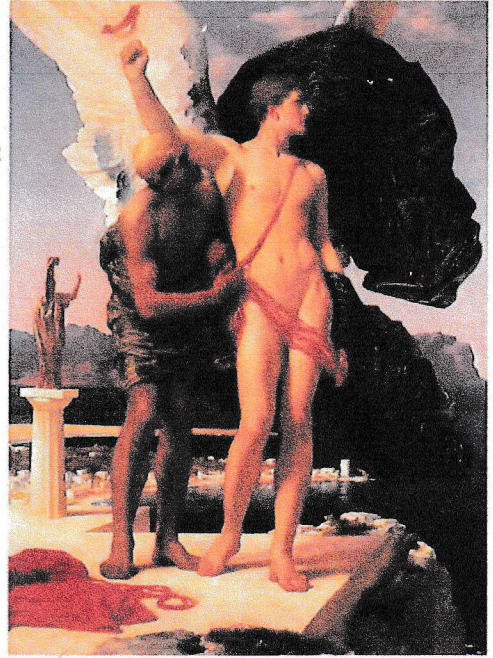
[iq]3

egrediantur ne manerent quia tametsi senex

an

TENSE *dixit*

dicet turrim periculosum esse, timuit cedere. Inimici coniuverunt ut

w/o

[PC]3

captivos iugulaverint sed tanto furoribus obruebantur ut ater nox ab

-e → should be acc.

[RC]2

consilii faciens effuderint. Igitur postridie, cum ex oriente sol, auris calidis

nom. → Needs to be abl. plu. or nom. plu.

verb?

This may be better suited to an abl. abs. phrase.

either 'by the making of plans' or 'we making plans': nom is plans; acc.

cita, senex et puer discesserunt.

[AxF]4
[CC]3

17/20

*Excellent work, well done! You have worked with suitably ambitious constructions and created a rich story from the image.

→ Pay close attention to your word/noun endings + tenses.

Quintus ante feram turbam stetit ut de mors Caesaris oraret. "cives", inquit "gaudeamus!

haec mors Caesaris omnibus laetitiam feret; laetitia finem non habet."

tum Quintus monet ne crimen Caesaris obliviscanter. turba tam ferox ut Quintus nunc

clamavaret: "cives", clamavit, "gaudeamus!"

Tum unus turbae Quintum rogavit quid nunc facturus sit. "Quinte", inquit, "quis imperatorem

erit? Quid faciamus?"

haec dicta, Quintus dixit se imperium capturos esse. "popule" inquit "adveni Romam ad cives

servandum."

Annotations (teacher's markings):

de + abl. ↓ morte

[PC] 3

w/o

habebit = will have TENSE

'nullum finem' is more Latinate

[ic] 2 TENSE monuit imperfect subj. obliviscerentur erat

↳gen. more likely w 'obliviscor'

[RC] 2

[iq] 3

um

[AαF] 5
[CC] 3

18/20

*Wow! Once again a brilliant piece of writing with great use of direct speech to make it vivid.
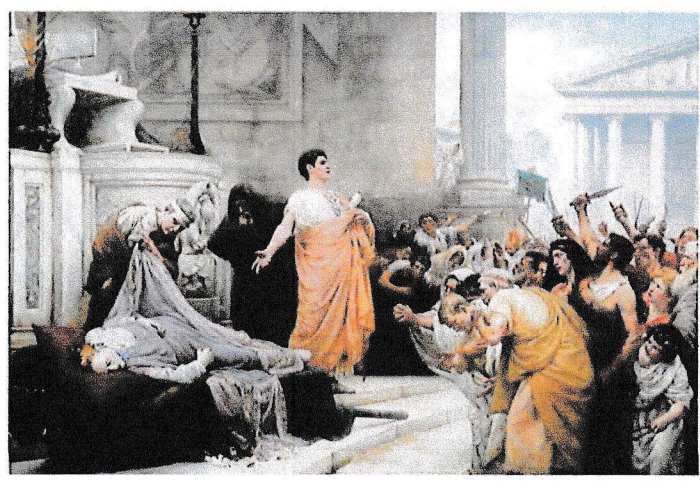
→ take care of your formation of verbs.
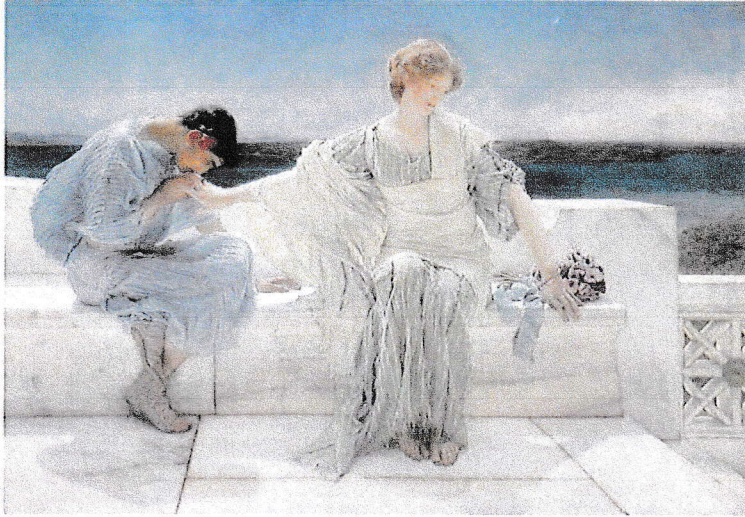
orabat ut uxorem duceret et tam amanter meum manum osculatus est ut

paene sic dicerem. tamen ego rogavi quid de eo amarem, et responsum no

inveni. sic ut propositum declinarem, hac nocte cum amante vero fugabo.

Prose Composition: Choose your own story!

TASK

- Get into pairs or threes.

- Decide on two characters; assign your characters names and three words each to describe their personality. The words can be English or Latin words, it doesn't matter.

- Pick a genre.

- Now use your two characters and your chosen genre to create your own Latin story following the template provided.

Tip:

You may wish to work on each section together or you may wish to divide up the story and work separately on smaller chunks of the story.

At the end of the task, you will read each other's stories and **decide on a winner.** You will decide the winner based on three factors: 1) Lexical and grammatical accuracy; 2) Creativity and originality; 3) Entertainment Value.

Prose Composition: Choose your own story!

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You will decide the winner based on three factors:

1) Lexical and grammatical accuracy

2) Creativity and originality

3) Entertainment Value.

Prose Composition: Choose your own story!

Character X was **so/such** .... that ....

However, ablative absolute, ...

Character X decided to.............................. in order to..

When *Character Y* asked *Character X*.., *Character X* **replied/said/shouted** that........................

Character Y was so.................................... that..

Ablatiave Absolute, *Character Y/Character X* **ordered/advised/warned/begged/encouraged** *Character X/Character Y* to.....................

Prose Composition: Choose your own story!

TASK

- Read the other group's stories.

- As you do, leave any comments or feedback you may have on each doc.

- Pick a winner based on the three criteria. 1) Lexical and grammatical accuracy; 2) Creativity and originality; 3) Entertainment Value.

- Post which group's story is your winner on the Google Classroom Assignment as a class comment.

Choose your Latin Story

- Assign one of your characters as Character X and one as Character Y.

- Create a Latin story following this linguistic template. When a word is <u>**underlined and bold**</u> it means you have a choice about what to put in your story. Where there is simply blank signified by .... you have free reign to complete the story as you wish.

Character X was <u>so/such</u> .... that ....

However, <u>ablative absolute</u>, ...

Character X decided to .... in order to............ ....

When *Character Y* asked *Character X* ...., *Character X* <u>replied/said/shouted</u> that............

Character Y was so............ that............ ....

<u>Ablatiave Absolute</u>, *Character Y*/*Character X* <u>ordered/advised/warned/begged/encouraged</u> *Character X*/*Character Y* to............

4B

Lesbonicus tam callidus ut multas pecunias et totam Romam cuperet. Tamen, Pollia orante, is clam illum consilium facere constituit. Lesbonicus instrumentum[1] invenire constituit mediam noctem humus fodiendae causa. Cum Pollia Lesbonicum rogaret "quid hodie facias?", ille respondit se forum iturum esse. Sed Pollia tam dubia ut eum sequeretur. hoc ab eo animadversi, Lesbonicus ei imperavit disceret. Tum, humu circa Roma fossa, urbem tolluit ad caelum. Sic Lesbonicus urbem furatus est[2]. omnes tristissimi erant quod non iam domum habuerunt.

1 Instrumentum - (here) shovel
2 Furatus est - he stole

lol

omg so much!!!

o dear..

Hmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

wow!

subverted my expectations ... masterfully written constructed

oh no!!!!

showstopping

Aurora tam pulcherrima erat ut Sebastian eam amaret. Tamen, caelo atro facto, ad patrem caeruleum, Posidium, redienda est, ut petere si Sebastian ei nubere posset. Aurora natare constituit cum pulcherrima nitidaque **syrnedi cauda** ut palatium maris quam celerrimus iret. Cum Sebastain rogavit ut ei nuberet, laeta Aurora eum respondit "ita vero". Sebastain tam laetus erat ut ad mare **desuliret**. In maro **demergo**, Aurora corpum tenuit ut ei servaret.

Demergo : drown
Syrnedi cauda : mermaid's tale
desulire : jump down

no !!! not Sebastain!!

so clumsy

Had me worried for a sec.

he should've died