

### Strengths of using the *Cambridge Latin Course* in building reading skills:

- A. Natural opportunities for oral reading and questioning
  - see attached recitation sheets
- B. Strong vocabulary development
  - see attached practice quizzes, quia.com print-outs
  - see attached vocabulary quizzes per level
- C. Conscientious development of patterns and phrasing
  - see information on **metaphrasing** and **progression** below
- D. Copious amounts of reading material

### Metaphrasing – Someone verbed something to someone:

“Someone verbed something to someone”—where there are words holding the place for a nominative, an accusative, and a dative (disregarding, momentarily, the possibilities of ablative and genitive).

#### Level 1

- **multōs servōs** > Someone verbed **many slaves** to someone.
- **mercātor** > **The merchant** verbed something to someone.
- **latrōnibus** > Someone verbed something **to the robbers**.
- **ālae** > **The wings** verbed something to someone; someone verbed something **to the wing** (unlikely).

**Passage:** **mercātor** ōlim cum merce pretiōsā Arabiam trānsībat. . . **multōs servōs** quoque habēbat, quī mercem custōdiēbant. . . mercātor servīque **latrōnibus** ācritter resistēbant, sed latrōnēs tandem servōs superāvērunt. . . subitō mōnstrum terribile in caelō appāruit; **ālae** longiōrēs erant quam rēmī, unguēs maiōrēs quam hastae. (“mercātor Arabs” Unit 2 100).

#### Level 2

working participial phrases:

- **militēs, gladiīs hastisque armātī,** > **The soldiers, armed with swords and spears,** verbed someone.
- **arcam, pecūniā complētam,** > Someone verbed **the chest, filled with money,** to someone.
- **Belimicus, spē praemiī adductus,** > Belimicus, led on by the hope of a reward, verbed something to someone.
- **statuam meam, ā fabrō Britannicō factam,** > Someone verbed **my statue, made by a British craftsman,** to someone.
- **senex, amulētum aureum tenēs,** > **The old man, holding the golden amulet,** verbed something to someone.
- **fūr, senem cōspicātus,** > **The thief, having caught sight of the old man,** verbed something to someone.

AP Vergil (Book 2.212ff):

diffugimus vīsū exsanguēs. illī agmine certō  
Lāocoonta petunt; et p̄mum parva duōrum  
corpora nātōrum serpēns amplexus uterque  
implicat et miserōs morsū dēpascitur artūs;  
**post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem ac tēla ferentem**  
**corripiunt** sp̄rīsque ligant ingentibus;

- post > afterward/behind
- post ipsum> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself
- post ipsum auxiliō> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself with help (or to/for help)
- post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself coming with help
- post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem ac> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself coming with help and (possibly connecting to another participle since this falls after one)
- post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem ac tēla> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself coming with help and verbing weapons (or weapons verbed something, but a nominative makes no sense here)
- post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem ac tēla ferentem> afterward someone verbed [Laocoon] himself coming with help and bearing weapons
- post ipsum auxiliō subeuntem ac tēla ferentem corripiunt> afterward they [the serpents] snatch [Laocoon] himself coming with help and bearing weapons....

And with luck, students already trained to see participial phrases as units merely saw this breakdown:

- post
- ipsum auxiliō subeuntem
- ac
- [ipsum] tēla ferentem
- corripiunt.

And this is nothing more really than a NOM + ACC + Verb pattern, with the nominative understood.

AP Caesar

No question that because his sentences are longer and have more detail,

Quod ubi Caesar animadvertit, **naves longas**, quarum et species erat barbaris inusitator et motus ad usum expeditior, **paulum removeri ab onerariis navibus et remis incitari et ad latus apertum hostium constitui atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac submoveri iussit**; quae res magno usui nostris fuit. (DBG 4.25.1)

- nāvēs longās > Someone verbed the warships (long ships).

- nāvēs longās ... paulum removērī > Someone verbed the warships to be moved back a little
- nāvēs longās...paulum removērī ab onerāriīs nāvibus > Someone verbed the warships to be moved back a little from the cargo ships.
- nāvēs longās... et rēmīs incitārī > Someone verbed the warships to be spurred on with oars.
- nāvēs longās... et ad latus apertum hostium constituī > Someone verbed the warships to be deployed at the enemy's open flanked.
- atque inde > and from there
- atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs > and from there with slingshots, arrows, and catapults...
- atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs propellī > and from there the enemy to be driven back with slingshots, arrows, and catapults...
- atque inde fundīs, sagittīs, tormentīs hostēs propellī ac submoveri **iussit**. > and from there HE ORDERED the enemy to be driven back with slingshots, arrows, and catapults and (to be) moved away.

**Progression from simpler to more advanced grammar for the same or similar phrase.**

1. Memor, **postquam haec verba dīxit**, statim obdormīvit. (“Lūcius Marcius Memor” Unit 3 8)
2. Latrō, **haec verba locūtus**, exiit (“Vilbia” Unit 3 20).
3. Vilbia, simulatque haec audīvit, īrāta fontī appropinquat (“amor omnia vincit: scaena tertia” Unit 3 37).
4. **haec verba locūtus**, rēgī poculum obtulit (“in thermīs II” Unit 3 48).
5. senex, **haec locūtus**, lentē per iānuam exit (“Britannia Perdomita” Unit 3 54).
6. **cum** Dumnorix **haec dīxisset**, Quīntus rem sēcum anxius cōgitābat (“Quīntus cōnsilium capit” Unit 3 68).
7. Belimicus, **cum haec audīvisset**, gladium dēstrictum ad iugulum servī tenuit (“Salvius cōnsilium cognōscit” Unit 3 72).
8. sollicitus erat quod in epistulā, quam ad Agricolam mīserat, **multa falsa scrīpserat** (“in prīncipiīs” Unit 3 107).
9. deinde renovāvit **ea quae in epistulā scrīpserat** (“in prīncipiīs” Unit 3 107).
  - his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti constituerunt **ea quae** ad proficiscendum pertinerent comparare, iumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coemere, sementes quam maximas facere, ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, cum proximis civitatibus pacem et amicitiam confirmare. (DBG 1.3.1)
10. **haec cum audīvisset**, Agricola respondit, “sī tālia fēcit, eī moriendum est” (“tribūnus” Unit 3 111).
  - **haec cum** dixisset, procedit extra munitiones quaque pars hostium confertissima est visa irrumpit. (DBG 5.44.4)
11. **haec ubi dīxit Agricola**, Salvius respondit īrātus, “quam caecus es! quam longē errās!” (“contentiō” Unit 3 112).
  - **haec ubi dicta**, cavum conversa cuspede montem impulit in latus; ac venti velut agmine facto,

- qua data porta, ruunt et terras turbine perflant. (*Aeneid* I.81-83)
- **haec ubi dicta dedit**, lacrimantem et multa uolentem dicere deseruit, tenuisque recessit in auras. (*Aeneid* II.790-791)
12. **quod cum audīvisset**, Saluius, “ego” inquit, “nōn Cogidubnus, aureōs tibi dedī (“cēna Salviī” Unit 3 150).
- **quod cum** animadvertisset Caesar, scaphas longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus compleri iussit, et quos laborantes conspexerat, his subsidia submittebat. (DBG 4.26.4)
13. **Belimicus hīs verbīs perturbātus**, “nimium bibistī, mī amīce,” inquit (“Belimicus rēx” Unit 3 152).
- **illi repentina re perturbati**, etsi ab hoste ea dicebantur, tamen non neglegenda existimabant maximeque hac re permovebantur, quod civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum sua sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam vix erat credendum. (DBG 5.28.2)
14. **quae cum audīvisset**, Haterius adeō gaudēbat ut dē tignō paene dēcideret (“polyspaston” Unit 3 198).
- **quae cum** adpropinquarent Britanniae et ex castris viderentur, tanta tempestas subito coorta est ut nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliae eodem unde erant profectae referrentur, aliae ad inferiorem partem insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, magno suo cum periculo deicerentur;... (DBG 4.28.2)
15. **hīs verbīs audītis**, praecō, quī Eryllum haudquāquam amābat, magnā vōce, “Eryllus!” inquit (“salūtatiō II” Unit 3 220).
- **hīs dictis** impēnsō animum flammāvit amōre / spemque dedit dubiae mentī solvitque pudōrem (*Aeneid* IV.54-55).
  - **His** animum arrecti **dictis** et fortis Achates / et pater Aeneas iam dudum erumpere nubem / ardebant. (*Aeneid* I.579-581)
  - quam simul ac tālī persēnsit peste tenērī / cāra Iovis coniūnx nec fāmam obstāre furōrī / **tālibus** adgreditur Venerem Sātūrnīa **dictis**: (*Aeneid* IV.90-93).
16. tum Messālīnus, **simulatque haec Epaphrodītī verba audīvit**, occāsiōne ūsus, “satis cōnstat,” inquit, “nūllōs hostēs ferōciōrēs Germānīs esse, nūllum ducem Domitiānō Augustō esse meliōrem (“cōnsilium Domitiānī II” Unit 4 57).
17. **quibus verbīs sollemnibus dictis**, Pōlla postēs iānuae oleō unguis fascinātiōnis āvertendae causā (“cōnfarreātiō III” Unit 4 71).
18. **quibus audītis**, Saluius spērāre coepit sē ē manibus accūsātōrum ēlāpsūrum esse (“cognitiō” Unit 4 105).
- **quibus auditis** liberaliter pollicitus hortatusque, ut in ea sententia permanerent, eos domum remittit et cum iis una Commium, quem ipse Atrebatibus superatis regem ibi constituerat, cuius et virtutem et consilium probabat, et quem sibi fidelem esse arbitrabatur, cuiusque auctoritas in his regionibus magni habebatur, mittit. (DBG 4.20.6)

#### Other Matters Specific to Caesar’s Style:

1. id quod

- Memor: Cogidubne, id quod dīcis, absurdum est. mortuus est Cephalus. (“Britannia perdomita” Unit 3 53)

- deinde renovāvit ea quae in epistolā scrīpserat. (“in p̄ncipiīs” Unit 3 107)
  - “quanta īnsānia! id quod mihi patefēcistī, vix intellegere posum.” (“in p̄ncipiīs” Unit 3 107)
  - “id quod Salvius dīxit v̄rum est,” inquit Belimicus. (“in p̄ncipiīs” Unit 3 108)
  - “tē ipsum oportet Imperātōrī id quod in Britānniā fēcistī explicāre.” (“contentiō” Unit 3 112)
2. quī correlatives
- quī cum dominum appropinquantem cōspexisset, celeriter surrēxit fabrōsque dīligentius labōrāre iussit. (“polyspaston” Unit 3 197)
  - cui respondit Haterius, “summō gaudiō afficior quod opus meum ab Imperātrōre laudātum est.” (“polyspaston” Unit 3 197)
  - quae cum audīvisset, Haterius adeō gaudēbat ut dē tignō paene dēcideret. (“polyspaston” Unit 3 198)
  - quae tamen, clāmōribus fabrōrum neglētīs, vultū serēnō celeriter praeteriit. (“adventus” Unit 3 214)
  - quī igitur, audītīs nōminibus suīs, alacriter prōgressī domum intrāvērunt. (“salūtātiō I” Unit 3 216)

**My quia.com webpages to support in-context vocab quizzes, grammar and more.**

- Unit 1 CLC: [www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin1a.html](http://www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin1a.html)
- Unit 2 CLC: [www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin1b.html](http://www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin1b.html)
- Unit 3 CLC: [www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin2.html](http://www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin2.html)
- Unit 4 CLC: [www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin3.html](http://www.quia.com/pages/drippinglatin3.html)
- AP Caesar & Vergil: [www.quia.com/pages/drippingvergil.html](http://www.quia.com/pages/drippingvergil.html)

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