

Minimus Workbook II



Exercises and activities for pupils studying *Minimus Secundus*

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1a Roman numerals

I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XX, XXX, XL, L

How old is everyone now? Check the ages given in *Minimus Secundus* p. 4, then write the ages in Roman numerals.

Rufus, younger son	Lepidina, mother	Iulius, elder son	Candidus, British slave
Corinthus, Greek slave	Flavia, daughter	Flavius, father	Pandora, British slave girl

1b Revising verbs

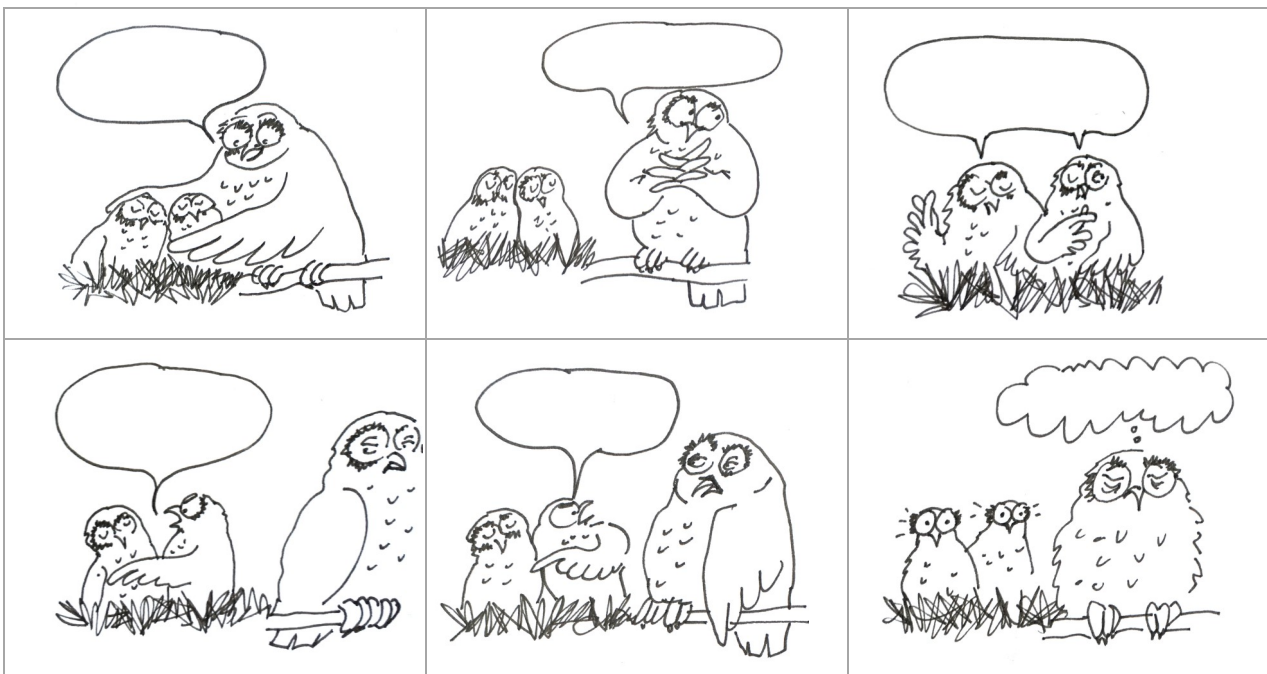
Colour the verb endings and make sure that you know them.


-O	I	-mus	we
-S	you (singular)	-tis	you (plural)
-t	he, she, it	-nt	they

1c Revising verbs

dormiunt dormimus dormitis dormio dormit dormis

This verb means 'sleep'. Check the verb endings with the table above, and copy the right form of the verb into each speech bubble. They aren't in the correct order!



How did you do? 

1d Subject and Object

Identify subject, object and verb in these **English** sentences, writing **s**, **o** and **v** above the words.

1. Flavius tidies his study.
2. Rufus collects the tablets.
3. The soldiers chop wood and build a fire.
4. The fire burns brightly and chars the tablets.
5. Rain extinguishes the fire.
6. The soldiers dig a hole and bury the tablets.



1e Myth sentences

Extra verb: **exhalat** breathes out

Mark **s,o,v** above these Latin sentences which retell the Pegasus story (*Minimus Secundus* p.12) and translate them.

1. Chimaera flammas exhalat.
2. Chimaera terram ardet.
3. Bellerophon Chimaeram timet.
4. Bellerophon Pegasum capit.
5. Bellerophon pilum portat.
6. Bellerophon Chimaeram necat.

2a Adjectival agreement

Pick the correct form of adjective in each sentence. Make sure that the adjective has the same gender as the noun (masculine, feminine or neuter) and the same number as well (singular or plural). Then translate the sentence.

1. Dacia [**frigidus/frigida**] est.
2. donum [**optimus/optimum**] est.
3. fabulae [**Graeci/Graecae**] sunt.
4. dea Fortuna [**benignum/benigna**] est.
5. Minimus [**parvum/parvus**] est.
6. milites [**Romani/Romanus**] sunt.

2b Adverbs

Translate these sentences based on the story of the Sirens. (*Minimus Secundus* p.19)

1. Sirenes suaviter cantant.
2. Odysseus stricte ligatus est.
3. nautae navem celeriter remigant.
4. Odysseus Sirenes intente audit.

Extra words **stricte:** tightly **ligatus:** tied up **remigant:** they row **navem:** ship



How did you do? 

2c Derivations

All of these English words come from Latin words on pages 17 and 18 of *Minimus Secundus*. Find the Latin word and write it next to the English derivation. Use a dictionary to find the meaning of the English word.

English word	Latin word	Definition
e.g. suave	suaviter	charming, confident and elegant
bibulous		
cantata		
custodian		
donation		
gratitude		
library		
murmuration		
optimist		
pugnacious		
refrigerator		
strident		
vestments		

2d Themed wordsearch about Trajan

Trajan, Emperor, Dacia, Romania, Hadrian's Wall, coins, Suetonius, Pliny, column, Forum, British Museum, bridge

B	P	U	X	K	L	S	Y	X	Y	R	D	I	F	E	A	D	N	M	G
A	C	B	R	I	T	I	S	H	M	U	S	E	U	M	U	Z	U	M	K
S	P	L	C	T	T	F	O	R	U	M	A	T	Y	J	I	L	X	N	E
J	W	D	B	E	O	K	S	D	D	M	E	Q	P	I	I	B	C	N	M
S	S	H	A	D	R	I	A	N	S	W	A	L	L	L	Y	X	R	X	P
N	I	K	Y	W	S	U	I	N	O	T	E	U	S	H	W	O	V	B	E
M	T	O	O	N	T	N	B	M	D	T	H	M	C	M	M	I	F	R	R
H	W	F	W	Y	I	N	I	O	P	T	R	O	W	A	W	Q	A	I	O
B	T	K	N	C	P	L	A	O	I	X	L	A	N	Y	E	I	Q	D	R
D	K	R	B	V	Y	I	P	I	C	U	S	I	J	C	C	T	W	G	C
S	T	N	N	Y	M	J	L	Y	M	A	A	F	J	A	R	T	M	E	X
S	S	S	P	A	E	I	W	N	C	Z	T	K	D	B	N	C	I	T	D

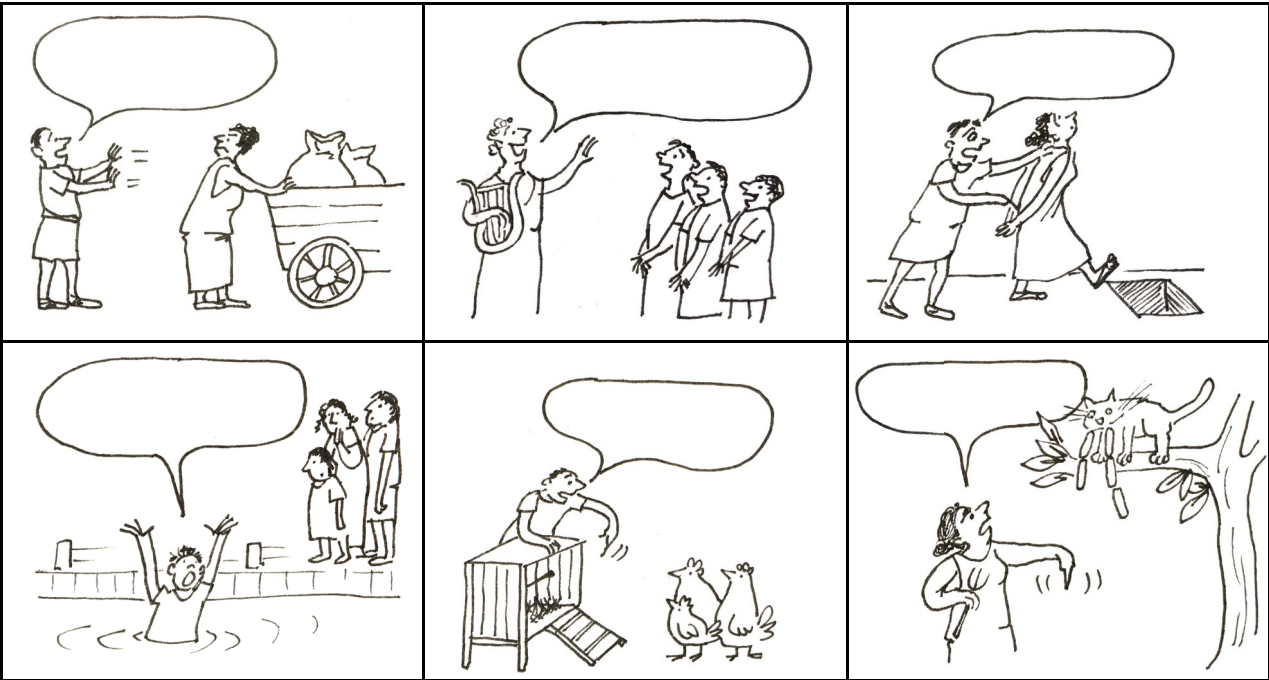
How did you do?



3a Imperatives

Choose an imperative from the box below for each speech bubble. Check the picture to see whether it should be singular or plural.

intra!	cantate!	propellite!	cave!	adiuvate!	canta!
descende!	cavete!	adiuva!	descendite!	propelle!	intrate!



3b Infinitives

The infinitive form means 'to...'. Can you translate these infinitives? All the verbs have been in Chapters 1 to 3 of *Minimus Secundus*, but their endings may be different! Then write down the verb form that appears in the book.

e.g. vocare to call from vocat, he calls

appropinquare

ardere

audire

currere

equitare

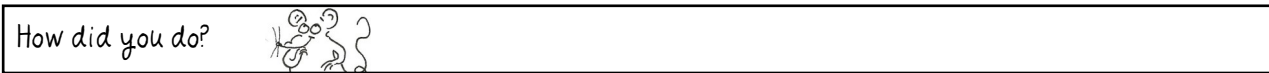
facere

lacrimare

mulcere

nescire

sedere



3c Vibrissa and Minimus travel to Cataractonium

Translate this little story into English. New words are listed at the bottom of the story.

1. Minimus et Vibrissa in plastro sunt. in canistro dormiunt.

.....
2. plastrum lente procedit.

.....
3. via limosa est.

.....
4. omnes limosi sunt.

.....
5. advesperascit.

.....
6. iterum pluit.

.....
7. plastrum prope Cataractonium est.

.....
8. Rufus canistrum quaerit.

.....
9. eheu! canistrum e plastro decidit!

.....
10. Rufus descendit.

.....
11. "adiuvate! Vibrissa et Minimus non adsunt!"

.....
12. omnes quaerunt.

.....
13. tandem Rufus Vibrissam audit.

.....
14. canistrum in fossa est.

.....
15. Vibrissa et Minimus limosi et perterriti sed tuti sunt.

Extra words **canistro:** basket **quaerit:** he looks for **adsunt:** they are there **tuti:** safe



How did you do?



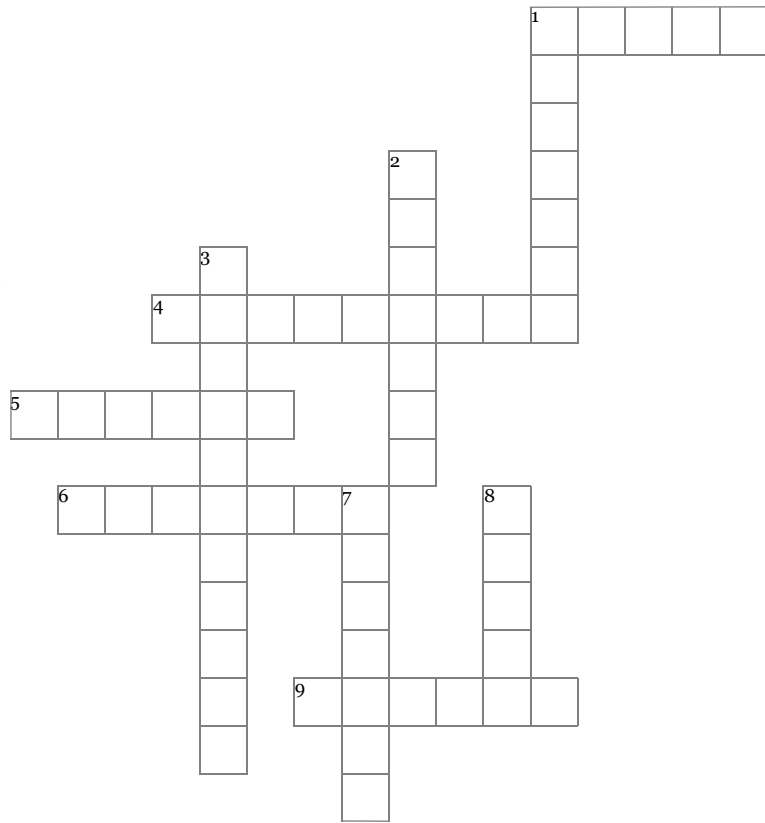
4a Craft vocabulary crossword

Across

- 1. They pull down the granary
- 4. He shoes horses
- 5. The wine jars are brought from here
- 6. Pots are made here
- 9. Iron is made into nails here

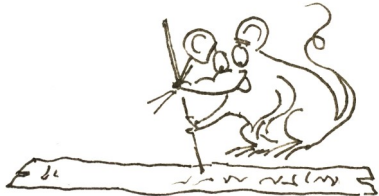
Down

- 1. He makes pots
- 2. Grain is stored here
- 3. He sells flags
- 7. Container for wine
- 8. The granary is made from these




4b Sentence generator

Pick one word or phrase from each box. Make up six sentences - you will need to use some words more than once! Can you translate your sentences?

<i>impersonal verb</i>	<i>pronoun</i>	<i>infinitive</i>	 <i>English translation</i>
necesse est facile est difficile est	mihi tibi nobis vobis	cantare dormire equitare laborare lavare scribere	



difficile est	nobis	scribere	It is difficult for us to write.

How did you do? 

4c Rufus likes beetles

Translate the little story. Extra words **omittit**: she drops **fracta**: broken

- 1. Rufus et Lepidina domum adveniunt.
- 2. Rufus ollam portat.
- 3. Lepidina ollam inspicit.
- 4. frumentum in olla videt.
- 5. eheu! frumentum movet!
- 6. scarabaeus in olla est!
- 7. Lepidina ollam omittit.
- 8. olla decedit. fracta est!
- 9. scarabaeus ex olla currit.
- 10. Rufus anxius est. scarabaeum colligit.

.....

- 11. "o mater! scarabaeum meum noli tangere!"

.....

- 12. Rufus scarabaeum leniter mulcet.

.....



4d Derivations

malus, a, um means 'bad'. Use a dictionary to find out the meaning of these English words, all derived from this Latin word.

malefactor	
maleficent	
malevolent	
malicious	
malodorous	
maltreatment	

How did you do? 

5a Identifying parts of speech

Pick out the right words from the sentences.

1. mihi placet sculptorem optimum invenire

find: an infinitive a noun

2. signifer stipendium sub sacello custodit.

find: a verb a preposition

3. carissime, cur tam tristis es?

find: a question word an adjective

4. tibi licet sculptorem spectare.

find: a pronoun an impersonal verb

5b Weather expressions

Draw the weather in the boxes. You could draw Minimus, or keep it simple with weather symbols!



sol lucet	ventosum est	nubes adsunt
pluit	ningit	tonat

Extra words

sol lucet: the sun is shining

ventosum est: it is windy

nubes adsunt: it is cloudy

How did you do?	
-----------------	--

5c Julius in Dacia

Re-read 'A Letter from Dacia' on p.38 and 39 of *Minimus Secundus*. Write down ten pieces of news or information that Lepidina learns about life in Dacia.


1	6
2	7
3	8
4	9
5	10

5d The Roman months

Write in the Latin names of the months (find them in the chapter titles of *Minimus Secundus*). In the third column are the ordinal numbers (first, second, third etc)

<i>English name</i>	<i>Latin name</i>	<i>ordinal number</i>
January		primus
February		secundus
March		tertius
April		quartus
May		quintus
June		sextus
July		septimus
August		octavus
September		nonus
October		decimus
November		undecimus
December		duodecimus

Until the year 153 BC, the Roman year began in March. That's why the month names don't match the numbers!

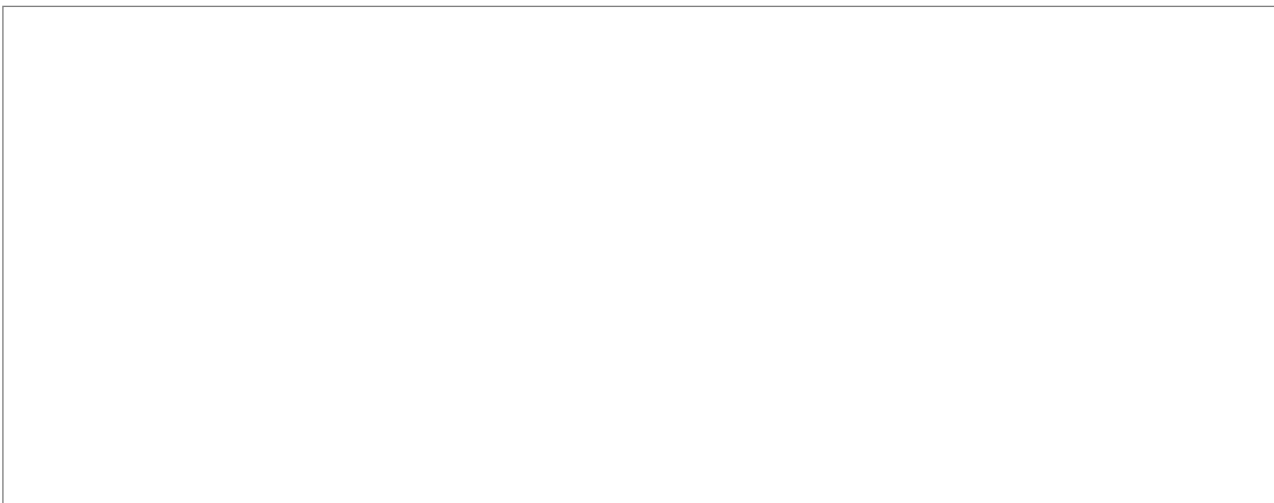
How did you do? 

6a The Saturnalia

Fill in the gaps, using the Roman Reports in Chapter 6 of *Minimus Secundus*.

1. The Saturnalia took place in and lasted for days.
2. Masters changed places with and did all the work.
3. Slaves wore a on their heads to show that they were temporarily free.
4. People wore a to Saturnalia parties.
5. They ate special and drank the best
6. It was a time for and
7. People told and gave each other
8. Typical gifts would be , and

6b Draw a Saturnalia picture with presents, food, hats and slaves taking time off!



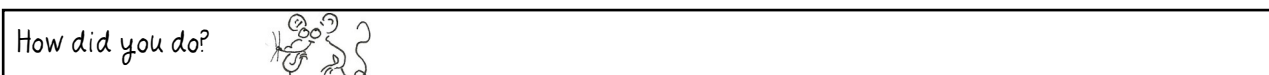
6c Plural nouns

Remember the plural object endings: **cenam** > **cenas** **pilleum** > **pilleos** **donum** > **dona**

Identify subject, object and verb (write s/o/v above the Latin word) and translate.

1. Corinthus poculum habet.
2. Flavia iocum facit.
3. Lepidina libros portat.
4. Candidus candelas accipit.
5. Flavius et Lepidina anulos permutant.
6. Minimus et Vibrissa pateras spectant.

Extra words **poculum:** cup **permutant:** they exchange



7a Don't do that!

Each of these speech bubbles needs one Latin word added - either **noli** (singular) or **nolite** (plural). Fill in the speech bubbles and translate them.

e.g. nolite intrare Don't enter



7b The Sound of Latin

Listen to the *Minimus Secundus* CD if possible!

Latin writers performed their works out loud, so the sound of the Latin words is very important and adds to the meaning. Some words sound just like their meaning, and the use of these words is called **onomatopoeia**. English examples include words such as crash, sizzle and pop. In Chapter 7 of *Minimus Secundus*, when the babies wail the sound is imitated by the word **vagiunt**. Here are more Latin examples; enjoy saying them out loud, but remember that Latin **v** is soft like an English **w**. Add more Latin or English examples!

susurrare	to whisper	ululare	to howl	pipiare	to chirp
bombitare	to buzz	sibilare	to hiss	mugire	to moo
balare	to bleat	murmurare	to purr	cachinnare	to cackle

How did you do? 

7c Romulus and Remus Translate the story

1. Martius deus est.
2. Martius Rheam Silviam amat.
3. Rhea Silvia geminos **parit**.
4. mater infantes **nominat**.
5. Romulus et Remus sunt.
6. Amulius **rex** malus est et geminos timet.....
7. Amulius geminos in **canistrum** ponit.....
8. servus canistrum in flumen **iacit**.
9. canistrum ad ripam **fluitat**.
10. lupa geminos invenit.
11. lupa infantes **nutrit**.
12. Romulus et Remus tuti sunt!

Extra words **parit:** she gives birth to **nominat:** she names **rex:** king
canistrum: basket **iacit:** he throws **fluitat:** it floats **nutrit:** she feeds



7d Derivations

Use a dictionary to find English words derived from these Latin words in Chapter 7 of *Minimus Secundus*.

alter	ambulat	aqua	digitos
dolet	infans	lavant	mater
obstetrix	porta	timere	valida

How did you do?



8a Imperfect tense endings

Colour and learn the key endings, which work for all regular Latin verbs.

-bam	I was -ing	bamus	we were -ing
-bas	you (s) were -ing	-batis	you (pl) were -ing
-bat	he/she was -ing	-bant	they were -ing



The Imperfect Sheep

It goes 'ba, ba' to help you remember the 'ba' syllable in imperfect endings!

8b Practising imperfect verbs

Pick the right Latin verb from the box and write it next to the English

intrabat discebamus ponebatis legebam scribebas adiuabant lavabamus sedebant ambulabas orabatis tenebam visitabat			
she was visiting		you (s) were writing	
we were learning		you (pl) were praying	
I was reading		they were helping	
he was entering		I was holding	
you (s) were walking		we were washing	
you (pl) were putting		they were sitting	

How did you do?



8c Verb form sorting

All of these verb forms have appeared already in *Minimus Secundus*. Check the definitions on p.61 and sort out the Latin words into the right boxes. There are two examples of each form.

	discit	timebam	sedete!	licet	navigare
	spectabatis	adiuva!	facile est	intramus	habitare
infinitive					
present tense					
imperfect tense					
imperative					
impersonal verb					

8d More imperfect tense practice

Translate these Latin sentences with imperfect tense verbs.

e.g. **Demetrius in portum navigabat.** *Demetrius was sailing into the harbour*

1. Rufus tabulas inspiciebat.	
2. Demetrius Rufum adiuvabat.	
3. Rufus litteras Graecas scribebat.	
4. Rufus et Demetrius diligenter laborabant.	
5. Graeci et Romani Delphos visitabant.	
6. Demetrius Pythiam consulebat.	

How did you do?



9a The verb 'to be'

This is the verb **esse**, 'to be', in both present and imperfect tense. It's the most important verb of all! Colour the words and try to learn them.

Present Tense		Imperfect Tense	
sum	I am	eram	I was
es	you (s) are	eras	you (s) were
est	he/she is	erat	he/she was
sumus	we are	eramus	we were
estis	you (pl) are	eratis	you (pl) were
sunt	they are	erant	they were

9b Practise translating sentences with esse

1. Flavius miles optimus est .	
2. Romani notissimi erant .	
3. Lepidina laetissima erat .	
4. aper mortuus non est .	
5. Gaius et Flavia parentes sunt .	
6. Rufus dicit, "infans eram , sed nunc avunculus sum! "	

How did you do?



9c Hunt themed wordsearch



Z	Y	L	N	R	O	H	I	Q	S	N	R
I	M	J	G	G	I	I	M	A	I	S	W
L	G	W	C	O	T	S	D	O	G	A	G
P	K	Z	T	G	A	I	K	L	A	I	E
E	D	B	G	N	N	L	V	E	R	T	Q
R	F	U	L	B	E	V	E	P	T	E	U
D	U	V	F	G	V	A	N	O	R	R	U
I	S	O	G	E	S	E	A	R	E	A	S
C	E	R	V	U	S	T	B	E	V	N	P
E	S	I	L	V	A	N	U	S	R	J	Z
S	U	Q	Q	E	M	Z	L	W	K	D	C
X	S	A	H	R	E	P	A	Q	O	K	N

aper perdicez lepores vertragi segosi silvae
 equus venatio retia venabula cervus silvanus


9d The verb 'to be able'

posse, 'to be able', is a useful compound of **esse**, and it takes an infinitive after it just like the English. Use this verb table to help you translate the sentences.

e.g. *Vibrissa scribere non potest.* *Vibrissa is not able to write.*

possum	potes	potest	possumus	potestis	possunt
I am able	you (s) are able	he/she is able	we are able	you (pl) are able	they are able
poteram	poteras	poterat	poteramus	poteratis	poterant
I was able	you were able	he/she was able	we were able	you (pl) were able	they were able

1. suaviter cantare potestis.	
2. gemini ambulare non possunt.	
3. gladium ligneum dare poteram.	
4. vertragi celeriter currere possunt.	
5. Candidus perite coquere poterat.	
6. linguam Latinam discere possumus.	

How did you do? 

10a Participles

Look back at the stories in Chapter 10 of *Minimus Secundus*. Who is being described by each of these participles?

ducta	Pandora	positas	
empta		tradita	
iussus		vinctos	
missus		vocatus	

10b Lepidina finds out

Translate this story into English.

1. Lepidina Pandoram quaerit, sed Pandora non adest.	
2. Lepidina Candidum et Corinthum vocat.	
3. servi, a Lepidina vocati, lacrimant.	
4. “servi, ubi est Pandora?”	
5. “Barates ancillam novam quaerit.”	
6. “Flavius et Barates pretium constituunt.”	
7. “Pandora, a Barate emptam, quam celerrime abijt.”	
8. Lepidina ad Flavium festinat.	
9. “ehem! necesse est tibi rem explicare!”	
10. “ubi est ornatrix mea?”	
11. Flavius erubescit.	

How did you do?



10c Participles


Use a dictionary to find as many English words as you can which are derived from these Latin participles, all from *Minimus Secundus*.

auditus	dictus	ductus	factus
inventus	missus	portatus	traditus

10d The Beauty Contest

Draw your own comic strip version of the story.

Eris brings a golden apple.	“For the Most Beautiful”	3 goddesses claim the apple.
Paris must judge the contest.	Hera offers him power.	Athena offers him wisdom.
Aphrodite offers him a wife...	...the loveliest woman alive!	Paris gives Aphrodite the apple.

How did you do? 

11c Practice with participles

Draw an arrow connecting the Latin **participle** to its matching noun. Translate the sentences into English.


e.g. architectus, a Flavio **vocatus**, designationem tenet. *The architect, called by Flavius, holds the plan.*

1. saxa, in lapicidinis **secta**, maxima sunt
2. operarius saxum, in plastro **tractum**, tollit.
3. saccarii, a Flavio **iussi**, laborare incipiunt.
4. mus, saxo **percussus**, vivus est.
5. servi, in tribunali **positi**, anxii sunt.
6. ancilla, a Flavio **empta**, Trifosa est.

11d Never make fun of a giant

Translate the Latin speech bubbles

 <p>non possum videre.</p>	 <p>Odysseus sum!</p>	 <p>ehem! sed possum audire!</p>
 <p>saxum ingens tollo.</p>	 <p>nautae! celeriter remigate!</p>	 <p>Odysseus, a saxo non percussus, effugit!</p>

How did you do? 

12a Revision of *Minimus Secundus* grammar

In each sentence, underline the correct form from the options given. Use the English translation to help you identify the right ending.

- 1. Minimus [**Minima/Minimam**] ad cenam invitat. Minimus invites Minima to dinner.
- 2. Corinthus et Candidus [**callidi/callidae**] sunt. Corinthus and Candidus are clever.
- 3. facile est [**mihi/tibi**] saltare. It is easy for you to dance.
- 4. mecum [**veni/venite**], Minima! Come with me, Minima!
- 5. ad Britanniam [**navigabamus/navigabat**]. We were sailing to Britain.
- 6. Traianus imperator optimus [**est/sunt**]. Trajan is an excellent Emperor.
- 7. Castor et Charisa in terra [**erant/eratis**]. Castor and Charisa were on the ground.
- 8. Rufus, a Lepidina [**iussus/iussa**], digitos lavant. Rufus, ordered by Lepidina, washes his fingers.

12b Derivations

Use a dictionary to find English words derived from these Latin words from Chapter 12.

liberare	necesse	felix	testes
edunt	benignus	tertio	ubique

12c Dialogue - Pandora explains things to Trifosa

Translate into English. This is challenging - it has vocabulary and grammar from all 12 chapters!

Pandora nunc ancilla nova es! necesse est
 tibi diligenter laborare.

Trifosa anxia sum. coquere non possum.

Pandora noli timere! Candidus coquit. cibus,
 a Candido paratus, optimus est.

Trifosa Flavius et Lepidina unum filium
 habent?

Pandora duos filios et unam filiam habent.
 Rufus hic habitat. Iulius, in Daciam
 missus, militat.

Trifosa filia hic habitat?

Pandora Flavia et maritus Cataractonio
 habitant cum geminis. infantes
 iucundi sunt.

Trifosa quis est servus Graecus?

Pandora Corinthus est. callidissimus est,
 quod legere et scribere potest.

Trifosa animalia hic adsunt?

Pandora ita vero! ecce Vibrissa!

Trifosa mihi licet Vibrissam mulcere?

Pandora ita! ecce Minimus et Minima!

Trifosa quam felix sum!