

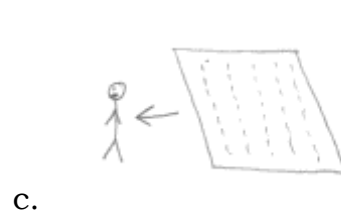
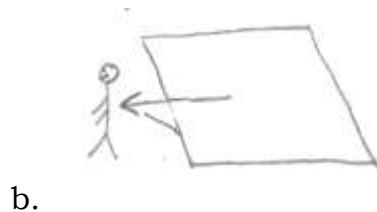
Synonyms (and Antonyms) in Vocabulary Learning, Productive Use, and Assessment

Sample exercises:

I. Circle the phrase or clause that the underlined word is part of and illustrates its use: “. . . Neptune, tibi ante alios deos gratias ago” (Plaut. *Trin.* 824/4.5) (cf. *TCL* Ex. 12-13 for fulfilling expectation or not and completing the phrase)

II. Find the picture that matches:

1. ab (agrō) _____ 2. ex (agrō)/(aquā) _____ 3. dē (caelō) _____



III. Choose the word that would make the best antonym:

1. ab _____ a) dē b) ex c) ad d) sub e) in (urbem)
2. ex _____ a) ad b) in urbe c) in urbem d) super
3. hostis _____ a) amīcus b) hospes c) puella d) socius
4. nox _____ a) diēs b) deus c) duo d) mors
5. magnus _____ a) paucī b) parvus c) tantus d) celer

IV. Choose the word that could be substituted for the underlined: [or do as matching; or given the question, choose the best answer, as in *TCL* Ex. 3]

1. In forō stat. a) Unde b) Quō c) Ubi
2. Ad portum prōcedit/eunt. a) Hīc b) Hūc c) Hinc
3. Inde venit. a) ā forō b) Ad forum c) In forō

V. Based on “ardent (passions)” and “incendiary,” which do you think is transitive and which intransitive: ardeō; incendō? How does this fit with some other second conjugation verbs (e.g. taceō, iaceō, sedeō)?

VI. Choose the word that is **not** an antonym:

1. homo _____ a) deus b) fēmina c) bestia

VII. Choose the word that best completes the analogy:

1. animal: homo :: homo: _____ a) bestia b) vir c) arbor d) terra
2. moenia : urbs :: paries : _____ a) mare b) caelum c) domus/aedes d) saxum

VIII. Uses in context:

1. What kind of “then” is expressed in the following, temporal (“at that time”) or sequential (“next”)?
 - a) . . . ante omnia corpora Nisus/emicat, . . . proximus huic, . . ./insequitur Salius; spatio post deinde relicto/tertius Euryalus; (Verg. *Aen.* 5.318-322 foot race)
 - b) Sic prior Aeneas; sequitur sic deinde Latinus . . . (Verg. *Aen.* 12.195)
2. How is *iam* different from *nunc*? Which often expresses a change, something that is (just) “now,” vs. previously?
 - a) Sicut erat in principiō et nunc [est] et semper [erit].
 - b) “Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, . . . Id repperi iam exemplum. (Plaut. *Most.* 87, 90) (Note *diu* and the present perfects)(cf. 335b iam memini.)
 - c) “Liberā es iam. / Tu iam quod quaerebas habes . . .” (Plaut. *Most.* 209-210). (Was/did she before?)
 - d) at pater [Daedelus] infelix, nec iam pater, “Icare,” dixit. (Ovid *Met.* 8.231) (How might you translate *iam* with a negative?)(Note use with past tense)
3. a) Regnat populus (Motto of Arkansas)[Who is doing the ruling/reigning? Is *populus* the subject or object? Is there an object?]
 - b) tu regere imperiō populos, Romane, memento, (Vergil *Aen.* 6.851)
 - c) rem publicam ____./He directs/rules the republic. a) regit b) regnat
4. Generalia [nomina vocantur], quia multarum rerum sunt, ut “animal.” Nam et homo et equus et avis animal sunt. Specialia, quia partem demonstrant, ut “homo.” Species enim animalium homo. (Isid. *Orig.* I.vii.5-6)
5. a) “Spectet,” inquit, “patriam. in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur.” (Cic. *Verr.* V.170)
 - b) “sedeant spectentque Latini.” (Verg. *Aen.* 12.15) (cf. *Aen.* 10.760; 11.200)
6. a) Nam nisi hinc hodie emigravit aut heri, certo scio hīc habitāre. (Plaut. *Most.* 953-4)
 - b) navia aut capita (Roman game using coins; cf. heads or tails)
 - c) Mnemonic: “Either in or (*aut*) out!”
 - d) *vel*: e.g. Caesar *BG* I.31.16 (3x); Cic. *Am.* II.6 (3x)
 - e) Mnemonic: “Well, you could do A, or (*vel*) B, or C, *vel sim[ile]*.”
 - f) Direct(/indirect) Question: nec *aut* nec *vel*, sed “an”
 - g) Coniunctio dicta, quod sensus sententiasque coniungat. . . . Aut enim nomina sociat, ut “Augustinus et Hieronymus,” aut verba, ut “scribit et legit.” (Isid. *Orig.* I.xii.1)
 - h) “tempus nascendi et tempus moriendi . . . tempus flendi et tempus ridendi . . . tempus tacendi et tempus loquendi (*Bibl. Vulgata*, Eccl. 3:2-8)
 - i) Petit atque hortatur ut . . . (Caes. *BG* I.19.5)
 - j) hunc [Mercurium] viarum atque itinerum ducem (Caes. *BG* VI.17.1)

7. *Quia* (“because”), *quod* (“for the reason that/in that,” not initial; often set up by *propterea*/*eō*, etc. or verb of emotion; used especially in Caesar); *quoniam* (“since;” comes before the main clause, e.g. Caes. *BG* VI.11.1; Cic. *Cat.* 3.13,16) (Gildersleeve and Lodge ¶ 538-42; Allen & Greenough ¶ 539-40; my website)

8. a)[De differentiis inter] **album et candidum**. *album* naturā fit, *candidum* curā. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 520)

b) Is the connotation of *fama*: a) positive b) negative c) can be either

c) **Opinionem et rumorem et famam**. opinio hominem suspectum facit, **fama** vel commendat vel destruit, rumor indicat. opinio ostendit, **fama** iudicat, rumor tumultuatur. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 522-23)

d) neque enim specie famave movetur . . . (Vergil *Aen.* 4.170; cf. also 173-74)
(What would be a better translation than “fame” in 170?)

e) “Ego si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives.” (Plaut. *Most.* 228)
(Why is *bonam* included? What does that tell you about *fama*?)

f) semper gloria et fama tua manebunt. (Wheelock Sent. Ant. chapter 5 #12.
Cited as Verg. *Ecl.* 5.78.) (Why does saying your *fama* will remain not really say anything?)

“semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt.” (= the original, also = Verg. *Aen.* 1.609)

g) **Fidelem et fidum**. fidelis fit, ut domino servus, fidus natura; ita alter tempore cognoscitur, alter semper invenitur. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 532)

h) **sumere et accipere**. sumimus quae posita sunt.
accipimus quae porriguntur. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 525)

i) **Dicere et loqui et narrare**. dicimus quod volumus, loquimur invicem, narramus quod ignoratur. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 522)

j) **Cur et quare**. Cur simpliciter percontatur,
quare causam rationemque desiderat. ([Ps.-Fronto] p.519)

k) **Occulte et clam**. occulte latent, clam celant. ([Ps.-Fronto] p. 531)

Resources

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- Searching texts:
 Control-F (search box: find on page)(e.g. The Latin Library:
<http://www.thelatinlibrary.com/>)
 Perseus: <http://perseus.uchicago.edu/> (stem* for with various endings)