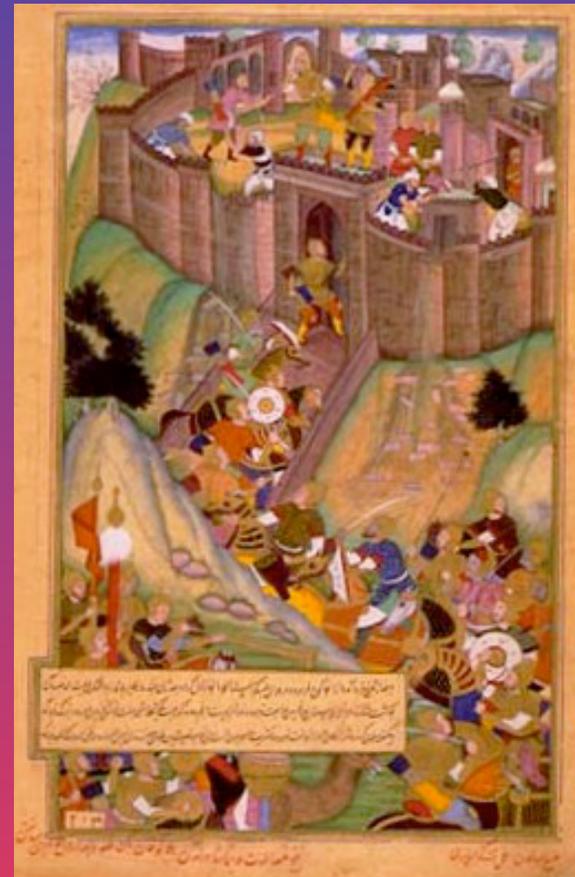


# Word Roots: Classics 30

Wednesday,  
August 11, 2010:  
Unit 2 & 3



Hashashin Fortress  
of Alamut

# Today's Goals

- To explain tomorrow's quiz
- To go over material from Unit 3
- To practice skills for tomorrow's quiz
- To practice writing and reading Greek a bit

# Tomorrow's Quiz

1. Be able to answer all questions from Unit 2 and 3.
2. Understand and be able to give examples of each of the things in the Word List on p. 62. Also be able to do the same for “antonym” and “synonym” from the top of page 91.
3. Be able to choose the correct definition of the words listed from abuse to vicissitude on p. 91 from a list of possible definitions (when possible, the correct definition will be one mentioned specifically in Unit 3)
4. Be able to write out the Greek alphabet, as on the last quiz.
5. Be able to use morphological or syntactical tests to prove that a word is a noun, adjective, verb, or adverb.
6. Be able to identify common prepositions listed in Tuesday's PowerPoint (“of,” “with,” “by,” “for,” “from,” “to,” “in,” “on,” “into,” “onto,” “at”).
7. Be able to interpret an etymology from a dictionary.
8. Be able to give the morphemes and their meanings for the underlined Bonus Biological terms from last Thursday's and from Tuesday's PowerPoint.

# Preposition Practice

- Identify prepositions and objects of prepositions in the following text:

Nevertheless, the most acceptable etymology of the word assassin is the simple one: it comes from Hassan (Hasan ibn al-Sabbah) and his followers. This etymology had been accepted for centuries. The excitement around the hashish version of the etymology was invented in 1809, in Paris, by the French orientalist Sylvestre de Sacy, who, on the seventh of July of that year, presented a lecture at the Academy of Inscriptions and Fine Letters—part of the Institute of France. In the lecture, he examined Marco Polo's story about drugs and this sect of murderers, and he connected it with the word. Curiously his theory had great success and apparently still has.

– Jacques Boudet, *Les mots de l'histoire*, Ed. Larousse-Bordas, Paris, 1998

# Syntactic and Morphological Criteria

- Nouns:
  - Morphological
  - Syntactic
- Adjectives
  - Morphological
  - Syntactic
- Verbs
  - Morphological
- Adverbs
  - No easy morphological and syntactic criteria
  - Instead, ask “How?” “When?” “Where?”

# Practice with Syntactic and Morphological Criteria

The Roman senate appeared to possess the sovereign authority, and devolved on the emperors all the executive powers of government. During a happy period of more than fourscore years, the public administration was conducted by the virtue and abilities of Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the two Antonines. It is the design of this and of the two succeeding chapters, to describe the prosperous condition of their empire; and afterwards, from the death of Marcus Antoninus, to deduce the most important circumstances of its decline and fall: a revolution which will ever be remembered, and is still felt by the nations of the earth.

# Practice with Syntactic and Morphological Criteria

The principal conquests of the Romans were achieved under the republic; and the emperors, for the most part, were satisfied with preserving those dominions which had been acquired by the policy of the senate, the active emulation of the consuls, and the martial enthusiasm of the people. The seven first centuries were filled with a rapid succession of triumphs; but it was reserved for Augustus to relinquish the ambitious design of subduing the whole earth, and to introduce a spirit of moderation into the public councils. Inclined to peace by his temper and situation, it was easy for him to discover that Rome, in her present exalted situation, had much less to hope than to fear from the chance of arms; and that, in the prosecution of remote wars, the undertaking became every day more difficult, the event more doubtful, and the possession more precarious and less beneficial.

# Greek Alphabet Once More

Follow the guidelines on the quiz!

