Latin Primer 2

Student Edition

Latin Primer Series

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BOOK 2

Latin PRIMER

MARTHA WILSON / Edited by LAURA STORM

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Introduction

Welcome to the *Latin Primer 2!* You now have one year of Latin behind you—congratulations! Your main work last year was to memorize chants and learn vocabulary. All together you learned about four hundred words! This year, you'll notice that your Word Lists include not only new words, but old favorites as well. (And sometimes exercises will include old words you might not have seen since last year . . . just to keep you on your toes!)

Your main job this year is to begin to read and write more advanced Latin sentences. A large part of being able to read and write Latin is having lots of things (especially vocabulary!) tucked away in your memory, ready to use. By the end of this year you'll be able to translate sentences like, *Latrō quondam erat eques mīrus* ("The robber was once a wonderful knight") and *Lupī cervum nōn possunt oppugnāre* ("The wolves are not able to attack the deer").

As you learn more advanced Latin, you'll notice that you'll understand even better how our English language works. Since you're so used to using English, there are many things about it that you won't even notice until you see how Latin is different.

You may have realized last year that Latin appears in many places. I hope over the last year you've been able to recognize English names and other words that come from Latin. Maybe you've seen Latin on buildings, coins, or memorials. I've discovered that many colleges have Latin on their seals. You had a list of some of those in *Latin Primer 1,* and you'll be learning a couple more this year!

Once, at the end of a dinner I was having with my grandmother, she said with satisfaction, "*Fīnis.*" Learning Latin may not be quite as easy as eating dinner, but I hope you'll be able to say "*fīnis*" with satisfaction at the end of this year. Instead of being full of meat and potatoes, you'll be full of new knowledge!

Valēte,

Martha Wilson

Pronunciation Guide

Vowels:

Vowels in Latin have only two pronunciations, long and short. When speaking, long vowels are held twice as long as short vowels. Long vowels are marked with a "macron" or line over the vowel (e.g., ā). Vowels without a macron are short vowels.

When spelling a word, including the macron is important, as it can determine the meaning of the word (e.g., liber is a noun meaning *book*, and līber is an adjective meaning *free*).

Long Vowels:

- ā like *a* in *father*: frāter, suprā
- ē like *e* in *obey*: trēs, rēgīna
- ī like *i* in *machine*: mīles, vīta
- ō like *o* in *holy*: sōl, glōria
- ū like *oo* in *rude*: flūmen, lūdus
- ȳ like i in *chip:* grȳps, cȳgnus

Short Vowels:

- a like *a* in *idea*: canis, mare
- e like *e* in *bet*: et, terra
- i like *i* in *this*: hic, silva
- o like *o* in *domain*: bonus, nomen
- u like *u* in *put*: sum, sub

Diphthongs:

A combination of two vowel sounds collapsed together into one syllable is a dipthong:

ae	like *ai* in *aisle*	caelum, saepe
au	like *ou* in *house*	laudo, nauta
ei	like *ei* in *reign*	deinde
eu	like *eu* in *eulogy*	Deus
oe	like *oi* in *oil*	moenia, poena
ui	like *ew* in *chewy*	huius, hui

Consonants:

Latin consonants are pronounced with the same sounds with the following exceptions:

c	like *c* in *come*	never soft like *city*, *cinema*, or *peace*
g	like *g* in *go*	never soft like *gem*, *geology*, or *gentle*
v	like *w* in *wow*	never like *Vikings*, *victor*, or *vacation*
s	like *s* in *sissy*	never like *easel*, *weasel*, or *peas*
ch	like *ch* in *chorus*	never like *church*, *chapel*, or *children*
r	is trilled	like a dog snarling, or a machine gun
i	like *y* in *yes*	when used before a vowel at the beginning of a word, between two vowels within a word, otherwise it's usually used as a vowel

1 Unit One

Unit 1: Goals

By the end of Week 8, you should be able to . . .

- Chant from memory the first declension, second declension, and second declension neuter noun endings
- Recognize and distinguish first declension, second declension, and second declension neuter nouns
- Decline any first declension, second declension, or second declension neuter noun
- Chant from memory the present, future, and imperfect verb ending chants
- Recognize and distinguish first and second conjugation verbs by their stems
- Translate simple present, future, and imperfect tense sentences (e.g., *Delphīnī properābant* means "The dolphins were rushing")

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WEEK 1

Word List

NOUNS

1. amīcus, -ī (m) . . . . . friend
2. aqua, -ae (f) . . . . . water
3. caelum, -ī (n) . . . . . sky, heaven
4. cibus, -ī (m) . . . . . food
5. colōnus, -ī (m). . . . . settler
6. equus, -ī (m). . . . . horse
7. latebra, -ae (f) . . . . . hiding place
8. mūrus, -ī (m). . . . . wall
9. nauta, -ae (m) . . . . . sailor
10. nimbus, -ī (m) . . . . . thundercloud, storm
11. poēta, -ae (m) . . . . . poet
12. pontus, -ī (m) . . . . . sea, seawater
13. puella, -ae (f). . . . . girl
14. puer, puerī (m) . . . . . boy
15. stella, -ae (f) . . . . . star
16. taurus, -ī (m) . . . . . bull
17. terra, -ae (f). . . . . earth, land
18. virga, -ae (f) . . . . . branch, twig

VERBS

19. peccō, peccāre . . . . . I sin
20. astō, astāre . . . . . I stand near, stand by

Chant:

First Declension Noun Endings

	LATIN		ENGLISH	
	SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-a	-ae	a, the *noun*	the *nouns*
GENITIVE	-ae	-ārum	of the *noun,* the *noun's*	of the *nouns,* the *nouns'*
DATIVE	-ae	-īs	to, for the *noun*	to, for the *nouns*
ACCUSATIVE	-am	-ās	the *noun*	the *nouns*
ABLATIVE	-ā	-īs	by, with, from the *noun*	by, with, from the *nouns*

(Continued on the next page)

Quotation:

Amīcus verus est rara avis—"A true friend is a rare bird"

WEEK 1 *Derivatives:* _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Quotation: _____

_____

_____

Weekly Worksheet 1

name:

A. Cross out the two wrong words in the definition below and write the correct words above them. Then, using the lines below, list all the Latin nouns from this week's Word List, their genitive ending, and gender. The first one is done for you.

A noun describes a person, place, or action.

1. amīcus, -ī (m)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17 . _____
18. _____

B. Complete the review chant for this week and answer the questions about it.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
	-a	
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

1. Are these endings for nouns or verbs? _____

2. Which declension are these endings for? _____

3. What is the gender of most nouns in this declension? _____

4. Which ending tells you a noun's declension? _____

C. Decline *virga, -ae* in the chart below, then answer the questions.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	virga	
GEN.		
DAT.		
ACC.		
ABL.		

1. The word *virga* means _____.

2. Last year, you learned the word *virgō,* which means _____.

D. Use your knowledge of Latin to answer the following questions about derivatives. Remember, a derivative is an English word with a Latin root.

1. The English word *noun* comes from the Latin word *nomen,* which means _____ .

2. An *aquarium* is like a zoo for sea animals. *Aquarium* is a derivative of the Latin word

_____.

3. A *peccadillo* is small mistake. *Peccadillo* is a derivative of the Latin word _____ .

Give an English derivative for each of these words.

4. mūrus _____

5. poēta _____

6. terra _____

7. equus _____

The word for "friend" in Latin is *amīcus*. Look at the word for "friend" in these languages.

ITALIAN	amico
SPANISH	amigo
FRENCH	ami

8. Why do they look so much like *amīcus?* _____

_____

_____

_____

E. Complete the chart!

	ENGLISH: SINGULAR	LATIN: SINGULAR	LATIN: PLURAL
1.		nauta	
2.		puella	
3.	wall		
4.		latebra	
5.			pontī
6.	poet		
7.	horse		
8.			colōnī
9.		cibus	
10.	bull		

F. For each noun, give its declension and gender. Then decline each noun by adding the endings to the base that is given. Each noun's nominative and genitive singular forms are provided.

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
NOM.	aqua	aqu
GEN.	aquae	aqu
DAT.	aqu	aqu
ACC.	aqu	aqu
ABL.	aqu	aqu

DECLENSION _____ GENDER _____

SINGULAR	PLURAL
latebra	latebr
latebrae	latebr
latebr	latebr
latebr	latebr
latebr	latebr

1. How do you find the base of a noun?_____

_____

G. Answer the questions about this week's quotation.

1. What does *Amīcus verus est rara avis* mean in English?_____

_____

2. Which Latin word is the subject of this quotation? _____

3. What case does the subject noun always take? _____

4. Which Latin word is the verb? (Hint: you should recognize it from last year!) _____

H. On the lines below, give the Latin word for each object.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____