

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Teaching Guidelines	
Introduction	vi
Lesson Overview	vii
Lingua Angelica Syllabus.....	x
Games	xii
Syllabus, Preparation, Testing	xiv
Student Text with Lesson Plans	4
Student Text Appendices.....	81
Conversational Latin	82
Prayers	84
Latin Sayings.....	86
Sentence Labeling and Diagramming.....	88
English-Latin Verbs.....	95
Pronouns	96
English-Latin Pronouns	97
Grammar Forms	98
Form Drills	104
Vocabulary Index.....	108

- ◆ Most 2nd declension masculine nouns end in **us** in the nominative singular, but there are some that end in **er** and one that ends in **ir**. Except for the nominative singular, these nouns have the same case endings as all 2nd declension masculine nouns. The **er** nouns are all masculine.
- ◆ These nouns show why it is important to always learn the genitive singular. The nominative singular of most declensions can vary, but the genitive singular never varies. The genitive singular 1) identifies the declension the noun belongs to and 2) provides the stem.
- ◆ Looking at the genitive singular of **puer**, **vir**, and **vesper**, you see that the stem is the same as the nominative singular form.
- ◆ Looking at the genitive singular of **ager**, **culter**, **magister**, and **liber**, you see that the genitive singular form drops the letter **e**.
- ◆ **Liberi liberorum**, *children*, is a noun that is declined in the plural only. Do not confuse:

liber	libri	book
liberi	liberorum	children
libero	liberare	to set free

The **Ager Vaticanus** on the west bank of the Tiber River was the 14th district of the ancient city of Rome. Low-lying and damp, it was considered unhealthy and was used as a cemetery until the emperor Caligula built a racetrack, later enlarged by Nero, in the **ager**. It was the site of the martyrdom of St. Peter and thus became the location of Vatican City and St. Peter's Basilica. The original church, built by Constantine in the 4th century over St. Peter's tomb, was torn down and replaced by the current St. Peter's, built in the 15th century and designed by Michelangelo. The colonnade and square were added by Bernini in the 16th century.



St. Peter's Basilica
Rome, Italy

13

VOCABULARY

Say each word aloud with its genitive form, gender, meaning, and derivatives; have students repeat after you. Begin every day with this oral drill of the week's new vocabulary.

Can you see two different groups in these words with respect to stem formation? (One group retains the final **e** in the stem, and the other group loses the final **e** in the stem.) The **er** nouns, like the **us** nouns of the 2nd declension, are usually masculine.

In Latin there are many nouns that only have plural forms. This is less common in English, but some examples are *pants* and *scissors*. Decline **líberi**, **liberorum** aloud with students and give meanings. (see workbook)

How **líberi**, **liberorum** came to mean *children* is not clear. Since **liber** is also an adjective (Lesson 3) that means *free*, it could refer to the freedom of children, or it could refer to the children of Roman citizens who are free, or it could be the two words are unrelated.

Derivatives: agronomy

GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

Write the declension of **ager**, **agri** on the board and ask students to CCA. What gender and declension is **ager**, **agri** and how do you know? (2nd declension masculine, because all nouns whose genitive sing. ends in **i** belong to the 2nd decl. Excepting the nom. sing. ending in **er**, the case endings are the same as the 2nd declension masculine. **Ager** is listed in the vocabulary list as masculine.) What is the stem of **ager**, **agri**? (**agr**) How is the stem formed from the nominative? (It drops the **e**.) Do you know any other nouns that drop the **e** to form the stem? (**mater**, **pater**, **frater**) What declension are they? (3rd) Look at the vocabulary list. Write **puer** and **ager** on the board. All of the vocabulary words are either like **puer** or **ager** with respect to stem formation. Is **culter**, **cultri** like **puer** or **ager**? Go through the list and ask students which column to put each word in and to give the stem.

	<u>stem</u>		<u>stem</u>
puer	puer	ager	agr
liber, líberi	liber	culter, cultri	cultr
vir, viri	vir	liber, libri	libr
vesper, véspéri	vesper	magister, magistri	magistr
		magistra, magistrae	magistr

1 ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW

Greeting

Recitation:

case names
mensa servus bellum
bonus -a -um
unus, duo
primus, secundus
vir, viri
puer, púeri
ager, agri

Grammar: FF: 1-9, 57-92

SF: 1-4

Vocab Drill: FF Lessons 19-24

SF Lesson 2

2 LATIN SAYING

Say aloud and ask students to repeat after you.

Notes:

ad, *prep. w/acc.* to, toward
astrum -i star, constellation
 (esp. in the pl., the heights, glory, immortality) **astra** is the acc. pl.
per, *prep. w/acc* through
asper áspera ásperum
áspera is the acc. pl.

FYI: *Prep. w/ acc.* is read *preposition with the accusative*. You can read more about prepositions in Lessons 9, 10.

4 GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

Ask students to look at the declension of **ínteger, íntegra, íntegrum** and CCA. Specifically compare the declension of **ínteger** to **bonus, bona, bonum**. Which adjectives have stems that retain the **e** like **puer**? (**asper, miser, liber**) Which adjectives have stems that drop the **e** like **ager**? (**dexter, sinister, ínteger, pulcher, sacer, aeger, piger**) How do you find the stem of these **er** adjectives? (Go to the feminine form in the vocabulary list to see whether the **e** is retained or dropped.) Ask students to help you decline **miser** on the board. Do all of the masculine forms first, then the feminine, then the neuter.

miser	miseri	mísera	míserae	míserum	mísera
miseri	miserorum	míserae	miserarum	miseri	miserorum
mísero	míseris	míserae	míseris	mísero	míseris
míserum	míseros	míseram	míseras	míserum	mísera
mísero	míseris	mísera	míseris	mísero	míseris

How many forms of **ínteger** have the **er** ending? (only one)

How many forms of **miser** have the **er** ending? (all)

LESSON III

Ad astra per áspera. *To the stars through difficulties.*

Second Declension **er** Adjectives

First and Second Declension Adjectives

Case	Singular			Plural		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
nom.	ínteger	íntegra	íntegrum	íntegri	íntegrae	íntegra
gen.	íntegri	íntegrae	íntegri	íntegrorum	íntegrarum	íntegrorum
dat.	íntegro	íntegrae	íntegro	íntegris	íntegris	íntegris
acc.	íntegrum	íntegram	íntegrum	íntegros	íntegras	íntegra
abl.	íntegro	íntegrā	íntegro	íntegris	íntegris	íntegris

- Most 1st/2nd declension adjectives are of the type **bonus -a -um**. There are some, however, that have the **er** masculine ending instead of **us**. Since nouns and adjectives with the **er** ending either drop or retain the final **e**, the dictionary form must be written out in full. The case endings for these adjectives are the same as those for all 1st/2nd declension adjectives.
- Study the vocabulary list carefully. Which adjectives retain the final **e** in the stem and which adjectives drop the final **e** in the stem?

Vocabulary

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
dexter dextra dextrum	right, right-hand	<i>dexterity, dextrous</i>
sinister sinistra sinistrum	left, left-hand	<i>sinister</i>
ínteger íntegra íntegrum	whole, uninjured	<i>integral, integer</i>
pulcher pulchra pulchrum	beautiful	<i>pulchritude</i>
sacer sacra sacrum	sacred	<i>sacred, sacrifice</i>
aeger aegra aegrum	sick, ill	
piger pigra pigrum	lazy	
asper áspera ásperum	rough, harsh	<i>asperity</i>
miser mísera míserum	wretched	<i>miserable</i>
liber líbera líberum	free	<i>liberty</i>

14

*Oral Drill for Lesson III is in the Appendices.

- ◆ **Liber, libera, liberum** is an adjective. Do not confuse four similar words:

libero, liberare, liberavi, liberatus	<i>verb</i>	to set free
liber, libera, liberum	<i>adjective</i>	free
liber libri	<i>noun</i>	book
liberi liberorum	<i>pl. noun</i>	children

Dative of Indirect Object

- ◆ An indirect object is commonly found with verbs of **giving** or **telling**. Examples of giving and telling verbs are: **do, narro, nuntio, demonstro**.

- ◆ In English, the indirect object can be expressed two ways.

1) word order - the indirect object precedes the direct object

SN V-† IO A DO
Mary gave Mark a rose.

2) a prepositional phrase beginning with **to** or **for**

SN V-† A DO P OP
Mary gave a rose to Mark.

This is Sentence Pattern #5. See p. 88 for labeling abbreviations and p. 94 for how to diagram an indirect object.

- ◆ In Latin the indirect object is expressed by the dative case. The word *dative* comes from the Latin word **do, dare, dedi, datus**, *to give*. Both sentences above are translated only one way in Latin—by the dative case. (**Marcus -i** Mark, **Marco** is the dative sing.)

SN IO DO V-†
Maria Marco rosam dedit.

- ◆ In Latin the location of the indirect object is not fixed, but as in English, it usually precedes the direct object.

The phrase **ad astra per áspera** is one of many medieval and modern Latin slogans that use the phrase **ad astra** (*to the stars, to the heights of glory, etc.*). Great feats of accomplishment can only be attained through the difficulties of hard work and the struggles of life. **Ad astra per aspera** is the motto of the state of Kansas.

***Doceo** takes two accusatives rather than a direct and indirect object.

VOCABULARY

3

Say each word aloud with its feminine and neuter forms, meaning, and derivatives; have students repeat after you. Begin every day with this oral drill of the week's new vocabulary.

Pronunciation helps:

ch = /k/

GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

Practice saying the declension of **integer** and **miser** in rows instead of columns, just like **bonus -a -um**.

miser	mísera	míserum	etc.
integer	íntegra	íntegrum	etc.

See pages 88, 94 of Student Text for labeling and diagramming an indirect object.

1 ORAL RECITATION/REVIEW

Greeting

Recitation:

case names

pater nomen portus res

vir, viri

puer, púeri

ager, agri

ínteger, gra, grum and/or

miser, mísera, míserum

Grammar: FF 93-106, 110

SF 1-10

Vocab Drill: FF Lessons 19-24

SF Lessons 2, 3

2 LATIN SAYINGS

Latin Sayings will be on the test. Students should be able to parse and explain the grammar, vocabulary, and syntax of these sayings.

3 GRAMMAR - CHALK TALK

This lesson reviews declensions 3-5, *First Form* Lessons 19-24, and is the second review lesson in this text. You should review this material to a mastery level for this week's test.

Gender

Students have much difficulty remembering the gender of nouns, so review gender thoroughly.

What are the exceptions to the 4D M rule? (**manus** and **domus**)

What are the exceptions to the 5D F rule? (**dies**)

Now let's tackle the 3rd declension which has all three genders.

The five neuter nouns just have to be learned. There are only 5 so far, so they can be memorized as a group. Three of them end in **men**:

nomen

flumen

lumen

caput

cor

Now for the 17 other 3rd decl. nouns in *First Form*. Which ones have natural gender? NATURAL GENDER, NATURAL GENDER, NATURAL GENDER. NATURAL GENDER trumps all other rules. Make sure students always apply this rule first. They will only remember to do so if you ask about it constantly. Go through the list and identify all of the 3rd decl. nouns with natural gender (**dux, frater, mater, miles, pater, rex, soror**).

LESSON IV

First Form Review

Third, Fourth and Fifth Declension Nouns

Case	3rd Declension M/F		3rd Declension Neuter	
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.
nom.	pater	patres	nomen	nómina
gen.	patris	patrum	nóminis	nóminum
dat.	patri	pátribus	nómini	nomínibus
acc.	patrem	patres	nomen	nómina
abl.	patre	pátribus	nómine	nomínibus

Case	4th Declension		5th Declension	
	S.	Pl.	S.	Pl.
nom.	portus	portūs	res	res
gen.	portūs	pórtuum	rei	rerum
dat.	pórtui	pórtibus	rei	rebus
acc.	portum	portūs	rem	res
abl.	portu	pórtibus	re	rebus

- ◆ Memorize the genitive singular of every Latin noun carefully. The genitive singular (1) identifies the declension of the noun and 2) provides the stem.
- ◆ All nouns whose genitive singular ends in **is** are 3rd declension nouns.
- ◆ All nouns whose genitive singular ends in **ūs** are 4th declension nouns.
- ◆ All nouns whose genitive singular ends in **ei** are 5th declension nouns.
- ◆ All neuter nouns obey the neuter rule: the nominative and accusative case forms are identical and end in **a** in the plural.
- ◆ Natural gender trumps all other gender rules.
- ◆ Gender rules: **4D M** Most 4th declension nouns are masculine.
5D F Most 5th declension nouns are feminine.
- ◆ The direct object of a verb is in the accusative case.
- ◆ 1st/2nd declension adjectives can modify nouns in declensions 3-5. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case, but not declension.

Vocabulary Review

adventus -ūs <i>m.</i>	arrival	mater matris <i>f.</i>	mother
canis canis <i>m., f.</i>	dog	metus -ūs <i>m.</i>	fear
caput cápitis <i>n.</i>	head	miles militis <i>m.</i>	soldier
cor cordis <i>n.</i>	heart	mos moris <i>m.</i>	custom
crux crucis <i>f.</i>	cross	nomen nóminis <i>n.</i>	name
dies -ei <i>m.</i>	day	panis panis <i>m.</i>	bread
domus -ūs <i>f.</i>	house, home	pater patris <i>m.</i>	father
dux ducis <i>m.</i>	leader	pax pacis <i>f.</i>	peace
exércitus -ūs <i>m.</i>	army	pes pedis <i>m.</i>	foot
fácies -ei <i>f.</i>	face	portus -ūs <i>m.</i>	harbor
fides -ei <i>f.</i>	faith, trust	res -ei <i>f.</i>	thing, matter, affair, business
flumen flúminis <i>n.</i>	river	rex regis <i>m.</i>	king
frater fratris <i>m.</i>	brother	senatus -ūs <i>m.</i>	senate
fructus -ūs <i>m.</i>	fruit	sol solis <i>m.</i>	sun
lacus -ūs <i>m.</i>	lake	soror sororis <i>f.</i>	sister
lex legis <i>f.</i>	law	spes -ei <i>f.</i>	hope
lumen lúminis <i>n.</i>	lamp	spíritus -ūs <i>m.</i>	spirit
lux lucis <i>f.</i>	light	vox vocis <i>f.</i>	voice
manus -ūs <i>f.</i>	hand		

Latin Sayings

alma mater
Pax Romana
Rex Regum

Caput Mundi
Senatus Populusque Romanus (S.P.Q.R.)
Carpe diem.

Gender

There are nouns in all declensions that can refer to masculine or feminine persons or animals. Consider these nouns masculine unless they specifically refer to feminine persons or animals. 3rd declension nouns that can be either gender are? (**canis**) Now there are only nine nouns left. Five of them end in **x** and they are all feminine. Let's begin a list of gender rules for 3rd declension nouns.

- 1) Natural Gender
- 2) Nouns that end in **x** are usually feminine. (Remember **dux** and **rex** have natural gender.)

The only words that we have not taken care of are **panis**, **pes**, **sol**, and **mos**. They are all masculine, but there are many similar words that are feminine. They just have to be memorized.

Syntax Review

What kind of verbs have indirect objects? (giving and telling verbs)

What are the two ways to show an indirect object in English? (word order—indirect object precedes the direct object, and prepositional phrase with *to* or *for*)

What is the only way to show an indirect object in Latin? (put the indirect object in the dative case)