

“Classical Latin Creatively Taught”

Latin for Children

Primer B

32 additional Latin Stories keyed to the Veritas history cards (medieval, renaissance) are available in our companion Latin B Reader authored by **Karen Moore & Erin Davis**.

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Latin for Children: Primer B

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For a key identifying some of the images in this book please visit the “LFC Support Page” at www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com

Chapter 1

UNIT 1: NOUN/VERB REVIEW

MEMORY PAGE:

REVIEW CHANT: Verb Tense Endings (Present System)

Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ō	-mus	-bam	-bāmus	-bō	-bimus
2nd person	-s	-tis	-bās	-bātis	-bis	-bitis
3rd person	-t	-nt	-bat	-bant	-bit	-bunt

NEW VOCABULARY:

LATIN	ENGLISH
orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum	I pray, to pray, I prayed, prayed
ornō, ornāre, ornāvī, ornātum	I equip, to equip, I equipped, equipped
expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātum	I expect, to expect, I expected, expected
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum	I think, to think, I thought, thought
probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum	I approve, to approve, I approved, approve
vīvus, -a, -um	living
mortuus, -a, -um	dead
posterus, -a, -um	next
postremus, -a, -um	last
extremus, -a, -um	outermost

REVIEW VOCABULARY:

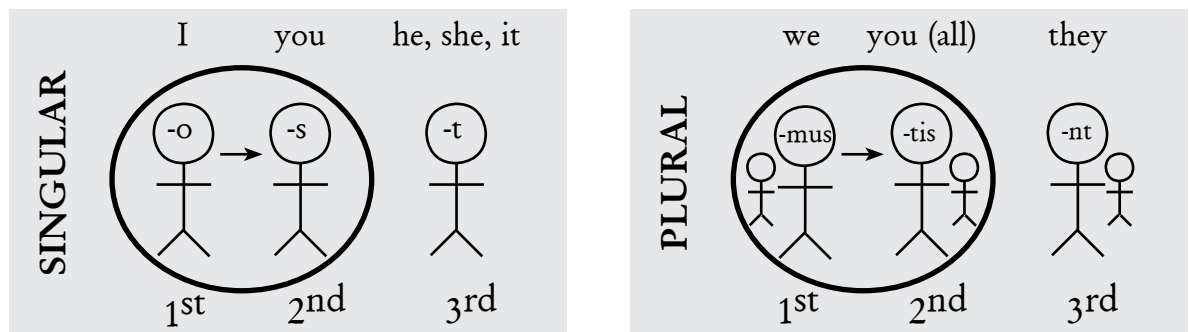
aqua, -ae	water
fabula, -ae	story
porta, -ae	gate
silva, -ae	forest
terra, -ae	earth



VERB REVIEW

Let's begin this year with a bit of review. Do you remember the three characteristics of a verb that we learned last year? They are **person**, **number** and **tense**. Number is the characteristic that tells you **how many**. In Latin, as you recall, there are only two different options for number, **singular** and **plural**, singular meaning just one and plural meaning more than one.

The person of a verb has to do with the relationship between the speaker of the sentence and its subject. If a verb is in the **1st person**, the speaker of the sentence is also the subject of the sentence. If a verb is in the **2nd person**, the subject of the sentence is who the speaker is speaking to (the listener). Finally, if a verb is in the **3rd person**, the subject is neither the speaker nor the listener, but a "**3rd party**." That is to say that if the verb is in the 3rd person, the subject of the sentence is not participating in the conversation at all. Here is the diagram we used last year to help you understand person in verbs:



Finally, the tense of a verb tells us *when the action (or state of being) expressed in a sentence takes place*. As we learned last year, for the most part, *tense is time*. Latin has six tenses, but we've only learned 3 so far: the **present** tense for things that are happening now, the **imperfect** tense for some things that happened in the past and the **future** tense for things that haven't happened yet.



A. TRANSLATION:

1. orō _____

6. vīvus _____

2. ornō _____

7. mortuus _____

3. exspectō _____

8. posterus _____

4. putō _____

9. postremus _____

5. probō _____

10. extremus _____

B. CHANT: List the Present, Imperfect and Future tense verb endings and try to label the boxes correctly.

C. GRAMMAR:

1. The Three Characteristics of a verb are _____, _____, and _____.

2. The number of a verb answers the question “_____?”.

3. Verbs can be either _____ person, _____ person or _____ person.

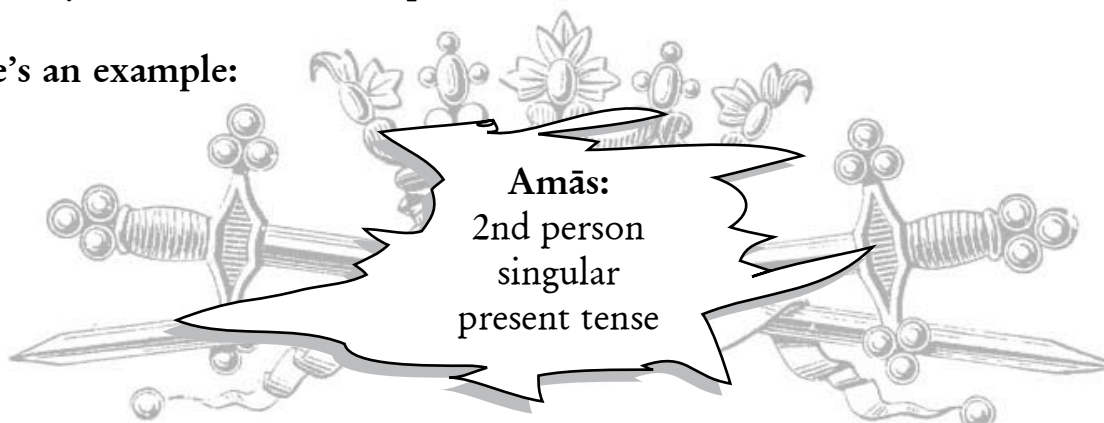
4. Tense is _____.



DECODING? WHAT'S DECODING?

Since Latin is a language of many endings, Latin words often have much more information packed into a single word than do our words in English. Think of it as being like a **code** that you need to crack, or a puzzle you need to solve to really understand the meaning. Last year we concentrated mainly on memorizing things, but this year we will gradually practice more and more at trying to crack this code! There are many different methods of “de-coding” Latin words and sentences, but the first one we will practice is what we call **parsing**. When we **parse** a word, we figure out all of its characteristics. For verbs, this means deciding what **person**, **number** and **tense** it is. In fact, to avoid confusion, we will always do it in this order: **person, number and tense**!

Here's an example:



Why don't you give it a try a few times? (The first one is done for you.)

	orābit	probābit	ornābunt	exspectābam
PERSON?	3RD			
NUMBER?	SINGULAR			
TENSE?	FUTURE			

	orās	probat	ornābam	exspectō
PERSON?				
NUMBER?				
TENSE?				

These “Activity” worksheets will contain many different fun and interesting activities; one of the main things we will do here is work with derivatives. We want you to learn to love playing with and learning about the origins of words!

DERIVATIVE EXERCISES:

1. If **ornō** means “to decorate,” then it makes sense that an “ornament” is a _____.
2. Add an ending and add an s and you get the Latin word for “to expect,” which is _____.
3. “Vivid” means in _____ color.
4. From which of this week’s words do we get the word “compute?”
5. A mortal wound is one that will lead to _____.
6. Take the ending off of the end of **extremus**, replace it with an “-e” and you get the English word _____ which means:_____.
7. If something would only happen in a story, we might say it is _____ . (fabula)
8. An _____ sport is done in water. (aqua)
9. _____ is a word for gate. (porta)



A. VOCABULARY

orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum	
ornō, ornāre, ornāvī, ornātum	
exspectō, exspectāre, exspectāvī, exspectātum	
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum	
probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum	
aqua, -ae	
mortuus, -a, -um	
posterus, -a, -um	
postremus, -a, -um	
terra, -ae	

B. CHANT:

	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st person	-ō		-bam		-bō	
2nd person						
3rd person						

C. GRAMMAR:

1. What three characteristics of a verb have you learned so far?
2. What question does the number of a verb answer?
3. What are the options for the person of a verb?
4. What does the tense of a verb tell you?

Chapter 3

UNIT 1: NOUN/VERB REVIEW

MEMORY PAGE:

A. CHANT: 1ST AND 2ND DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

1st Declension			2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
	S	P	S	P	S	P
Nominative:	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive:	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative:	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative:	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative:	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

NEW VOCABULARY:

LATIN		ENGLISH	
1 st declension nouns		2 nd declension masculine nouns	
causa, -ae	cause	medius, -ī	middle
cūra, -ae	care	modus, -ī	measure, mode
iniūria, -ae	injury, injustice	numerus, -ī	number, measure
injūria, -ae*			
nātūra, -ae	nature, birth		
stella, -ae	star		

REVIEW VOCABULARY:

errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum	I wander, to wander, I wandered, wandered
spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum	I look at, to look at, I looked at, seen
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	I prepare, to prepare, I prepared, prepared
femina, -ae	woman
unda, -ae	wave

NOUN REVIEW



Now it's time to refresh your memory about nouns. Do you remember the three characteristics of a noun? That's right, they are **gender**, **number** and **case**.

Do you remember the options for gender? They are **masculine**, **feminine** and **neuter**. The options for number (which tells you how many), as you no doubt remember, are **singular** (one) and **plural** (more than one).

Now, listing the different forms of a noun all together is called “**declining**” it, and there are several patterns which nouns follow in their declensions, which we remember by number. The ones that you learned last year are the 1st and 2nd declensions. The first declension tends to have the letter “**a**” in its forms and the second declension tends to have “**o**” or “**u**” in its endings.

There are a couple more things to remember. Sometimes there are minor variations on these declensions, and you've already experienced one of them, the 2nd declension neuter nouns. Notice that their endings are pretty much the same as the 2nd declension masculine endings with just a couple of minor exceptions. Notice, for example, that the nominative and accusative endings are the same, for both singular and plural forms. This is always true for neuter nouns and we call it the “**neuter rule**.” Secondly, the plural (nominative and accusative) endings are a short “**a**.” You'll notice as we learn more declensions, that most of them will have a short “**a**” ending the nominative and accusative plural forms and that all of them will always be the same in the nominative and accusative.

	S	P
N	mēnsa	mēnsae
G	mēnsae	mēnsārum
D	mēnsae	mēnsīs
A	mēnsam	mēnsās
A	mēnsā	mēnsīs

	S	P
N	lūdus	lūdī
G	lūdī	lūdōrum
D	lūdō	lūdīs
A	lūdum	lūdōs
A	lūdō	lūdīs

	S	P
N	donum	dona
G	donī	donōrum
D	donō	donīs
A	donum	dona
A	donō	donīs

A. TRANSLATION:

1. causa _____
2. nātūra _____
3. medius _____
4. numerus _____
5. unda _____
6. cūra _____
7. errō _____
8. modus _____
9. spectō _____

B. CHANT: Give the 1st Declension and 2nd Declension endings (both masculine and neuter). Remember to label the boxes.

C. GRAMMAR:

1. The three characteristics of a noun are _____, _____ and _____.
2. The three options for gender are _____, _____ and _____.
3. The _____ of a noun tells you how it is used in a sentence and the five options for it are: _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____.
4. The _____ of a noun tells you how many there are.
5. According to the _____ rule, all neuter nouns have the same endings in the nominative and accusative cases.

PARSING NOUNS

Now it's time to do the same thing with nouns that we've been doing with verbs. Nouns can sometimes pose a problem because, in case you haven't noticed, there are many noun endings that are used more than once. For example, the ending “-a” is used for the 1st declension nominative singular and for the 2nd declension Neuter nominative **and** accusative plural. (Remember that “Neuter Rule?”) So... whenever we parse a noun identify its **parts** and we'll either tell you how many possible options there are or else parse nouns that are already in actual sentences. In the context of a sentence, only 1 option will usually make sense.

Here are the abbreviations for noun analysis:

OPTIONS FOR CASE:

Full word	Abbreviation
Nominative	N
Genitive	G
Dative	D
Accusative	Acc
Ablative	Abl

OPTIONS FOR GENDER:

Full word	Abbreviation
Masculine	M
Feminine	F
Neuter	N

OPTIONS FOR NUMBER:

Full word	Abbreviation
Singular	S
Plural	P

Practice Exercises: After parsing each word in the sentence on the line above it, translate it on the line below it.

F/S/N	F/S/N	F/S/G	3/S/Pr
1. Unda	causa	iniūriāe	est.
<i>The wave is the cause of the injury.</i>			

/ /	/ /
3. Puer	errābat.

/ /	/ /	/ /
2. Feminae	cēnam	parabunt.

/ /	/ /	/ /
4. Discipulī	numerus	spectant.

Here is a list of English derivatives from this week's vocabulary.

causa, -ae.....	cause, causal, causative, causality
cūra, -ae	cure, curative, incurable
iniūriā, -ae.....	injury, injure, injurious
nātūra, -ae.....	nature, natural, naturally, supernatural
stella, -ae	stellar, constellation, interstellar

2ND DECLENSION MASCULINE NOUNS

medius, -ī.....	median, medial
modus, -ī.....	mode, mood, modal
numerus, -ī.....	numeral, numerical, innumerable

REVIEW VOCABULARY:

errō, errāre	err, errant, erratic, error, inerrant
spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum	spectate, spectator, inspect, spectacle
parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum	prepare, preparation
fēmina, -ae	feminine, effeminate, female
unda, -ae	undulate, undulation

Now see how many you can use in 5 sentences:

A. NEW (This Week's) VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
causa, -ae	
cūra, -ae	
iniūria, -ae (<i>injuria, -ae</i>)	
nātūra, -ae	
stella, -ae	
medius, -ī	
modus, -ī	
numerus, -ī	

B. REVIEW (Previous Week's) VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
terra, -ae	
aqua, -ae	
vīvus, -a, -um	
extremus, -a, -um	
fossa, -ae	

C. CHANT:

1st Declension		2nd Declension (m)		2nd Declension (n)	
S	P	S	P	S	P
Nominative: -a		-us		-um	
Genitive:					
Dative:					
Accusative:					
Ablative:					

D. GRAMMAR:

1. What are the three characteristics of a noun?
2. What are the different cases in Latin?
3. What is the neuter rule?

Chapter 5

REVIEW OF CHAPTERS 1, 2, 3 AND 4

REVIEW:

After another four weeks of study you have learned another 40 words. Like we did during the last review week, let's make sure you have these words mastered. Check the boxes of each word you don't know. Then review those words as much as you need to in order to master them. Remember to chant using your eyes, ears and voice.

CHAPTER 1

- ☐ orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum _____
- ☐ ornō, ornāre, ornāvī, ornātum _____
- ☐ expectō, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātum _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum _____
- ☐ probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum _____
- ☐ vīvus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ mortuus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ posterus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ postremus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ extremus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ aqua, -ae _____
- ☐ fabula, -ae _____
- ☐ porta, -ae _____
- ☐ silva, -ae _____
- ☐ terra, -ae _____

CHAPTER 2

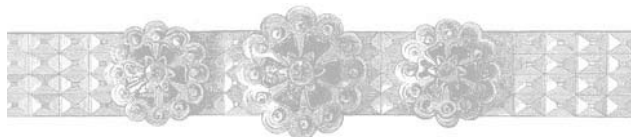
- ☐ iustus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ aptus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ certus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ ceterus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ nullus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum _____
- ☐ alienus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ aequus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ beatus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ rectus, -a, -um _____
- ☐ via, -ae _____
- ☐ fossa, -ae _____
- ☐ pagina, -ae _____
- ☐ mensa, -ae _____
- ☐ cena, -ae _____

CHAPTER 3

- ☐ causa, -ae _____
- ☐ cūra, -ae _____
- ☐ iniūria, -ae _____
- ☐ nātūra, -ae _____
- ☐ stella, -ae _____
- ☐ medius, -ī _____
- ☐ modus, -ī _____
- ☐ numerus, -ī _____
- ☐ errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum _____
- ☐ spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ parō, parāre, parāvī, parātum _____
- ☐ fēmina, -ae _____
- ☐ unda, -ae _____

CHAPTER 4

- ☐ interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātum _____
- ☐ agitō, agitāre, agitāvī, agitātum _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ administrō, administrāre, administrāvī, administrātum _____
- ☐ nominō, nomināre, nomināvī, nominātum _____
- ☐ _____
- ☐ iūdicium, -ī _____
- ☐ officium, -ī _____
- ☐ studium, -ī _____
- ☐ vīnum, -ī _____
- ☐ vitium, -ī _____
- ☐ incola, -ae (m) _____
- ☐ agricola, -ae (m) _____
- ☐ poeta, -ae (m) _____
- ☐ nauta, -ae (m) _____
- ☐ armentum, -ī _____
- ☐ frumentum, -ī _____
- ☐ ager, agrī _____
- ☐ vir, virī _____



WORKING WITH DERIVATIVES

Look up words you do not know in a dictionary.

CHAPTER 1

orō	orate, oration, oratory, peroration (conclusion of a speech)
ornō	ornament, ornamentation
expectō	expect, expectation
putō	putative, compute, computer
probō	approve, disapprove, approval, approbation, probation
vīvus	vivify, revive, revival, vivacious, vivid
mortuus	mortal, immortal, mortify, morgue, mortgage, mortuary
posterus	posterior, posterity (descendants, all future generations)
postremus	no derivatives
extremus	extreme, extremity
aqua	aquatic, aquarium
fabula	fable, fabulous
porta	porch, portable, port, airport, import, export, transport
silva	sylvan, Pennsylvania (Penn's woods)
terra	terrarium, extra-terrestrial, terrain, <i>terra firma</i>

CHAPTER 2

iustus	just, justice, justify, justification, injustice, unjust, judge
aptus	apt, aptitude
certus	certain, ascertain, certainty, certify, certification, certificate
ceterus	<i>et cetera</i>
nullus	null, nullify, nullification
pulcher	pulchritude
alienus	alien, alienate, alienation
aequus	equal, equate, equality, equity, inequality, inequity
beatus	beatitude, beatific, beauty, beautiful, beautify, beautification
rectus	erect, rectitude, rectify
via	viaduct
fossa	fossil
pagina	page, pagination
mēnsa	<i>mesa</i> (Spanish for <i>table</i>)
cēna	cenacle (a formal dining room)



Do you know who this is? Check out the Latin
For Children Support Page at our website:
www.ClassicalAcademicPress.com

WORKING WITH DERIVATIVES

Look up words you do not know in a dictionary.

CHAPTER 3

causa	cause, causation, because, causal, causality
cūra	cure, curative, incurable
iniūria	injury, injure, injurious
nātūra	nature, natural, naturalize, unnatural, supernatural
stella	stellar, interstellar, constellation
medius	medium, median
modus	mode, model, modify, mood, modal, modification
numerus	numeral, number, numerate, innumerable, numerous
errō	error, erroneous, err, errant
spectō	spectacle, spectator, spectacular, inspect, spectacula
parō	prepare
fēmina	female, feminine, feminize, effeminate
unda	undulation, undulating, undulate

CHAPTER 4

interrogō	Interrogator, interrogation, interrogate
agitō	agitation, agitator, agitate
imperō	imperial, imperious
administrō	administration, administrator, administrate
nominō	nomination, nominate, denomination
iudicium	judicial, judiciary, adjudicate
officium	office, official
studium	study, studious, student
vinum	wine, vine, vineal (having to do with wine), vinegar
vitium	vitiate (contaminate, pollute)
incola	no derivatives
agricola	agriculture, agricultural
poeta	poet, poetry, poem
nauta	nautical



JEROMINUS (JEROME)



Jerominus erat monachus. In cavernā prope
Bethlemam habitābat. Jerominus erat vir
litterātus. Hebraeam linguam et Latīnum
sciēbat. Jerominus est clarus quod Biblia
in Latīnum convertit. Haec Biblia “Biblia
Vulgāta” appellāmus, quod lingua populī
vulgātī erat Latīnum.

Monachus, -ī -m - monk
Caverna, -ae -f - cave
Bethlema, -ae -f -
Bethlehem
Litteratus, -a, -um -adj.-
learned, scholarly
Hebraeus, -a, -um -adj.-
Hebrew
Latīnum, -i -n - Latin (the
language)
Scio, scīre - to know
convertit - he translated
Biblia - neuter plural in
form, but singular in mean-
ing - Bible
Haec - acc., pl, neuter
pronoun describing Biblia
- this
Vulgatus, -a, -um -adj.-
common, general

THE LEGACY OF JEROME

Jerome's translation of the Bible into the everyday Latin that people spoke enabled many people to read the Bible in their own language (which for many was Latin!). The publication of the Latin Vulgate in 405 A.D. insured that Latin would become the chosen language of the church in the West and remain a common language throughout Europe for many centuries. The Vulgate is still read and enjoyed by many today! Below is a sample passage from the Vulgate from John 1. See how much of it you can read.

In principiō erat Verbum et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principiō apud Deum. Omnia per ipsum facta sunt et sine ipsō factum est nihil quod factum est. In ipsō vīta erat et vīta erat lux hominum, et lux in tenēbris lucet et tenēbrae eam nōn comprehenderunt.

Principium , i: beginning	Omnia : All, all things,	Ipsō : him, himself	Lucet : shines
Verbum , -i: word	everything	Nihil : nothing	Eam : it
Erat : was	Per : through	Quod : which	Comprehenderunt :
Apud : with	Ipsū : him, himself	Vīta , -ae: life	comprehend
Deus , dei: god, God	Facta sunt : were made	Lux , lucis: light	
Hoc : This, this one, this man	Sine : without	Tenebra , -ae: darkness	

AUGUSTINUS (AUGUSTINE)



Augustinus est episcopus. In Hippone
 habitat. Hippo est oppidum in Africā.
 Augustinus multōs librōs scribit. Ūnus
 liber, Confessiōnēs, historiam dē vitā
 Augustinī narrat. Liber etiam fabulam dē
 Monicā, matre Augustinī, narrat. Monica
 prō Augustinō multōs annōs ōrābat.

Episcopus, -ī - m -
 bishop

Hippone – m. ablative,
 sing. > Hippo, Hipponis,
 m. Hippo (the city)

Hippo – m., nominative,
 sing. (see above)

Liber, librī – m- book

Scribō, scribere, scripsī,
scriptum – to write

Unus, -a, -um –adj.- one

Confessiōnēs - nom., fem.,
 pl. – Confessions

Historia, -ae -f- history

Dē – prep.- concerning,
 about

Etiam –adv- also

Matre – abl., sing. fem.
 – mother

Multōs annōs – for many
 years

THE LEGACY OF AUGUSTINE

Augustine wrote many books, the most famous of which are his Confessions and the City of God. The Confessions has been called the first autobiography (writing a book about oneself) because he tells the story of his life, starting with his childhood. In this book, he traces his first awareness of sin and God, the ways he pursued pleasure, wealth and fame, his life as a teacher of rhetoric, and his conversion to Christianity under the influential preaching of St. Ambrose. He tells how his faithful mother Monica prayed for him for many years and rejoiced to see him become a Christian. This book is very famous and still widely read. It contains many famous quotations, like the following ones. Can you memorize them in Latin?

Sero tē amāvī, pulchritudō tam antiqua et tam nova, sero tē amāvī!

Late you I loved, Beauty so ancient and so new, late you I loved.

...fecisti nōs ad tē et inquietum est cor nostrum, donec requiescat in tē.
... you made us for you and restless is heart our, until it rests in you.

What English words
 come from *antiquus*,
antiqua, *antiquum* (old)?

What English words
 come from *novus*, *nova*,
novum (new)?

The Latin word for heart is **cors**, **cordis**. Guess what the Spanish word for heart is...*Corazon!*

CONVERSATIONAL LATIN

Latin is a language that can be spoken like any other. Learning to speak some Latin will help you memorize words and become even better at reading and writing in Latin. Speaking in Latin is also a good bit of fun. Try learning the phrases on the page and start using them in class and with friends.

LATIN ENGLISH

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

Salvē Magister/Magistra!	Hello, teacher! (male or female)
Valē Magister/magistra!	Goodbye teacher.
Salvē discipula!	Hello student! (female)
Salvē discipulus!	Hello student! (male)
Salvēte discipulī!	Hello students!
Salvēte omnes!	Hello everyone!
Valēte discipule!	Good bye students!

ALL ABOUT YOU

Quid est praenomen tibi?	What is your first name?
Praenomen mihi est _____	My name is _____
Quid agis, hodie?	How are you (singular) today?
Quid agitis, hodie?	How are you (plural) today?
Bene, grātiās tibi, et tu?	Fine, thank you and you?
Male, grātiās tibi, et tu?	Poorly, thank you and you?
Nec bene, nec male, grātiās tibi, et tu?	Neither well nor bad, thank you and you?
Ubī habitas?	Where do you live?
In oppidō _____ habitō.	I live in _____
Intelligisne?	Do you understand?
Ita, intelligō.	Yes, I understand.
Nōn intelligō.	I do not understand.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Quid est hodiē?	What day is today?
Dies Sōlis	Sunday
Dies Lunae	Monday
Dies Martis	Tuesday
Dies Mercurī	Wednesday
Dies Iovis	Thursday
Dies Veneris	Friday
Dies Saturnī	Saturday

GRAMMAR REVIEW (CH. 1)

Person, number and tense

You have learned that verbs have three characteristics--person, number and tense. Do you remember what these characteristics mean?

Person: This refers to who is doing the action of the verb. Let's use the verb "to think" (*putāre*) as our example. If "I" am doing the thinking (*putō*), we call that the **first** person. If "you" are doing thinking (*putās*), we call that the **second** person. If "he," "she," or "it" is doing the thinking (*putat*), we call that the **third** person.

Number: This characteristic of verbs refers to how many people (**what number of people**) are doing the action. If "I" am doing the action (the thinking) then just one person is doing the action--we call that **singular**. A single person is doing the action. If "we" are doing the thinking (*putamus*) then two or more people are doing the action--we call that **plural**. Each person has both a singular and a plural form. The singular forms for *putāre* are *puto*, *putas*, *putat*. The plural forms are *putāmus*, *putātis*, *putant*.

Tense: This characteristic of verbs refers to when the action of the verb takes place, or **what time the action of the verb takes place**. This is why we have always said, "**tense is time!**" Verbs or action that takes place in the past we describe as being in the **past tense**. In Latin there are two past tenses: the **imperfect tense** (continuous past action) and the **perfect tense** (simple, or completed past action). Verbs or action that take place in the present we call the **present tense**. Verbs or action that take place in the future we call the **future tense**.

So verbs have three characteristics: **person, number and tense** (P, N, T!).

Whenever we want to describe the P, N, T of a verb we call this verb or **word parsing**. Look at the box below for *puto*. Do you see how the box label does some word analysis for you? The numbers on the left of the box show you the **person** (first, second, or third) for the verb. The labels on top of the box (over the Latin words) show you the **number**. The label at the top left-hand corner shows you the **tense** (in this case the present tense). Every time you have studied a verb box, you have been doing word parsing!



TENSE	NUMBER	
	PRESENT	
	singular	plural
	PERSON	
1st person	puto (I think)	putāmus (we think)
2nd person	putās (you think)	putātis (you think)
3rd person	putat (he thinks)	putant (they think)

GRAMMAR REVIEW (CH. 2)

The Four Principal Parts of Verbs

You have learned that verbs have three characteristics--person, number and tense. Do you remember that they also have four principal parts? These are called the principal parts because their stems are used to make every form of the verb. These four parts are what you see when you look up a Latin word in a dictionary. Look at the four principal parts for **amō** and **videō**.

1	2	3	4
<u>amō</u>	<u>amāre</u>	<u>amāvī</u>	<u>amātum</u>
↓	↓	↓	↓
amā		amāv	amātum
Present Stem		Perfect Stem	Supine

Note how there is an “am” in both *amo* and *amare*. This is because both *amo* and *amare* come from the same stem which is “amā.” “Amā” is called the **present stem** because it is used to form the present tense. Note how “amāv” is the stem for *amavi*, which is a past tense called the **perfect tense**. The **supine** is the last principal part and is used to form the passive participle, which you will learn next year.



1	2	3	4
<u>vide</u> o	<u>vid</u> ere	<u>vid</u> i	<u>vis</u> um
↓	↓	↓	↓
vide		vīd	visum
Present Stem		Perfect Stem	Supine

Note how there is “**vide**” in both *video* and *videre*. This is because both *video* and *videre* come from the same stem which is “**vide**.” “**Vide**” is called the present stem because it is used to form the present tense. Note how “**vid**” is the stem for *vidi*, which is a past tense called the **perfect tense**. The **supine** is the last principal part and is used to form the passive participle, which you will learn later.

Stem-Finding Formula

The formula for finding the present stem for any verb is simple:

Infinitive - **re** = **stem**

vidēre - re = vidē

amāre - re = amā

Can you figure out what the present and perfect stems are for the following verbs?

orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum	Present Stem _____	Perfect Stem _____
ornō, ornāre, ornāvī, ornātum	Present Stem _____	Perfect Stem _____
expecto, expectare, expectāvī	Present Stem _____	Perfect Stem _____
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātum	Present Stem _____	Perfect Stem _____
probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum	Present Stem _____	Perfect Stem _____



GRAMMAR REVIEW (CH. 4)

Noun Jobs

Let's review the noun jobs for each case and the definitions for each noun job.

CASE	NOUN JOB
Nominative	Subject (SN), Predicate Nominative (PN)
Genitive	Possessive Noun Adjective (PNA)
Dative	Indirect Object (IO)
Accusative	Direct Object (DO), Object of the Preposition (OP)
Ablative	Object of the Preposition (OP)

*Noun Jobs Defined***SUBJECT NOUN (SN)**

Case: Nominative

Definition: The subject noun is the person, place or thing that is doing the action of the sentence, or that is being re-named or described.

SN

Example: *Fēmina ambulat.*
(The woman walks).

OBJECT OF THE PREPOSITION (OP)

Case: Accusative or Ablative

Definition: The object of a preposition is a noun that usually comes right after a preposition.

OP

Example: *Fēmina ambulat ad forum.*

(The woman walks to the forum).

Preposition Defined: A preposition is a little word that connects a noun or a pronoun to the rest of the sentence.

DIRECT OBJECT (DO)

Case: Accusative

Definition: The direct object is a noun that receives the action of a verb.

Example:

DO

Fēmina parat cēnam.

(The woman prepares dinner.)

PREDICATE NOMINATIVE (PrN)

Case: Nominative

Definition: The predicate nominative renames the subject, or tells us what the subject is.

PrN

Example: *Fēminat est magistra.*
(The woman is a teacher).

SENTENCE LABELING (OR DIAGRAMING)

Do you remember the abbreviations for the various parts of a sentence?

Here they are:

PART OF A SENTENCE	ABBREVIATION
Verb (intransitive action--no direct object)	V
Verb (transitive action--takes a direct object)	V-t
Linking Verb	LV
Predicate Noun	PrN
Predicate Adjective	PA
Direct Object	DO
Adjective	Adj
Preposition	P
Object of the Preposition	OP

Sentence diagraming (or Labeling) Exercise: Study the first box then translate the sentences in the second box. After translating, label each sentence with the correct abbreviation from the chart above.

SN V OP
Magister orat in lūdō.
The teacher prays in the school.

SN V-t DO
Filius expectat officium.
The son expects duty.

SN PA LV
Stellae pulchrae sunt.
The stars are pretty.

SN DO V-t
Rex iudicum imperat.
The king ordered the trial.

SN Adj DO V-t
Vir alienus agricolas agitat.
The strange man agitates the farmers.

SN PA LV PA
Vulpus vivus est, non mortuus.
The wolf is living, not dead.

Ornātis in casā.

Iulia Marcum administrābit.

Numerī aequī erant.

Deus stellās nominat.

Via recta nōn erat.

Natūra pulchra est, nōn iusta.

Putat vitium esse certum.