

VISUAL LATIN

General Instructions

Welcome to Visual Latin! Please watch the introductory lessons before watching the regular lessons.

An entire lesson consists of watching all three videos and doing all three worksheets. Worksheets are available online at visuallatin.com/worksheets.

Teaching Sequence

Please follow these steps in teaching Visual Latin:

Step 1: Print out all the PDF worksheets and answer keys.

Step 2: Play video #A | *Lesson Title* (Grammar)

Step 3: Student does worksheet #A Grammar

Step 4: Play video #B | *Lesson Title* (Sentences)

Step 5: Student does worksheet #B Sentences

Step 6: Play video #C | *Lesson Title* (Reading)

Step 7: Student does worksheet #C Reading

Step 8: Check the student's work against the answer keys.

If there are any mistakes, go over that particular point with your student. If he or she is unsure of any answers or concepts, watch the videos again and help explain the concept.

For review, we recommend that a student watch all three sections again the following day to reinforce the material in his mind.

Class Pacing

Visual Latin is a self-paced class, so it can be taught as quickly or as slowly as a student or parent/teacher desires. It is generally **designed for 15 lessons in a semester, or 1 lesson per week for 15 weeks**. This is a moderately-slow pace that almost any student can follow. If a student would like to go more quickly, he or she can just do more lessons in a week.

Goals and Learning Methods

Latin is not a spoken language, so **the primary goal of Visual Latin is to be able to read Latin effectively**. The key to doing this is knowing Latin grammar and vocabulary. Visual Latin teaches grammar in its Grammar and Sentences sections; it teaches vocabulary in its Sentences and Reading sections; and it teaches reading comprehension in its Reading and Translation exercises.

Many traditional Latin classes require lots of memorization of vocabulary and charts. Visual Latin tries to minimize direct memorization and instead uses Reading and Translation as ways to memorize and use Latin words within a context. This process enables a student in every lesson to work toward the basic goal of the class: *reading Latin effectively*.

What About Memorization?

We think children should be given the freedom to learn how Latin works and what it feels like to read it *before* being asked to do a lot of memorization. Our hope is that through usage, memorization will not be necessary.

If, however, you find as lessons go along that your children are not remembering some vocabulary or endings, then you can always have them work on flash cards or memorizing endings. Just don't do this too early and don't make the center of Visual Latin. One of the reasons kids like our program so much is that it is quite different from other Latin programs; a de-emphasis on rote memorization is one of those differences.

So, to sum up, memorization has a good place in learning Latin - just not a first, or even central, place.

Additional Tools and Resources

Please visit the Visual Latin Free Latin Resources page that is linked from the Visual Latin product page at www.compassclassroom.com. There is a long list of online resources that are useful for learning Visual Latin.

If you want to do more work on your own, we recommend this book. It is written only in Latin, but in a way that takes you from simple to complex concepts. (You can find it at Amazon.com or other online sources).

Lingua Latina: Pars I: Familia Romana per Illustrata

In closing, thank you again for purchasing Visual Latin. We hope that it proves to be a fun way for you and your student to learn Latin.

LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

1A. GRAMMAR

The 'being verbs' are the *italicized* verbs in these sentences.

I *am* in Germany.

I *am* a student.

You *are* a student in Germany.

We *are* students, but we *are* not in Germany.

She *is* happy.

She *is* not happy.

They *are* friends of mine.

We *are* friends.

He *is* a farmer.

Dad *is* a pilot.

Dan *is* a pilot and a farmer.

Dan *is* not a skate boarder.

Skate boarders *are* not farmers.

They *are* home now.

Mom *is* in the library.

My sister *is* in the library.

My mom and my sister *are* in the library.

My dad *is* not in the library.

Dad and his friends *are* at the school.

In Latin the being verbs are:

Singular	Plural
<i>sum</i> - I am	<i>sumus</i> - we are
<i>es</i> - you are	<i>estis</i> - you (plural) are
<i>est</i> - he, she, it is, or is	<i>sunt</i> - they are, or are

Notice that pronouns are included with the being verbs in Latin. In English, we use two separate words in a sentence: a pronoun and a verb. For instance, *I am* in English is just one word in Latin: *sum*. The Latin word *est* means *is*. However, when used by itself, it can also mean, *he is*, *she is*, or *it is*. *Sunt* means *are*, but also means *they are*. By the way, Latin *loves* putting the verb at the *end* of the sentence. Latin does not *require* the verb at the end, just likes it that way.

LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

Making a negative sentence in Latin is easy. Simply add the word, *non*.

Non means:

not

by no means

no

Simply add it to a sentence to make the sentence negative.

Mamma est in casa.

Mom is in the house.

Mamma non est in casa.

Look at these Latin sentences. **Circle the being verbs. Use the chart above to translate the sentences into English in the space provided beneath.** (You can guess at the country names.)

Sum in Germania.

Es in Germania.

Sumus in Germania.

Sum in Italia.

Es in Italia.

Sumus in Italia.

Est in Britannia.

Estis in America.

Sunt in Antarctica.

Non est in Britannia.

Estis in Australia.

Non sunt in Antarctica.

LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

1B. SENTENCES

Write the correct Latin being verb in the sentences below. The first few are done for you.

Hilda in Italia *est*.

Matilda in Italia *est*.

Hilda et (and) Matilda in Italia *sunt*.

Hilda in Antarctica _____.

Matilda in Antarctica _____.

Hilda et Matilda in Antarctica _____.

Hilda non in Africa _____.

Matilda non in Africa _____.

Hilda et Matilda non in Africa _____.

Mamma in casa (house) _____.

Sarah in casa _____.

Mamma et Sarah in casa _____.

Mamma non in Germania _____.

Sarah non in Germania _____.

Mamma et Sarah non in Germania _____.

Heidi in aqua (water) _____.

Jenny in aqua _____.

Heidi et Jenny in aqua _____.

LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

To ask questions in Latin, simply add “-ne’ to the end of the verb. The Romans usually moved the verb to the front of the sentence after including “-ne”.

- *Estne* mamma in casa? Is mom in the house?
- *Estne* Julia in Italia? Is Julia in Italy?
- *Suntne* animalia in silva? Are there animals in the woods?
- *Suntne* animalia in aqua? Are there animals in the water?

By the way, Latin has no article adjectives. This means it does not have the words:

a

an

the

If you want to add them to English sentences when you translate, do it. Do not try to put them into Latin sentences, though.

Look closely at the example sentences. Then answer the questions in Latin.

Hilda est in America. *Estne* Hilda in America? Hilda est in America.

Mary est in Alaska. *Estne* Mary in Alaska? Mary est in Alaska.

Mary et Hilda sunt in America. *Suntne* Mary et Hilda in America? Mary et Hilda sunt in America.

Maria est in Italia. *Estne* Maria in Italia? Maria _____ in Italia.

George est in Italia. *Estne* George in Italia? George et Maria in Italia _____.

Heidi est in casa. *Estne* Heidi in casa? Heidi _____ in casa.

Mamma est in casa. *Estne* mamma in casa? Mamma in casa _____.

Heidi et mamma in casa _____.

LESSON 1 - Being Verbs Basics | To Be or Not To Be

1C. READING & TRANSLATION

Listen to the reading on the video, then translate the sentences in the space provided using the Latin vocabulary listed below. It's not necessary to know exactly what the word endings mean; just match Latin and English to make readable sentences. If necessary, adjust the word order so your English sentences make sense.

Deus est bonus. Deus in caelo est. Deus angelos creat.

Angeli sunt in caelo. Angeli Deum amant. Angeli cantant.

Estne caelum bellum? Caelum est bellum.

Vocabulary:	<i>cantant</i> - sing
<i>amant</i> - love	<i>creat</i> - creates
<i>angelus</i> - angel	<i>Deus</i> - God
<i>angeli</i> - angels	<i>est</i> - is
<i>bellum</i> - beautiful	<i>estne</i> - is?
<i>bonus</i> - good	<i>sunt</i> - are
<i>caelum</i> - sky, heaven	<i>in</i> - in

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I am in Germany.

Es in Germania.

You are in Germany.

Sumus in Germania.

We are in Germany.

Sum in Italia.

I am in Italy.

Es in Italia.

You are in Italy.

Sumus in Italia.

We are in Italy.

Est in Britannia.

He/she/it is in Britain.

Estis in America.

You are in America.

Sunt in Antarctica.

They are in Antarctica.

Non est in Britannia.

He/she/it is not in Britain.

Estis in Australia.

You are in Australia.

Non sunt in Antarctica.

They are not in
Antarctica.

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Matilda in Italia *est*.

Hilda et (and) Matilda in Italia *sunt*.

Hilda in Antarctica _____ *est*

Matilda in Antarctica _____ *est*

Hilda et Matilda in Antarctica _____ *sunt*

Hilda non in Africa _____ *est*

Matilda non in Africa _____ *est*

Hilda et Matilda non in Africa _____ *sunt*

Mamma in casa (house) _____ *est*

Sarah in casa _____ *est*

Mamma et Sarah in casa _____ *sunt*

Mamma non in Germania _____ *est*

Sarah non in Germania _____ *est*

Mamma et Sarah non in Germania _____ *sunt*

Heidi in aqua (water) _____ *est*

Jenny in aqua _____ *est*

Heidi et Jenny in aqua _____ *sunt*

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Mary est in Alaska. *Estne* Mary in Alaska? Mary est in Alaska.

Mary et Hilda sunt in America. *Suntne* Mary et Hilda in America? Mary et Hilda sunt in America.

Maria est in Italia. *Estne* Maria in Italia? Maria _____ in Italia. **est**

George est in Italia. *Estne* George in Italia? George et Maria in Italia _____ . **sunt**

Heidi est in casa. *Estne* Heidi in casa? Heidi _____ in casa. **est**

Mamma est in casa. *Estne* mamma in casa? Mamma in casa _____ . **est**

Heidi et mamma in casa _____ . **sunt**

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Deus est bonus. Deus in caelo est. Deus angelos creat.
God is good. God is in heaven. God creates angels.

Angeli sunt in caelo. Angeli Deum amant. Angeli cantant.
The angels are in heaven. The angels love God. The angels sing.

Estne caelum bellum? Caelum est bellum.
Is heaven beautiful? Heaven is beautiful.

Vocabulary:

amant - love

angelus - angel

angeli - angels

bellum - beautiful

bonus - good

caelum - sky, heaven

cantant - sing

creat - creates

Deus - God

est - is

estne - is?

sunt - are

in - in