

Beginning Latin II

Student Manual

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Lesson I

Vocabulary

agere	to act, do	monēre	to warn
audire	to hear	ponere	to put, place
bibere	to drink	regere	to rule
edere	to eat	vincere	to conquer
laudare	to praise	vivere	to live

In English, when you want to convey a thought, you need a **noun** and a **verb**. What is a **sentence**? Well, it comes from the Latin word *sententia*, which means “opinion.” *Sententia* is related to the verb *sentire*, which means “to feel.” So a sentence is a unit; it’s a sequence of words, which together, tells you something (assertion), asks something (question) or tells you to do something (command).

Why are sentences important? Try asking your mom for a cookie without using a sentence. Does it work? If so, how did you convey the idea?

The building blocks of a sentence are the **noun** and the **verb**.

A **noun** names a person, place or thing.

A **verb** is a word that is capable of asserting something.

Day 1, Exercise 1: Use the chart to answer the questions.

What is a noun? _____

What is a verb? _____

Day 1, Exercise 2: Decide if the following words are nouns or verbs and then write them in the correct column.

do, run, lead, drink, rule, put, United States, fall, believe, bread, tree, sun, foot, warn, farmer, wolf, kitchen, Lucia, house, story, star, village, Italy

NOUNS	VERBS

Day 2, Exercise 1: Write the words from the NOUNS column in the previous exercise in the correct column below. Is the noun a person, place, or thing?

PERSON	PLACE	THING

As you know, in English a sentence is made by putting a subject and verb together. But in Latin, it's already done! Each verb has a **stem**, followed by the "sign" of the **tense**, followed by the **ending**. Now review these terms.

STEM

This is the part of the sentence on which you build. It's like the stem of a plant.

TENSE

This is the part of the sentence that indicates if the verb is expressing the *present time*, *past time*, or *future time/possibility*. You will learn more about this later.

ENDING

This indicates if the verb is **first person**, **second person**, or **third person**.

STEM: To find the stem, drop the **-re** on what is called the "indeterminate" or "infinitive" form. (After all, there are almost "infinite" possibilities for sentences once you have the infinitive form.)

Example: laudare - **re** = lauda (lauda is the **stem**)

Day 2, Exercise 2: Write the stem of the vocabulary words.

1) laudare

- re
lauda

5)

- re

8)

- re

2)

- re

6)

- re

9)

- re

3)

- re

7)

- re

10)

- re

4)

- re

Some verbs show action. Other verbs link two things. The verb “run,” for example, shows an action. “Mary runs” is a sentence. The verb “is,” on the other hand, links two words. In the sentence “Mary is happy,” the verb “is” links “Mary” and “happy.”

Day 3, Exercise 1: Build sentences using the list of words in Day 1, Exercise 2. You may also use *a*, *an*, and *the* in your sentences. What do you notice about your sentences?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Do you think you used linking verbs or action verbs? _____

Sentences can tell something in different ways. Most sentences just state a fact or just tell you something (assertion). However, some sentences tell you to do something. These are called **command** sentences. The Latin name for command sentences is **imperative**. It comes from the Latin word that means “to command.” It’s easy to remember because it sounds like “emperor,” doesn’t it? And emperors command! In Latin, assertion sentences are called **indicatives**. The root word “dico” means “to speak.”

Day 3, Exercise 2: What is each sentence telling us? Draw lines to match each sentence with the correct answer.

Eat cake, Mary!

Assertion (Indicative)

Mary eats cake.

Command (Imperative)

Lesson II

Vocabulary

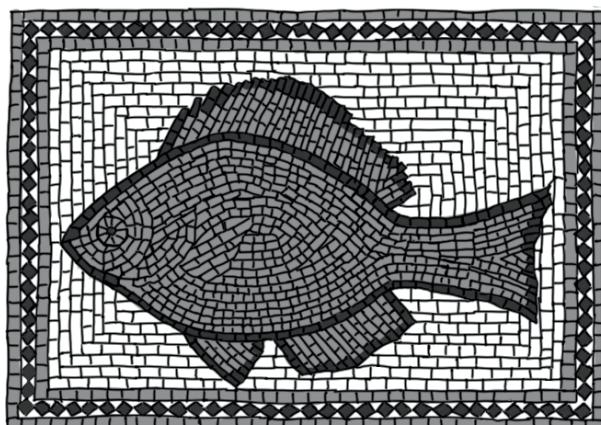
agere	to act, do	monēre	to warn
audire	to hear	ponere	to put, place
bibere	to drink	regere	to rule
edere	to eat	vincere	to conquer
laudare	to praise	vivere	to live

In Latin, the words *a*, *an*, and *the* are not translated.

So when you are translating from English to Latin, ignore them, and when you are translating from Latin to English, add them as needed.

Day 1, Exercise 1: Cross out the following words: *a*, *an*, and *the*.

A popular prayer to say is the “Glory Be.” This is the prayer: Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit. As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.



In both English and Latin, one of something is referred to as **SINGULAR** and more than one of something is referred to as **PLURAL**.

Day 1, Exercise 2: Indicate whether the following words are SINGULAR (by writing an “S” after them), or PLURAL (by writing a “P” after them). (Hint: one of these can be both singular AND plural.)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| a. dog | _____ | e. cherries | _____ |
| b. mice | _____ | f. dinners | _____ |
| c. brushes | _____ | g. blanket | _____ |
| d. women | _____ | h. children | _____ |

In Latin, these are the basic endings:

-o or -m	I	-mus	we
-s	you (sing.)	-tis	you (pl.)
-t	he, she, or it	-nt	they

*Decide from the context whether to use “he,” “she,” or “it” for the Latin ending “-t.” If there are no clues in the sentence, use “he” in your translation.

Do you know that these words *I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, *you*, and *they* express what is called “person”? *I* and *we* are **first person** because they express the speaker’s personal perspective.

You is **second person** because it expresses the person to whom the speaker is talking.

He, *she*, *it* and *they* are **third person** because the speaker is talking about a third person. The speaker is not talking about himself or directly addressing someone.

Day 2, Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1) The Latin ending that means “we” in English is _____ in Latin.

2) What Latin ending means “he,” “she,” or “it” in English? _____

3) If you said to your whole family, “You all need to start school,” would you use **-tis** or **-s** for “you”? Circle the ending you could use. (Hint: you are talking to many people, not to a single person. Which “you” ending should be used for many people?)

Day 2, Exercise 2: Write the person (1st, 2nd or 3rd) of each of these pronouns. Is the pronoun singular or plural? (Write “S” for singular and “P” for plural.) The first one is done for you.

I 1st, S we _____

you (sing.) _____ you (pl.) _____

he, she, it _____ they _____

Day 3, Exercise 1: The following words are Latin for *am*, *is*, *are*. Circle the endings of the words and then translate them. Choose the form (*am*, *is*, *are*) that sounds best with the ending.

sum _____ sumus _____

es _____ estis _____

est _____ sunt _____

In English, the subject is usually before the verb. For example: *You live*. **YOU** is the subject.

Latin word order is different. For example, the endings are at the end of the words, which means that the “you” comes after the verb word itself. “Laudas” in Latin is lauda (praise) + s (you). So “you” is after “praise.” But when you put it into good English, “you” comes first so that it sounds normal. Think about how strange it would be if the word order was not changed. It would sound like this:

Eat you the cake. Tastes the cake yummy.

Conjugations are particular groupings of like verbs in Latin.

Look at all the words in your vocabulary list again. In it, the words can be divided into four conjugations:

laudare	to praise	FIRST CONJUGATION
monēre	to warn	SECOND CONJUGATION
audire	to hear	FOURTH CONJUGATION
agere	to act, do	THIRD CONJUGATION

More Third Conjugation Verbs:

bibere	to drink	THIRD CONJUGATION
edere	to eat	THIRD CONJUGATION
vivere	to live	THIRD CONJUGATION
ponere	to put, place	THIRD CONJUGATION
regere	to rule	THIRD CONJUGATION
vincere	to conquer	THIRD CONJUGATION

Day 3, Exercise 2: What determines the conjugation of the verb? (Hint: look at the letter before the final *-re*.) Now, fill in the blanks.

- First conjugation words have an _____ before the *-re*.
- _____ conjugation words have an é before the *-re*.
- _____ conjugation words have an e before the *-re*.
- Fourth conjugation words have an _____ before the *-re*.