

COVENANT LATIN: BOOK II

INTRODUCTION	1
CAPUT UNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM (VERBS)	6
CAPUT DUO: THE LINKING VERB	12
CAPUT TRES: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS	19
CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS	29
UNIT I REVIEW	38
CAPUT QUINQUE: ADJECTIVES	48
CAPUT SEX: THIRD PERSON PRONOUNS	56
CAPUT SEPTEM: THE GENITIVE CASE; FIRST DECLENSION MASCULINE NOUNS	66
CAPUT OCTO: FIRST AND SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS	76
UNIT II REVIEW	82
CAPUT NOVEM: COUNTING; ACCUSATIVE CASE PREPOSITIONS	94
CAPUT DECEM: UNUS CHANT AND UNUS NAUTA WORDS	103
CAPUT UNDECIM: DUO CHANT AND ABLATIVE CASE PREPOSITIONS	111
CAPUT DUODECIM: TRES CHANT; SPECIAL USE OF EX	119
UNIT III REVIEW	126
CAPUT TREDECIM: THIRD DECLENSION NOUNS	139
CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM: THIRD DECLENSION I-STEM NOUNS	149
CAPUT QUINDECIM: THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS	154
CAPUT SEDECIM: FOURTH CONJUGATION VERBS	162
UNIT IV REVIEW	169
LATIN LEXICON (DICTIONARY)	176

INTRODUCTION

This textbook is a little different than many other Latin textbooks. Each *caput* (chapter) consists of four main sections: Grammar Summary, Recommended Videos, Chant, and Vocabulary. Rather than long, detailed explanations of the grammar presented in each *caput*, I have provided short summaries that communicate the concepts taught in the lesson as succinctly as possible.

Rather than expect students to read long explanations (which they usually won't do!), I teach the lessons in class and provide written summaries in the book, along with video summaries that can be found on covenantlatin.com. Students are encouraged to read the brief summaries and watch the recommended videos. The website also contains vocabulary flashcards and videos for each chant.

Each *caput* contains exercises that will often be graded, in order to reinforce the concepts taught in class.

Quizzes will cover the chant and vocabulary for the *Caput*, and usually also have 1-2 sentences modeled after the Translation sentences in the lesson. If students will pay attention and participate in class, watch the suggested videos, and memorize the chants and vocabulary, an A or B is easy to attain.

At the end of the book there is a Latin-English dictionary containing all the words from the *capitula* (chapters) and hundreds more to assist in translating and looking up vocabulary words more easily.

Each vocabulary list includes review words and phrases. These words come from Book I and are part of the vocabulary (but will be review for most students). Most lessons also have a portion of the Apostles Creed as part of the vocabulary. Students will be expected to memorize the bold line in each *caput*, as we will eventually memorize all of the the Apostle's Creed and in Latin for recitation and pronunciation practice.

INTRODUCTION

WHY LATIN?

Why is it helpful to learn Latin? After all, you've probably never met anyone who actually speaks Latin (though you may have met some who can read it). We don't learn Latin so that we can talk to Latin speakers. However, there are a lot of really good reasons for learning this ancient language. Here are five of the most important reasons.

1. **Latin makes your brain work better.** Latin is called an inflected language, which just means that the words have lots of different endings that help you understand sentences and phrases. Learning any inflected language is kind of like learning to read music: it helps your brain to develop and gives you better reasoning skills.
2. **Latin makes learning other languages easier.** Many languages, called "romance" languages (think "Roman"), come from Latin. Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and a whole lot of other languages come from Latin. These languages will be much easier to learn if you already know Latin.
3. **Latin helps you with English vocabulary.** About half of all English words come from Latin (English is not a "romance" language). About 80 percent of technical words from science, mathematics, and the law come from Latin. You will be able to figure out English words that you've never seen before by noticing their Latin roots!
4. **Latin makes you a better reader.** Since Latin helps your brain develop and makes you really good at figuring out what words mean, you will become a better reader when you learn Latin. You won't get stumped by as many words, and long sentences are much easier to understand.
5. **Latin helps us understand the Bible better.** God has made himself known to us through a book, the Bible! God has told us everything we need to know about him to be saved in the Bible. God has told us everything we need to know to live holy lives in the Bible. This means that if we are better thinkers and readers, we will be able to understand the Bible more easily. Latin can help us know God better, and knowing God better from his Word will help us to love him more. And God created us to love him and obey him!

INTRODUCTION

THE LATIN ALPHABET

Welcome to the study of Latin! *Latina gaudium est!* (Latin is fun!). Languages can be difficult to learn, but also very rewarding. Latin is no different. Thankfully, there are *some* aspects of Latin that are fairly simple. We're going to start with one of the easiest tasks in Latin: pronouncing the letters of the alphabet.

Some languages use different alphabets than we are used to in English. Sometimes these alphabets look similar to the letters we know, and sometimes they look very different.

Greek:	Α	Β	Γ	Δ	Ε	Ζ	Η	Θ	Ι	Κ	Λ
	Μ	Ν	Ο	Π	Ρ	Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω

Hebrew:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ
	ל	מ	נ	ס	ע	פ	צ	ק	ר	ש	ת

The Greek alphabet (above) is similar to ours, but some letters are very different. The Hebrew Alphabet (also above), on the other hand, is completely different! Thankfully, Latin uses the same alphabet as English, with a couple of missing letters. In fact, most of the letters make the same sounds in Latin that we know in English (yay!). In this Caput, we're only going to pay attention to the consonants that make different sounds in Latin than they do in English, but we'll consider *all* the vowels and vowel combinations. Let's talk about vowels first.

The vowels in Latin are the same as those in English. In addition, if you know Spanish or Italian, then you already have a pretty good idea of how the vowels sound in Latin. Like English vowels, every Latin vowel can be either short or long. Long vowels will have a small line written above them (called a macron).

A	ā (long a)	like the "a" in f <u>a</u> ther
	a (short a)	like the "a" in pizz <u>a</u>
	*short a sounds almost just like long a when its accented	
E	ē (long e)	like the "e" in th <u>e</u> y
	e (short e)	like the "e" in p <u>e</u> t
I	ī (long i)	like the "i" in pizz <u>a</u>
	i (short I)	like the "i" in p <u>i</u> g
O	ō (long o)	like the "o" in al <u>o</u> ne

INTRODUCTION

- o (short o) like the "o" in flop
- U ū (long u) like the "u" in flute
- u (short u) like the "u" in put

Sometimes, two vowels make one sound together. We call these vowel combinations "diphthongs." In English, words like food, seek, and boat contain diphthongs. Here are the most common diphthongs in Latin that you need to know:

- AE like "ai" in aisle (As in, I walked down an *aisle* in the grocery store.)
- AU like "au" in sauerkraut (Gross!)
- EI like "ei" in eight
- OE like the "oi" in oink

So, now that you've mastered Latin vowel sounds, you might want to know about a few consonants that are different in Latin.

- C is always hard like cat. It is never soft (an "s" sound) like city.
- CH never makes a "ch" sound like chase or a "sh" sound like machine. In Latin, it sounds just like a hard "c" as in Christ.
- G is always hard like goat. It is never soft (a "j" sound) like in giraffe.
- GN makes "ny" sound like in lasagna.
- I is sometimes a consonant. When it comes before another vowel it is pronounced like the letter "y" in yellow.
- J does not exist in classical Latin. In later versions of Latin it replaced the consonantal "i" and made a "y" sound. You won't see any j's in the Latin we are learning.
- S always makes a snake sound, and never a "z" sound as in was.
- V makes the same sound as our "w" as in work.
- W There is no "w" because "v" does its job!
- Y There is no "y" in Latin. See the letter "i" above for the "y" sound.

INTRODUCTION

LATIN SYLLABLES

It's not necessary to master Latin syllables, but it is helpful. The rules are simple: If two consonants are next to each other, divide between them (unless they make one sound together like "ch"). If there are no consonants next to each other, divide after each vowel or diphthong. So, the word *Rōma* is syllabified like this: Rō | ma.

Here are a few more examples:

magister	mēnsam	amāmus	crēabant
ma gis ter	mēn sam	a mā mus	crē a bant

LATIN WORD ACCENTS

Knowing how to recognize syllables will help with pronunciation. Words with more than one syllable have to have an accent (stress) on a syllable. Try saying the English words below by accenting different syllables to see how pronunciation is affected by the stress syllable.

BASEball vs baseBALL EXit vs exIT SYLlable vs syllABLE

Here's the simple rule for Latin accents: In Latin, the stress falls on the next to last syllable if its vowel is long, and on the one before that (the next, next to last) if it is short. (Tip: a two-syllable word will always stress the first syllable.) Here are some examples:

MAGister aMĀbam PUer crēĀbitis NUmerus

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Translating Verbs in the Present System

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: The Present System consists of the Present, Imperfect, and Future tenses. The Present Stem (used in all three tenses) can be found by removing the -re from the infinitive form (second principal part) and then adding the endings. [amāre = amā + mus = amāmus (We love)]

The vowel that is left at the end of the stem after you cut off the -re is called the “connecting vowel.” This vowel will disappear in the present tense when you add the -ō ending (the ō “eats” the ā). It will also lose its macron in the third person forms.

To form the other tenses, we follow the same pattern, but need to add a “tense marker” before the personal endings. The Imperfect tense marker is -ba- and the future tense marker is -be- (vowel changes result in -bi- and -bu- in the final endings). For now, just memorize the final endings in the chart below.

The Imperfect tense is considered an incomplete past tense and is translated with the helping verbs "was" or "were". The Future tense is translated with the helping word "will". When parsing verbs, we give the Person, Number, and Tense of the verb.

Don't stress about how to form the verbs right now. We'll learn how to do that in the next chapter.

VIDEOS: The Verb Chart, The Present System, How to Translate a Verb

CHANT: THE PRESENT SYSTEM ENDINGS (PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE TENSES)

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

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
culpō, culpāre , culpāvī, culpātum	to blame	Verb
creō, creāre , creāvī, creātum	to create	Verb
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb
liberō, liberāre , liberāvī, liberātum	to free	Verb
sperō, sperāre , sperāvī, sperātum	to hope	Verb
oppugnō, oppungāre , oppugnāvī, oppūgnātum	to attack	Verb
necō, necāre , necāvī, necātum	to kill	Verb
negō, negāre , negāvī, negātum	to deny	Verb
imperō, imperāre , imperāvī, imperātum	to order, to command	Verb
interrogō, interrogāre , interrogāvī, interrogātum	to ask, to question	Verb
REVIEW WORDS		
amō, amāre , amāvī, amātum	to love	Verb
narrō, narrāre , narrāvī, narrātum	to tell	Verb
portō, portāre , portāvī, portātum	to carry	Verb
laudō, laudāre , laudāvī, laudātum	to praise	Verb
servō, servāre , servāvī, servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb
stō, stāre , stetī, stātum	to stand	Verb
mūtō, mūtāre , mūtāvī, mūtātum	to change	Verb
vītō, vītāre , vītāvī, vītātum	to live	Verb
nāvigō, nāvigāre , nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	to sail	Verb
labōrō, labōrāre , labōrāvī, labōrātum	to work, to labor	Verb

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>narrāre</i> (to carry) or <i>mūtāre</i> (to change)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

A Latin derivative in English is a real English word that comes from the Latin word. The Latin word is called the “root” of the English word. The words must have a similar spelling and related meaning. What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root?



narrate(narrare) = to tell a story



CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

culpō, culpāre (stem = culpā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

creō, creāre (stem = creā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

orō, orāre (stem = orā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

		PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE
1.	amant	3	P	Pre
2.	laudābās	2	S	Imp
3.	orat			
4.	negō			
5.	neccābant			
6.	portābitis			
7.	sperāmus			
8.	servābunt			
9.	liberābam			
10.	stō			
11.	mūtābō			
12.	creābat			
13.	oppugnās			
14.	imperābimus			
15.	laudāmus			
16.	culpābāmus			
17.	creābunt			
18.	creābant			
19.	liberāmus			

CAPUT ŪNUS: THE PRESENT SYSTEM

VERB TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

Use the following guide to translate the verbs below. Work from the back to the front, finding the subject by the personal ending, the tense by the tense marker, and the meaning of the verb from the stem.

Personal Endings: -ō / -m = I
 -s = You
 -t = He/She/It
 -mus = We
 -tis = Y'all
 -nt = They

Tense Markers -bā- = was/were
 -bi- / -bu- = will

Latin Form	English Translation
culpās	You blame
laudāmus	We praise
vītābam	I was living
portābit	
orābis	
necō	
negābunt	
creābant	
sperant	
oppugnābitis	
liberāmus	
navigābis	

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Parsing and Conjugating First and Second Conjugation Verbs

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: First Conjugation verbs and Second Conjugation verbs are differentiated by their "connecting vowel" - the vowel before the -re of the infinitive form (second principal part). First Conjugation verbs end in -āre and Second Conjugation verbs end in -ēre.

Both verbs take the same endings (see Lesson One). The only difference is seen in the 1/S/Pre form (the -ō ending). First Conjugation verbs lose their connecting vowel (the -ā-) when the -ō is added, but the Second conjugation retains its connecting vowel in all forms.

When we *conjugate* a verb we list it with all of its forms. To do this, we "chop off" the -re from the Infinitive form (second principal part) and add the endings. As mentioned, in First Conjugation verbs, the -ō ending will "eat" the -ā- connecting vowel.

When we *parse* a verb we look at its endings to determine its three characteristics: Person, Number, and Tense. Person and Number tell us about the subject of the verb. Person can be first (I, We), second (You, Y'all), or third (He, She, It, They). Number can be Singular (I, You, He) or Plural (We, Y'all, They). Tense tells us the "when" of the action (Present, Imperfect, or Future).

VIDEOS: Conjugations and Connecting Vowels, How to Parse a Verb, How to Conjugate a Verb

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS (PRESENT TENSE)

First Conjugation Verb (Amō)			Second Conjugation Verb (Videō)		
Singular			Singular		
Plural			Plural		
1st	amō	amāmus	1st	videō	vidēmus
2nd	amās	amātis	2nd	vidēs	vidētis
3rd	amat	amant	3rd	videt	vident

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
exerceō, exercēre , exercuī, exercitum	to train	Verb
terreō, terrēre , terruī, territum	to frighten, to terrify	Verb
timeō, timēre , timuī	to fear, be afraid of	Verb
fleō, flēre, flēvī , flētum	to weep	Verb
noceō, nocēre , nocuī	to harm	Verb
adoptō, adoptāre , adoptāvī, adoptātum	to choose, to adopt	Verb
vigilō, vigilāre , vigilāvī, vigilātum	to watch, to keep awake	Verb
vocō, vocāre , vocāvī, vocātum	to call	Verb
cēnō, cēnāre , cēnāvī, cēnātum	to dine	Verb
tolerō, tolerāre , tolerāvī, tolerātum	to bear, to endure	Verb
REVIEW WORDS		
dō, dāre , dedī, dātum	to give	Verb
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander	Verb
parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	to prepare	Verb
pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	to think	Verb
probō, probāre , probāvī, probātum	to test, to approve	Verb
dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	to doubt	Verb
rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	to ask	Verb
spectō, spectāre , spectāvī, spectātum	to look at, to watch	Verb
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb
ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk	Verb

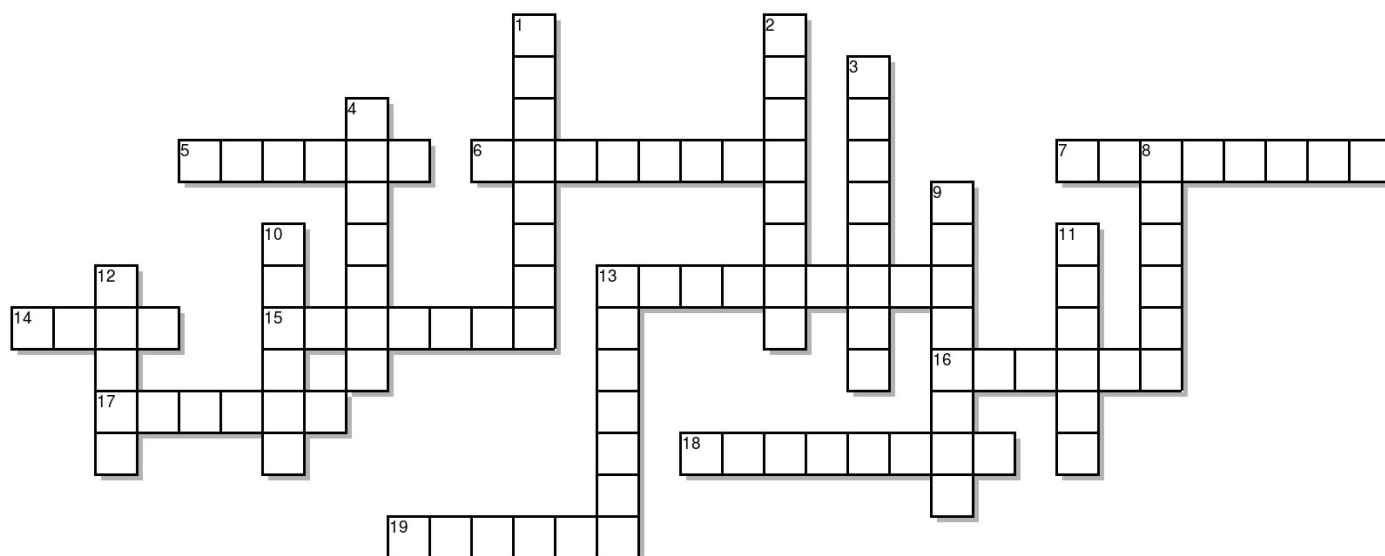
CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

- 5 to call
- 6 to doubt
- 7 to look at, to watch
- 13 to strengthen, to affirm
- 14 to give
- 15 to frighten, to terrify
- 16 to dine
- 17 to ask
- 18 to watch, to keep awake
- 19 to fear, be afraid of

DOWN

- 1 to walk
- 2 to bear, to endure
- 3 to choose, to adopt
- 4 to test, to approve
- 8 to wander
- 9 to train
- 10 to think
- 11 to prepare
- 12 to pray
- 13 to drive, to stir up

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

		PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	vident	3	P	Pre	They see
2.	laudēbās	2	S	Imp	You were praising
3.	terrēbit				
4.	narrō				
5.	stābāmus				
6.	tenent				
7.	timēmus				
8.	cēnābis				
9.	orābunt				
10.	cēnābant				
11.	dābō				
12.	affirmō				
13.	orābātis				
14.	probābām				
15.	pūtātis				
16.	vocāmus				
17.	rogābunt				
18.	creābat				
19.	adoptābimus				

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

videō, vidēre (stem = vidē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

stō, stāre (stem = stā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

narrō, narrāre (stem = narrā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT DUO: FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

Use the following guide to translate the verbs below. Work from the back to the front, finding the subject by the personal ending, the tense by the tense marker, and the meaning of the verb from the stem.

Personal Endings: -ō / -m = I
 -s = You
 -t = He/She/It
 -mus = We
 -tis = Y'all
 -nt = They

Tense Markers -bā- = was/were
 -bi- / -bu- = will

Latin Form	English Translation
<hr/>	We see <hr/>
<hr/>	We will work <hr/>
<hr/>	They were harming <hr/>
<hr/>	I hope <hr/>
<hr/>	Y'all will weep <hr/>
<hr/>	He will choose <hr/>
<hr/>	She calls <hr/>
<hr/>	They frighten <hr/>
<hr/>	I was dining <hr/>
<hr/>	They were preparing <hr/>
<hr/>	We will doubt <hr/>
<hr/>	You were thinking <hr/>

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Noun Case System, Noun Gender, Noun Declensions

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. In Latin, nouns are classified by which set of endings they take. First Declension nouns take First Declension Endings and Second Declension nouns take Second Declension Endings.

All nouns in Latin also have Gender. The Gender must be memorized along with both vocabulary forms. Most First Declension Nouns are feminine. Second declension nouns that end in -us or -r in the first form are Masculine. Second Declension nouns that end in -um in the first form are Neuter. To parse a noun we list its Gender, Number, and Case. Number answers the question "How many?" Case tells you the noun's function in the sentence.

Second Declension neuter noun endings reflect the two Neuter Rules: 1) Neuter nouns must have the same ending in the Nominative and Accusative; 2) Neuter nouns always end in a short "a" in the Nominative and Accusative Plural forms.

VIDEOS: The Noun Code, The Noun Case System, Noun Gender, How to Parse a Noun

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

			First Dec. Endings		Second Declension Endings			
			Feminine (mostly)		Masculine		Neuter	
Case	Noun Job	Add-on	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	SN		-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Gen	N/A	of	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dat	IO	to, for	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Acc	DO		-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Abl	OP	by, with, from	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
amīca, amīcae (F)	friend (female)	Noun
marita, maritae (F)	wife, married woman	Noun
amīcus, amīcī (M)	friend (male)	Noun
maritus, maritī (M)	husband, married man	Noun
ager, agrī (M)	field	Noun
caper, caprī (M)	goat	Noun
culter, cultī (M)	knife	Noun
granum, granī (N)	seed, grain	Noun
monstrum, monstrī (N)	monster	Noun
mercātum, mercātī (N)	market	Noun
REVIEW WORDS		
fēmina, fēminae (F)	woman	Noun
puella, puellae (F)	girl	Noun
fīlia, fīliae (F)	daughter	Noun
germāna, germānae (F)	sister	Noun
serva, servae (F)	slave	Noun
discipula, discipulae (F)	student, disciple (female)	Noun
magistra, magistrae (F)	teacher (female)	Noun
domina, dominae (F)	master (female)	Noun
mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	table	Noun
via, viae (F)	road, way	Noun

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>portāre</i> (to carry) or <i>mūtāre</i> (to change)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

A Latin derivative in English is a real English word that comes from the Latin word. The Latin word is called the “root” of the English word. The words must have a similar spelling and related meaning. What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root?

1

donate (donum) = to give money or goods for a good cause

2

amicable (amica) = likeable, neighborly, friendly

3

4

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

NOUN BOXES WORKSHEET

Write the words found on the left in the correct boxes. First Declension words end in -ae in the S/Gen and Second Declension words end in -ī in the S//Gen. Second Declension Neuter words end in -um in the S/Nom.

First Declension Nouns

-ae

Feminine (mostly)

magus, magī
mēnsa, mēnsae
fēmina, fēminae
templum, templī
culter, cultrī
dōnum, dōnī
gladius, gladiī
aquarius, aquariī
aurum, aurī
saxum, saxī
capter, caprī
lūpus, lūpī
bacillum, bacillī
filia, filiae
bulga, bulgae
discipulus, discipulī
discipula, discipulae
flūvius, flūviī
ancilla, ancillae
cēna, cēnae
Christus, Christī
casa, casae
germāna, germānae
Italia, Italiae
hortus, hortī
lūdus, lūdī
medium, mediī
patria, patriae
peccatium, peccatī
ager, agrī

Second Declension Nouns

-ī

Masculine

Neuter

-us -ī
-us -ī

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

	aqua, aquae (stem = aqu)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	aqua	
Genitive	aquae	
Dative	aquae	
Accusative	aquam	
Ablative	aquā	

	amīcus, amīcī (stem = amīc)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative	amīcus	
Genitive	amīcī	
Dative	amīcō	
Accusative		
Ablative		

	dōnum, dōnī (stem = dōn)	
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

pūtō, pūtāre (stem = putā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

terrō, terrēre, (stem = terrē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

cēnō, cēnāre (stem = cēnā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	narrant	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	astrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	amīcā	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	viam	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	puellīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	amant	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	orābāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	dōnī	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	mēnsa	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	stābant	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	rogant	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	portās	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	foliōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	pūtant	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

Follow these steps when translating:

1) Find the Verb and parse it;

2) Parse all nouns;

3) Label every word in the sentence;

4) Translate the sentence into smooth English (rearrange words if necessary).

1. Fēmina^{SN} cēnām^{DO} parat.^V
F/S/Nom F/S/Acc 3/S/Pre

The woman prepares dinner.

2. Rēgīnam probāmus.

3. Servae fābulās narrābant.

4. Filia labōrat.

5. Rēgīna puellam laudābit.

6. Vir cultrum tenēbat.

CAPUT TRĒS: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

7. Filius saxa videt.

8. Cultrōs spectāmus.

—

9. Caprī labōrābant.

10. Maritus maritam amat.

11. Monstra virī nocēbant.

12. Fēminae grana timent.

13. Domina et serva caprōs vocābunt.

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A linking verb "links" or connects a noun to another noun or a noun to an adjective ("The man is a teacher." "The man is tall.") Linking verbs cannot have Direct Objects (Accusative Case), but they can have Predicate Nouns. A Predicate noun will have a Nominative ending just like the Subject noun of the Sentence.

In English, the Subject Noun (SN) comes before the linking verb and the Predicate Noun (PrN) comes after the linking verb. In Latin, both may come before the linking verb. Both will be in the Nominative Case. The first Nominative noun will be the SN and the second Nominative noun will be the PrN. The linking verb in Latin is irregular, which means it doesn't follow the pattern of finding the verb stem and attaching the endings. The easiest approach is to memorize all of its forms as well as their translations.

VIDEOS: The Linking Verb, Predicate Nouns, Translating Simple Sentences

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

Present Tense of Sum			Imperfect Tense of Sum			Future Tense of Sum		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
1st	sum <i>I am</i>	sumus <i>We are</i>	1st	eram <i>I was</i>	erāmus <i>We were</i>	1st	erō <i>I will be</i>	erimus <i>We will be</i>
2nd	es <i>You are</i>	estis <i>Y'all are</i>	2nd	erās <i>You were</i>	erātis <i>Y'all were</i>	2nd	eris <i>You will be</i>	eritis <i>Y'all will be</i>
3rd	est <i>He/She/It is</i>	sunt <i>They are</i>	3rd	erat <i>He/She/It will be</i>	erant <i>They were</i>	3rd	erit <i>He/She/ It will be</i>	erunt <i>They will be</i>

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

VOCABULARY: FIRST AND SECOND DECENSION NOUNS

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
fābula, fābulae (F)	story	Noun
gratia, gratiae (F)	grace, thanks, favor	Noun
causa, causae (F)	cause	Noun
aquarius, aquariī (M)	water-carrier	Noun
annus, annī (M)	year	Noun
cavus, cavī (M)	hole	Noun
ferus, ferī (M)	wild animal	Noun
fluvius, fluvīī (M)	river	Noun
hortus, hortī (M)	garden	Noun
humus, humī (M)	ground	Noun
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
fama, famae (F)	fame, rumor, reputation	Noun
fortūna, fortūnae (F)	fortune, luck	Noun
ira, irae (F)	anger	Noun
pecunia, pecuniae (F)	money	Noun
porta, portae (F)	gate	Noun
vīta, vītae (F)	life	Noun
dea, deae (F)	goddess	Noun
rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	queen	Noun
medica, medicae (F)	doctor	Noun

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>fabula</i> (story) or <i>annus</i> (year)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

A Latin derivative in English is a real English word that comes from the Latin word. The Latin word is called the “root” of the English word. The words must have a similar spelling and related meaning. What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root?

1

fable (fabula) = a short story that teaches a moral lesson

2

annual (annus) = occurring once every year

3

4

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

portō, portāre, (stem = portā)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

timeō, timēre (stem = timē)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

NOUN DECLINING WORKSHEET

amīca, amīcae (stem = amīc)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

culter, cultrī (stem = cultr)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

astrum, astrī (stem = astr)		
	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN WORD	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	sum	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	es	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	eram	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	erimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	erunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	sumus	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	sunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	orābāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	erās	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	portant	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	estis	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	eritis	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	est	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	laudābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	erō	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	erat	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN WORD	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	astrī	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	culter	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	fēminam	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	maritum	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	amīcīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	mēnsae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	agrō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	granum	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	filiās	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	magistrārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	maritōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	filiā	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT QUATTUOR: THE LINKING VERB

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

Follow these steps when translating: 1) Find the Verb and parse it; 2) Parse all nouns; 3) Label every word in the sentence; 4) Translate the sentence into smooth English.

1. ^{SN} Fēmina ^{LV} est ^{PrN} rēgina.
F/S/Nom 3/S/Pre F/S/Nom

The woman is a queen

2. Equī erant amīcī.

3. Servae pecūniam spectābant.

4. Virī labōrant.

5. Nuntius est medica.

6. Aquariī erant ferī.

UNIT I REVIEW

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
culpō, culpāre, culpāvī, culpātum	
creō, creāre, creāvī, creātum	
orō, orāre, orāvī, orātum	
liberō, liberāre, liberāvī, liberātum	
sperō, sperāre, sperāvī, sperātum	
oppugnō, oppungāre, oppugnāvī, oppūgnātum	
necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum	
negō, negāre, negāvī, negātum	
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, imperātum	
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī, interrogātum	
exerceō, exercēre , exercuī, exercitum	
terreō, terrēre , terruī, territum	
timeō, timēre , timuī	
fleō, flēre , flēvī, flētum	
noceō, nocēre , nocuī	
adoptō, adoptāre , adoptāvī, adoptātum	
vigilō, vigilāre , vigilāvī, vigilātum	
vocō, vocāre , vocāvī, vocātum	
cēnō, cēnāre , cēnāvī, cēnātum	
tolerō, tolerāre , tolerāvī, tolerātum	
amīca, amīcae (F)	
marita, maritae (F)	

UNIT I REVIEW

amīcus, amīcī (M)	
maritus, maritī (M)	
ager, agrī (M)	
caper, caprī (M)	
culter, cultrī (M)	
granum, granī (N)	
monstrum, monstrī (N)	
mercātum, mercātī (N)	
fābula, fābulae (F)	
gratia, gratiae (F)	
causa, causae (F)	
aquarius, aquariī (M)	
annus, annī (M)	
cavus, cavī (M)	
ferus, ferī (M)	
fluvius, fluvīī (M)	
hortus, hortī (M)	
humus, humī (M)	
amō, amāre , amāvī, amātum	
narrō, narrāre , narrāvī, narrātum	
portō, portāre , portāvī, portātum	
laudō, laudāre , laudāvī, laudātum	
servō, servāre , servāvī, servātum	
stō, stāre , stetī, stātum	
mūtō, mūtāre , mūtāvī, mūtātum	

UNIT I REVIEW

vītō, vītāre , vītāvī, vītātum	
nāvigō, nāvigāre , nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	
labōrō, labōrāre , labōrāvī, labōrātum	
dō, dāre , dedī, dātum	
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	
parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	
pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	
probō, probāre , probāvī, probātum	
dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	
rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	
spectō, spectāre , spectāvī, spectātum	
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	
ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	
fēmina, fēminae (F)	
puella, puellae (F)	
fīlia, fīliae (F)	
germāna, germānae (F)	
serva, servae (F)	
discipula, discipulae (F)	
magistra, magistrae (F)	
domina, dominae (F)	
mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	
via, viae (F)	
fama, famae (F)	
fortūna, fortūnae (F)	

UNIT I REVIEW

ira, irae (F)	
pecunia, pecuniae (F)	
porta, portae (F)	
vīta, vītae (F)	
dea, deae (F)	
rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	
medica, medicae (F)	

UNIT I REVIEW

CHANTS

Present Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Imperfect Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Future Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Present Tense of Esse		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Imperfect Tense of Esse		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

Future Tense of Esse		
	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		

			First Dec. Endings		Second Declension Endings			
			Feminine (mostly)		Masculine		Neuter	
Case	Noun Job	Add-on	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom								
Gen		of						
Dat		to, for						
Acc								
Abl		by, with, from						

UNIT I REVIEW

VERB PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN WORD	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	parāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	es	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	tenēbit	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	erimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	erunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	exercēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	sunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	pūtābō	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	erās	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	portābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	laborō	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	eritis	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	est	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	laudābant	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	spectābunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	erat	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	orābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	culpās	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	monent	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT I REVIEW

NOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN WORD	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	amīcam	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	virōs	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	folium	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	fēminae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	annī	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	equōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	aquā	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	fīliīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	magistrīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT I REVIEW

10.	servōrum	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
11.	maritus	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
12.	portae	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
13.	nuntiō	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
14.	gladium	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15.	aedificium	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
16.	rēgīnā	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
17.	germāna	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
18.	cavō	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
19.	causam	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
20.	hortī	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
21.	terrīs	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
22.	dominā	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
23.	mēnsārum	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
24.	astrī	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

UNIT I REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Servae aedificia spectābant.

2. Vir pecūniam dābit.

3. Maritus maritam videt.

4. Magister discipulōs probābat.

5. Filia est serva.

6. Germanae erunt magistrae.

7. Servae aedificia spectābant.

UNIT I REVIEW

8. Herī terrēbāmus.

9. Lupus dominam necābit.

10. Dum laborābam, ambulābātis.

11. Rēgīna terram delēbit.

12. Equis est ferrus.

13. Sum aquarius.

14. Non eritis amīcae.

15. Hodie nuntius equōs agitābat.

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Latin Adjectives

An adjective is a word that describes a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives answer the questions, "Which one?" "What kind?" and "How many?" There are two ways in which Latin adjectives are different from English adjectives. First, they have to match the noun they describe in Gender, Number, and Case (that's why they have so many different endings!). Second, most Latin adjectives come *after* the noun they describe.

Since Latin adjectives have to match their noun in Gender, Number, and Case, they are able to change Gender. This is why adjectives are listed in our vocabulary list with three forms: the Singular/Nominative form in the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter genders.

Here are a few Latin nouns with adjectives. Notice that most of the time they have the same ending, but occasionally the noun and adjective will match in Gender, Number, and Case, but have a different ending.

<i>puella parva</i>	<i>puellā parvā</i>	<i>lūpus magnus</i>	<i>lūpōrum magnōrum</i>
F / S / Nom	F / S / Acc	M / S / Nom	M / P / Gen
"the little girl"	"by the little girl"	"the big wolf"	"of the big wolves"

Thankfully, Latin adjectives use the same endings as Latin nouns. They have been rearranged in the change, so that the Masculine forms come first, then Feminine, then Neuter.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Latin Adjectives

CHANT: ADJECTIVES

	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-us	-ī	-a	-ae	-um	-a
Gen	-ī	-ōrum	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum
Dat	-ō	-īs	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs
Acc	-um	-ōs	-am	-ās	-um	-a
Abl	-ō	-īs	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum	strange, foreign	Adjective
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	old, ancient	Adjective
novus, nova, novum	new	Adjective
beātus, beāta, beātum	happy, blessed	Adjective
certus, certa, certum	certain	Adjective
longus, longa, longum	long	Adjective
miser, misera, miserum	miserable	Adjective
mortuus, mortua, mortuum	dead	Adjective
posterus, postera, posterum	next	Adjective
postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	last	Adjective
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
et	and	Conjunction
sed	but	Conjunction
non	not	Adverb
dum	while	Adverb
nunc	now	Adverb
tunc	then	Adverb
hodiē	today	Adverb
crās	tomorrow	Adverb
herī	yesterday	Adverb
etiam	also	Adverb

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>aliēnus</i> (strange, foreign) or <i>malus</i> (bad, evil)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

A Latin derivative in English is a real English word that comes from the Latin word. The words must have a similar spelling and related meaning. What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root?

1

Alienate (alienus) = to cause someone to feel isolated or like a stranger

2

3

4

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

explorō, explorāre, (stem = explorā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

habeō, habēre (stem = habē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

magnus, magna, magnum						
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom	magnus	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

vērus, vēra, vērum						
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom	vērus					
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns and matching adjectives and then translate the whole phrase.

LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1. puerum bonum	M	S	Acc	the good boy
2. filia beata	F	S	Nom	the blessed daughter
3. fēminārum mortuārum	F	P	Gen	of the dead women
4. dōnīs antīquīs				
5. aedificia longa				
6. foliū aliēnī				
7. germānae parvae				
8. puer parvus				
9. puellam malam				
10. caelum pulchrum				
11. vėlī novī				
12. magistrum falsum				
13. virīs vērīs				

CAPUT QUINQUE: LATIN ADJECTIVES

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Virī fābulās falsās narrābant.

2. Ancilla parva cēnam parābit.

3. Ancilla cēnam bonam parat.

4. Rēgina mala est.

5. Caelum erat aliēnum.

6. Puer parvus est discipulus laetus.

7. Lupī iratī ferrum parvum necant.

CAPUT SEX

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Latin Pronouns

Pronouns are words that take the place of nouns, like “he,” “she,” “it,” “they,” “we,” and “you.” He, She and It are Third Person pronouns. The third person pronoun can replace any noun in a sentence. This means that a like adjectives, they can occur in any gender and case.

Since the Latin pronouns are somewhat irregular, we are going to memorize them as a series of chants. In this Caput we are only memorizing the singular forms of the Third Person pronoun. This will be listed just like your adjectives, with the English translations.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Latin Pronouns

CHANT: THIRD PERSON PRONOUN (SINGULAR FORMS)

Third Person Pronoun, Singular			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	is he	ea she	id it
Genitive	eius of him / his	eius of her / hers	eius of it / its
Dative	eī to / for him	eī to / for her	eī to / for it
Accusative	eum him	eam her	id it
Ablative	eō by / with / from him	eā by / with / from her	eō by / with / from it

CAPUT SEX

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
caecus, caeca, caecum	blind	Adjective
cārus, cāra, cārum	dear	Adjective
cēterus, cētera, cēterum	the other, the rest	Adjective
clārus, clāra, clārum	clear, famous	Adjective
dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum	tired	Adjective
dubius, dubia, dubium	doubtful	Adjective
iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	just, right, righteous	Adjective
marītus, marīta, marītum	married	Adjective
mīrus, mīra, mīrum	wonderful, strange	Adjective
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	known	Adjective
ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum	unknown	Adjective
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome	Adjective
serēnus, serēna, serēnum	calm, bright, clear	Adjective
sanctus, sancta, sancta	holy	Adjective
postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	last	Adjective
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
puer, puerī (M)	boy	Noun
vir, virī (M)	man	Noun
fīlius, fīliī (M)	son	Noun
germānus, germānī (M)	brother	Noun
servus, servī (M)	slave	Noun
discipulus, discipulī (M)	student, disciple	Noun
magister, magistrī (M)	teacher, master	Noun
dominus, dominī (M)	master	Noun
lūpus, lūpī (M)	wolf	Noun
deus, deī (M)	God, god	Noun

CAPUT SEX

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT SEX

VOCABULARY WORD SEARCH

S D T R I G N O T U S I U S T U S Y M
 U O Q E M R M X S X Z Z L M U X G D Y
 N M L T Y Q R R Q E Y V G L L V E Y Z
 A I Y S D D D M P L R T Z B T F R K X
 M N Q I M Q Q S D L N E R Z E L L E T
 R U N G R I U T V Y J J N S M M P N S
 E S Q A B T R D Z M S S S U N W M C G
 G R Y M I R Z U J Y U U S R S M L X S
 M M R R R Q N X S M S U T U I A Z U T
 L S A N C T U S E L P C L O R V E K T
 P M G W Y D T R N U S U A U N D L D R
 Y R Z J L Z T D L N P U S E N Q B M J
 T E T N F S D U B I U S R G C K G Y T
 D H Y Y O I Y T C L D Q Z E P U D X Y
 S C Q P Z Y L S Y M T Y Q U T M S D Y
 U L P J X M I I R V N T E R N E R Q M
 R U X Z B D L M U D L R Y Y L Y C K J
 A P B J M B Z R Q S M J M Y T L J P N
 C G J T Y D N D V X N V B L D M Z N Z

blind
 dear
 the other, the rest
 clear, famous
 tired
 doubtful
 just, right, righteous
 married
 wonderful, strange
 known
 unknown
 beautiful, handsome

calm, bright, clear
 holy
 last
 boy
 man
 son
 brother
 slave
 student, disciple
 teacher, master
 master
 wolf
 God, god

CAPUT SEX

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

explorō, explorāre, (stem = explorā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

habeō, habēre (stem = habē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT SEX

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

sanctus, sancta, sanctum						
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom	magnus	magna	magnum	magnī	magnae	magna
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum						
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom	vērū					
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

CAPUT SEX

NOUN ADJECTIVE PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns and matching adjectives and then translate the whole phrase.

LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1. virum bonum	M	S	Acc	The good man
2. filiā beatā	F	S	Abl	With the happy daughter
3. servārum mortuārum				
4. deō sanctō				
5. aedificia varia				
6. foliū serēnī				
7. germānae dēfessae				
8. puer cēterus				
9. puellam mortuam				
10. caelum pulchrum				
11. vėlī novī				
12. magistrum caecum				
13. virīs mortuīs				

CAPUT SEX

PARSING WORKSHEET 2

Parse the third person pronouns below.

LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1. id	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. eum	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. eius	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. is	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. eī	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. eō	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. eā	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. id	_____	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____	_____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate.

1. Puer eum videt.

2. Ancilla parva eam parābit.

3. Ea cēnam bonam parat.

4. Serva id amat.

5. Lupī eum oppugnābunt.

6. Puer parvus eam vigilābat.

7. Lupī malī eum necant.

CAPUT SEX

PRONOUN PRACTICE

Parse and Label as usual. Write the correct form of the pronoun beneath the underlined word. Then translate the sentence with the pronoun.

1. Puer puellam videt.

2. Ancilla parva aedificium spectābat.

3. Vir cēnam bonam parābit.

4. Lupī ferrum oppugnābunt.

5. Puer parvus templum vigilābit.

6. Lupī malī nonum necābunt.

CAPUT SEPTEM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: The Genitive Case, First Declension Masculine Words

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: See Chapter 6 Grammar Summary for the pronoun.

We have learned that the Genitive case is labelled NA for Noun-Adjective. This is because the Genitive case is used when one noun (the Genitive noun) describes another noun (the head noun). A Genitive phrase consists of a head noun followed by a Genitive noun. The head noun can be in any case. We usually translate the Genitive word with the word "of". If the Genitive is possessive, it may be moved in front of the head noun and translated with -'s. (*casa fēminae* = the house of the woman / the woman's house.)

The first four vocabulary words in this Caput are Masculine First Declension Nouns. We call these the PAIN nouns (**p**oeta, **a**gricola, **i**ncola, **n**auta) because it is a pain to remember that they are Masculine.

In this chapter we are also learning the Third Person Plural Pronouns. Memorize the chant below, along with the English translations.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Third Person Pronouns (Plural)

CHANT: THIRD PERSON PRONOUN (PLURAL)

	Third Person Pronoun, Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eī They	eae They	ea They
Genitive	eōrum of them, their	eārum of them, their	eōrum of them, their
Dative	eīs to / for them	eīs to / for them	eīs to / for them
Accusative	eōs them	eās them	ea them
Ablative	eīs by / with / from them	eīs by / with / from them	eīs by / with / from them

CAPUT SEPTEM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
poeta, poetae (M)	poet	Noun
agricola, agricolae (M)	farmer	Noun
incola, incolae (M)	settler	Noun
nauta, nautae (M)	sailor	Noun
ager, agrī (M)	field	Noun
animus, animī (M)	mind	Noun
calculus, calculī	pebble	Noun
cēna, cēnae	dinner	Noun
moveō, movēre , movī, mōtum	to move	Verb
amoveō, amovēre , amōvī, amōtum	to move away	Verb
cōgitō, cōgitāre , cōgitāvī, cōgitāvī	to think, to ponder	Verb
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre , dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	to demonstrate, to point out	Verb
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander, to err	Verb
explōrō, explōrāre , explōrāvī, explōrātum	to explore	Verb
flō, flāre , flāvī, flātum	to blow	Verb
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
dōnum, dōnī (N)	gift	Noun
aurum, aurī (N)	gold	Noun
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	building	Noun
astrum, astrī (N)	star	Noun
caelum, caelī (N)	sky, heaven	Noun
folium, foliī (N)	leaf	Noun
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	arm	Noun
verbum, verbī (N)	word	Noun
vēlum, vēlī (N)	sail	Noun
saxum, saxī (N)	rock	Noun

CAPUT SEPTEM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

VOCABULARY: LATIN ROOTS

Prefixes	Latin Root	Suffixes
in/im-		-er
trans-		-able
re-		-nt
de-		-ive/tive
su/sup/sur-		-al/ical/cle/ic
post-		-tion
pre-	*from <i>nauta</i> (sailor) or <i>ager</i> (field)	-ity
a-		-ness
ex-		-ism
non-		-age
un-		-ship
mis/miss-		-or/tor
anti-		-ate

A Latin derivative in English is a real English word that comes from the Latin word. The words must have a similar spelling and related meaning. What real English words (fruit!) can you create by adding one of the prefixes, one of the suffixes, or both to the Latin root?









CAPUT SEPTEM

NOUN/ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

nauta, nautae + caecus, caeca, caecum		
	Singular	Plural
Nom	nauta caecus	nautae caecī
Gen	nautae caecī	
Dat	nautae caecō	
Acc	nautam caecum	
Abl		

agricola, agricolae + defessus, defessa, defessum		
	Singular	Plural
Nom	agricola defessus	
Gen	agricolae defessī	
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

CAPUT SEPTEM

NOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN WORD	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	nautam	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	saxī	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	aedificia	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	agricolae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	incolīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	equus	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	bracchiī	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	magistrīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	vēlō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	poētae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT SEPTEM

NOUN/ADJECTIVE PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns and matching adjectives and then translate the whole phrase.

LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1. agricolam bonum	M	S	Acc	The good farmer
2. filiā beatā	F	S	Abl	With the happy daughter
3. servārum mortuārum				
4. deō sanctō				
5. aedificia varia				
6. foliū serēnī				
7. germānae dēfessae				
8. puer cēterus				
9. puellam mortuam				
10. caelum pulchrum				
11. vērī novī				
12. magistrum caecum				
13. virīs mortuīs				

CAPUT SEPTEM

PRONOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the third person pronouns below (check singular and plural chants)

	LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1.	eārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	eī	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	id	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	eīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	ea	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	eōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	eōs	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	eās	_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT SEPTEM

GENITIVE PHRASE TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the nouns and adjectives in the genitive phrases below. Then, translate the genitive phrases. Pay attention to the main noun (non-genitive noun), so that you translate that noun as the correct case and number. (Hint: in these phrases, the genitive noun is always last)

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. casa nautae
F/ S /Nom M / S /Gen | the house of the sailor |
| 2. filiōs virī
/ / / / | the sons of the man |
| 3. maritā poetae
/ / / /Gen | with the wife of the poet |
| 4. templō deōrum magnōrum
/ /Dat / /Gen / / | to the temple of the great gods |
| 5. filiā parvā rēginae
/ / / / /Gen | |
| 6. aedificiīs oppidī magnī
/ /Dat / /Gen / / | |
| 7. animus monstrī
/ / / /Gen | |
| 8. saxa poetārum
/ /Acc / /Gen | |
| 9. ager magnus agricolae
/ / / / /Gen | |
| 10. pecūniā rēginae malae
/ / / /Gen / / | |
| 11. scriptūrae poetārum
/ /Nom / /Gen | |
| 12. verbō vērō deī
/ /Abl / / /Gen | |
| 13. stellās pulchrās caelī
/ / / / /Gen | |

CAPUT SEPTEM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate. There are Genitive nouns in these sentences.

1. Serva rēgīnae eōs videt.

2. Filius nautae navigābit.

3. Vir aliēnus filiam magistrī amat.

4. Servus agricolae servam magnam explorābat.

5. Eās oppugnābimus.

6. Dona eōrum erant mira.

7. Agricola agrum eius arābat.

CAPUT OCTO

GRAMMAR TOPICS: First and Second Person Pronouns; Uses of the Genitive Case

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, First Person Pronoun

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: First Person Pronouns (I, Me, We, Us) and Second Person Pronouns (you, your, y'all) do not have gender in Latin. When we parse them we simply give number and case. (*meī* = S/Gen). Like all personal pronouns, we label First and Second Person Pronouns in the same manner as nouns.

We've already learned that many Genitive case nouns are possessive. However, there are more uses of the Genitive case that we need to learn. A Genitive of Origin tells us where the main noun (usually a person) is from (*Marcus romae* = Marcus of Rome). A Genitive of Material tells us what the main noun is made out of (*gladius metallī* = sword of metal / metal sword). A Partitive Genitive tells us that the main noun is part of a larger group or larger whole (*arbor silvae* = tree of the forest). Finally, a Genitive of relationship is used to describe a relationship between two people (*germanus virī* = brother of the man).

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND PERSON PRONOUNS

First Person Pronoun			Second Person Pronoun		
	Singular	Plural		Singular	Plural
Nom	egō <i>I</i>	nōs <i>We</i>	Nom	tu <i>You</i>	vōs <i>Ya'll</i>
Gen	meī <i>of me, my, mine</i>	nōstrum/nōstrī <i>of us, our, ours</i>	Gen	tuī <i>of you, your, yours</i>	vestrum/vestrī <i>of y'all, your, yours</i>
Dat	mihi <i>to/for me</i>	nōbīs <i>to/for us</i>	Dat	tibi <i>to/for you</i>	vōbīs <i>to/for y'all</i>
Acc	mē <i>me</i>	nōs <i>us</i>	Acc	tē <i>you</i>	vōs <i>y'all</i>
Abl	mē <i>by/with/from me</i>	nōbīs <i>by/with/from us</i>	Abl	tē <i>by/with/from you</i>	vōbīs <i>by/with/from y'all</i>

CAPUT OCTO

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
iuvō, iuvāre, iuvāvī, iuvātum	to help	Verb
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātum	to name	Verb
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum	to sing	Verb
celēbrō, celēbrāre, celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	to celebrate, to fill	Verb
conciliō, conciliāre, conciliāvī, conciliātum	to bring together, to unite	Verb
existimō, existimāre, existimāvī, existimātum	to judge	Verb
nātura, nāturae (F)	nature, birth	Noun
oculus, oculī (M)	eye	Noun
populus, populī (M)	people	Noun
sacculus, sacculī (M)	little bag	Noun
stēlla, stēllae (F)	star	Noun
magicus, magicī (M)	magician, wizard	Noun
pirāta, pirātae (M)	pirate	Noun
burrus, burra, burrum	red	Adjective
aerius, aeria, aerium	blue	Adjective
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	to be	Verb
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	to give, to forgive	Verb
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship, to adore	Verb
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātum	to rule, to reign	Verb
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb
sānō, sānāre , sāvī, sātum	to heal	Verb
fīrmō, fīrmāre , fīrmāvī, fīrmātum	to strengthen	Verb
satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb

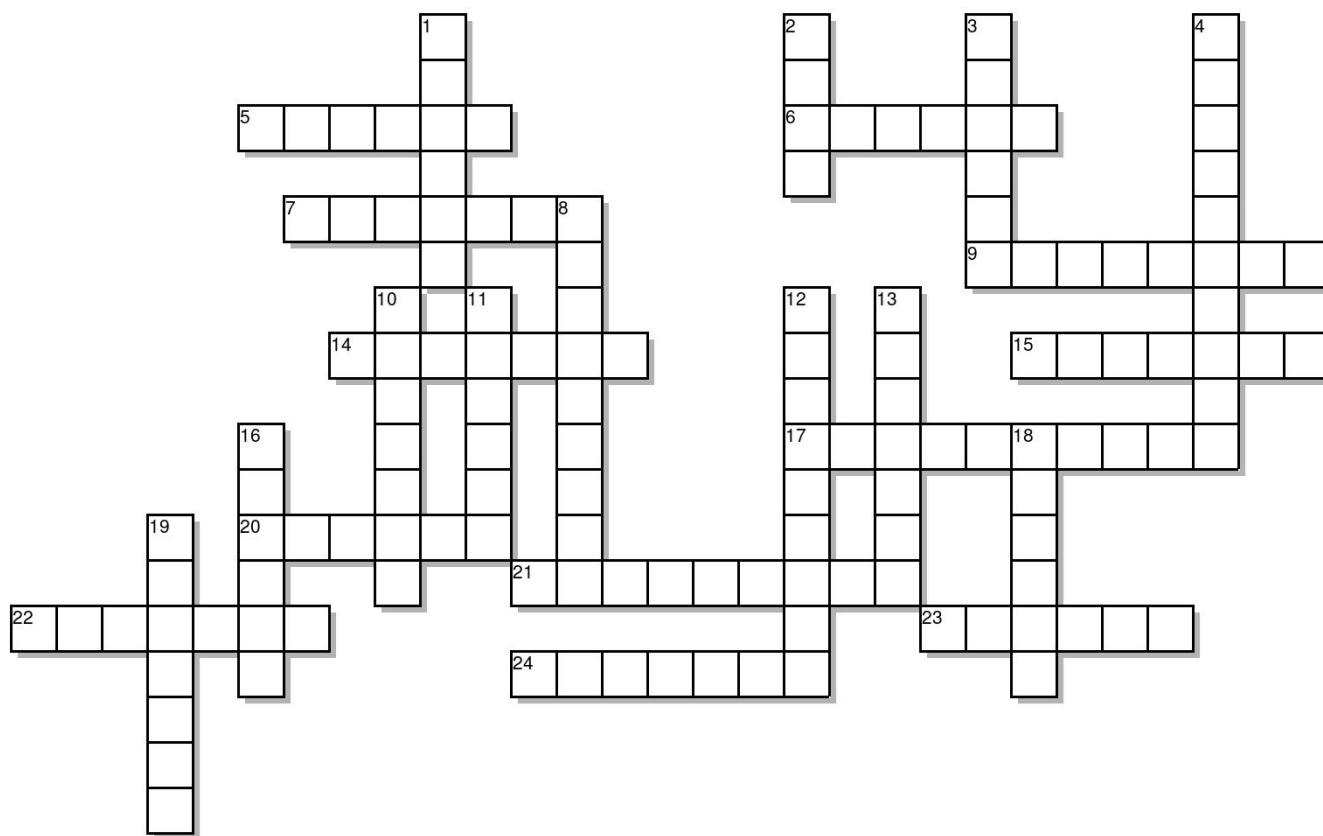
CAPUT OCTO

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT OCTO

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 5 red
- 6 to heal
- 7 people
- 9 little bag
- 14 to sing
- 15 to worship, to adore
- 17 to judge
- 20 nature, birth
- 21 to celebrate, to fill
- 22 to work
- 23 pirate
- 24 to rule, to reign

DOWN

- 1 eye
- 2 to be
- 3 blue
- 4 to bring together, to unite
- 8 to separate
- 10 magician, wizzard
- 11 star
- 12 to name
- 13 to nourish, to satisfy
- 16 to give, to forgive
- 18 to help
- 19 to strengthen

CAPUT OCTO

GENITIVE PHRASE WORKSHEET

Translate each Genitive phrase. All head nouns are either nominative or accusative. Then indicate the type of Genitive that is in the phrase.

	Latin Phrase	Translation	Type of Genitive
1.	tumulus humī	hill of dirt	Material
2.	filiōs rēgīnae	sons of the queen	Relationship
3.	Marcus romae	Marcus of Rome	Origin
4.	gladius ferrī		
5.	gladiū virī		
6.	unda aquae		
7.	discipulōs ludī		
8.	oculī virī		
9.	litterās fēminae		
10.	porta oppidī		
11.	stēllae caelī		
12.	agrōs agricolae		
13.	frūmentum agrī		
14.	iānua casae		
15.	ancillae legātī		
16.	sacculus saxōrum		
17.	oculus virī		

CAPUT OCTO

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate. There are Genitive nouns in these sentences.

1. Ancilla dominae mē spectābat.

2. Sacculus piratae est burrus.

3. Magus tē sanābit.

4. Ego terram deōrum rēgnābō.

5. Nautae nōs oppugnābunt.

6. Donum tui piratās malōs firmābit.

UNIT II REVIEW

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum	
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	
novus, nova, novum	
beātus, beāta, beātum	
bonus, bona, bonum	
malus, mala, malum	
magnus, magna, magnum	
certus, certa, certum	
īrātus, īrāta, īrātum	
laetus, laeta, laetum	
longus, longa, longum	
miser, misera, miserum	
mortuus, mortua, mortuum	
posterus, postera, posterum	
postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	
caecus, caeca, caecum	
cārus, cāra, cārum	
cēterus, cētera, cēterum	
clārus, clāra, clārum	

UNIT II REVIEW

dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum	
dubius, dubia, dubium	
iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	
marītus, marīta, marītum	
mīrus, mīra, mīrum	
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	
ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum	
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	
serēnus, serēna, serēnum	
sanctus, sancta, sancta	
poeta, poetae (M)	
agricola, agricolae (M)	
incola, incolae (M)	
nauta, nautae (M)	
ager, agrī (M)	
animus, animī (M)	
calculus, calculī	
cēna, cēnae	
moveō, movēre, movī, mōtum	
amoveō, amovēre, amōvī, amōtum	
cōgitō, cōgitāre, cōgitāvī, cōgitāvī	
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	

UNIT II REVIEW

errō, errāre, errāvī, errātum	
explōrō, explōrāre, explōrāvī, explōrātum	
flō, flāre, flāvī, flātum	
iuvō, iuvāre, iuvāvī, iuvātum	
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātum	
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum	
celēbrō, celēbrāre, celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	
conciliō, conciliāre, conciliāvī, conciliātum	
existimō, existimāre, existimāvī, existimātum	
nātura, nāturae (F)	
oculus, oculī (M)	
populus, populī (M)	
sacculus, sacculī (M)	
stēlla, stēllae (F)	
magicus, magicī (M)	
pirāta, pirātae (M)	
burrus, burra, burrum	
aerius, aeria, aerium	
et	
sed	
non	
dum	

UNIT II REVIEW

nunc	
tunc	
hodiē	
crās	
herī	
etiam	
puer, puerī (M)	
vir, virī (M)	
filius, filiī (M)	
germānus, germānī (M)	
servus, servī (M)	
discipulus, discipulī (M)	
magister, magistrī (M)	
dominus, dominī (M)	
lūpus, lūpī (M)	
deus, deī (M)	
dōnum, dōnī (N)	
aurum, aurī (N)	
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	
astrum, astrī (N)	
caelum, caelī (N)	
folium, foliī (N)	

UNIT II REVIEW

bracchium, bracchiī (N)	
verbum, verbī (N)	
vēlum, vēlī (N)	
saxum, saxī (N)	
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	
sānō, sānāre , sānāvī, sānātum	
fīrmō, fīrmāre , fīrmāvī, fīrmātum	
satiō, satiāre , satiāvī, satiātum	
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre , sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	

UNIT II REVIEW

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

UNIT II REVIEW

CHANTS

ADJECTIVE ENDINGS						
	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
Case	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

Third Person Pronoun, Singular			
	M	F	N
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

Third Person Pronoun, Plural			
	M	F	N
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

UNIT II REVIEW

First Person Pronoun		
	Singular	Plural
Nom		
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

Second Person Pronoun		
	Singular	Plural
Nom		
Gen		
Dat		
Acc		
Abl		

UNIT II REVIEW

PRONOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1.	tu				
2.	eī				
3.	mē				
4.	vōs				
5.	nōs				
6.	id				
7.	vestrum				
8.	estrī				
9.	tuī				
10.	eōrum				
11.	meī				
12.	vōs				

UNIT II REVIEW

NOUN AND ADJECTIVE PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	Gen	Num	Case	TRANSLATION
1.	puellārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	deī	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	Puerō malō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	magistrīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	donīs magnīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	aedificia pulchra	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	foliō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	mēnsā	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	magōrum mirōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	piratam aliēnum	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	nautās caecōs	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	filiās	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT II REVIEW

VERB PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	donāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	est	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	fīrmābit	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	erāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	cantābātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	rēgnābam	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	sunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	orābō	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	erit	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	segrēgrābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	damnō	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	cogitābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	erunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	arābant	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	accusābunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	amovēbat	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	movēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	existimās	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	conciliābant	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT II REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse and label the sentence, and then translate. Follow the four steps of translation!

1. Nauta avarus tē delēbit.

2. Iēsus est agnus deī.

3. Magister antīquus nōs monet.

4. Rēgina terram inimīcōrum ignāvōrum rēgnābit.

5. Iesūs virum mortuum sanābit hodie.

6. Filia agriclae malae erat acerba.

7. Sponsus et sponsa accusābant eōs.

UNIT II REVIEW

8. Nanī aliēnī naturam adorant.

9. Multī scurrae territī saccula gemmae portābant.

10. Dictum est verum: Iēsus est dominus.

11. Virī dignī non damnābunt.

12. Delēbit unda aquae oppidum parvum nostrum.

CAPUT NOVEM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Counting 1-10, Accusative Case with a Preposition

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: There are two types of numbers. Cardinal numbers are numbers for counting (one, two, three...) and answer the adjective question "How many?" Ordinal numbers are for putting things in order (first, second, third...) and answer the adjective question "Which one?" All Ordinal numbers in Latin are parsed like 2-1-2 Adjectives. Only the cardinal numbers *unus*, *duo*, and *trēs* change their form and can be parsed and declined. In Latin, numbers usually come *before* the noun they modify, unlike other adjectives which usually come after the noun they describe. If the number can change its form, it must agree with the noun it describes in Gender, Number, and Case.

A prepositional phrase consist of a preposition (to, in, over, with, etc.) and an object with its modifiers (adjectives and noun-adjectives). Some prepositions require their objects (OP) to be in the Accusative case and others in the Ablative Case. All the prepositions we learn in this chapter take Accusative objects. Therefore, an Accusative noun by itself will usually be labelled DO, but an Accusative noun after a preposition will be labelled OP.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Pronoun Chant Review, How to Count in Latin, Translating Prepositional Phrases

CHANT: COUNTING TO TEN IN LATIN

Counting to Ten	
ūnus	sēx
duo	septem
trēs	octō
quattuor	novem
quīnque	decem

CAPUT NOVEM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ante + accusative	before	Preposition
apud + accusative	at, by, near, with, among	Preposition
circa + accusative	around, near	Preposition
extrā + accusative	outside of	Preposition
īnfrā + accusative	below	Preposition
īntrā + accusative	within	Preposition
iūxtā + accusative	near	Preposition
ob + accusative	in front of	Preposition
praeter + accusative	past, beyond	Preposition
propter + accusative	on account of	Preposition
proper + accusative	near	Preposition
secundum + accusative	along, behind	Preposition
sub + accusative	up to	Preposition
super + accusative	over, above, beyond	Preposition
suprā + accusative	over, above, on top of	Preposition
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
bonus, bona, bonum	good	Adjective
malus, mala, mallum	bad	Adjective
vērus, vēra, vērum	true	Adjective
falsus, falsa, falsum	false	Adjective
magnus, magna, magnum	large	Adjective
parvus, parva, parvum	small	Adjective
novus, nova, novum	new	Adjective
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	old, ancient	Adjective
liber, libera, liberum	free	Adjective
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	handsome, beautiful	Adjective

CAPUT NOVEM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT NOVEM

PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	PERSON GENDER	NUMBER	TENSE CASE	PART OF SPEECH	Translation
1.	lūdus	M	S	Nom	Noun	school
2.	eum	M	S	Acc	Pronoun	him
3.	creābimus	1	P	Fut	Verb	We will create
4.	dōnī					
5.	ambulant					
6.	praemiī					
7.	mē					
8.	bonus					
	vidēbant					
9.	vōs					
10.	puerum					
11.	nautā					
12.	monēbō					
13.	sum					
14.	parvam					
15.	caelīs					
16.	nōbīs					

CAPUT NOVEM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

cogitō, cogitāre, (stem = cogitā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

moveō, movēre (stem = movē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT NOVEM

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

falsus, falsa, falsum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

antīquus, antīqua, antīquum						
Singular Endings				Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

CAPUT NOVEM

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE WORKSHEET

Translate each prepositional phrase. Some of these may have adjectives and noun-adjectives modifying the OP..

	Latin Phrase	Translation
1.	extrā casam	_____
2.	ob virōs	_____
3.	praeter aedificium	_____
4.	sub caelum	_____
5.	iuxtā ancillam parvam	_____
6.	apud filium virī	_____
7.	ante bellum	_____
8.	circa valla oppidī	_____
9.	īnfrā fenestram	_____
10.	īntrā casam	_____
11.	iūxtā fēminās pulchrās	_____
12.	proper agrōs agricolārum	_____
13.	propter incolās	_____
14.	ante cēnam	_____
15.	apud servus legātī	_____
16.	super sacculus saxī	_____
17.	suprā mēnsam novam	_____

CAPUT NOVEM

GENITIVE PHRASE WORKSHEET

Translate each Genitive phrase. All head nouns are either nominative or accusative. Then indicate the type of Genitive that is in the phrase.

	Latin Phrase	Translation	Type of Genitive
1.	tumulī humī	_____	_____
2.	filiās rēgīnae	_____	_____
3.	Marcus Italiae	_____	_____
4.	unda aquae	_____	_____
5.	gladiī virī	_____	_____
6.	fenestrās casae	_____	_____
7.	populus oppidī	_____	_____
8.	bracchium virī	_____	_____
9.	litterās poetae	_____	_____
10.	porta vallī	_____	_____
11.	stēllae caelī	_____	_____
12.	agrōs agricolārum	_____	_____
13.	frūmentum agrōrum	_____	_____
14.	iānuam aedificiī	_____	_____
15.	filus nautae	_____	_____
16.	sacculus gemmae	_____	_____
17.	germanōs puerī	_____	_____

CAPUT NOVEM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate. Prepositional phrases have been underlined to help.

1. Serva dominae ob fenestram cantābat.

2. Sacculum gemmae erat iuxta piratās.

3. Puer sub portās ambulābit .

4. Regīna terrae suprā populum oppidī rēgnat.

5. Quattuor nonī nōs oppugnābant circum fluvium.

6. Vir oppidī deōs falsōs intrā templum Athēnae
adorant.

7. Non timēbimus saxa burra super silvam magnam.

CAPUT DECEM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: The Unus Chant, UNUS NAUTA Adjectives, Ordinal Numbers, More Genitive Uses

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: The number *unus* is irregular and must be memorized. The adjectives *nullus*, *ullus*, *solus*, *neuter*, *alter*, *uter*, *totus*, and *alius* decline just like *unus*, making this chant very important. You can remember these adjectives by using the phrase UNUS NAUTA ("one sailor").

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Pronoun Chant Review Unus Chant

CHANT: UNUS CHANT

Ūnus Chant			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ūnus	ūna	ūnum
Genitive	ūnius	ūnius	ūnius
Dative	ūnī	ūnī	ūnī
Accusative	ūnum	ūnam	ūnum
Ablative	ūnō	ūnā	ūnō

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	one	Adjective
nullus, nulla, nullum	none	Adjective
ullus, ulla, ullum	any	Adjective
solus, sola, solum	only, alone	Adjective
neuter, neutra, neutrum	neither	Adjective
alter, altera, alterum	one or the other	Adjective
uter	which	Adjective
tōtus	whole	Adjective

CAPUT DECEM

alius	other, another	Adjective
prīmus, prīma, prīmum	first	Adjective
secundus, secunda, secundum	second	Adjective
tertius, tertia, tertium	third	Adjective
quārtus, quārta, quārtum	fourth	Adjective
quīntus, quīnta, quīntum	fifth	Adjective
sextus, sexta, sextum	sixth	Adjective
septimus, septima, septimum	seventh	Adjective
octāvus, octāva, octāvum	eighth	Adjective
nōnus, nōna, nōnum	ninth	Adjective
decimus, decima, decimum	tenth	Adjective
plēnus, plēna, plēnum	full	Adjective
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
ad + accusative	to, toward	Preposition
in + accusative	into, onto	Preposition
per + accusative	through	Preposition
trāns + accusative	across	Preposition
contra + accusative	against	Preposition
post + accusative	after	Preposition
inter + accusative	within	Preposition
miser, misera, miserum	unhappy, miserably	Adjective
laetus, laeta, laetum	happy	Adjective
beatus, beata, beatum	happy, blessed	Adjective

CAPUT DECEM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT DECEM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

orō, orāre, (stem = orā)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

habeō, habēre (stem = habē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT DECEM

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

ullus, ulla, ullum			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

solus, sola, solum			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

neuter, neutra, neutrum			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

CAPUT DECEM

	alter, altera, alterum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	tōtus, tōta, tōtum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	alius, alia, alium		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

CAPUT DECEM

PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	unius	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2.	aliū	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3.	nulla	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.	alter	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5.	neutrā	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
6.	alia	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7.	solum	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
8.	solō	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
9.	unam	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
10.	ullius	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
11.	neutrō	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CAPUT DECEM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate. Prepositional phrases have been underlined to help.

1. Ūnus vir in silvam ambulābat.

2. Quīnquē puerī erant iuxta primam casam.

3. Magus miser solum nautam oppungābit.

4. Regīna terram trans fluvium rēgnābit.

5. Alia fēmina septem servās timet.

6. Secundum aedificium est circum templum.

7. Non habēbimus gladium alterius virī.

CAPUT UNDECIM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: The Duo Chant, Ablative Case with and without Prepositions

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Like *ūnus* we have to memorize the chant for *duo*, the number two, since it does not follow the normal pattern of adjectives that we know.

We are also learning about a new kind of preposition. The prepositions listed in this lesson's vocabulary all require their object to have an Ablative ending. Two words stand out. *Sub* and *in* can take either an Ablative or Accusative case object, but *the meaning of the preposition changes with the case of its object*. It is best to memorize these as separate vocabulary words, as in *sub* + Ablative means "under" and *sub* + Accusative means "up to."

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Pronoun Chant Review, Duo Chant, Ablative Case

CHANTS: DUO CHANT

	Duo chant		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	duo	duae	duo
Genitive	duōrum	duārum	duōrum
Dative	duōbus	duābus	duōbus
Accusative	duōs	duās	duo
Ablative	duōbus	duābus	duōbus

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ab (ā) + ablative	from, by	Preposition
cōram + ablative	face-to-face with	Preposition
cum + ablative	with	Preposition
dē + ablative	from	Preposition
ex (ē) + ablative	out of, from	Preposition
in + ablative	in, on	Preposition

CAPUT UNDECIM

prae + ablative	in front of	Preposition
prō + ablative	before, on behalf of	Preposition
sub + ablative	under	Preposition
absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrum	to go away	Verb
adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrum	to be present	Verb
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūtum	to help, to aid	Verb
armentum, armentī (N)	herd	Noun
argentum, argentī (N)	silver	Noun
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	arm	Noun
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
salveō, salvēre	to be well	Verb
valeō, valēre , valuī, valiturum	to be strong	Verb
habeō, habēre , habuī, habitum	to have, to hold	Verb
videō, vidēre , vīdī, vīsum	to see, to observe	Verb
doceō, docēre , docuī, doctum	to teach	Verb
teneō, tenēre , tenuī, tentum	to hold, to keep	Verb
deleō, delēre , delēvī, deletum	to destroy, to wipe out	Verb
rideō, ridēre , rīdī, rīsum	to laugh	Verb
taceō, tacēre , tacuī, tacitum	to be silent	Verb
sedeō, sedēre , sēdī, sessum	to sit	Verb

CAPUT UNDECIM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT UNDECIM

ADJECTIVE DECLINING WORKSHEET

	duo, dae, duo		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	unus, una, unum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	alter, altera, alterum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

CAPUT UNDECIM

	solus, sola, solum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	neuter, neutra, neutrum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

	tōtus, tōta, tōtum		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

CAPUT UNDECIM

GENITIVE PHRASE WORKSHEET

	Latin Phrase	Translation	Type of Genitive
1.	solus filius virī	_____	_____
2.	gladius ferrī	_____	_____
3.	Cornēlia Italiae	_____	_____
4.	duo sacculī saxī	_____	_____
5.	casae alius virī	_____	_____
6.	ianua casae	_____	_____
7.	totus populus oppidī	_____	_____
8.	bracchium virī	_____	_____
9.	altera filia poetae	_____	_____
10.	portae vallī	_____	_____
11.	stēllae caelī	_____	_____
12.	nullī agrī agricolae	_____	_____
13.	animus magī	_____	_____
14.	fenestrae aedificiī	_____	_____
15.	filius solius nautae	_____	_____
16.	sacculus gemmae	_____	_____
17.	germanōs puerī	_____	_____

CAPUT UNDECIM

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE WORKSHEET

Translate each prepositional phrase. Some of these may have adjectives and noun-adjectives modifying the OP.

Latin Phrase	Translation
1. ē solā casā	_____
2. ob duōs virōs	_____
3. pro duōbus virīs	_____
4. sub totum caelum	_____
5. sub totō caelō	_____
6. apud filium alterius virī	_____
7. ante bellum	_____
8. dē casā	_____
9. ex aedificiō	_____
10. ad silvam	_____
11. ab silvā	_____
12. ā silivā	_____
13. ab aedificiō	_____
14. pro cēnā	_____
15. prae rēgīnā	_____
16. trans alteram silvam	_____
17. suprā neutram mēnsam	_____

CAPUT UNDECIM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns, pronouns, and adjectives. Label each word and then translate. Prepositional phrases have been underlined to help.

1. Duo virī cum servīs ambulābant.

2. Octō puerī erant sub secundō vallō.

3. Magus duōs nautās pugnābit cum unō bracchiō.

4. Alter regīna terram prae fluviō rēgnat.

5. Alia fēmina ab conciliō aberat.

6. Unum aedificium est iuxtā templum.

7. Tu coram deō stābis.

CAPUT DUODECIM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Trēs Chant, Special Use of Ex

GRAMMARY SUMMARY: Like the *ūnus* and *duo* chants, students will have to memorize *trēs*, the number three. *Trēs* does not have separate forms for Masculine and Feminine, so the only way to know the Gender is to look at the noun it's modifying.

We learned that the preposition *ex* (*ē*) means "from" or "out of" in the last lesson and is followed by and ablative case noun. *Ex* is often used when we want to say something like "three of the men" or "five of the swords." This type of phrase consists of a number + *ex* + plural ablative noun. Thus *trēs ex virīs* means "three of the men." Don't confuse this with *trēs virī*, which means "three men" or *trium virōrum*, which means "of three men."

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Trēs Chant, Irregular Verb Ferre, Genitive of Content

CHANT: TRĒS CHANT

	Trēs chant	
	Masc/Fem	Neuter
Nominative	trēs	tria
Genitive	trium	trium
Dative	tribus	tribus
Accusative	trēs	tria
Ablative	tribus	tribus

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
vestigium, vestigiū (N)	footprint, trace, track	Noun
vitium, vitiū (N)	fault, vice	Noun
studium, studiū (N)	zeal, study	Noun
signum, signū (N)	sign	Noun
sepulchrum, sepulchrū (N)	tomb	Noun
rēgnum, rēgnū (N)	power, rule, realm	Noun

CAPUT DUODECIM

perīculum, perīculī (N)	danger	Noun
officiū, officiī (N)	duty, respect	Noun
negōtium, negōtiī (N)	business, occupation	Noun
monumentum, monumentī (N)	monument	Noun
medium, mediī (N)	medium	Noun
iūdicium, iūdicī (N)	trial, legal investigation	Noun
ferrum, ferrī (N)	iron	Noun
centum	one hundred, a hundred	Adjective
mīlle	one thousand, a thousand	Adjective
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
prohibeō, prohibēre , prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb
gaudeō, gaudēre , gauvisus sum	to rejoice	Verb
egeō, egēre , eguī	to need	Verb
respondeō, respondēre , responsī, responsum	to answer	Verb
crescō, crescēre , crēvī, crētum	to increase	Verb
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Rome	Noun
Asia, Asiae (F)	Asia	Noun
Italia, Italiae (F)	Italy	Noun
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Greece	Noun
Troia, Troiae (F)	Troy	Noun

CAPUT DUODECIM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT DUODECIM

DECLINING WORKSHEET

trēs, tria		
	Masc/Fem	Neuter
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

duo, duae, duo			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

neuter, neutra, neutrum			
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom			
Gen			
Dat			
Acc			
Abl			

CAPUT DUODECIM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

sum, esse						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

prohibeō, prohibēre (stem = prohibē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

gaudeō, gaudēre(stem = gaudē)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE WORKSHEET

	Latin Phrase	Translation
1.	ē tribus casīs	_____
2.	trēs ē casīs	_____
3.	pro tribus virīs	_____
4.	sub caelum	_____
5.	sub caelō	_____
6.	apud filia virī	_____
7.	cum tribus lupīs	_____
8.	dē aedificiō	_____
9.	ex aedificiō	_____
10.	tria ex aedificia	_____
11.	ab sepulchrō	_____
12.	ā iudiciuō	_____
13.	ex tribus puerīs	_____
14.	trēs ex puerīs	_____
15.	centum ex famulīs	_____
16.	trans altera perīcula	_____
17.	mille ex supulchrīs	_____
18.	ad monumentum	_____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Famula magistrī trēs ē gladiīs habet.

2. Rēgina ē templō ambulābat.

3. Virī Rōmae cum tribus lūpīs pugnābant.

4. Filiī Graecae Troiam delēbunt.

5. Populus¹ oppidī Flama monumentī non vident.

6. Trēs aedificia sunt iuxtā templum.

7. Altera famula erat una ē mille fēminīs.

¹ The word populus is singular, but it often takes a plural verb, as in this sentence.

UNIT III REVIEW

I. VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ante + accusative		Preposition
apud + accusative		Preposition
circa + accusative		Preposition
extrā + accusative		Preposition
īnfrā + accusative		Preposition
īntrā + accusative		Preposition
iūxtā + accusative		Preposition
ob + accusative		Preposition
praeter + accusative		Preposition
propter + accusative		Preposition
proper + accusative		Preposition
secundum + accusative		Preposition
sub + accusative		Preposition
super + accusative		Preposition
suprā + accusative		Preposition
ūnus, ūna, ūnum		Adjective
nullus, nulla, nullum		Adjective
ullus, ulla, ullum		Adjective
solus, sola, solum		Adjective
neuter, neutra, neutrum		Adjective
alter, altera, alterum		Adjective
uter		Adjective
tōtus		Adjective
alius		Adjective
prīmus, prīma, prīmum		Adjective

UNIT III REVIEW

secundus, secunda, secundum		Adjective
tertius, tertia, tertium		Adjective
quārtus, quārta, quārtum		Adjective
quīntus, quīnta, quīntum		Adjective
sextus, sexta, sextum		Adjective
septimus, septima, septimum		Adjective
octāvus, octāva, octāvum		Adjective
nōnus, nōna, nōnum		Adjective
decimus, decima, decimum		Adjective
plēnus, plēna, plēnum		Adjective
ab (ā) + ablative		Preposition
cōram + ablative		Preposition
cum + ablative		Preposition
dē + ablative		Preposition
ex (ē) + ablative		Preposition
in + ablative		Preposition
prae + ablative		Preposition
prō + ablative		Preposition
sub + ablative		Preposition
absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrum		Verb
adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrum		Verb
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūtum		Verb
armentum, armentī (N)		Noun
argentum, argentī (N)		Noun
bracchium, bracchiī (N)		Noun
colloquium, colloquiī (N)		Noun
cōnsilium, cōnsiliī (N)		Noun
verbum, verbī (N)		Noun
vēlum, vēlī (N)		Noun

UNIT III REVIEW

saxum, saxī (N)		Noun
vestigium, vestigiī (N)		Noun
vitium, vitiī (N)		Noun
templum, templī (N)		Noun
studium, studiī (N)		Noun
signum, signī (N)		Noun
sepulchrum, sepulchrī (N)		Noun
rēgnum, rēgnī (N)		Noun
perīculum, perīculī (N)		Noun
officium, officiī (N)		Noun
negōtium, negōtiī (N)		Noun
monumentum, monumentī (N)		Noun
medium, mediī (N)		Noun
iūdicium, iūdicīī (N)		Noun
ferrum, ferrī (N)		Noun
familia, familiae (F)		Noun
famula, famulae (F)		Noun
fāma, fāmae (F)		Noun
flamma, flammae (F)		Noun
centum		Adjective
mīlle		Adjective

UNIT III REVIEW

II. CHANTS

Ūnus Chant			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

Duo chant			
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative			
Genitive			
Dative			
Accusative			
Ablative			

Trēs chant		
	Masc/Fem	Neuter
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

UNIT III REVIEW

PARSING WORKSHEET 1

	LATIN	PERSON GENDER	NUMBER	TENSE CASE	PART OF SPEECH	Translation
1.	vēlum	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2.	erant	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3.	aderant	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.	consiliō	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
5.	saxī	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
6.	trium	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
7.	eās	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
8.	nōs	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
9.	unius	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
10.	sumus	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
11.	solī	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
12.	creābimus	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
13.	famīliā	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

UNIT III REVIEW

PARSING WORKSHEET 2

	LATIN	PERSON GENDER	NUMBER	TENSE CASE	PART OF SPEECH	Translation
1.	filiō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	aberat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	habēs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	aedificium	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	labōrābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	duae	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	tē	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	alterius	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	flammārum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	templī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	adiuvāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	magistrī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	perīculum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	ferrī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT III REVIEW

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Servus magistrī quattuor ē saxīs habet.

2. Familia ē templō deī ambulābat.

3. Poetae Rōmae silvam explorābant.

4. Rēgīna Graecae oppida Italiae delēbit.

5. Nauta vestigia in viā non videt.

UNIT III REVIEW

6. Solus incola ab agrīs ambulābat.

7. Altera puella erat una ē tribus filiīs.

8. Signum rēginae est in sepulchrō.

9. Duo ē virīs in bellō neccābant.

10. Prīmum cōnsilium extrā vallīs oppidī operābat.

11. Altera puella erat una ē tribus filiīs.

UNIT III REVIEW

NOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	familiae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	sepulchrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	rēgnī	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	bracchiīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	flammā	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	templōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	vitiō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	fāmam	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	verbīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	armentī	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	iūdia	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	monumentī	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	officiō	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	colloquiī	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	vēla	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	famulās	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	vestigiōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT III REVIEW

ADJECTIVE PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	tertia				
2.	primus				
3.	unus				
4.	solus				
5.	ullus				
6.	parvus				
7.	trium				
8.	duae				
9.	utro				
10.	mala				
11.	totus				
16.	longa				
17.	neuter				

UNIT III REVIEW

PRONOUN PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	tē				
2.	egō				
3.	eōrum				
4.	eīs				
5.	is				
6.	tibi				
7.	meī				
8.	id				
9.	eō				
10.	vestrum				
11.	nostrī				
12.	mē				
13.	nōbīs				
14.	mihi				
17.	vestrī				

UNIT III REVIEW

VERB PARSING PRACTICE (FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS)

	LATIN	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	docēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	labōrās	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	habent	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	vidēbunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	narrābat	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	ridēbis	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	sedent	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	prohibēbō	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	orābimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	egeō	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	gaudēbitis	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	crescēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	pūtātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	respondent	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	delēbunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	tacēbat	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	sedēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	probābant	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	crescēbis	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	salveō	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	ambulant	_____	_____	_____	_____
22.	spectābāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
23.	docēbimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
24.	vidēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
25.	portābatis	_____	_____	_____	_____
26.	ridēbat	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT III REVIEW

LINKING VERB (AND COMPOUND VERB) PARSING PRACTICE

	LATIN	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	sum	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	sumus	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	erant	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	aberant	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	est	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	aderō	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	erunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	erāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	aberitis	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	es	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	adestis	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	sunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	absumus	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	estis	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	erat	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	aderit	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	aberō	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	aberam	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	adsunt	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	aderis	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	eram	_____	_____	_____	_____
22.	aberāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
23.	erās	_____	_____	_____	_____
24.	erimus	_____	_____	_____	_____
25.	eris	_____	_____	_____	_____
26.	aderātis	_____	_____	_____	_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Third Declension Nouns

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: So far, we have learned about First Declension Noun Endings and Second Declension Noun Endings. A Declension is simply a noun pattern. So, First Declension nouns take First Declension endings, Second Declension nouns take Second Declension Endings, and so on. In this lesson we are learning the endings pattern for the Third Declension.

All Third Declension nouns have an irregular Singular/Nominative form, which means there is no S/Nom form in the chant. We simply say the word "blank" when we chant. Also, both Masculine and Feminine Third Declension nouns use the same endings. The only way to know the gender of a Third Declension noun is to memorize it as part of your vocabulary. When you memorize Third Declension nouns it is absolutely necessary that you learn both vocabulary forms and the gender of the noun.

Third Declension Neuter nouns follow the Neuter rules by replacing the normal Neuter ending with the irregular S/Nom ending and changing both the Nominative and Accusative Plural endings to -a (short a).

Third Declension nouns are known by their Singular/Genitive ending, -is. So, nouns that end in -ae in the S/Gen form (second vocabulary form) are First Declension. Nouns that end in -ī in the S/Gen form are Second Declension. Nouns that end in -is in the S/Gen form are Third Declension.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Third Declension Nouns

CHANT: THIRD DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

Third Declension Noun Endings				
	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-	-ēs	-	-a
Gen	-is	-um	-is	-um
Dat	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Acc	-em	-ēs	-	-a
Abl	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

CAPUT TREDECIM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
nōmen, nōminis (N)	name	Noun
corpus, corporis (N)	body	Noun
pax, pacis (F)	peace	Noun
rēx, rēgis (M)	king	Noun
dux, ducis (M/F)	leader, ruler, commander	Noun
flūmen, flūminis (N)	river	Noun
frāter, frātris (M)	brother	Noun
pāter, pātris (M)	father	Noun
māter, mātris (F)	mother	Noun
sorōr, sorōris (F)	sister	Noun
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	wisdom	Noun
scientia, scientiae (F)	knowledge	Noun
vicīna, vicīnae (M/F)	neighbor	Noun
nata, natae (F)	daughter	Noun
invidia, invidiae (F)	envy, jealousy	Noun
Athenae, Athenārum (F)	Athens (always plural)	Noun
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	assembly, church	Noun
iustitia, iustitiae (F)	justice, righteousness	Noun
scrīptūra, scrīptūrae (F)	writing, scripture	Noun
creātura, creāturae (F)	creation, creature	Noun

CAPUT TREDECIM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum,	And in Jesus Christ
Filium eius unicum,	His only son,
Dominum nostrum,	Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine,	born of the Virgin Mary,
passus sub Pontio Pilato,	suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus,	crucified, dead, and buried,
descendit ad inferos,	descended to the lower parts,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis,	after three days was raised from the dead,
ascendit ad caelos,	ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT TREDECIM

DECLINING WORKSHEET 1

	rēx, rēgis (stem = rēg)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	rēx	the king		
Genitive	rēgis	of the king		
Dative	rēgī	to/for the king		
Accusative				
Ablative				

	pater, patris (stem = patr)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	pater	the father		
Genitive	patris	of the father		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	corpus, corporis (stem = corpor)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	corpus	the body	corpora	the bodies
Genitive	corporis	of the body	corporum	of the bodies
Dative	corporī	to/for the body		
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT TREDECIM

DECLINING WORKSHEET 2

frāter, frātris (stem = frātr)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	frāter	the brother		
Genitive	frātris	of the brother		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

māter, mātris (stem = _____)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	mater	the mother		
Genitive	matris	of the mother		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

flūmen, flūminis (stem = _____)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	flūmen	the river	flūmena	the rivers
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

DECLINING WORKSHEET 3

scientia, scientiae (stem = _____)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative	scientia	the knowledge		
Genitive	scientiae	of the knowledge		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

magister, magistrī (stem = _____)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

donum, dōnī (stem = _____)				
Singular			Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT TREDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET 1 (All Third Declension Nouns)

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	flūmen	N	S	Nom	the river
		N	S	Acc	the river
2.	rēx	M	S	Nom	the king
3.	rēgis	M	S	Gen	of the king
4.	matris				
5.	pax				
6.	nōmene				
7.	patre				
8.	nōmenis				
9.	rēgum				
10.	dūcis				
11.	flūminibus				
12.	pacum				
13.	matrem				
14.	sōroribus				
15.	patris				
16.	corpus				
17.	corporis				

CAPUT TREDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET 2 (First, Second, and Third Declensions)

	LATIN	DECL.	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	filiū	2 nd	M	S	Gen	of the son
		2 nd	M	P	Nom	the sons
2.	pater	3 rd	M	S	Nom	the father
3.	matris					
4.	fratrēs					
5.	rēgīnam					
6.	rēgem					
7.	mēnsae					
8.	magistrō					
9.	pacis					
10.	corpus					
11.	creaturam					
12.	ecclēsiārum					
13.	sororibus					
14.	nautam					

CAPUT TREDECIM

GENITIVE PHRASE WORKSHEET

Translate each Genitive phrase. The head noun for each phrase is Nominative, but may be singular or plural. The head noun comes first in every phrase.

	Latin Phrase	Translation	Type of Genitive
1.	pater filiī	the father of the sons	relationship
2.	corpus rēgīnae	the body of the queen	possessive
3.	filius matris		
4.	bracchium corporis		
5.	sapientia patris		
6.	rēx Rōmae		
7.	frater virī		
8.	casa sorōrum		
9.	filius deī		
10.	fenestra casae		
11.	scrīpturae poētārum		
12.	nōmen puellae		
13.	agrī agricolae		
14.	nata rēgis		
15.	sapientia patrum		
16.	iustitia Christī		
17.	corpus Christī		

CAPUT TREDECIM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse, label, and translate the sentences below.

1. Pater puerōrum in templō erat.

2. Filius rēgis erit dux magnus in Athēnīs.

3. Mater virī malī sapientiam et scientiam habet.

4. Flumen magnum nomen nōn dōnābat.

5. Nata rēgis et rēginae trans silvam ambulābant.

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Third Declension i-Stem Nouns; Dative Case

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Some Third Declension nouns are called i-Stem nouns because their stem ends in an -i. Most of the time, this -i ending disappears when the ending is added. However, in a few places the -i can be seen before the ending. For the M/F endings, the -i only appears in the P/Gen form. In the Neuter endings, the -i appears in the Plural forms for Nom, Gen, and Acc.

We've already learned that when we translate a Dative noun, we must use either "to" or "for" before the noun in English. When we label a Dative noun in a sentence, we use IO (Indirect Object). There are basically two uses of the Dative that we will see in the next few sentences. Sometimes, the Dative case is used with certain words, like *dāre* and *dōnāre* to indicate "to whom" something is giving. We'll call this a **Dative of Reference**. At other times, we will translate the dative with the word "for" to indicate the person who benefits from an action, as in "He was fighting *for the people*." (Oppidō pugnābat). We'll call this a **Dative of Advantage**.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Noun Chant Review, Third Declension i-Stem Nouns

CHANT: THIRD DECLENSION I-STEM ENDINGS

	Third Declension i-Stem Endings			
	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom	-	-ēs	-	-ia
Gen	-is	-ium	-is	-ium
Dat	-ī	-ibus	-ī	-ibus
Acc	-em	-ēs	-	-ia
Abl	-e	-ibus	-e	-ibus

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
animal, animalis (i, N)	animal, living creature	Noun
ars, artis (i, F)	art, skill	Noun
auris, auris (i, F)	ear	Noun
cīvis, cīvis (i, M/F)	citizen	Noun
mare, mārīs (i, N)	sea	Noun
mōrs, mōrtis (i, F)	death	Noun
nūbēs, nūbis (i, F)	cloud	Noun
urbs, urbis (i, F)	city	Noun
vīs, vīs (i, F)	force, power, violence	Noun
mēns, mentis (i, F)	mind, thought, opinion	Noun
hostis, hostis (i, M)	enemy, (plural = the enemy)	Noun
mōns, montis (i, M)	mountain	Noun
nāvis, nāvis (i, F)	ship	Noun
ignis, ignis (i, F)	fire	Noun
nox, noctis (i, F)	night	Noun
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
agnus, agnī (M)	lamb	Noun
angelus, angelī (M)	angel	Noun
canticum, canticī (N)	song	Noun
festum, festī (N)	feast	Noun
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	hatred	Noun
peccātum, peccātī (N)	sin	Noun
sacrificium, sacrificī (N)	sacrifice	Noun
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

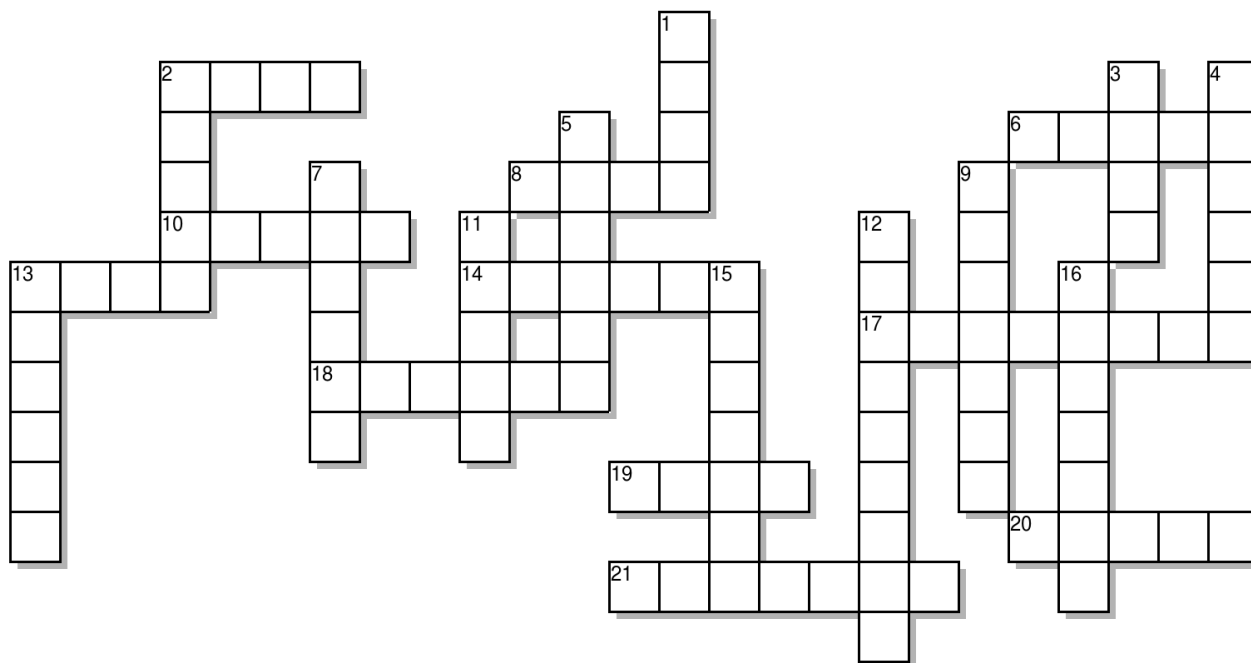
THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum,	And in Jesus Christ
Filium eius unicum,	His only son,
Dominum nostrum,	Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine,	born of the Virgin Mary,
passus sub Pontio Pilato,	suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus,	crucified, dead, and buried,
descendit ad inferos,	descended to the lower parts,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis,	after three days was raised from the dead,
ascendit ad caelos,	ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

NOUN FORMATION CROSSWORD

Creat the correct noun form (all third declension nouns) to match the English translation and fill in the crossword puzzle.



ACROSS

- 2 to the cloud
- 6 the seas (SN)
- 8 by the sea
- 10 of fire
- 13 death (SN)
- 14 of the ears
- 17 of the animal
- 18 of the cities
- 19 city (SN)
- 20 the clouds (SN)
- 21 of the enemy (plural)

DOWN

- 1 with peace
- 2 of the ship
- 3 for art
- 4 mothers (SN)
- 5 the father (DO)
- 7 of the citizens
- 9 by the citizens
- 11 of peace
- 12 to the brothers
- 13 of death
- 15 from the seas
- 16 with the ships

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

DECLINING WORKSHEET 1

	animal, animalis (stem = _____)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	urbs, urbis (stem = _____)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	corpus, corporis (stem = _____)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

DECLINING WORKSHEET 2

	mare, maris (stem = mar)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	navis, navis (stem = _____)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	mōns, montis (stem = _____)			
	Singular		Plural	
	LATIN	ENGLISH	LATIN	ENGLISH
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET 1 (All Third Declension i-stem Nouns)

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	animalis	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	artī	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	aurium	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	cīvibus	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	mare	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	maribus	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	mors	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	mortium	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	nubī	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	nubis	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	ignis	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	urbs	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	urbium	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	navis	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	navibus	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT QUATTUORDECIM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse, Label, and Translate the sentences below.

1. Trēs ex nāvibus trāns mare navigābant.

2. Rēx navem nautīs dōnābit.

3. Marītus ūxorīs infēlīcis natam vocābat.

4. Cīvēs Athēnārum miserī subrīdent.

5. Fīliae dūcis magistrum sub arbore spectābant.

6. Nautae oppidō pugnābant.

CAPUT QUINDECIM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THIRD CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned about First and Second Conjugation Verbs. They can be identified by their second Principle Part, called the Infinitive form (second vocabulary form). Words that end in -āre are called First Conjugation Verbs. Verbs that end in -ēre are called Second Conjugation Verbs. We find the stem of these verbs by "chopping off" the -re.

Stem of *amāre* = *amā*

Stem of *vidēre* = *vidē*

The vowel at the end of the stem is called the "connecting vowel" because it connects the stem of the verb to its endings.

Third Conjugation Verbs are verbs with a short "e" connecting vowel. The Infinitive form of a Third Conjugation Verb ends in -ere. Do not confuse this with the -ēre of Second Conjugation Verbs. The short "e" has a tendency to change into other vowels when we add endings to it.

In the Present Tense, this will mean that the connecting vowel often changes into an -i.

However, in the Imperfect Tense a Third Conjugation Verb will look exactly like the Imperfect Tense of Second Conjugation verbs. This is because the -e- lengthens to -ē- before the Imperfect Endings are added.

The Future Tense of Third Conjugation Verbs is very different from the Future Tense of First and Second Conjugation Verbs. It does not use the same tense marker. Since these forms are different from what we've learned so far, it is best to simply memorize them. All regular Third Conjugation Verbs will follow the pattern of seen in our chant.

VIDEOS: Verb Chant Review, Pronoun Chant Review, Third Conjugation Verbs

CHANT: THIRD CONJUGATION VERB DŪCŌ

	PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	dūcō	dūcimus	dūcēbam	dūcēbāmus	dūcam	dūcēmus
2nd	dūcis	dūcitis	dūcēbās	dūcēbātis	dūcēs	dūcētis
3rd	dūcit	dūcunt	dūcēbat	dūcēbant	dūcet	dūcent

CAPUT QUINDECIM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
dūcō, dūcere , dūxī, dūctum	to lead	Verb
agō, agere , ēgī, āctum	to drive, to lead, to do, to act	Verb
discō, discere , didicī	to learn	Verb
scrībō, scribere , scrīpsī, scriptum	to write	Verb
vincō, vincere , vīcī, vīctum	to conquer, to overcome	Verb
dīcō, dīcere , dixī, dictum	to say, to tell, to speak	Verb
vīvō, vivere , vīxī, victum	to live	Verb
cādō, cadere , cecidī, cāsūrum	to fall	Verb
currō, currere , cucūrrī, cūsum	to run, to rush	Verb
regō, regere , rēgī, rēctum	to rule, to guide, to direct	Verb
legō, legere , lēgī, lēctum	to read	Verb
dēfendō, dēfendere , dēfendī, dēfensum	to defend, to protect	Verb
tango, tangere , tetigī, tactum	to touch	Verb
vertō, vertere , vertī, versum	to turn, to repent	Verb
crēdō, crēdere , credidī, creditum	to believe, to trust	Verb
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	to order, to command	Verb
expleō, explere , explēvī, explētum	to fill (up)	Verb
misceō, miscere , miscuī, mixtum	to stir, to disturb	Verb
invideō, invidere , invīdī, invīsum	to envy	Verb
praebeō, praebere , praeuī, praebitum	to offer, to provide	Verb
meus, mea, meum	my	Adjective
tuus, tua, tuum	your (singular)	Adjective
noster, nostrum, nostrī	our	Adjective
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (plural)	Adjective
suus, sua, suum	his own, her own	Adjective

CAPUT QUINDECIM

THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum,	And in Jesus Christ
Filium eius unicum,	His only son,
Dominum nostrum,	Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine,	born of the Virgin Mary,
passus sub Pontio Pilato,	suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus,	crucified, dead, and buried,
descendit ad inferos,	descended to the lower parts,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis,	after three days was raised from the dead,
ascendit ad caelos,	ascended to heaven,
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inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT QUINDECIM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET 1

sum, esse						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

explorō, explorāre, (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

expleō, explēre (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUINDECIM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET 2

dicō, dicere (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First	dicō		dicēbam		dicam	
Second	dicis				dicēs	
Third	dicit					

scrībō, scrībere (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

vincō, vincere (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUINDECIM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET 3

agō, agere (stem = age)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

vīvō, vīvere (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

cadō, cadere (stem = _____)						
	Present		Imperfect		Future	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT QUINDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET (All Third Declenions Nouns)

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	patris	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	matrī	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	fratrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	auris	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	maria	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	mare	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	mortis	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	mortem	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	sorōrem	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	rēx	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	dūcis	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	partem	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	urbs	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	corporis	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	sorōrēs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	rēgibus	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT QUINDECIM

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET (All Three Conjugations)

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	ducunt	3 (-ere)	3	P	Pre	They lead
2.	ducent	3 (-ere)	3	P	Fut	They will lead
3.	vident	2 (-ēre)	3	P	Pre	They see
4.	labōrābant					
5.	creābunt					
6.	agām					
7.	dicō					
8.	vīvēbās					
9.	praebēs					
10.	cadet					
11.	amābitis					
12.	regēbam					
13.	legēs					
14.	tangit					
15.	crēdēmus					
16.	narrās					
17.	current					
18.	currunt					
19.	miscent					
20.	legit					
21.	scrēbunt					

CAPUT QUINDECIM

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse, Label, and Translate the sentences below.

1. Nautae animosī¹ mare explorābunt.

2. Rēx castram² eius in bellō dūcet.

3. Ūxor virī rēgī dīcit.

4. Cīvēs Graecae libra multa legent.

5. Filiī rēgis per arborēs currēbant.

6. Navēs littora³ oppidī parvī defendent.

¹ animosus, animosa, animosum (adj) courageous

² castra, castrae (F) army

³ littus, littoris (N) shore

GRAMMAR TOPICS: FOURTH CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: The Fourth Conjugation is the final verb pattern that we need to learn. Like the other conjugations, the Fourth Conjugation is identified by its "connecting vowel." This is the vowel that comes before the -re of the second principal part (second vocabulary form). First Conjugation verbs end in -āre. Second Conjugation verbs end in -ēre. Third Conjugation verbs end in -ere.

Fourth Conjugation verbs have -ī- for their connecting vowel. This means that their second principal part ends in -īre. Like all other regular verbs, we find the present stem of Fourth Conjugation verbs by "chopping off" the -re of this form. Notice that the -i- stem vowel is present in every form.

Present and Imperfect forms take the endings we're used to seeing. The Future Tense forms take the same endings as the Future Tense forms of the Third Conjugation.

audīre = audī- venīre = venī- sentīre = sentī- scīre = scī-

The pattern for Fourth Conjugation verbs is very similar to Third Conjugation verbs. Pay attention to the i's and the macrons in the chant. We will use the verb *audīre* to learn the Fourth Conjugation pattern.

VIDEOS: Noun Chant Review, Verb Chant Review, Pronoun Chant Review, Fourth Conjugation Verbs

CHANT: FOURTH CONJUGATION VERB AUDIO

	PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	audiō	audīmus	audiēbam	audiēbāmus	audiam	audiēmus
2nd	audīs	audītis	audiēbās	audiēbātis	audiēs	audiētis
3rd	audit	audiunt	audiēbat	audiēbant	audiet	audient

CAPUT SEDECIM

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	POS
audiō, audīre , audīvī, audītum	to hear, to listen to	Verb
veniō, venīre , vēnī, ventum	to come	Verb
inveniō, invenīre , invēnī, inventum	to come upon, to find	Verb
sentiō, sentīre , sēnsī, sensum	to feel, to perceive	Verb
sciō, scīre , scīvī, scitum	to know	Verb
nesciō, nescīre , nescīvī, nescitum	not to know, to be ignorant	Verb
dormiō, dormīre , dormīvī, dormitum	to sleep	Verb
serviō, servīre , servīvī, servītum	to serve, to be a slave	Verb
impediō, impedīre , impedīvī, impeditum	to hinder, to prevent	Verb
ponō, ponere , posuī, positum	to put, to place	Verb
bībō, bibere , bibī	to drink	Verb
cognōscō, cognōscere , cognōvī, cognitum	to learn, to recognize	Verb
comprehendō, comprehendere , comprehendī, comprehensum	to grasp; to comprehend	Verb
promittō, promittere , promisi, promissum	to send forth; to promise	Verb
vendō, vendere , vendidī, venditum	to sell	Verb
REVIEW VOCABULARY		
avarus, avara, avarum	greedy	Adjective
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	few	Adjective
bellus, bella, bellum	beautiful, pretty, handsome	Adjective
stultus, stulta, stultum	foolish, silly	Adjective
sanus, sana, sanum	healthy, sane	Adjective
plēnus, plēnus, plēnum	full	Adjective
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	friendly	Adjective
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	harsh, bitter	Adjective
doctus, docta, doctum	educated, skilled	Adjective
medius, media, medium	middle	Adjective

CAPUT SEDECIM

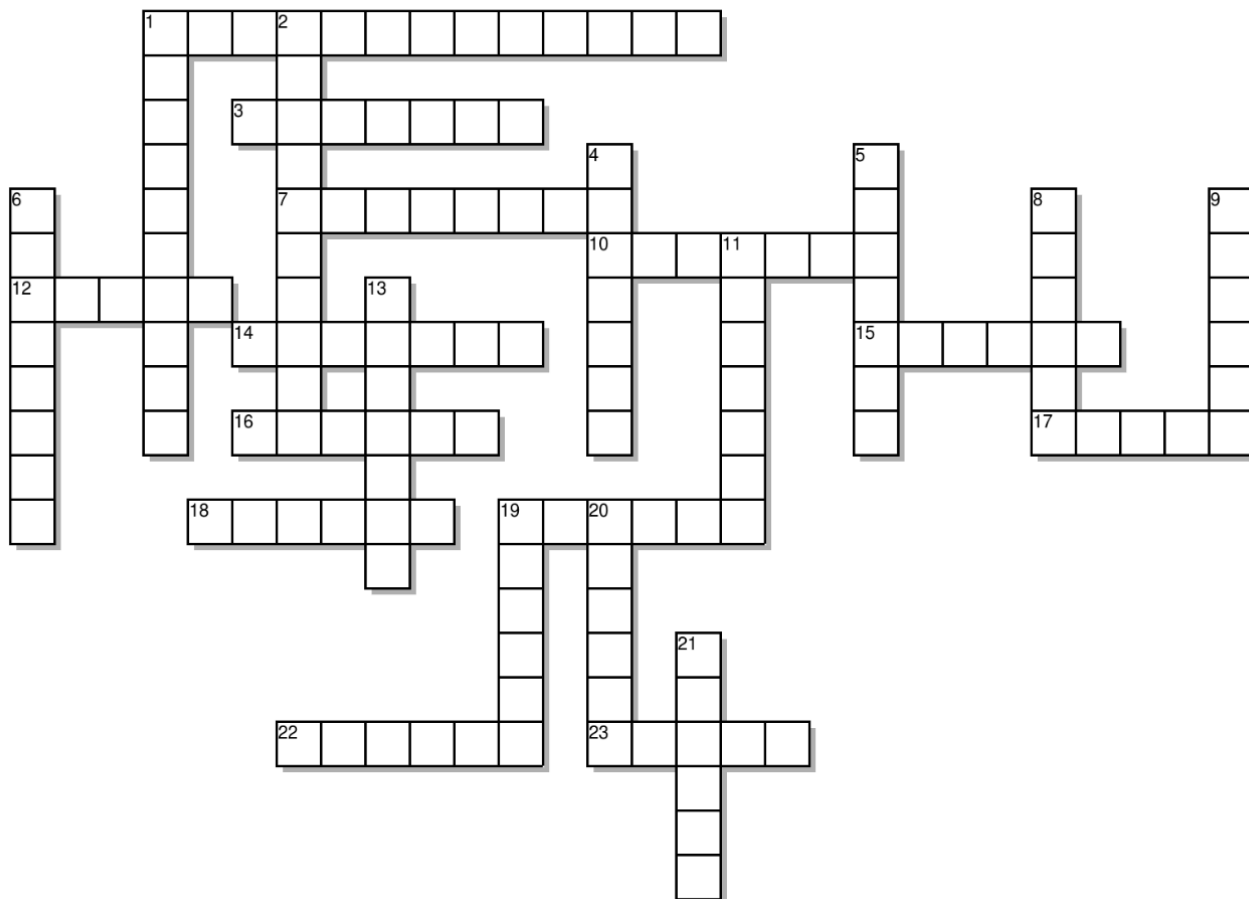
THE APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
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Et in Iesum Christum,	And in Jesus Christ
Filium eius unicum,	His only son,
Dominum nostrum,	Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine,	born of the Virgin Mary,
passus sub Pontio Pilato,	suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus,	crucified, dead, and buried,
descendit ad inferos,	descended to the lower parts,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis,	after three days was raised from the dead,
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sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT SEDECIM

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD

Find the Latin words for the English definitions (use the second vocabulary form for verbs and the first vocabulary form for adjectives)



ACROSS

- 1 to grasp; to comprehend
- 3 to sleep
- 7 to come upon, to find
- 10 to serve, to be a slave
- 12 few
- 14 to feel, to perceive
- 15 to drink
- 16 beautiful, pretty, handsome
- 17 to know
- 18 full
- 19 to hear, to listen to
- 22 middle
- 23 healthy, sane

DOWN

- 1 to learn, to recognize
- 2 to send forth; to promise
- 4 not to know, to be ignorant
- 5 harsh, bitter
- 6 to hinder, to prevent
- 8 greedy
- 9 to come
- 11 to sell
- 13 foolish
- 19 friendly
- 20 educated, skilled
- 21 to put, to place

CAPUT SEDECIM

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

agō, agere (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

audio, audīre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

sentīō, sentīre (stem = _____)						
Present		Imperfect		Future		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First						
Second						
Third						

CAPUT SEDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET (All Declensions)

	LATIN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	patrem	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	patrī	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	fratrem	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	auribus	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	mare	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	fīlius	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	mortem	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	germanam	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	sorōrem	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	rēgis	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	dūce	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	fiā	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	corpus	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	aedificiī	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	sorōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	hostium	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	animalia	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____

CAPUT SEDECIM

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET (All Three Conjugations)

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	vident	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	audient	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	scribō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	labōrābō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	serviam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	ducām	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	dicēbat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	vīvēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	praebam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	dormiunt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	scient	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	sciēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	leget	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	veniēbant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	crēdētis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	inveniō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	laborās	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	sentiēbat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	ponunt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	scrībam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	dormēs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Mater dēfessa in casā dormit.

2. Prīnceps vōcem rēgīnae bellae audiet.

3. Īnfāntēs patris in villā lūdēbant.

4. Soror thesaurum rēgis invenit.

5. Rēx prīncepēs dēfendēbat.

6. Famulae regīnae rēgem servient.

UNIT IV REVIEW

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH
nōmen, nōminis (N)	
corpus, corporis (N)	
pax, pacis (F)	
rēx, rēgis (M)	
dux, ducis (M/F)	
flūmen, flūminis (N)	
frāter, frātris (M)	
pāter, pātris (M)	
māter, mātris (F)	
sorōr, sorōris (F)	
animal, animalis (i, N)	
ars, artis (i, F)	
auris, auris (i, F)	
cīvis, cīvis (i, M/F)	
mare, māris (i, N)	
mōrs, mōrtis (i, F)	
nūbēs, nūbis (i, F)	
pars, partis (i, F)	
urbs, urbis (i, F)	

UNIT IV REVIEW

vīs, vīs (i, F)	
mēns, mentis (i, F)	
hostis, hostis (i, M)	
mōns, montis (i, M)	
fīnis, fīnis (i, M)	
gens, gentis (i, F)	
nāvis, nāvis (i, F)	
ignis, ignis (i, F)	
nox, noctis (i, F)	
dūcō, dūcere , dūxī, dūctum	
agō, ager , ēgī, āctum	
discō, discere , didicī	
scrībō, scrībere , scrīpsī, scriptum	
vincō, vincere , vīcī, vīctum	
dīcō, dīcere , dixī, dictum	
vīvō, vīvere , vīxī, victum	
cādō, cadere , cecidī, cāsūrum	
currō, currere , cucūrrī, cūrsum	
regō, regere , rēgī, rēctum	
legō, legere , lēgī, lēctum	
dēfendō, dēfendere , dēfendī, dēfensum	
tango, tangere , tetigī, tactum	

UNIT IV REVIEW

vertō, vertere , vertī, versum	
crēdō, crēdere , credidī, creditum	
audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum	
veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventum	
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventum	
sentiō, sentīre, sēnsī, sensum	
sciō, scīre, scīvī, scitum	
nesciō, nescīre, nescīvī, nescitum	
dormiō, dormīre, dormīvī, dormitum	
serviō, servīre, servīvī, servītum	
impediō, impedīre, impedīvī, impeditum	
ponō, ponere, posuī, positum	
bībō, bibere, bibī	
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitum	
comprehendō, comprehendere, comprehendī, comprehensum	
promittō, promittere, promisi, promissum	
vendō, vendere, vendidī, venditum	

REVIEW VOCABULARY

sapientia, sapientiae (F)	
scientia, scientiae (F)	
vicīna, vicīnae (M/F)	

UNIT IV REVIEW

nata, natae (F)	
invidia, invidiae (F)	
Athenae, Athenārum (F)	
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	
iustitia, iustitiae (F)	
scrīptūra, scrīptūrae (F)	
creātura, creāturae (F)	
agnus, agnī (M)	
angelus, angelī (M)	
canticum, canticī (N)	
festum, festī (N)	
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	
peccātum, peccātī (N)	
sacrificium, sacrificiī (N)	
saeculum, saeculī (N)	
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	
expleō, explere , explēvī, explētum	
misceō, miscere , miscuī, mixtum	
invideō, invidere , invīdī, invīsum	
praebeō, praebere , praebuī, praebitum	

UNIT IV REVIEW

meus, mea, meum	
tuus, tua, tuum	
noster, nostrum, nostrī	
vester, vestra, vestrum	
suus, sua, suum	
avarus, avara, avarum	
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	
bellus, bella, bellum	
stultus, stulta, stultum	
sanus, sana, sanum	
plēnus, plēnus, plēnum	
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	
doctus, docta, doctum	
medius, media, medium	

UNIT IV REVIEW

CHANTS

	Third Declension Noun Endings			
	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	Third Declension i-Stem Endings			
	Masculine/Feminine		Neuter	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

UNIT IV REVIEW

Third Conjugation Verb						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st						
2nd						
3rd						

Fourth Conjugation Verb						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st						
2nd						
3rd						

UNIT IV REVIEW

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN	DEC.	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	pater	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	matris	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	fratrī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	auris	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	mēnsae	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	fīlium	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	mors	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	germanā	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	sorōris	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	rēx	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	dūcum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	filiās	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	corporī	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	rēgīnam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	sorōrum	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	hostis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	pacis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT IV REVIEW

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	dormiō	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	vīvēs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	manēs	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	parābat	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	sciēbant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	scrībam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	habēbunt	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	creās	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	inveniet	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	invenit	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	bībis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	bībet	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	vidēbam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	vidēbimus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	orant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	orābit	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	vēnit	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18.	vēniam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
19.	vendimus	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20.	sentītis	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
21.	crēdam	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

UNIT IV REVIEW

1. Rēx urbem cum magnā sapientiā regit.

2. Pater et māter in urbe parvā ambulābunt.

3. Dux hostēs ab vestrā patriā vincet.

4. Frāter suus mihi carmina scrībēbat.

5. Cīvēs iustitiam in templō deī vērī invēnient.

6. Nāvēs per mare ad urbem maritimum⁵ veniunt.

⁵ maritimus, maritīma, maritīmam (Adj) coastal

UNIT IV REVIEW

7. Sorōr tua artem discit.

8. Sophus⁶ mortem aut⁷ afflictio⁸ non timet.

9. Māter filiīs suīs canticum docēbat.

10. Flūmen magnum per medium urbis currit.

11. Animal aquam ā flūviō bibēbat.

⁶ sophus, sophī (M) wise man

⁷ aut (conj) or

⁸ afflictio, afflictionis (N) torture

UNIT IV REVIEW

12. Ignis in montibus nocte lucēbit.

13. Pācem inter gentem nostrās egēmus.

14. Nox caelum cum stellīs complēbit.

15. Auris eōrum verba sapientiae audet.

16. Mēns hominis scientiam et artēs comprehendit.

GRAMMAR TOPICS: VERB FORMATION REVIEW; PERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned how to form verbs using the three tenses in the Present System. For the First and Second Conjugations, we simply take the infinitive form (second vocabulary form), chop off the -re, and add the endings. Third and Fourth Conjugation verbs are a bit different in the Present and Future Tense because of vowel changes, but the basic process is still the same.

In this lesson, we'll be learning a new tense called the Perfect Tense. The Perfect Tense, like the Imperfect Tense, is a past tense. We learned that the Imperfect Tense is an ongoing past tense, so we translate it using the helping verbs was/were. The Perfect Tense is used to describe a completed past event. Sometimes we translate the Perfect tense as a simple past tense (like the -ed ending in English), and sometimes we use the helping verbs have/has.

To form the Perfect Tense, we take the third vocabulary form, remove the -ī ending to get the Perfect Tense Stem, and then add our endings (the -ī ending we remove is the first ending on the Perfect Tense chant).

amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātum

amāvī → amāv amāv + perfect tense endings

video, vidēre, **vīdī**, vīsum

vīdī → vīd vīd + perfect tense endings

dūcō, ducere, **dūxī**, dūctum

dūxī → dūx dūx + perfect tense endings

audiō, audīre, **audīvī**, audītum

audīvī → audīv audīv + perfect tense endings

VIDEOS: Perfect Tense

CHANT: Perfect Tense Endings

	Perfect Tense Endings	
	Singular	Plural
1st	-ī	-īmus
2nd	-istī	-ītis
3rd	-it	-eunt

	Perfect Tense Example	
	Singular	Plural
1st	amāvī	amāvīmus
2nd	amāvistī	amāvītis
3rd	amāvit	amāveunt

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	POS
culpō, culpāre, culpāvī , culpātum	to blame	Verb
creō, creāre, creāvī , creātum	to create	Verb
orō, orāre, orāvī , orātum	to pray	Verb
liberō, liberāre, liberāvī , liberātum	to free	Verb
sperō, sperāre, sperāvī , sperātum	to hope	Verb
oppugnō, oppungāre, oppugnāvī , oppūgnātum	to attack	Verb
necō, necāre, necāvī , necātum	to kill	Verb
negō, negāre, negāvī , negātum	to deny	Verb
imperō, imperāre, imperāvī , imperātum	to order, to command	Verb
interrogō, interrogāre, interrogāvī , interrogātum	to ask, to question	Verb
amō, amāre, amāvī , amātum	to love	Verb
narrō, narrāre, narrāvī , narrātum	to tell	Verb
portō, portāre, portāvī , portātum	to carry	Verb
laudō, laudāre, laudāvī , laudātum	to praise	Verb
servō, servāre, servāvī , servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb
stō, stāre, stetī , stātum	to stand	Verb
mūtō, mūtāre, mūtāvī , mūtātum	to change	Verb
vītō, vītāre, vītāvī , vītātum	to live	Verb
nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī , nāvigātum	to sail	Verb
labōrō, labōrāre, labōrāvī , labōrātum	to work, to labor	Verb
exerceō, exercēre, exercuī , exercitum	to train	Verb
terreō, terrēre, terruī , territum	to frighten, to terrify	Verb
timeō, timēre, timuī	to fear, be afraid of	Verb
fleō, flēre, flēvī , flētum	to weep	Verb
noceō, nocēre, nocuī	to harm	Verb
adoptō, adoptāre, adoptāvī , adoptātum	to choose, to adopt	Verb
vigilō, vigilāre, vigilāvī , vigilātum	to watch, to keep awake	Verb

CAPUT SEPTEMDECIM

vocō, vocāre, vocāvī , vocātum	to call	Verb
cēnō, cēnāre, cēnāvī , cēnātum	to dine	Verb
tolerō, tolerāre, tolerāvī , tolerātum	to bear, to endure	Verb

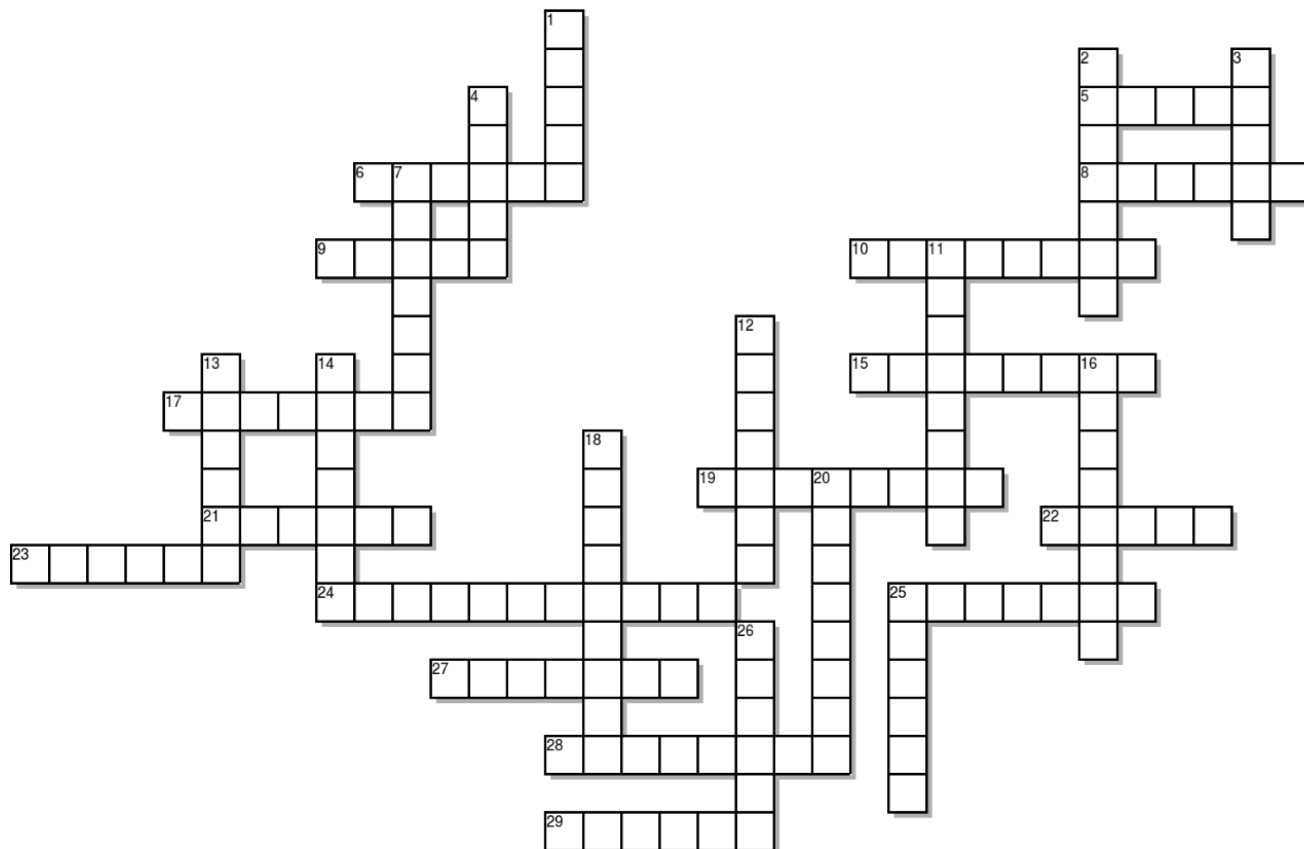
APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT SEPTEMDECIM

PRINCIPAL PARTS CROSSWORD

Fill in the crossword puzzle with the third principal part (perfect form) for each of the verbs given (second principal part provided).



ACROSS

- 5 orăre
- 6 cênăre
- 8 terrêre
- 9 stăre
- 10 tolerăre
- 15 adoptăre,
- 17 servăre
- 19 năvigăre
- 21 vocăre,
- 22 flêre,
- 23 negăre
- 24 interrogăre
- 25 culpăre
- 27 sperăre
- 28 liberăre

29 vităre

DOWN

- 1 nocêre
- 2 portăre
- 3 timêre
- 4 amăre
- 7 exercêre
- 11 labôrăre
- 12 narrăre
- 13 necăre
- 14 laudăre
- 16 vigilăre,
- 18 oppungăre
- 20 imperăre
- 25 creăre
- 26 mûtăre

CAPUT SEPTEMDECIM

CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

Perfect Tense Endings (videō, vidēre, vīdī)				
Singular			Plural	
	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st	vīdī	I saw		
2nd				
3rd				

Perfect Tense Endings (nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī)				
Singular			Plural	
	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st				
2nd				
3rd				

Perfect Tense Endings (scrībō, scrībēre, scrīpsī)				
Singular			Plural	
	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Latin</i>	<i>English</i>
1st				
2nd				
3rd				

CAPUT SEPTEMDECIM

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	stētistī	1 (-āre)	2	S	Per	You stood
2.	stābās	1 (-āre)	2	S	Imp	You were standing
3.	laudābant					
4.	laudāveunt					
5.	creabāmus					
6.	creavimus					
7.	navigāvit					
8.	navigābat					
9.	timueunt					
10.	timēbant					
11.	timet					
12.	timēbit					
13.	noceō					
14.	nocuī					
15.	nocēbam					
16.	nocēbo					
17.	flēvit					
18.	flet					
19.	flēbat					
20.	flēbit					
21.	mūtāvītis					

CAPUT SEPTEMDECIM

NOUN PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN	DECL.	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	Translation
1.	mēnsam	1	F	S	Acc	the table
2.	lūpōrum	2	M	P	Gen	of the wolves
3.	saxī	2	N	S	Gen	of the rock
4.	rēgis	3	M	S	Gen	of the king
5.	matre	3	F	S	Abl	by/with/from the mother
6.	aborem					
7.	aedificiō					
8.	puerum					
9.	poetae					
10.	fratrum					
11.	sorōrēs					
12.	donōrum					
13.	germānā					
14.	scrīptōrī					
15.	vir					
20.	fēminās					
21.	lēx					

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Pater inter casam dormīvit.

2. Vicinae vōcem rēgīnae audīveunt.

3. Nautae navis in marem videunt.

4. Fratrēs thesaurum rēgis invēneunt.

5. Rēx Graeciae oppida parva dēfendet.

6. Dum servae agricolae in agrōs laborābant, flēvī.

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE PLUPERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've just learned how to form and translate verbs in Perfect Tense. The Perfect Tense indicates a completed action in the past. We usually translated Perfect Tense verbs as a simple past tense, and sometimes use the words have or has.

In this lesson, we'll be learning a new tense called the Pluperfect Tense. The Pluperfect Tense is used to indicate a completed past action that happened before another past action. In English, we use the helping word "had" to form the Pluperfect Tense. So, "I had walked to school..." or "He had eaten a sandwich..."

The Pluperfect Tense is formed like the Perfect Tense. We take the third vocabulary form, remove the -ī ending to get the Perfect Tense Stem, and then add Pluperfect endings (see below). This same process works for verbs in all four declensions!

The Pluperfect Endings look exactly like the Imperfect Tense forms of the Linking Verb. However, they are attached directly to the perfect stem.

VIDEOS: Pluperfect Tense

CHANT: Pluperfect Tense Endings

Pluperfect Tense Endings		
	Singular	Plural
1st	-eram	-erāmus
2nd	-erās	-erātis
3rd	-erat	-erant

Pluperfect Tense Example		
	Singular	Plural
1st	amāveram	amāverāmus
2nd	amāverās	amāverātis
3rd	amāverat	amāverant

CAPUT DUODEVIGINTI

VOCABULARY

dō, dāre , dedī, datum	to give	Verb
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander	Verb
parō, parāre , parāvī, parātum	to prepare	Verb
pūtō, pūtāre , pūtāvī, pūtātum	to think	Verb
probō, probāre , probāvī, probātum	to test, to approve	Verb
dubitō, dubitāre , dubitāvī, dubitātum	to doubt	Verb
rogō, rogāre , rogāvī, rogātum	to ask	Verb
spectō, spectāre , spectāvī, spectātum	to look at, to watch	Verb
orō, orāre , orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb
ambulō, ambulāre , ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk	Verb
moveō, movēre , movī, mōtum	to move	Verb
amoveō, amovēre , amovī, amōtum	to move away	Verb
cōgitō, cōgitāre , cōgitāvī, cōgitātum	to think, to ponder	Verb
dēmōnstrō, dēmōnstrāre , dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	to demonstrate, to point out	Verb
errō, errāre , errāvī, errātum	to wander, to err	Verb
explōrō, explōrāre , explōrāvī, explōrātum	to explore	Verb
flō, flāre , flāvī, flātum	to blow	Verb
iuvō, iuvāre, iuvāvī, iuvātum	to help	Verb
appellō, appellāre, appellāvī, appellātum	to name	Verb
cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum	to sing	Verb
celēbrō, celēbrāre, celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	to celebrate, to fill	Verb
conciliō, conciliāre, conciliāvī, conciliātum	to bring together, to unite	Verb
existimō, existimāre, existimāvī, existimātum	to judge	Verb
sum, esse , fuī, futūrum	to be	Verb
dōnō, dōnāre , dōnāvī, dōnātum	to give, to forgive	Verb
adōrō, adōrāre , adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship, to adore	Verb
rēgnō, rēgnāre , rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	to rule, to reign	Verb

CAPUT DUODEVIGINTI

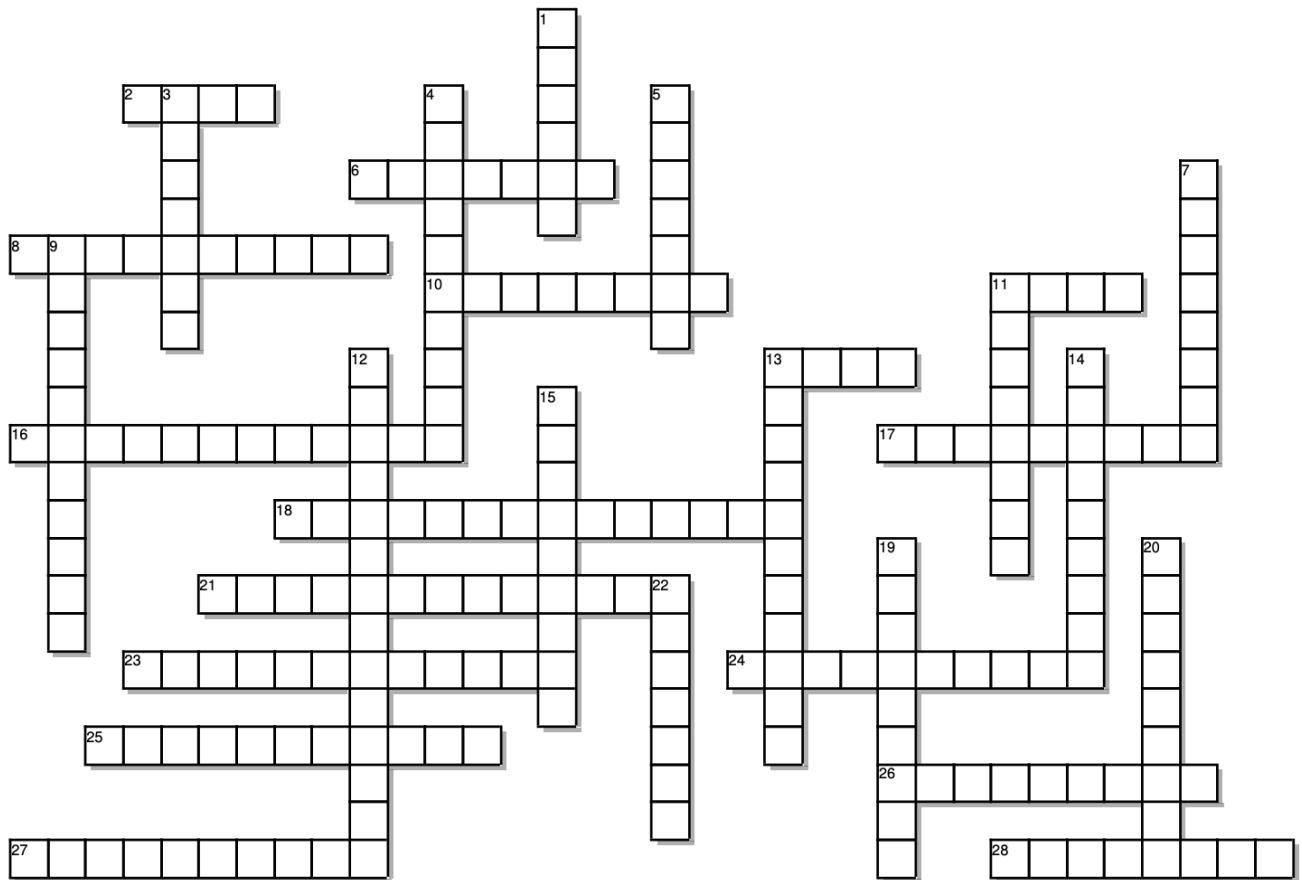
operō, operāre , operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb
sānō, sānāre , sāvī, sātum	to heal	Verb
firmō, firmāre , firmāvī, firmātum	to strengthen	Verb

APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

VOCABULARY CROSSWORD

Fill in the crossword with the correct Latin translation (all Perfect and Pluperfect forms)



ACROSS

- 2 I moved
- 6 I worshiped
- 8 I had strengthened
- 10 He ruled
- 11 I was
- 13 I gave
- 16 We celebrated
- 17 He thought
- 18 They had brought together
- 21 We judged
- 23 They had explored
- 24 He had tested
- 25 They walked
- 26 We asked
- 27 You named

28 I watched

DOWN

- 1 I wandered
- 3 I worked
- 4 We had moved away
- 5 He wandered
- 7 She sang
- 9 Y'all had helped
- 11 Ya'll blew
- 12 You had demonstrated
- 13 I had doubted
- 14 They had prayed
- 15 You thought
- 19 I had prepared
- 20 They forgave
- 22 You healed

CAPUT DUODEVIGINTI

CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rōgātum (Perfect Stem = _____)				
Perfect			Pluperfect	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	rogāvī		rogāveram	
2nd				
3rd				

dō, dāre, dedī, datum (Perfect Stem = _____)				
Perfect			Pluperfect	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	dedī		dederam	
2nd				
3rd				

cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum (Perfect Stem = _____)				
Perfect			Pluperfect	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st				
2nd				
3rd				

CAPUT DUODEVIGINTI

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	steteram	1 (-āre)	2	S	Plu	I had stood
2.	stābās	1 (-āre)	2	S	Imp	You were standing
3.	stetis	1 (-āre)	2	S	Per	You stood
4.	creaverant					
5.	creabātis					
6.	creaveunt					
7.	navigāvis					
8.	navigāveram					
9.	timuerant					
10.	timēbant					
11.	timent					
12.	timēbis					
13.	nocēbāmus					
14.	nocuistī					
15.	nocuerant					
16.	nocēbis					
17.	flēvis					
18.	flēs					
19.	flēbant					
20.	flēveram					
21.	labōrāverant					
22.	labōrābant					

REVERSE TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

1. The man walked toward the house.

2. The men had walked away from the house.

3. The father of the girls watched the sky.

4. The mother of the boys had watched the stars.

5. The woman sang in the temple.

6. The beautiful women had sung within the temple.

GRAMMAR: THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

In this lesson, we are learning the final tense found in the Perfect System. The Perfect System includes the Perfect Tense, Pluperfect Tense, and the Future Perfect Tense. The Future Perfect Tense indicates an action that in the past that will have been completed before a certain point in time. So, in English we might say, “I will have finished my coffee by lunch,” or “When the rain stops, I will have gotten wet.” At some point in the future, the action will have been complete, hence, Future Perfect.

The Future Perfect Tense is easy to form. We simply remove the -ī from the Perfect Tense form (third principal part) and then add the Future Tense Ending, which is almost exactly the same as the Future Tense of forms of the Linking Verb. The process is the same for all four declensions.

amō, amāre, **amāvī**, amātum

amāvī → amāv amāv + future perfect tense endings

video, vidēre, **vīdī**, vīsum

vīsī → vīs vīs + future perfect tense endings

dūcō, ducere, **dūxī**, dūctum

dūxī → dūx dūx + future perfect tense endings

audiō, audīre, **audīvī**, audītum

audīvī → audīv audīv + future perfect tense endings

VIDEO(S): The Future Perfect Tense

CHANT: Future Perfect Endings

	Pluperfect Tense Endings	
	Singular	Plural
1st	-erō	-erimus
2nd	-eris	-eritis
3rd	-erit	-erint

	Pluperfect Tense Example	
	Singular	Plural
1st	amāverō	amāverimus
2nd	amāveris	amāveritis
3rd	amāverit	amāverint

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

VOCABULARY

satiō, satiāre, satiāvī , satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre, sēgrēgāvī , sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb
absum, abesse, āfuī , āfutūrum	to go away	Verb
adsum, adesse, adfuī , adfutūrum	to be present	Verb
adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvāvī adiūtum	to help, to aid	Verb
valeō, valēre, valuī , valiturum	to be strong	Verb
habeō, habēre, habuī , habitum	to have, to hold	Verb
videō, vidēre, vīdī , vīsum	to see, to observe	Verb
doceō, docēre, docuī , doctum	to teach	Verb
teneō, tenēre, tenuī , tentum	to hold, to keep	Verb
deleō, delēre, delēvī , deletum	to destroy, to wipe out	Verb
rideō, ridēre, rīdī , rīsum	to laugh	Verb
taceō, tacēre, tacuī , tacitum	to be silent	Verb
sedeō, sedēre, sēdī , sessum	to sit	Verb
prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī , prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb
egeō, egēre, eguī	to need	Verb
respondeō, respondēre, responsī , responsum	to answer	Verb
crescō, crescēre, crēvī , crētum	to increase	Verb
dūcō, dūcere, dūxī , dūctum	to lead	Verb
agō, agere, ēgī , āctum	to drive, to lead, to do, to act	Verb
discō, discere, didicī	to learn	Verb
scrībō, scrībere, scripsī , scriptum	to write	Verb
vincō, vincere, vīcī , vīctum	to conquer, to overcome	Verb
dīcō, dīcere, dixī , dictum	to say, to tell, to speak	Verb
vīvō, vīvere, vīxī , vīctum	to live	Verb
cādō, cadere, cecidī , cāsūrum	to fall	Verb
currō, currere, cucūrrī , cūrsum	to run, to rush	Verb

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

regō, regere, rēgī , rēctum	to rule, to guide, to direct	Verb
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APOSTLES' CREED

LATIN	ENGLISH
Credo in Deum Patrem omnipotentem,	I believe in God the Father Almighty,
Creatorem caeli et terrae.	Creator of heaven and earth,
Et in Iesum Christum, Filium eius unicum, Dominum nostrum,	And in Jesus Christ, His only son, Our Lord,
qui conceptus est de Spiritu Sancto,	Who was conceived of the Holy Spirit,
natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilato,	born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate,
crucifixus, mortuus, et sepultus, descendit ad inferos,	crucified, dead, and buried, descended to the lower regions,
tertia die resurrexit a mortuis, ascendit ad caelos,	after three days was raised from the dead, ascended to heaven,
sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis,	sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty
inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.	from which he will come to judge the living and the dead.
Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam catholicam,	I believe in the Holy Spirit, in the holy, universal church,
sanctorum communionem, remissionem peccatorum,	in the communion of saints, in the forgiveness of sins,
carnis resurrectionem, vitam aeternam. Amen.	in the resurrection of the body, and in eternal life. Amen.

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

satiō, satiāre, satiāvī, satiātum (Present Stem = _____)						
PRESENT SYSTEM						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st	satiō		satiābam		satiābō	
2nd						
3rd						
PERFECT SYSTEM						
Perfect Stem = _____						
PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st	satiāvī		satiāveram		satāverō	
2nd						
3rd						

rideō, ridēre, rīdī, rīsum (Present Stem = _____)						
PRESENT SYSTEM						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st						
2nd						
3rd						
PERFECT SYSTEM						
Perfect Stem = _____						
PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	
1st						
2nd						
3rd						

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, dūctum (Present Stem = _____)						
PRESENT SYSTEM						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	dūcō		dūcēbam		dūcam	
2nd						
3rd						
PERFECT SYSTEM						
Perfect Stem = _____						
PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st						
2nd						
3rd						

audiō, audīre, audīvī, audītum (Present Stem = _____)						
PRESENT SYSTEM						
PRESENT		IMPERFECT		FUTURE		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st	audiō		audēbam		audiam	
2nd						
3rd						
PERFECT SYSTEM						
Perfect Stem = _____						
PERFECT		PLUPERFECT		FUTURE PERFECT		
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1st						
2nd						
3rd						

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

VERB PARSING WORKSHEET (ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM TENSES)

	LATIN	CONJ.	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	Translation
1.	segrēgāvit	1 (-āre)	3	S	Per	I seperated
2.	segrēgāveram	1 (-āre)	1	S	Plu	I had seperated
3.	segrēgāverit	1 (-āre)	3	S	Fut Per	He will have seperated
4.	docuit	2 (-ēre)				
5.	docuerās					
6.	docuerint					
7.	dixī					
8.	dixeris					
9.	dixerant					
10.	vixerint					
11.	vixistī					
12.	vixeram					
13.	rēgit					
14.	rēgerant					
15.	rēgerit					
16.	didicerat					
17.	didicimus					
18.	didiceris					
19.	ēgerat					
20.	ēgistī					
21.	rīderimus					
22.	rīderint					

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

legō, legere , lēgī, lēctum	to read	Verb
dēfendō, dēfendere , dēfendī, dēfensum	to defend, to protect	Verb
tango, tangere , tetigī, tactum	to touch	Verb
vertō, vertere , vertī, versum	to turn, to repent	Verb
crēdō, crēdere , credidī, creditum	to believe, to trust	Verb
iūbeō, iūbere , iūssī, iūssum	to order, to command	Verb
expleō, explēre , explēvī, explētum	to fill (up)	Verb
misceō, miscēre , miscuī, mixtum	to stir, to disturb	Verb
invideō, invidēre , invīdī, invīsum	to envy	Verb
praebeō, praebēre , praebuī, praebitum	to offer, to provide	Verb
audiō, audīre , audīvī, auditum	to hear, to listen to	Verb
veniō, venīre , vēnī, ventum	to come	Verb
inveniō, invenīre , invēnī, inventum	to come upon, to find	Verb
sentiō, sentīre , sēnsī, sensum	to feel, to perceive	Verb
sciō, scīre , scīvī, scitum	to know	Verb
nesciō, nescīre , nescīvī, nescitum	not to know, to be ignorant	Verb
dormiō, dormīre , dormīvī, dormitum	to sleep	Verb
serviō, servīre , servīvī, servitum	to serve, to be a slave	Verb
impediō, impedīre , impedīvī, impeditum	to hinder, to prevent	Verb
ponō, ponere , posuī, positum	to put, to place	Verb
bībō, bibere , bibī	to drink	Verb
cognōscō, cognōscere , cognōvī, cognitum	to learn, to recognize	Verb
comprehendō, comprehendere , comprehendī, comprehensum	to grasp; to comprehend	Verb

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI

promittō, promittere , promisi, promissum	to send forth; to promise	Verb
vendō, vendere , vendidi, venditum	to sell	Verb