Ad maiorem Deī gloriam.

Henle Latin Prep Workbook Volume I

Noun Declensions

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Introduction

History of the Latin Language: Latin has its roots in the land of Latium, a small region along the Tiber River in ancient Italy, inhabited by the Latian tribe.   During the 7th century BC, this land became home to one of the first city-states developed by the Romans, the city of Rome. Although Greek was a dominant language in the Roman Empire, the language of the Latian tribe persisted in areas near Rome. The language of this tribe eventually became the ancestor to the language adopted in the western provinces of the Roman Empire, and the predecessor to one of the most well-known languages in Western civilization.[1] Latin thus became the root language for the Romance languages: Italian, French, Spanish, and others.

Benefits of Studying Latin: Learning the structure and base words of Latin will be very useful to you now and in your future education. Studying Latin will improve your vocabulary and understanding of scientific, legal, logical, and theological terms, and in your ability to learn another language. However, many differences exist between Latin and English. Grasping its organization and structure and memorizing the vocabulary will be challenging. Learning any language is a difficult task to undertake, but in the process your mind will be stretched and you will grow as a person.

Purpose & Features: The purpose of the Henle Prep Workbook is to help you prepare for the rigor and difficulty of your first year Henle Latin class—and to succeed! This workbook is intended to be used by students in grades 5-8, but could be used by anyone studying Latin. The workbook is presented in an interactive and engaging way so that younger students will enjoy the learning process.   You will have opportunities to draw, write, label, and play games. *Although the lessons are completely original and independent of the Henle textbook, the vocabulary and the lessons are purposely aligned with the Henle textbook*. While the Henle textbook moves at a very challenging pace, this workbook breaks down the content into smaller chunks with reviews, providing more opportunity to absorb the content.

Prerequisites: The Volume I workbook in your hands focuses on the five Latin noun declensions and the first unit of the Henle text. An assumption made is that you have a solid English grammar background. You should know all of the parts of speech and how they are used in a sentence. If you have not mastered these concepts, a good review of English grammar is necessary before using this workbook. It would also be helpful if you have memorized or are at least familiar with the Latin noun declension endings. If not, spend time looking at the noun declensions first (see the Master Declension Ending Chart in the Appendix). If needed, there are many noun declension ending songs online and other online tools which can be helpful in becoming familiar with the noun declension endings.

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[1] "The first or second language of more than a billion people [is] derived from Latin" (James Clackson*, A Companion to the Latin Language*, p. 1).

Tips to learning Latin:

1. Be patient and do not rush through the lessons. Take your time as you learn new concepts. Re-read materials as needed.
2. Be persistent and don't give up! If at first you don't understand it, try, try again ☺
3. Be disciplined. In other words: drill, drill, drill. The more you practice, the more you will remember. Making flashcards or practicing with drill activities will be helpful. There are activities on www.quizlet.com to practice for an additional mode of learning.
4. Look for *cognates*. Cognates are Latin words that look or sound like English words. Cognates usually have the same or similar meaning as their English counterpart. As you recognize cognates, you will more easily remember their meaning. There are many words in Latin that look like English; (example: *gloria/gloriae* = glory).

Structure of this Workbook: Each unit teaches one of the Latin noun declensions. Each unit includes several lessons for practicing vocabulary and the respective declension ending. Each lesson has the same or similar structure:

1. Review Question to review the previous lesson's content
2. Explanation of the current lesson and concept(s) to be studied
3. Vocabulary terms and declension endings to be studied
4. "Let's Practice" section to practice applying what is being studied
5. Challenge Questions for those who want more of a challenge (but not required)

How to Use this Workbook: Each unit concludes with a unit quiz, a review page of the unit, and a fun activity page. You will find an appendix at the end of the workbook. Use the charts in the appendix as you learn each declension. You will want to progressively fill out the blank master declension chart and vocabulary chart as you learn new material. You should work through one lesson at a time, and in between lessons, spend time memorizing the vocabulary and noun endings. For example, following Lesson One, continue practicing and memorizing before moving on to Lesson Two. Following Lesson Two, drill and practice the content before moving on to Lesson Three. Try different methods of memorization, such as drilling flashcards, singing Latin noun ending songs, practicing on quizlet.com, etc. If you purchased the Answer Key, complete the exercise or quiz first, and then check your work. Research shows that students learn best by committing their answers first, and then checking the answers to evaluate comprehension.

If you have any questions, or if you have any feedback to improve this workbook, feel free to contact me. May God bless your Latin learning journey! *Ad maiorem Deī gloriam!*

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UNIT 1: First Declension Nouns
Lesson 1: Noun Cases

Welcome to the Henle Latin Prep Workbook! Our first unit is first declension nouns. Before we learn first declension nouns, it is important to know what Latin noun cases are and how they are used. (Reminder: do not check the answer key until you have finished the lesson.)

What is a noun? You may recall a noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

In English, nouns are used in different places within a sentence depending on the job they have in the sentence. A noun can be a subject, a direct object, an indirect object, an object of the preposition, etc. If you were to pull a noun out of a sentence and then read the noun all by itself, you would have no idea what job that noun has in the sentence. For example, in the sentence, "*My dog ate my homework,*" you would not know what function the word "*dog*" or "*homework*" has by simply looking at those words without the rest of the sentence.

In Latin, however, you *can* know what role the noun plays when it stands alone because the job of the noun is indicated by the ending of the word. Thus, there are numerous endings in Latin for a single noun like "*dog.*" Latin nouns have different endings added to their stem which identifies the function or job a noun has in a sentence. See the five most common Latin cases below, their English equivalent, and an example of each case. To help you memorize, the cases are always listed in the same order. Memorize the Latin cases and their English equivalent. You can find songs on YouTube if you need something to help you memorize these noun cases.

Nominative Case	Subject (Who or what is the sentence about?)	**Mom** gave Bob's car to Dave in the morning.
Genitive Case	Possessive Noun (Whose is it?)	Mom gave **Bob's** car to Dave in the morning.
Dative Case*	Indirect Object (Ask to whom/for whom of the verb)	Mom gave Bob's car to **Dave** in the morning, <u>OR</u> Mom gave **Dave** Bob's car in the morning.
Accusative Case	Direct Object (Ask who/what of the verb)	Mom gave Bob's **car** to Dave in the morning.
Ablative Case	Object of the Preposition (Which noun/pronoun follows the preposition?)	Mom gave Bob's car to Dave in the **morning**.

*Note: An indirect object usually comes before the direct object in a properly structured English sentence. In Latin, however, both of these references to "Dave" are valid examples of the dative case.

Let's Practice!
Ex. 1.1 Draw a line and match the following Latin Cases with their function in English:

Dative Case   Object of the Preposition

Accusative   Indirect Object

Nominative   Direct Object

Genitive   Subject

Ablative   Possessive Noun

Ex. 1.2 Read the following English sentences below and <u>underline</u> all of the nouns. Under the word write what "case" it would be in Latin. The first one is done for you.

1. <u>John</u> gave <u>an apple</u> to <u>Mary</u> on <u>Sunday</u>.
   Nominative accusative   dative   ablative

2. Peter and Paul followed Jesus.

3. Mary had a little lamb.

4. The doctor told Peter the bad news about the virus.

5. My dad's mom is nice.

6. I run in the morning.

7. Jesus' disciples cried after his death.

8. My grandma fed me soup.

Ex. 1.3 Write a simple sentence below of your own and draw a picture of it. Label the picture with the correct Latin case words: *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, ablative*.

Ex. 1.4 CHALLENGE: Underline the nouns and label the correct Latin case under each noun in the paragraph below:

My dad wanted to go on a date with my mother for her birthday. My parents went to the

Italian restaurant in town. They ordered pasta and salad. My dad gave my mom a new

necklace for her birthday. She loved the necklace. They loved the food too and wanted to

return again.

Lesson 2: First Declension Noun Vocabulary

<u>Review</u>: What are the Latin noun cases? _____

_____

In this lesson you will learn your very first Latin vocabulary words. These first words are all nouns in the first declension (grouping). Latin nouns are divided into five common groups; each group has its own set of case endings. We are working with just the first group in this lesson. When you learn nouns, learn and memorize both of the words below as a set. The first word is the nominative (subject) case and the second word is the genitive (possessive) case. It is important to learn both versions of the vocabulary word since we identify what declension a noun is in by the genitive case (the second word). We will discuss this further in other lessons.

glōria, glōriae	*glory/ fame*
Gallia, Galliae	*Gaul (France)*
Marīa, Marīae	*Mary*
nauta, nautae	*sailor*
porta, portae	*gate*
prōvincia, prōvinciae	*province*
Rōma, Romae	*Rome*
silva, silvae	*forest*
terra, terrae	*earth/land*
via, viae	*way/road*
victōria, victōriae	*victory*

Let's Practice!

Ex. 2.1 Write the correct Latin word below for each definition:

1. An area full of trees_____

2. A doorway in a fence _____

3. A division of land in a country, like a state_____

4. A person who sails a ship _____

5. When you win a race _____

6. The planet we live on _____

7. The place where cars drive _____

8. The capital of Italy _____

9. God's presence is full of this _____

10. Another word for France _____

11. The mother of Jesus _____

Ex. 2.2 Draw a picture of the following words and write them next to your picture:

Nauta/nautae, porta/portae, silva/silvae, via/viae, victoria/victoriae, provincia/provinciae

*Practice drilling your vocabulary before moving on to lesson 3.

Lesson 8: Review Fun Page

Follow the path in the maze that puts the first declension noun endings in order from nominative to ablative starting with the singular to the plural and looking at your first declension noun chart. For example, if you start with the ending –*a, -ae* comes next. Repeat this pattern of endings until you get to the end of the maze. Have fun! ☺

Lesson 31: Fun Review Activity of the Third Declension

Looking at the clues below, write the third declension noun that is being described in the blanks provided that corresponds with the clue. <u>Write the noun in the singular nominative case</u>. Reading down from the shaded letters will be a secret message. When you are done, write the secret message below.

1. _____ _____ _____

2. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

3. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

6. _____ _____ _____ _____

7. _____ _____ _____

8. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

9. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

10. _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

CLUES:

1. Our government creates these so we have order in our land.
2. Jesus came to earth to bring us this and save us from sin.
3. The female parent that cares for children.
4. In Roman days, this was a whole host of military people in a group.
5. Moving water that flows from one place to another.
6. The path or route people use to go on a long trip or adventure.
7. Someone who directs a group of people to do something.
8. This person fights in the military on behalf of a country.
9. A male sibling.
10. Another word for bravery.

Secret Message: _____