Kraken Latin 1

Student Edition

MORE LATIN FROM CANON PRESS

Latin Primer: Book 1, Martha Wilson
Latin Primer 1: Student Edition
Latin Primer 1: Teacher's Edition
Latin Primer 1: Flashcard Set
Latin Primer 1: Audio Guide CD

Latin Primer: Book 2, Martha Wilson
Latin Primer 2: Student Edition
Latin Primer 2: Teacher's Edition
Latin Primer 2: Flashcard Set
Latin Primer 2: Audio Guide CD

Latin Primer: Book 3, Martha Wilson
Latin Primer 3: Student Edition
Latin Primer 3: Teacher's Edition
Latin Primer 3: Flashcard Set
Latin Primer 3: Audio Guide CD

KRAKEN LATIN for the Logic Years: Book 1, Natali H. Monnette
KRAKEN LATIN 1: Student Edition
KRAKEN LATIN 1: Teacher Edition

KRAKEN LATIN for the Logic Years, Book 2, Natali H. Monnette
KRAKEN LATIN 2: Student Edition (forthcoming)
KRAKEN LATIN 2: Teacher Edition (forthcoming)

Orbis Pictus 1: The Natural World, Timothy Griffith

BOOK 1

Kraken Latin
for the
Logic Years

by NATALI H. MONNETTE

Contents

Unit 1: Weeks 1–8 1

Unit 2: Weeks 9–16 71

Unit 3: Weeks 17–24   160

Unit 4: Weeks 25–32   254

Appendices   357

INTRODUCTION

Avē, imperātor, moriturī tē salutant!
"Hail, emperor, they who are about to die salute you!"

Discipuli Discipulaeque,

Perhaps you are familiar with the Latin phrase quoted above. Suetonius, a Roman historian, recorded that these words were spoken to Emperor Claudius by captives and criminals just before they were forced to fight to the death in a mock naval battle.[*] And perhaps you, just as other Latin students before you, feel that these words appropriately describe your mental state as you approach this year of Latin! Some of you have never studied Latin before, and may be approaching this book with trepidation. Some of you have already spent several years learning this language, and have the battle scars to prove it. Take courage. Although the study of Latin may seem daunting at times, you will survive and be all the better for it! I won't pretend that Latin is easy for everyone, because—as with any other language—you will need to study hard in order to master it.

This text will guide you through some major basics of Latin grammar, including all conjugations of verbs in the active and passive indicative, all declensions of nouns, and the declensions of basic adjectives and demonstratives. The goal is not merely to revel in these grammatical delights (although you are certainly welcome to do so), but to equip you to translate and then read "real" Latin.

And so welcome to _Latin Primer 4_. Whether Latin feels like a battle or a journey, may you prosper in your endeavors!

Avēte atque valēte,
Natali H. Monnette,
Magistra Discipulaque

---

[*] Suetonius, _Dē Vitā Caesārum, Dīvus Claudius_ 21.6.

Pronunciation Guide

When approaching Latin for the first time, many students are concerned that they pronounce the words correctly. Due to a great variety of schools of thought on Latin pronunciation (classical, ecclesiastic, Italian, English, and any hybrid thereof), I would advise you not to worry, but to simply choose a pronunciation and stick with it. Spoken Latin has been dead so long that no one can be sure what a "proper" pronunciation would sound like, and there is no point in straining at gnats (or macrons). In this book, classical pronunciation is used.

Vowels:

Vowels in Latin have only two pronunciations, long and short. When speaking, long vowels are held twice as long as short vowels. Long vowels are marked with a "macron" or line over the vowel (e.g., ā). Vowels without a macron are short vowels.

When spelling a word, including the macron is important, as it can clarify the meaning of the word (e.g., *liber* is a noun meaning "book," and *līber* is an adjective meaning "free").

Long Vowels:

ā   like *a* in *father*: frāter, suprā
ē   like *e* in *obey*: trēs, rēgīna
ī   like *i* in *machine*: mīles, vīta
ō   like *o* in *holy*: sōl, glōria
ū   like *oo* in *rude*: flūmen, lūdus
ȳ   like *i* in *chip:* grȳps, cȳgnus

Short Vowels:

a   like *a* in *idea*: canis, mare
e   like *e* in *bet*: et, terra
i   like *i* in *this*: hic, silva
o   like *o* in *cot*: bonus, scopulus
u   like *u* in *put*: sum, sub

Diphthongs:

A combination of two vowel sounds collapsed together into one syllable is a diphthong:

ae   like *ai* in *aisle*   caelum, saepe
au   like *ou* in *house*   laudō, nauta
ei   like *ei* in *reign*   deinde
eu   like *eu* in *eulogy*   Deus
oe   like *oi* in *oil*   moenia, poena
ui   like *ew* in *chewy*   huius, huic

Consonants:

Latin consonants are pronounced like English consonants, with the following exceptions:

c   like *c* in *come*   never soft like *city*, *cinema*, or *peace*

g   like *g* in *go*   never soft like *gem*, *geology*, or *gentle*

v   like *w* in *wow*   never like *Vikings*, *victor*, or *vacation*

s   like *s* in *sissy*   never like *easel*, *weasel*, or *peas*

ch   like *ch* in *chorus*   never like *church*, *chapel*, or *children*

r   is trilled   like a dog snarling or a machine gun

i   like *y* in *yes*   when used before a vowel at the beginning of a word or between two vowels within a word (otherwise it's usually a vowel)

UNIT ONE

UNIT 1: GOALS

Weeks 1–8

By the end of Unit 1, you should be able to . . .

- Understand the five attributes of a verb: person, number, tense, voice, and mood
- Chant from memory the endings for present, imperfect, and future active indicative verbs
- Identify and conjugate a first conjugation verb in the present, imperfect, and future active indicative
- Understand the three attributes of a noun: gender, number, and case
- Chant from memory the endings of first and second declension nouns
- Decline any first or second declension noun
- Decline first and second declension adjectives and know how to use them
- Translate basic sentences
- Know all vocabulary from Unit 1
- Write out from memory the *Pater Noster* (Lord's Prayer) in Latin

WEEK 1

Word List

VERBS

1. ambulō, ambulāre, ambulāvī, ambulātum . . . I walk
2. amō, amāre, amāvī, amātum . . . . I love
3. cantō, cantāre, cantāvī, cantātum . . . . I sing, play (music), predict
4. clāmō, clamāre, clamāvī, clamātum . . . . I shout
5. dō, dare, dedī, datum . . . . I give
6. laudō, laudāre, laudāvī, laudātum . . . . I praise
7. līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātum . . . . I set free
8. necō, necāre, necāvī, necātum . . . . I kill, slay
9. pugnō, pugnāre, pugnāvī, pugnātum . . . . . . I fight
10. spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum . . . . I look at, watch
11. stō, stāre, stetī, statum . . . . I stand
12. vocō, vocāre, vocāvī, vocātum . . . . I call, summon, invite
13. vulnerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvī, vulnerātum . . I wound

ADVERBS

14. bene . . . . well
15. male . . . . badly, ill, wrongly
16. nōn . . . . not
17. nunc . . . . now

CONJUNCTIONS

18. aut . . . . or
19. et . . . . and, even, also
    et…et . . . . both…and
20. sed . . . . but

Chant:

Present Active Indicative Verb Endings

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST	-ō	-mus
2ND	-s	-tis
3RD	-t	-nt

> ## *Memorization:*
>
> Pater noster, quī es in caelīs,
> *Our Father, who is in heaven,*

Weekly Worksheet 1 *name:*

A. *Vocabulary*

Translate the following words from Latin to English or English to Latin as appropriate. For the verbs, also fill in the missing principal parts.

1. now:_____

2. clāmō, _____, _____, clamātum: _____

3. I call, summon, invite: _____,_____,_____,_____

4. stō, stāre, _____, _____: _____

5. aut:_____

6. necō, _____, necāvī, _____: _____

7. I walk: _____, _____, _____, _____

8. laudō, _____, laudāvī, laudātum: _____

9. but: _____

10. _____, vulnerāre, vulnerāvī, _____: _____

11. līberō, līberāre, līberāvī, līberātum: _____

12. not:_____

13. I fight: _____, _____, _____, _____

14. male: _____

15. cantō, _____, _____, _____: _____

16. spectō, spectāre, spectāvī, spectātum: _____

17. amō, _____, amāvī, _____: _____

18. well: _____

19. dō, dare, _____, _____: _____

20. et _____

B. *Grammar*

Find the stem of the following verbs.

1. amō _____

4. ambulō _____

2. stō _____

5. spectō _____

3. clamō _____

6. līberō _____

7. Write out the present active indicative verb endings.

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1ST		
2ND		
3RD		

Conjugate the following verbs in the Present Active Indicative with their English meanings.

8. *cantō*

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST	cantō				
2ND					
3RD					

9. *vulnerō*

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST	vulnerō				
2ND					
3RD					

10. *dō*

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST	dō				
2ND					
3RD					

C. Memorization

Write out the first line of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.

_____

D. Translation

Translate these sentences from English into Latin.

1. Now you (pl.) are loving, but I am fighting. _____

2. We do not sing. _____

3. She gives well. _____

4. They stand and now they are walking. _____

5. He sings badly, but you all sing well. _____

6. He fights, he wounds, and he slays. _____

7. I shout and sing, but you (sg.) do not love. _____

8. You (sg.) are fighting and now you (sg.) set free. _____

9. We watch and praise. _____

10. I fight, but I do not kill wrongly. _____

Translate these sentences from Latin into English.

11. Cantant aut clāmant. _____

12. Male pugnās, sed stō et bene pugnō._____

_____

13. Līberāmus, sed necātis. _____

14. Nōn amās; vulnerās. _____

15. Male pugnant et nōn līberant. _____

16. Stat, sed ambulant. _____

17. Bene amāmus et bene cantāmus._____

18. Vocātis et clāmātis, sed stat et spectat. _____

_____

19. Laudant et nunc dant._____

20. "Nōn bene," clāmō, "cantātis!" _____

WEEK 2

Word List

NOUNS

1. aqua, -ae (f) . . . . water
2. bestia, -ae (f) . . . . beast
3. corōna, -ae (f) . . . . crown
4. dīvitiae, -ārum (f pl) . . . riches, wealth
5. fābula, -ae (f) . . . . story, legend, tale
6. fēmina, -ae (f) . . . . woman
7. īra, -ae (f) . . . . anger
8. lūna, -ae (f) . . . . moon
9. pīrāta, -ae (m) . . . . pirate
10. poēta, -ae (m) . . . . . . poet
11. rēgia, -ae (f) . . . . palace
12. rēgīna, -ae (f) . . . . . . queen

13. turba, -ae (f) . . . crowd, mob, throng
14. villa, -ae (f) . . . . farmhouse, country house

VERBS

15. cremō (1) . . . . . I burn, consume by fire
16. narrō (1). . . . . . I tell, relate, recount
17. superō (1) . . . . . I conquer, defeat

ADVERBS

18. cūr . . . . why
19. hodiē . . . . today
20. itaque . . . . and so, therefore

Chant:

First Declension Noun Endings

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-a	a/the *noun* [subject]		-ae	the *nouns* [subject]
GENITIVE	-ae	of the *noun,* the *noun's*		-ārum	of the *nouns,* the *nouns'*
DATIVE	-ae	to/for the *noun*		-īs	to/for the *nouns*
ACCUSATIVE	-am	a/the *noun* [direct object]		-ās	the *nouns* [direct object]
ABLATIVE	-ā	by/with/from the *noun*		-īs	by/with/from the *nouns*

"

Memorization:

Pater noster, quī es in caelīs,

Sanctificētur nōmen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum.

May Your name be made holy. May Your kingdom come.

"

Weekly Worksheet 2   *name:*

A. *Vocabulary*

Translate the following words from Latin to English or English to Latin as appropriate. For the verbs, also fill in the missing principal parts. (There are a few review words mixed in.)

1. dīvitiae: _____

2. today:_____

3. bestia: _____

4. fēmina:_____

5. crowd: _____

6. nunc: _____

7. īra: _____

8. water:_____

9. narrō, _____, _____, narrātum: _____

10. I stand: _____, _____, _____, _____

11. poēta:_____

12. itaque: _____

13. palace: _____

14. cūr:_____

15. sed:_____

16. pirate:_____

17. rēgīna: _____

18. fābula: _____

19. farmhouse:_____

20. well: _____

21. clāmō, _____, _____, clāmātum: _____

22. lūna:_____

23. I burn: _____, _____, _____, _____

24. corōna:_____

25. superō, _____, superāvī, _____: _____

B. Grammar

1. Decline *aqua.*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	aqua	
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

2. Decline *fābula.*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	fābula	
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

3. Decline *dīvitiae*.

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	------	dīvitiae
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks (but be prepared to recall both lines entirely from memory for the quiz).

Pater _____, _____ es _____ _____,

Sanctificētur _____ _____. _____ regnum _____.

D. Translation

Translate these sentences from English into Latin.

1. The poet looks at the moon and tells the woman a tale._____

_____

2. The beasts are burning the villa and the palace. _____

3. The pirates shout, but you (sg.) do not give the pirates wealth. _____

_____

4. I love water, but the queen loves crowns. _____

5. Why are you (pl.) looking at the moon? _____

6. We are now singing stories to the pirates. _____

7. The crowds fight the beast well, but the beast is wounding the crowds. _____

_____

8. The pirates kill the beast, and so the women love the pirates. _____

_____

9. The queen summons the women and gives the women wealth. _____

_____

10. We pirates sing well but love badly. _____

Translate this story from Latin into English.

1   Poēta turbae fābulam narrat, et cantat: "Pīrāta rēgīnam amat, sed rēgīna pīrātam nōn amat.
     Rēgīna corōnās et rēgiam et dīvitiās amat. Pīrāta lūnam spectat, et rēgīnae fābulās cantat, sed
     fēmina nōn amat. Hodiē rēgīna ambulat, et bestia rēgiam cremat! Rēgiam et corōnās et dīvitiās
     cremat, et rēgīnam vulnerat. Sed pīrāta stat, bestiam pugnat, et bestiam necat. Rēgīnam
5   līberat et rēgīnae dīvitiās dat. Nunc itaque rēgīna pīrātam amat, et pīrāta rēgīnae et lūnae
     fābulās cantat."

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

WEEK 3

Word List

NOUNS

1. agricola, -ae (m) . . . . . farmer
2. harēna, -ae (f) . . . . . . sand, beach
3. hasta, -ae (f) . . . . spear
4. insula, -ae (f) . . . . . . island
5. nauta, -ae (m) . . . . . . sailor
6. patria, -ae (f) . . . . . . native land
7. pecūnia, -ae (f) . . . . . money
8. puella, -ae (f) . . . . . . girl
9. sagitta, -ae (f) . . . . . . arrow
10. sīca, -ae (f) . . . . dagger
11. silva, -ae (f) . . . . forest
12. spēlunca, -ae (f) . . . . cave

VERBS

13. exspectō (1) . . . . I wait for, expect
14. habitō (1) . . . . I live, dwell, inhabit
15. sum, esse, fuī, futūrum . . I am

PREPOSITIONS

16. ā, ab (+ abl.) . . . . from, away from
17. ad (+ acc.) . . . . to, toward, at, near
18. ē, ex (+ abl.) . . . . out of, from
19. in (+ acc.) . . . . into, against
      (+ abl.) . . . . in, on
20. per (+ acc.) . . . . through

Chant:

Sum, *I am*—Present Active
Irregular Verb

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST	sum	I am		sumus	we are
2ND	es	you are		estis	you (pl.) are
3RD	est	he/she/it is		sunt	they are

"

Memorization:

Pater noster, quī es in caelīs

Sanctificētur nōmen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum.

Fīat voluntas tua, sīcut in caelō et in terrā.

May Your will be done, as in heaven also on earth.

"

Weekly Worksheet 3   *name:*

A. *Vocabulary*

Translate the following words from Latin to English or English to Latin as appropriate. For the verbs, also fill in the missing principal parts. For each preposition, include which case(s) it takes.

1. island:_____

2. sīca: _____

3. sum, _____, _____, futūrum:_____

4. native land: _____

5. rēgia: _____

6. agricola:_____

7. per: (+ _____)_____

8. pecūnia:_____

9. arrow:_____

10. itaque: _____

11. nauta: _____

12. silva:_____

13. ex: (+ _____) _____

14. male: _____

15. riches:_____

16. spēlunca: _____

17. ā, ab: (+ _____)_____

18. exspectō, _____, _____, exspectātum:_____

19. hasta: _____

20. I dwell: _____, _____, _____, _____

21. _____, cantāre, _____, _____: _____

22. to, toward: _____ (+ _____)

23. puella: _____

24. in: (+ _____) _____; (+ _____) _____

25. harēna: _____

B. Grammar

1. Conjugate and translate *sum* in the present active indicative.

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST					
2ND					
3RD					

2. Conjugate and translate *amō* in the present active indicative.

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
1ST					
2ND					
3RD					

3. Decline *sagitta.*

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE		
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks (but of course be prepared to recall all three lines entirely from memory for the quiz).

_____ noster, _____ _____ in _____,

_____ _____ tuum. _____ regnum _____.

_____ voluntas _____, _____ in _____ _____

_____ terrā.

D. Translation

Translate each sentence from English to Latin.

1. The beasts are walking from the water to the forest. _____

_____

2. You are sailors and fight the beast with spears and arrows. _____

_____

3. He loves the pirate's girl and walks through the forest to the farmhouse. _____

_____

4. We are not pirates; we are girls and live on a beach on an island._____

_____

5. The queen summons the farmer away from the native land to the palace. _____

_____

6. I am the queen's farmer and I give riches and money to the girls. _____

_____

7. The poet is telling the crowd tales in the cave today. _____

_____

8. The pirates kill the farmer's beasts with daggers and so the farmer does not love the pirates.

_____

_____

9. The women are praising the queen's crown today. _____

_____

10. The pirates love the women in the native land and so do not burn the women's farmhouses.

_____

_____

Translate this story from Latin into English.

1   Nauta et pīrāta sum, et in insulā in aquā habitō. Sunt spēluncae in insulā, et bestiae in spēluncīs habitant. Itaque in spēluncās ambulō et bestiās sīcīs aut hastīs aut sagittīs necō. Et agricolās pugnō, et villās cremō. Fēminās et puellās līberō, sed agricolās vulnerō aut necō. Fēminam amō; fēmina rēgīna est. In rēgiā in silvā habitat, sed in insulā habitō. Rēgīnae
5   pecūniam dō, sed et pecūniam et dīvitiās amō. Bene pugnō, bene superō, bene amō, et bene cantō. Poēta et pīrāta sum, et insulam in aquā amō.

_____

E. Crossword Puzzle

Fill in the correct forms of the Latin words, and as appropriate translate the italicized English words into Latin. (Don't use macrons for the Latin words in the puzzle.)
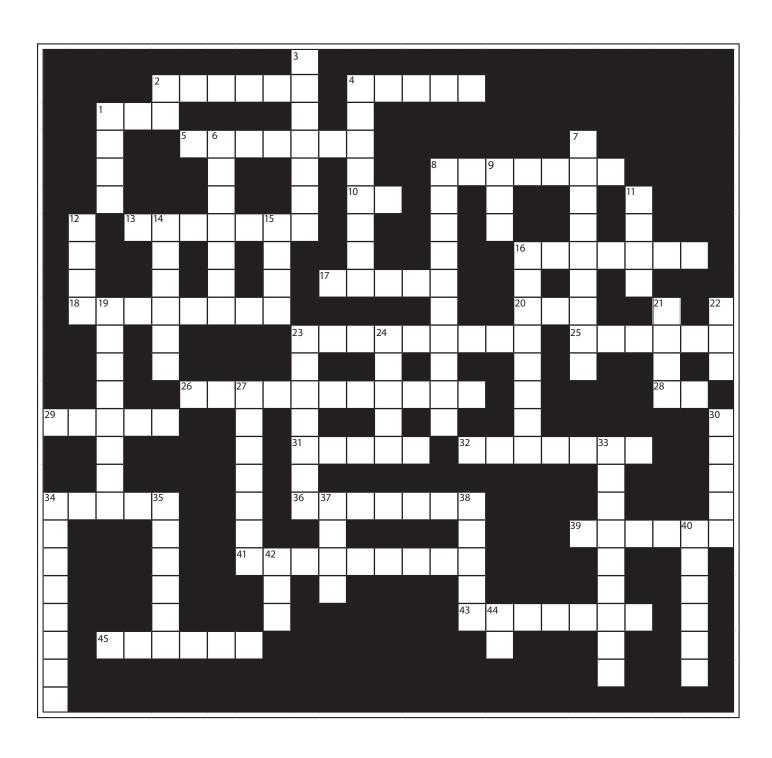
ACROSS

1. *not*

2. ablative singular of *island*

4. *you* (pl.) *are*

5. second person singular present active indicative of *līberō*

8. first person plural present active indicative of the verb meaning *I call*

10. *out of*

13. dative plural of *story*

16. accusative singular of *crown*

17. *today*

18. *cremō* in the first person plural present active indicative

20. *or*

23. genitive plural of the word meaning *pirate*

25. *and so*

26. *the farmers'*

28. *toward*

29. *stō* in the third person plural

31. *sailor* in the nominative singular

32. *bestia* in the accusative plural

34. *we give*

36. second person singular of *ambulō*

39. *by/with/from the girl*

41. the word for *cave* in the accusative singular

43. *arrow,* if it were the subject of a sentence

45. genitive singular of *poēta*

DOWN

1. 1st principal part of the verb meaning *I kill*

2. *on*

3. accusative plural of *native land*

4. *I wait for*

6. *insula* in the accusative singular

7. *you* (pl.) *conquer*

8. 4th principal part of *vulnerō*

9. *why*

11. *well*

12. *now*

14. *we love*

15. accusative plural of *īra*

16. *clamō* in the first person plural present active indicative

19. *of the palaces*

21. *by/with/from the water*

22. *but*

23. *money* in the nominative singular

24. *they love*

27. *for the queens*

30. ablative singular of the word meaning *spear*

33. *you (pl.) are walking*

34. nominative plural of the word for *wealth*

35. *forests* (nominative)

37. *badly*

38. *we are*

40. *she does praise*

42. *through*

44. *away from*

WEEK 4

Word List

NOUNS

1. ager, agrī (m) . . . . field
2. alnus, -ī (f) . . . . ship, alder (wood)
3. camēlus, -ī (m/f) . . . . . camel
4. caper, -prī (m). . . . . . . (billy) goat
5. Christus, -ī (m) . . . . . . Christ
6. cibus, -ī (m) . . . . food
7. Deus, -ī (m). . . . . God
8. deus, -i (m) . . . . a god
9. dominus, -ī (m) . . . . . . lord, master
10. equus, -ī (m) . . . . horse
11. fīlius, -ī (m) . . . . son
12. germānus, -ī (m) *or* germāna, -ae (f)
. . . . brother, sister
13. gladius, -ī (m) . . . . . . sword

14. ōceanus, -ī (m). . . . . . ocean
15. servus, -ī (m) *or* serva, -ae (f)
 . . . . slave, servant
16. terra, -ae (f) . . . . earth, land
17. vir, virī (m) . . . . man

VERBS

18. nāvigō (1). . . . . I sail
19. oppugnō (1) . . . . I attack
20. portō (1) . . . . I carry

PREPOSITIONS

21. dē (+ abl.). . . . . from, down from, concerning

Chant:

Second Declension Masculine Noun Endings

	LATIN SINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-us / -r	a/the *noun* [subject]		-ī	the *nouns* [subject]
GENITIVE	-ī	of the *noun,* the *noun's*		-ōrum	of the *nouns,* the *nouns'*
DATIVE	-ō	to/for the *noun*		-īs	to/for the *nouns*
ACCUSATIVE	-um	a/the *noun* [direct object]		-ōs	the *nouns* [direct object]
ABLATIVE	-ō	by/with/from the *noun*		-īs	by/with/from the *nouns*

"

Memorization:

Pater noster, quī es in caelīs,

Sanctificētur nōmen tuum. Adveniat regnum tuum.

Fīat voluntas tua, sīcut in caelō et in terrā.

Pānem nostrum quotīdiānum dā nōbīs hodiē,

Give us today our daily bread,

"

Weekly Worksheet 4   *name:*

A. Vocabulary

Translate the following words from Latin to English or English to Latin as appropriate. For the verbs, also fill in the missing principal parts. For each preposition, include which case(s) it takes.

1. Deus: _____

2. portō, _____, _____, _____: _____

3. spear: _____

4. lūna: _____

5. Christ: _____

6. fīlius: _____

7. dē: (+ _____) _____

8. ōceanus: _____

9. food: _____

10. terra: _____

11. sister: _____

12. brother: _____

13. ager: _____

14. sword: _____

15. caper: _____

16. alnus: _____

17. I sail: _____, _____, _____, _____

18. _____, līberāre, _____, _____ : _____

19. dominus: _____

20. servus: _____

21. camel: _____

22. man: _____

23. per: (+ _____) _____

24. _____, _____, _____, oppugnātum: _____

25. horse: _____

B. Grammar

1. Decline *vir*.

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE		
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

2. Decline *terra*.

	LATIN SINGULAR	LATIN PLURAL
NOMINATIVE		
GENITIVE		
DATIVE		
ACCUSATIVE		
ABLATIVE		

Translate these verbs into Latin.

3. they sail _____

4. it is _____

5. we are attacking _____

6. we are _____

7. you (sg.) carry _____

8. she shouts _____

9. I walk _____

10. you (pl.) are telling _____

11. I am _____

12. you all dwell _____

C. Memorization

Fill in the blanks, and as usual, be prepared to recall the entire thing from memory for the quiz.

_____ _____, _____ es _____ _____,

_____ _____ tuum. _____ regnum _____.

Fīat _____ tua, _____ in _____ _____ _____ terrā.

_____ nostrum _____ dā _____ _____,

D. Translation

Translate each sentence from English to Latin.

1. Christ is the Son of God, and Lord of the earth. _____

_____

2. The pirate's brother dwells in the forest and gives food to the beasts. _____

_____

3. We love the Lord God, but the pirates love gods. _____

_____

4. The camel carries the queen's sister to the palace. _____

_____

5. Christ tells stories to the crowds and is now giving the men and women food. _____

_____

6. The billy goat walks out of the field and attacks the farmer's son. _____

_____

7. You are pirates; therefore you sail on the ocean and carry men's wealth to the island.

_____

_____

8. The poet sings tales to the crowd about women, the queen, and camels._____

_____

9. The slave wrongly attacks the master with a sword, but the master conquers the slave with food.

_____

_____

10. Today the horse carries the servant, the camel carries the food, and the goat does not carry.

_____

_____

Translate this story from Latin into English.

Tragoedia[1] Bestiārum

1   Camēlus, caper, et equus in insulā in ōceanō habitant. Est cibus in insulā, et equus caprō cibum
dat, caper camēlō cibum dat, et camēlus equō cibum dat. Equus in agrō, caper in silvā, et
camēlus in spēluncā habitat. Hodiē pīrātae ad insulam nāvigant, et pecūniam et dīvitiās in
spēluncam portant. Sed camēlus spēluncae caprō aut equō nihil[2] de pecūniā et dīvitiīs narrat.

5   Pīrātae ab insulā nāvigant, et camēlus dīvitiās amat et equō cibum nōn dat. Equus agrī et caper
silvae ad spēluncam ambulant et dīvitiās camēlī spectant. Īra equi et capri camēlum spēluncae
cremat, et camēlum gladiīs oppugnant et necant. Dīvitiās ex spēluncā portant, sed caper ad
silvam portat et equus ad agrum portat. Itaque caper silvae equum agrī oppugnat, et equus
caprum pugnat. Equus caprum necat, et caper equum necat. Puella et germānus bestiās

10   spectant, et dīvitiās ad villam portant. Fīnis.[3]

1. *tragoedia,* tragedy
2. *nihil,* nothing [indeclinable noun]
3. *fīnis*, the end

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

WEEK 5

Word List

NOUNS

1. argentum, -ī (n) . . . . . . silver, money
2. aurum, -ī (n) . . . . gold
3. auxilium, -ī (n) . . . . . . help, aid
4. caelum, -ī (n) . . . . sky, heaven
5. castellum, -ī (n) . . . . . castle
6. crustulum, -ī (n) . . . . . cookie, small cake
7. discipulus, -ī (m) *or* discipula, -ae (f)

 . . . . student [male *or*
  female], apprentice,
  disciple
8. dōnum, -ī (n) . . . . gift
9. ēvangelium, -ī (n) . . . . good news, gospel

10. fātum, ī (n) . . . . fate
11. gaudium, -ī (n) . . . . . . joy, happiness
12. oppidum, -ī (n) . . . . . town
13. perīculum, -ī (n) . . . . . danger
14. puer, puerī (m) . . . . . boy
15. regnum, -ī (n) . . . . . . kingdom
16. verbum, -ī (n) . . . . . . word
17. vīnum, ī (n) . . . . wine

ADVERBS

18. ibī . . . . there, at that place; then
19. numquam . . . . never
20. semper . . . . . . always

Chant:

Second Declension Neuter Noun Endings

	LATINSINGULAR	ENGLISH SINGULAR		LATIN PLURAL	ENGLISH PLURAL
NOMINATIVE	-um	a/the *noun* [subject]		-a	the *nouns* [subject]
GENITIVE	-ī	of the *noun,* the *noun's*		-ōrum	of the *nouns,* the *nouns'*
DATIVE	-ō	to/for the *noun*		-īs	to/for the *nouns*
ACCUSATIVE	-um	a/the *noun* [direct object]		-a	the *nouns* [direct object]
ABLATIVE	-ō	by/with/from the *noun*		-īs	by/with/from the *nouns*