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HOW TO USE COVENANT LATIN

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 Practice sentences. 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 "Just for Fun" words and phrases. These are not required but will be used on the quizzes as bonus questions. Most lessons also have a portion of the Lord's Prayer or John 1:1-2 as part of the vocabulary. Students will be expected to memorize these, as we will eventually memorize all of the Lord's Prayer and John 1:1-2 in Latin for recitation and pronunciation practice.

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	ט	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>ey</u>

        e (short e)   like the "e" in p<u>e</u>t

I   ī (long i)   like the "i" in p<u>i</u>zza

	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
	o (short o)	like the "o" in fl<u>o</u>p
U	ū (long u)	like the "u" in fl<u>u</u>te
	u (short u)	like the "u" in p<u>u</u>t

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 <u>ai</u>sle (As in, I walked down an *aisle* in the grocery store.)

AU like "au" in s<u>au</u>erkraut (Gross!)

EI like "ei" in <u>ei</u>ght

OE like the "oi" in <u>oi</u>nk

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 <u>c</u>at. It is never soft (an "s" sound) like <u>c</u>ity.

CH never makes a "ch" sound like <u>ch</u>ase or a "sh" sound like ma<u>ch</u>ine. In Latin, it sounds just like a hard "c" as in <u>Ch</u>rist.

G is always hard like <u>g</u>oat. I it is never soft (a "j" sound) like in <u>g</u>iraffe.

GN makes "ny" sound like in lasa<u>gn</u>a.

I is sometimes a consonant. When it comes before another vowel it is pronounced like the letter "y" in <u>y</u>ellow.

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 <u>s</u>nake sound, and never a "z" sound as in wa<u>s</u>.

V makes the same sound as our "w" as in <u>w</u>ork.

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.

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 creĀbitis   NUmerus

GRAMMAR TOPICS: HOW LATIN VERBS WORK; INFLECTION

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A verb (verbum) is a word that expresses action or state of being. For now, we are only focusing on action verbs. In Latin, verbs change their endings to tell us their tense (like English adding -ed for past tense), and to answer the questions, "Who did the action?" and "How many people did the action?"

This means that the subject (the "who" and "how many") of a Latin verb is hidden in the ending. We call these endings "personal endings" because they tell us who does the action. When the ending changes, the subject changes.

These changes are called "inflection." Whenever a word changes its form we are seeing inflection. We have some inflection in English, like adding -ed to past tense words or an -s to the end of a verb when the subject changes from "I" to "He" (I see, He see**s**). Latin has a lot of inflection, which means we will have to memorize lots of endings and word forms. We will do this by memorizing "chants." Our first chant is the "Present Tense of *Amō*" chant. (Notice how the subject changes every time we change the end of the Latin word.)

VIDEOS: Conju-What?, The Verb Chart, Latin Vocabulary Mastery

CHANT: FIRST CONJUGATION VERB (AMŌ)

	Present Tense of Amō	
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	amō I love	amāmus We love
2nd	amās You love	amātis Ya'll love
3rd	amat He/She/It loves	amant They love

CAPUT UNUS: LATIN VERBS

VOCABULARY: All the words on your first vocabulary list are verbs *(verba)*. Each verb *(verbum)* is listed with four different forms in Latin. We call these forms the "principal parts" of a verb. When you learn a Latin verb *you need to memorize all four principal parts*. The English meaning given is actually a translation of the second principal part, called the infinitive form (the bolded form).

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Salvē.	Hello (to one person)	Verb
Salvēte.	Hello (to more than one person)	Verb
Valē.	Goodbye (to one person)	Verb
Valēte.	Goodbye (to more than one person	Verb
Gratias agō.	Thank you	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster quī es in caelīs...	Our Father who is in heaven...	

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following verbs using the Amō chant (note how a Latin verb can be a compete sentence all by itself). Pay attention to the underlined ending.

1. Ama<u>nt</u>.

2. Amā<u>mus</u>.

3. Am<u>ō</u>.

4. Amā<u>tis</u>.

5. Ama<u>t</u>.

6. Amā<u>s</u>.

See if you can figure out these sentences using the chant and vocabulary list.

7. Narrā<u>t</u>.

8. Labōra<u>nt</u>.

GRAMMAR TOPICS: PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS; PARSING AND CONJUGATING VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In the first *caput*, we learned the Present Tense Chant for the verb *amō*. We saw that each time the ending of the verb changes, the subject of the verb changes. In this *caput*, we are going to use the same endings we see in the *amō* chant used on other Latin verbs. When we list a verb with all of its possible endings on the verb chart, we call that *conjugating* the verb.

We can also look at the ending of a verb to figure out *who* did the action, *how many persons* did the action, and *when* the action was done. All of the endings we are learning right now are Present Tense Endings, so the answer to when is always "Present" (Pre) right now. The "Who?" question can be answered as First Person, Second Person, or Third Person. First person means the person speaking is doing the action of the verb (I write. I speak. I jump.). Second person means the person being spoken to is doing the action of the verb (You write. You speak. You jump.). Finally, Third Person refers to anyone else (he, she, it). The "How many?" question has only two possible answers: Singular (I, You, He, She, It) and Plural (We, Y'all, They).

When we Parse a verb we answer the Who?, When?, and How Many? questions by listing the Person, Number, and Tense of the Verb. For example, the verb *amō* is First Person, Singular, and Present Tense. We write this as 1/S/Pre when we parse. On the other hand, *amant* is Third Person, Plural, and Present Tense (3/P/Pre).

When we translate verbs, it is helpful to think of the endings in this way:

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

VIDEOS: Present Tense Verb Endings, How to Parse a Verb

CHANT: PRESENT TENSE VERB ENDINGS

Present Tense Endings		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	-ō	-mus
2nd	-s	-tis
3rd	-t	-nt

CAPUT DUO: PRESENT TENSE VERBS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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, rogatum	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
JUST FOR FUN		
Quid agis?	How are you?	Phrase
bene	good, fine	Phrase
male	bad, not well	Phrase
Escusa!	Excuse me!	Phrase
Fēlicitās!	Good luck!	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Sanctifīcētur nōmen tuum	Hallowed by your name	

PARSING WORKSHEET
Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amant	3	P	Pre	They love.
2.	narrās	2	S	Pre	You tell.
3.	labōrant				
4.	narrō				
5.	stāmus				
6.	laudātis				
7.	spectō				
8.	rogat				
9.	orat				
10.	ambulant				
11.	probās				
12.	pūtō				
13.	dubitāmus				
14.	orant				
15.	dātis				

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

labōrō, labōrāre (stem = labōrā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person	labōrō	labōrāmus
Second Person	labōrās	labōrātis
Third Person	labōrat	labōrant

orō, orāre (stem = orā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

rogō, rogāre (stem = rogā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences into English (remember, a Latin verb can be a sentence all by itself).

1. Narra**nt**.

    They tell.

2. Orā**mus**.

3. Puta**t**.

4. Dā**tis**.

5. Laud**ō**.

6. Putā**s** sed[1] dubit**ō**.

7. Ambula**nt** et[2] ora**nt**.

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[1] sed = but
[2] et = and

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN CASES, NOUN GENDER

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns can do lots of things in sentences. A noun can be the Subject of a sentence, or the Direct Object of a Sentence, or the Object of a Preposition. Nouns have lots of jobs in sentences. In English, we can usually figure out what a noun is doing (it's job) in a sentence by where it is in the sentence, or word order. So, the Subject comes before the verb and the Direct Object comes after the verb. Latin doesn't work this way. Latin works like a secret code. We don't know what Latin noun is doing in a sentence by where it is; we know because of its Case Ending. A Case Ending is like a secret code added to the end of the noun to tell you if the noun is the Subject (even if it's at end of the sentence!) or the Direct Object or something else.

The different Cases in Latin help us to figure out what a noun is doing in a sentence and how to translate it. We'll learn some noun endings in our next *caput*. For now, you need to learn the names of the five cases, the noun jobs they tell us about, and the tips they give us for translating some of the cases. To lean the names of the cases and the order in which they go on the chart, use this silly sentence: **N**o **G**ood **D**ad **A**ttacks **A**pples.

Latin nouns also have Gender. Every noun is either Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. You must memorize the Gender of a noun when you learn its meaning. All of the nouns in this *caput* are Feminine.

VIDEOS: The Noun Code, Understanding the Noun Case System

CHANT: THE NOUN CASE CHART

The Noun Case Chart		
	Noun Job	**Translation Tips**
Nominative	SN (Subject)	
Genitive	NA (Noun-Adjective)	of
Dative	IO (Indirect Object)	to, for
Accusative	DO (Direct Object)	
Ablative	OP (Object of the Preposition)	by, with, from

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Quid agis?	How are you?	Phrase
bene	good, fine	Phrase
male	bad, not well	Phrase
Escusa!	Excuse me!	Phrase
Fēlicitās!	Good luck!	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Advēniat rēgnum tuum	Your kingdom come	

PARSING WORKSHEET
Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amāmus	1	P	Pre	We love.
2.	narrant	3	P	Pre	They tell.
3.	labōrō				
4.	narrātis				
5.	stātis				
6.	laudāmus				
7.	spectās				
8.	rogās				
9.	orō				
10.	ambulat				
11.	probāmus				
12.	pūtant				
13.	dubitātis				
14.	orat				
15.	dāmus				

VERB CONGJUGATION WORKSHEET

pūtō, pūtāre (stem = pūtā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

dō, dāre (stem = dā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

stō, stāre (stem =stā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate the following sentences into English (remember, a Latin verb can be a sentence all by itself).

1. L a u d a **n t** .

    They praise.

2 . P ū t ā **m u s** .

3 . A m a **t** .

4 . N a r r ā **t i s** .

5 . A m b u l **ō** .

6 . R o g **ō** e t o r ā **m u s** .

7 . A m b u l a **n t** s e d e r r a **t** .

GRAMMAR TOPICS: FIRST DECLENSION ENDINGS, NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES, PARSING NOUNS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Now that you know the Latin cases and what they tell you about nouns, you need to learn the actual endings (the codes) that go on nouns. These endings will tell us the Case of the noun as well as its Number (Singular or Plural). Not all nouns have the same endings. Just as some English nouns use -s to form their plural forms and some use -es. We have different groups of nouns called Declensions, and each Declension has its own set of endings. For now, we are only learning First Declension Endings.

When we decode, or parse a noun, we list its Gender, Number, and Case. For now, all the nouns we've learned are Feminine (F). The Number can be either Singular or Plural. So, if we see *puellām* we can parse it as F/S/Acc because the word is Feminine (you memorized it!), and the ending -am is in the Singular column and on the Accusative row.

If you see a word with a Nominative ending, you need to label that word SN (Subject) and make it the subject of the verb when you translate the sentence. If you see a word with an Accusative ending, you need to label that word DO (Direct Object) and move it after the verb in English.

VIDEOS: First Declension Noun Endings, How to Parse a Noun, Subjects and Direct Objects

CHANT: FIRST DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

First Declension Noun Endings		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

CAPUT QUATTUOR: FIRST DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
silva, silvae (F)	forest	Noun
aqua, aquae (F)	water	Noun
JUST FOR FUN		
Tace!	Be quiet (to one person)!	Verb
Tacete!	Be quiet (to more than one)!	Verb
Sede!	Sit down (to one person)!	Verb
Sedete!	Sit down (to more than one)!	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Fiat vōluntās tua	Your will be done	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case and then translate them. For now, the Gender will be Feminine for all of the words. Look at the Noun Case Chart to translate. Some will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	puella	F	S	Nom	the/a girl
2.	puellā	F	S	Abl	by/with/from the girl
3.	fēminae	F	S	Gen	of the girl
		F	S	Dat	to/for the girl
		F	P	Nom	the girls
4.	mēnsam				
5.	viārum				
6.	germānīs				
7.	magistrā				
8.	fīliae				
9.	porta				
10.	silvārum				

DECLINING WORKSHEET

Decline the following First Declension nouns by writing out all their forms in Latin.

mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	mēnsa	
Genitive	mēnsae	
Dative	mēnsae	
Accusative		
Ablative		

fēmina, fēminae (stem = fēmin)		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

via, viae (stem = vi)		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

mūtō, mūtāre (stem = mūtā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

laudō, laudāre (stem = laudā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

portō, portāre (stem = portā)		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

PARSE the words in the sentences. Then put LABELS above the words (V = Verb; SN = Subject; DO = Direct Object). Then TRANSLATE the following sentences into English.

      V
1. A m a t .
  3/S/Pre

    He/She loves.
_____

    SN   V
2. P u e l l a a m a t .
  F/S/Nom   3/S/Pre

    The girl loves.
_____

    SN   DO   V
3. P u e l l a m a g i s t r a m a m a t .
  F/S/Nom   F/S/Acc   3/S/Pre

_____

4. O r a n t f ē m i n a e .

_____

5. F ē m i n a e f ā b u l ā s n a r r a n t .

_____

PARSING PRACTICE

		Person or Gender	Number	Tense or Case	Translation
1.	amō	___	___	___	___
2.	mēnsā	___	___	___	___
3.	narrant	___	___	___	___
4.	orāmus	___	___	___	___
5.	fēminae	___	___	___	___
		___	___	___	___
6.	puellīs	___	___	___	___
		___	___	___	___
7.	pūtās	___	___	___	___
8.	dant	___	___	___	___
9.	servam	___	___	___	___
10.	ambulat	___	___	___	___
11.	viārum	___	___	___	___
12.	germanae	___	___	___	___
		___	___	___	___
13.	magistrīs	___	___	___	___
		___	___	___	___
14.	laudāmus	___	___	___	___
15.	fīliā	___	___	___	___
16.	narrant	___	___	___	___

17.   rēginae

18.   īram

19.   pecūniīs

20.   amant

21.   servō

22.   discipulīs

23.   stāmus

24.   rogant

25.   portās

27.   silvā

28.   spectant

29.   ambulat

30.   vitīs

31.   deīs

32.   aqua

33.   probant

34.   parō

35.   dubitās

NOUN DECLINING PRACTICE

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

	porta, portae (stem = port)	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

	famula, famulae (stem = famul)	
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		
Ablative		

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

	vītō, vītāre (stem = vītā)	
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

	nārrō, nārrāre (stem = nārrā)	
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

	servō, servāre (stem = servā)	
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person		
Second Person		
Third Person		

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Puella mēnsam spectat.

_____

2. Pecūniam rēgīna amat.

_____

3. Servae fābulās narrant.

_____

4. Aqua vītam dat.

_____

5. Silvam spectāmus.

_____

6. Viam spectātis.

_____

7. Fīlia cēnam parat.

_____

8. Servae pūtant.

_____

9. Magistra discipulās amat.

_____

10. Servam rēgīna probat.

_____

11. Domina mēnsam parat.

_____

12. Pecuniam amant.

_____

13. Rēgīna amat famam.

_____

14. Deae puellam laudant.

_____

CAPUT QUINQUE: TRANSLATING LATIN

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE NOUN CASES, STEPS OF TRANSLATION

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: The whole point of the noun cases is to help us understand what a Latin noun is doing in a sentence. We use word order for this in English, but Latin uses a combination of word order and *case endings*. So, for example, the subject noun (SN) of a Latin sentence *has* to have a Nominative Case ending.

For three of the Latin cases, we translate them into English by adding prepositions in front of them. For the Genitive case, we normally put the preposition "of" in front of it. For the Dative case, we use either "to" or "for," depending on which sounds better. For an Ablative case noun that does not already have a Latin preposition in front of it, we choose between "by," "with," and "from."

When we translate a sentence, we follow four simple steps, always in the following order:

      1) Find the verb and parse it.
      2) Parse all the nouns.
      3) Label all the words (SN, DO, V, etc.)
      4) Translate the sentence into smooth English.

At your current stage of learning Latin, it is very important that you do these steps in this order. It will be tempting to "guess" at your translation and skip these steps with really simple sentences. However, learning to follow the steps will prepare you for more complicated sentences later.

This week's vocabulary list contains conjunctions and adverbs. These words do not change their forms or have endings. You cannot parse them. You only have to label them as conjunctions (C) or Adverbs (Adv).

VIDEOS: Translating Simple Sentences

CHANT: THE NOUN CASE CHART (REVIEW)

	The Noun Case Chart	
	Noun Job	**Translation Tips**
Nominative	SN (Subject)	
Genitive	NA (Noun-Adjective)	of
Dative	IO (Indirect Object)	to, for
Accusative	DO (Direct Object)	
Ablative	OP (Object of the Preposition)	by, with, from

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Quid est nomen tibi?	What is your name?	Phrase
Nomen mihi est _____.	My name is _____.	Phrase
Bonum/Bona noctem.	Good night.	Phrase
Non.	No.	Phrase
Sic.	Yes.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
sīcut in caelō et in terra	On earth as in heaven	

PARSING PRACTICE

LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1. narrant	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
2. rēginae	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
4. īram	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
5. pecūniīs	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
6. amant	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
7. servō	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
8. discipulīs	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
9. stāmus	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
10. rogant	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
11. portās	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗
12. pūtant	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗	‗‗‗‗‗

DECLINING WORKSHEET

*Decline the following nouns by writing out all their forms in Latin **and the English translations***.

	mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative	mēnsa	the/a table	mēnsae	the tables
Genitive	mēnsae	of the/a table	mēnsārum	of the tables
Dative	mēnsae	to/for the/a table		
Accusative	mēnsam	the/a table		
Ablative	mēnsā	by/with/from the/a table		

	fābula, fābulae (stem = fābul)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	puella, puellae (stem = puell)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATION WORKSHEET

	amō, amāre (stem = amā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person	amō	I love	amāmus	We love
Second Person	amās	You love	amātis	Y'all love
Third Person	amat	He/She/It loves	amant	They love

	portō, portāre (stem = portā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	pūtō, pūtāre (stem = pūtā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Ancilla cēnam parat.

_____

2. Rēgīnam probāmus.

_____

3. Fabulās servae narrant.

_____

4. Filia labōrat.

_____

5. Rēgīna puellam laudat.

_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN DECLENSIONS, SECOND DECLENSION ENDINGS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Every Latin noun belongs to a Noun Declension. The Declension of a noun tells you which Noun Chant endings will be used for the noun. You can easily figure out the Declension of a noun by looking at the end of the second vocabulary form of the word (The Singular/Genitive form). Words that end in -ae in the second vocabulary form are First Declension nouns and take First Declension endings. Words that end in -ī in the second vocabulary form are Second Declension and take Second Declension Endings.

Picture the Declensions as a set of boxes. Every noun ending in -ae in the second vocabulary form goes into the First Declension box. Every noun ending in -ī in the second vocabulary form goes into the Second Declension box. The box into which a noun goes will tell you the endings it takes.

First Declension Box (-ae)

puella, puella**e**
fēmina, fēmin**ae**
mēnsa, mēns**ae**
ancilla, ancill**ae**

Second Declension Box (-ī)

lūpus, lūp**ī**
amīcus, amīc**ī**
vir, vir**ī**
puer, puer**ī**

You must memorize the Second Declension Masculine Chant. There are three words on your vocabulary list that end in -r instead of -us in the first vocabulary form. Find them and just know that these will never have the -us ending, but will look just like the first vocabulary form when they are Singular/Nominative.

VIDEOS: The Noun Boxes, Second Declension Masculine Nouns

CHANT: SECOND DECLENSION, MASCULINE ENDINGS

Second Declension Masculine Endings		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	-us (*or* -r)	-ī
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-ōs
Ablative	-ō	-īs

CAPUT SEX: SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Quid est nomen tibi?	What is your name?	Phrase
Nomen mihi est _____.	My name is _____.	Phrase
Bonum/Bona noctem.	Good night.	Phrase
Non.	No.	Phrase
Sic.	Yes.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Penem nōstrum quōtidiānum	Our daily bread	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the nouns below by listing their Gender/Number/Case and then translate them. First decide if the word is First or Second Declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Look at the Noun Case Chart to translate. Some will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN NOUN	GENDER	NUMBER	CASE	TRANSLATION
1.	puerum	M	S	Acc	the/a boy
2.	filiōs	M	P	Acc	the sons
3.	lupī	M	S	Gen	of the/a wolf
		M	P	Nom	the wolves
4.	discipulus				
5.	magistrōrum				
6.	mēnsam				
7.	germānīs				
8.	virōs				
9.	deum				
10.	amīcās				
11.	amīcōs				
12.	rēginā				

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

	lūpus, lūpī (stem = lūp)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative	lūpus	the/a wolf		
Genitive	lūpī	of the/a wolf		
Dative	lūpō			
Accusative				
Ablative				

	puer, puerī (stem = puer)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative	puer	the/a boy		
Genitive	puerī	of the/a boy		
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	fīlius, fīliī (stem = fili)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Servus cēnam parat.

_____

2. Fābulās servī narrant.

_____

3. Lupum spectāmus.

_____

4. Labōrant filiī.

_____

5. Rēgīna puerōs laudat.

GRAMMAR TOPICS: NOUN GENDER, SECOND DECLENSION NEUTER ENDINGS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Every noun in Latin has Gender. There are three Genders in Latin: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter. *Nouns do not change their Gender*.

Most First Declension nouns are Feminine. We've already learned Second Declension Masculine endings. Now we are learning Second Declension Neuter endings. Since the nouns that take these endings are Second Declension, they will end in -ī in the second vocabulary form.

Second Declension Neuter noun endings are just like Second Declension Masculine endings, with minor changes. These changes happen because of the two Neuter Rules: 1) Neuter nouns must match in the Nominative and Accusative; 2) The Nominative and Accusative plural forms must end in -a (short a).

We now need to add a divider to our Second Declension box. To determine whether the word is Masculine or Neuter we have to look at the Singular/Nominative form (first vocabulary form). If a Second Declension word ends in -um in the Singular/Nominative form it is Neuter. If it ends in -us or -r it is Masculine.

First Declension Box (-ae)

puella, puell**ae**
fēmina, fēmin**ae**
mēnsa, mēns**ae**
ancilla, ancill**ae**

Second Declension Box (-ī)

lūp**us**, lūpī
vi**r**, virī   -us, -r (Masc)
_____
dōn**um**, dōnī
aedifīci**um**, aedificiī   -um = (Neut)

VIDEOS: The Noun Boxes, Second Declension Neuter Nouns

CHANT: Second Declension Neuter Noun Endings

Second Declension Neuter Endings		
	Singular	**Plural**
Nominative	-um	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-um	-a
Ablative	-ō	-īs

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Cede! / Cedete!	Go away!	Phrase
Abī! / Abīte!	Leave me alone!	Phrase
Siste! / Sistete!	Stop!	Phrase
Adiuva! / Adiuvāte!	Help!	Phrase
Ignosce mihi!	Sorry!	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
dā nōbīs hodiē	Give us today	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the words below by first deciding if the word is a noun or verb. For nouns, determine if they are first or second declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Some nouns will have more than one correct answer.

LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1. puerum	M	S	Acc	the/a boy
2. narrant	3	P	Pre	they tell
3. aurum				
4. discipulā				
5. dāmus				
6. astrōrum				
7. magistrīs				
8. rogātis				
9. probō				
10. aedificiī				
11. facta				

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

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

	caelum, caelī (stem = cael)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	folium, foliī (stem = foliī)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	portō, portāre (stem = portā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person	portō	I carry		
Second Person				
Third Person				

	labōrō, labōrāre (stem = labōrā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	probō, probāre (stem = probā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Dum vir laborat, lūpus spectat.

_____

2. Caelum amō, sed astra non amō.

_____

3. Hodie, deus dona dat.

_____

4. Astrum spectāmus .

_____

5. Aedificium rēgīna laudat.

_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE LINKING VERB, PREDICATE NOUNS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In this *caput*, we're going to learn our first Irregular Verb. An Irregular Verb is a verb that doesn't follow the normal pattern. The verb we're learning in this chapter will look a lot different than all the other verbs we've learned so far. This is why we have to memorize its forms.

The verb *sum* (I am) is a Linking Verb. A Linking Verb connects the Subject Noun to another noun or an adjective. In English, the words "am," "are," and "is" are forms of the Linking Verb. So, in a sentence like "The man is a teacher," the word "is" links the word "man" to the word "teacher." We still call the first noun the Subject Noun (SN), but the second noun is called the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In English, the Subject Noun is followed by the Linking Verb, which is then followed by the Predicate Noun. In Latin, both the Subject Noun and the Predicate Noun will be in the Nominative Case. Here's the rule: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun and the Second Nominative Noun is the Predicate Noun. If you have a First or Second Person Verb with one Nominative Noun, that noun is the Predicate Noun and the Subject is contained in the verb ending (I, We, You, Y'all).

Sum uses the normal Present Tense Endings in every place except the First Person/Singular. Here we have an -m instead of -ō. Where *sum* is irregular is in the stem, which switches back and forth between *su-* and *es-*. Because of this strange pattern, you will need to memorize the forms of *sum* along with their translations.

VIDEOS: The Linking Verb

CHANT: The Linking Verb: Present Tense of Sum

	Present Tense of Sum (Linking Verb)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person	sum	I am	sumus	We are
Second Person	es	You are	estis	Y'all are
Third Person	est	He/She/It is	sunt	They are

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
operō, **operāre**, operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb
sānō, **sānāre**, sānāvī, sānātum	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
JUST FOR FUN		
Quid est nomen tibi?	What's your name?	Phrase
Nomen mihi est _____.	My name is _____.	Phrase
Amābō tē.	Please.	Phrase
Mē excusa.	Excuse me (to one person).	Phrase
Mē excusāte.	Excuse me (to more than one	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
et dimitte nōbīs debītā nōstra	And forgive us our debts	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the words below by first deciding if the word is a noun or verb. For nouns, determine if they are first or second declension. Then find the ending on the appropriate chart. Some nouns will have more than one correct answer.

	LATIN WORD	GENDER or PERSON	NUMBER	CASE or TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	sunt	3	P	Pre	They are
2.	satiātis	2	P	Pre	Y'all satisfy
3.	aura				
4.	rēgnat				
5.	estis				
6.	es				
7.	fāmulīs				
8.	sum				
9.	sumus				
10.	est				
11.	folia				

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

	astrum, astrī (stem = astr)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative	astrum	the/a star		
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	mēnsa, mēnsae (stem = mēns)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	vinculum, vinculī (stem = vincul)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	sum, esse (stem = su / es)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	sānō, sānāre (stem = sānā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	rēgnō, rēgnāre (stem = rēgnā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1.   Sum discipulus.

2.   Pecūnia est dōnum.

3.   Dōnum est pecūnia.

4.   Virī deum adorant.

5.   Saxum est.

PARSING PRACTICE

	Person or Gender	Number	Tense or Case	Translation
1. sum				
2. dōnī				
3. orant				
4. rēgnāmus				
5. puellae				
6. foliīs				
7. firmās				
8. estis				
9. bracchium				
10. verbōrum				
11. aurum				
12. sumus				
13. aedificiīs				
14. rogāmus				
15. est				
16. sanant				
17. saxī				

18.   caelō

    _____   _____   _____   _____

19.   es

    _____   _____   _____   _____

20.   ambūlō

    _____   _____   _____   _____

21.   sunt

    _____   _____   _____   _____

22.   servā

    _____   _____   _____   _____

23.   discipulīs

    _____   _____   _____   _____

    _____   _____   _____   _____

    _____   _____   _____   _____

24.   portā

    _____   _____   _____   _____

25.   adōrāmus

    _____   _____   _____   _____

26.   satiō

    _____   _____   _____   _____

27.   caelōrum

28.   creās

    _____   _____   _____   _____

29.   deās

    _____   _____   _____   _____

30.   deī

    _____   _____   _____   _____

31.   sēgrēgrō

    _____   _____   _____   _____

33.   filō

    _____   _____   _____   _____

34.   parāmus

    _____   _____   _____   _____

35.   verbī

    _____   _____   _____   _____

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

	folium, foliī (stem = foli)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	aedificium, aedificiī (stem = aedific)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	bracchium, bracchiī (stem = bracchi)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	sum, esse (stem = su / es)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	cēlēbrō, cēlēbrāre (stem = cēlēbrā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	operō, operāre (stem = operā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION WORKSHEET

1. Puerī sunt amīcī .

_____

2. Servī deōs cēlēbrant.

_____

3. Deus puerum sānat.

_____

4. Lūpī astra spectant.

_____

5. Nunc discipulus est magister.

_____

CAPUT NOVEM: LATIN ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR TOPICS: ADJECTIVE AGREEMENT

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: 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.

puella parva	*puellā parvā*	*lūpus magnus*	*lūpōrum magnōrum*
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. Those endings are rearranged in our chant this week, with the singular forms listed first, and then the plural forms.

VIDEOS: Latin Adjectives

CHANT: ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	**Fem (1)**	**Neut (2)**	**Masc (2)**	**Fem (1)**	**Neut (2)**
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Carpē diem!	Seize the day!	Phrase
Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī.	I came, I saw, I conquered.	Phrase
Alea iacta est.	The die is cast.	Phrase
Sapere aude.	Dare to know.	Phrase
Ars longa, vita brevis.	Art is long, life is short.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
sīcut et nōs dimittīmus	As we also forgive	

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 pulchra	F	S	Nom	the beautiful daughter
3.	fēminārum malārum	F	P	Gen	of the bad women
4.	dōnīs parvīs				
5.	aedificia magna				
6.	mēnsā bonā				
7.	germānae parvae				
8.	puer parvus				
9.	puellam malam				
10.	caelum pulchrum				
11.	vēlī novī				
12.	magistrum falsum				
13.	verbīs vērīs				

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						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Virī fābulās falsās narrant.

_____

2. Ancilla parva cēnam parat.

_____

3. Ancilla cēnam bonam parat.

_____

4. Rēgina mala fābulās narrat.

_____

5. Dona bona dāmus.

_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: A prepositional phrase consist of a preposition (to, in, over, with, etc.) and an object. 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.

Here are a few prepositional phrases with their labels and translations:

P OP	P OP	P OP Adj
ad casam	*contra virōs*	*inter casam parvam*
"toward the house"	"against the men"	"within the small house"

P OP	P OP	P OP Adj
post bellum	*trāns viam*	*in templum magnum*
"after the war"	"across the road"	"into the large temple"

VIDEOS: Chant Review Video, How Latin Prepositions Work

CHANT: ADJECTIVE ENDINGS

	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	**Fem (1)**	**Neut (2)**	**Masc (2)**	**Fem (1)**	**Neut (2)**
Nominative	-us	-a	-um	-ī	-ae	-a
Genitive	-ī	-ae	-ī	-ōrum	-ārum	-ōrum
Dative	-ō	-ae	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs
Accusative	-um	-am	-um	-ōs	-ās	-a
Ablative	-ō	-ā	-ō	-īs	-īs	-īs

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Carpē diem!	Seize the day!	Phrase
Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī.	I came, I saw, I conquered.	Phrase
Alea iacta est.	The die is cast.	Phrase
Sapere aude.	Dare to know.	Phrase
Ars longa, vita brevis.	Art is long, life is short.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
debitōribus nōstrīs	those indebted to us	

PARSING WORKSHEET

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

LATIN	GEN	NUM	CASE	TRANSLATION
1. filiā parvā	____	____	____	_____
2. astrō magnō	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
3. dona bona	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
4. fēminae laetae	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
5. donī bonī	____	____	____	_____
6. germānae miserae	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
7. deō beatō	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
8. caelum antīquum	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
9. germānōs parvōs	____	____	____	_____
10. ancillae liberae	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____
	____	____	____	_____

DECLINING AND CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	beatus, beata, beatum					
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

	verbum, verbī (stem = verb)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	satiō, satiāre (stem = satiā)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Virī trāns viam ambulant.

_____

2. Virī in casam ambulant

_____

3. Fēmina inter valla habitat.

_____

4. Rēgina mala fābulās narrat.

_____

5. Germanus parvus ad aedificium ambulat.

_____

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR TOPICS: VERB FORMATION, SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: In Latin, verbs are classified according to their "conjugation." All the verbs that we have learned so far (except for *sum*) have been First Conjugation Verbs. In this *caput* we are going to learn about Second Conjugation Verbs. First Conjugation Verbs are verbs that end in -āre in the Infinitive form (the Second Principal Part). Second Conjugation Verbs end in -ēre in the Infinitive.

When we add our Present Tense Verb Endings to any verb, we have to find the verb stem before doing so (the verb stem is just the form that you add the endings to). To do this we simply "chop off" the -re from the Infinitive form. So, when we do this to *amāre* (to love) we get *amā-* as its stem. Likewise, when we do this to a Second Conjugation Verb like *vidēre* (to see) we get *vidē-* as its stem. We use the same endings for First and Second Conjugation verbs. The vowel before the ending is called the Stem Vowel. The only real difference between First and Second Conjugation verbs (other than the different stem vowels) is that the -ō ending (First Person, Singular) does not "eat" the -ē- in Second Conjugation Verbs as it does the -ā- in First Conjugation Verbs.

Additional Note: When memorizing the Second Conjugation Verb chant, pay attention to the different sounds of the connecting vowel. The long -e- sound is found when the -e- has a macron. This will help you remember where the macrons go in both conjugations.

VIDEOS: Second Conjugation Verbs, How to Conjugate a Verb

CHANT: SECOND CONJUGATION VERB

	Second Conjugation Verb (videō)	
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person	videō	vidēmus
Second Person	vidēs	vidētis
Third Person	videt	vident

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
De iure.	By law.	Phrase
De factō.	In fact.	Phrase
De fidēliī.	With faithfulness.	Phrase
De futurō.	About the future.	Phrase
De integrō.	Again.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Et ne nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem	And lead us not into temptation	

CAPUT UNDECIM: SECOND CONJUGATION VERBS

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	vident	3	P	Pre	They see.
2.	valēs	2	S	Pre	You are strong.
3.	docet				
4.	narrō				
5.	stāmus				
6.	tenent				
7.	delēmus				
8.	sedēs				
9.	orat				
10.	ambulant				
11.	rīdēmus				
12.	taceō				
13.	habētis				
14.	sumus				
15.	salvētis				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

videō, vidēre (stem = vidē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

habeō, habēre (stem = habē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

teneō, tenēre (stem = tenē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

rideō, ridēre (stem = ridē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Puer caelum per fenestram videt.

2. Rēgīna mala oppidum[1] delet.

3. Virī inter templum verbum docent.

4. Servum gladium[2] magnum tenet.

5. Contra vallum sedēmus, et astra pulchra spectāmus.

---

[1] oppidum, oppidī = town
[2] gladium, gladiī = sword

CAPUT DUODECEM: THE GENITIVE CASE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: GENITIVE CASE BASICS

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've learned (in the Noun Case Chart) that the Genitive case is used for a Noun-Adjective. This means that when one noun is used to describe another noun, we put the describing noun in the Genitive case. Think of English phrases like "iron sword" and "dog collar." Both of the words in each of these phrases are nouns. So, "iron" is describing the sword. We could say "sword of iron" but that sounds a little funny. In Latin we would just put the describing (adjectival) noun in the Genitive case.

Since the Genitive case is used when one noun describes another noun, we should expect a Genitive case noun to have another noun next to it or close by. This will help us to distinguish a Singular/Genitive noun from a Plural/Nominative noun, since they have the same ending.

For now, we will continue to translate Genitive case nouns with the word "of." As we will see, there are often better ways to translate a Genitive phrase into English. Here are some examples of Genitive phrases (the Genitive word is in bold).

<table>
<tr><td><i>filia rēgīnae</i></td><td><i>germānō virī</i></td><td><i>casa fēminārum</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>"the daughter of the queen"</td><td>"to the brother of the man"</td><td>"the house of the women"</td></tr>
<tr><td><i>filiīs deī</i></td><td><i>verbum deī</i></td><td><i>famula dominī</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>"for the sons of God"</td><td>"the word of God"</td><td>"the servant of the master"</td></tr>
</table>

Additional Note: Another way to decide between Singular/Genitive and Plural/Nominative is to look at the verb (that's why we always parse the verb first!). You can only have a Plural/Nominative noun if the verb is Third Person/Plural. If the verb is not Third Person/Plural no noun in the sentence can be Plural/Nominative.

VIDEOS: Genitive Case Basics

CHANT: SECOND CONJUGATION VERB (Again)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Second Conjugation Verb (videō)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td align="center">Singular</td><td align="center">Plural</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">First Person</td><td align="center">videō</td><td align="center">vidēmus</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Second Person</td><td align="center">vidēs</td><td align="center">vidētis</td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">Third Person</td><td align="center">videt</td><td align="center">vident</td></tr>
</table>

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
prohibeō, **prohibēre**, prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb
gaudeō, **gaudēre**, gauvīsus 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, Toiae (F)	Troy	Noun
JUST FOR FUN		
De iure.	By law.	Phrase
De factō.	In fact.	Phrase
De fidēliī.	With faithfulness.	Phrase
De futurō.	About the future.	Phrase
De integrō.	Again.	Phrase
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
sed līberā nōs ā mālō. Amēn.	but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

GENITIVE PHRASE TRANSLATION

Parse the nouns and adjectives in these phrases (not complete sentences). Each phrase contains one Genitive case noun. Then Translate

Genitive Case Phrase	**English Transation**
1. v e r b u m d e ī N/S/Nom M/S/Gen	the word of God
2. f i l i a m r ē g ī n a e F/S/Acc F/S/Gen	the daughter of the queen
3. v i r ō s T r o i a e M/P/Acc F/S/Gen	the men of Troy
4. v i a e p u l c h r a e A t h e n a e F/P/Nom F/S/Nom F/S/Gen	the beautiful roads of Athens
5. d o n u m d e ō r u m	
6. v a l l a m a g n a c a s a e	
7. d e ī G r a e c i a e	
8. u n d ā s m a g n ā s a q u a e	
9. f i l i u s d o m i n ī	
10. m a g i s t e r d i s c i p u l ō r u m	

DECLINING AND CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	miser, miserus, miserum					
	Singular Endings			Plural Endings		
	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)	Masc (2)	Fem (1)	Neut (2)
Nom						
Gen						
Dat						
Acc						
Abl						

	ira, irae (stem = ir)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	crescō, crescēre (stem = crescē)			
	Singular		Plural	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

The bold words in the sentences below end in -ae (First Declension Nouns) or -ī (Second Declension Nouns. These can be either S/Gen or P/Nom. Read over the Grammar Summary in Caput 12 and then work through these sentences, determining if the bold nouns are S/Gen or P/Nom. Work through the normal steps of translation. Parse, label, and translate.

1. **Puerī** sunt laetī.

   _____

2. Filius **virī** sedet.

   _____

3. Patriam **rēgīnae** delēmus.

   _____

4. Pecūniam **dominae** inter casam habeō.

   _____

5. **Famulae** miserae tacent.

   _____

PARSING PRACTICE

		Person or Gender	Number	Tense or Case	Translation
1.	parō				
2.	puellā				
3.	lupum				
4.	vidēmus				
5.	fīliae				
6.	saxa				
7.	pūtās				
8.	vir				
9.	manent				
10.	ambulātis				
11.	germānārum				
12.	parva				
13.	lūdīs				
14.	sumus				
15.	aedificiī				
16.	sedent				
17.	mēnsae				

_____ _____ _____ _____

18.   bonam   _____ _____ _____ _____

19.   pecūniīs _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____

20.   tenent   _____ _____ _____ _____

21.   serveō   _____ _____ _____ _____

22.   puerīs   _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____

23.   stātis   _____ _____ _____ _____

24.   estis   _____ _____ _____ _____

25.   silvās   _____ _____ _____ _____

27.   fābulā   _____ _____ _____ _____

28.   spectant _____ _____ _____ _____

29.   habet   _____ _____ _____ _____

30.   viīs   _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____

31.   deīs   _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____

32.   magistra _____ _____ _____ _____

33.   tacent   _____ _____ _____ _____

34.   terreō   _____ _____ _____ _____

35.   dubitāmus _____ _____ _____ _____

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

	pecūnia, pecūniae, (stem = pecūni)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

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

	magister, magistrī (stem = magistr)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

	sum, esse (stem = su / es)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	teneō, tenēre (stem = tenē)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

	narrō, narrāre (stem = narrā)			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person				
Second Person				
Third Person				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Puellae fābulās verās narrant.

_____

2. Ancilla pulchra celēbrat.

_____

3. Fābulae sunt falsae.

_____

4. Rēgina bona virōs magnōs videt.

_____

5. Sumus laetī.

_____

6. Puerī sunt malī.

_____

7. Filius virī sedet.

_____

8. Patriam germanae delēmus.

_____

9. Pecūniam dominī inter casam habeō.

_____

10. Filius servī est magister magnus.

_____

CAPUT TREDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE IMPERFECT TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We're finally going to learn a verb tense other than Present Tense! The Imperfect Tense is a past tense. It is used for an event that happened over a period of time or repeatedly in the past. We translate the Imperfect Tense using the helping verbs "was" or "were." (We don't use the -ed ending. That's for a different past tense known as the Perfect Tense).

The Imperfect Tense endings are made up of a tense marker plus the normal personal endings (except for First Person/Singular). The tense marker for the Imperfect Tense is -ba-. If you look at the chant, you'll notice that the same endings are found in every box with -ba- added except for the First Person/Singular box, which has an -m instead of an -ō.

We form the Imperfect Tense by chopping the -re- off the Infinitive form (second principal part) and adding the Imperfect endings.

amāre → *amā + bat* → *amābat* = He/She/It loves.

vidēre → *vidē +bat* → *vidēbat* = He/She/It sees.

When translating, it helps to move from the back to the front. For *amābat*, -t = He/She/It, -ba- = was/were, amā = "love," so *amābat* means "He was loving," or "She was loving."

VIDEOS: The Imperfect Tense

CHANT: IMPERFECT TENSE VERB ENDINGS

Imperfect Tense Endings		
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person	-bam	-bāmus
Second Person	-bās	-bātis
Third Person	-bat	-bant

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Christus est dominus.	Christ is Lord.	Phrase
Pater et filius et spiritus sanctus.	Father, Son, and Holy Spirit	Phrase
In principium...	In the beginning...	Phrase
Deus est bonus.	God is good.	Phrase
Gloria in excelsis Deō.	Glory to God in the highest.	Phrase
JOHN 1		
In prīncipiō erat Verbum	In the beginning was the Word	

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	amābant	3	P	Imp	They were loving.
2.	valēbās	2	S	Imp	You were strong.
3.	stābat				
4.	habēbam				
5.	delēbāmus				
6.	tenēs				
7.	parābātis				
8.	sedent				
9.	orābam				
10.	ambulābam				
11.	rīdēbās				
12.	tacēbant				
13.	dābat				
14.	sunt				
15.	salvēbat				

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

parō, parāre (stem = parā)				
	Present		Imperfect	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First				
Second				
Third				

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

do, dāre (stem = dā)				
	Present		Imperfect	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
First				
Second				
Third				

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Vicīnae trāns viam ambulābant.

2. Nata vicīnae caelum spectābat.

3. Virī athēnārum in silvam habitābant.

4. Creata mala trans viam stābat.

5. Rēgīna sapientiam magnam habet.

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE FUTURE TENSE

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: Now that you've mastered the Imperfect Tense, it's time to add the Future Tense. The Future tense endings are made up of a tense marker plus the normal personal endings. The tense marker for the Future tense is -be-. Note that the -e- of the tense marker changes to an -i- or -u- when the personal endings are added. Also, the -ō ending "eats" the -i-.

We translate the Future tense using the helping verb "will."

We form the Future Tense by chopping the -re- off the Infinitive form (second principal part) and adding the Future Tense endings.

amāre → *amā + bit* → *amābit* = He/She/It will love.

vidēre → *vidē +bit* → *vidēbit* = He/She/It will love.

When translating, it helps to move from the back to the front. For *amābit*, -t = He/She/It, -bi- = will, amā = "love," so *amābit* means "He will love," or "She will love."

VIDEOS: The Future Tense

CHANT: FUTURE TENSE VERB ENDINGS

	Future Tense Endings	
	Singular	**Plural**
First Person	-bō	-bimus
Second Person	-bis	-bitis
Third Person	-bit	-bunt

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
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, sacrificiī (N)	sacrifice	Noun
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun
JUST FOR FUN		
Christus est dominus.	Christ is Lord.	Phrase
Pater et filius et spiritus sanctus.	Father, Son, and Holy Spirit	Phrase
In principium...	In the beginning...	Phrase
Deus est bonus.	God is good.	Phrase
Gloria in excelsis Deō.	Glory to God in the highest.	Phrase
JOHN 1		
et Verbum erat apud Deum	And the Word was with God	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	stābat	3	S	Imp	He was standing.
2.	habēbis				
3.	dat				
4.	vidēbō				
5.	delēbimus				
6.	tenēt				
7.	parābitis				
8.	explēbunt				
9.	orābimus				
10.	ambulās				
11.	rīdēbāmus				
12.	tacēbit				
13.	dābit				
14.	sum				
15.	valēbimus				

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						

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

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

1. Christus ad festum ambulābit.

_____

2. Saeculum delēbit.

_____

3. Peccata vicīnae vidēbunt.

_____

4. Iustitia et sapientia in oppidum non sunt.

_____

5. Agnus deī laudābit.

_____

CAPUT QUINDECIM: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE IMPERFECT TENSE OF SUM, POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned about the linking verb *sum*. Remember, a linking verb "links" or "connects" the s
Subject Noun of the sentence to another noun (the Predicate Noun) or an adjective. So, to say "The man is a teacher," in Latin we use a form of *sum* and write, *Vir est magister,* or *Vir magister est.* Both nouns in this sentence are in the Nominative case. The rule is: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun (SN) and the second Nominative Noun is the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In this *caput* we are only learning the past tense, or Imperfect Tense forms of the linking verb. They are translated "was" or "were" and work just like the Present Tense forms. Because *sum* is an irregular verb, we have to memorize the forms. Note that these forms are not endings; they are the entire form of the verb.

Memorizing these forms is easier if we know that we only have to replace the -b- of our Imperfect Tense Endings with the letters *er-*.

You'll notice that the last five vocabulary words in this *caput* are all possessives, such as "my" "your" "his" "her". These are adjectives in Latin that are translated as possessive pronouns in English. Like other adjectives, they must match they noun they describe in Gender, Number, and Case.

VIDEOS: Imperfect Tense of Sum; Verb Chant Review; Noun Chant Review

CHANT: FUTURE TENSE VERB ENDINGS

Imperfect Tense of Sum				
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person	eram	*I was*	erāmus	*We were*
Second Person	erās	*You were*	erātis	*Y'all were*
Third Person	erat	*He/She It was*	erant	*They were*

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
iūbeō, **iūbēre**, 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
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
JUST FOR FUN		
Me culpa.	My fault.	Phrase
Per diem.	By the day.	Phrase
Alter ego.	Another I.	Phrase
Ad hoc.	For this.	Phrase
Caveat.	Beware. Warning.	Phrase
JOHN 1		
et Deus erat Verbum.	and the Word was God.	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	eram	1	P	Imp	I was
2.	sumus	1	P	Pre	We are
3.	erant				
4.	erātis				
5.	es				
6.	estis				
7.	sum				
8.	erās				
9.	erāmus				
10.	sunt				
11.	est				
12.	erat				
13.	orābat				
14.	habēbant				
15.	creat				

REVERSE PARSING WORKSHEET

Determine the Latin verb form and parsing from the English translation

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	erāmus	1	P	Imp	We were
2.	sum	1	S	Pre	I am
3.			P		Y'all were
4.		3			He/She/It is
5.				Imp	They were
6.					You are
7.		2			Y'all are
8.					I was
9.				Imp	You were
10.					He/She/It was
11.				Pre	They are
12.					We are
13.	vident				They see
14.					They were seeing
15.					I was seeing

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Remember that some Nominative nouns with the linking verb will be labelled PrN (Predicate Noun). Label each word and then translate.

1. Vicīnae nostrae sunt stultae.

_____

2. Germanus meus erat virum magnum.

_____

3. Rēgīna puellam puchram invidet.

_____

4. Germāna tua est mala.

_____

5. Servī erant parvī.

_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: THE FUTURE TENSE OF SUM, PREDICATE ADJECTIVES

GRAMMAR SUMMARY: We've already learned about the linking verb *sum*. Remember, a linking verb "links" or "connect" the subject of the sentence to another noun (the Predicate Noun) or adjective (Predicate Adjective). So, to say "The man is a teacher," in Latin we use a form of *sum* and write, *Vir est magister,* or *Vir magister est.* Both nouns in this sentence are in the Nominative case. The rule is: the first Nominative noun is the Subject Noun (SN) and the second Nominative noun is the Predicate Noun (PrN).

In this *caput* we are only learning the Future Tense forms of the linking verb. They are translated "will be" and work just like the Present and Imperfect Tense forms. Because *sum* is an irregular verb, we have to memorize the forms. Note that these forms are not endings; they are the entire form of the verb.

Memorizing these forms is easier if we know that we only have to replace the -b- of our Future Tense Endings with the letters *er-*.

We've learned that in Latin the Linking Verb (LV) is used to connect two nouns, the Subject Noun (SN) and Predicate Noun (PrN). Linking Verbs also connect the Subject Noun (SN) to an adjective, which we call the Predicate Adjective (PrAdj). Examples: "The man is great," in Latin is written *Vir est magnus* or *Vir magnus est*. The Predicate Adjective will be in the Nominative Case and will match the Subject Noun in Gender and Number.

VIDEOS: Imperfect Tense of Sum; Verb Chant Review; Noun Chant Review

CHANT: FUTURE TENSE OF SUM

	Future Tense of Sum			
	Singular		**Plural**	
First Person	erō	*I will be*	erimus	*We will be*
Second Person	eris	*You will be*	eritis	*Y'all will be*
Third Person	erit	*He/She It will be*	erunt	*They will be*

VOCABULARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
avarus, avara, avarum	greedy	Adjective
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	few	Adjective
bellus, bella, bellum	beautiful, pretty, handsome	Adjective
stultus, stulta, stultum	foolish	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
JUST FOR FUN		
Me culpa.	My fault.	Phrase
Per diem.	By the day.	Phrase
Alter ego.	Another I.	Phrase
Ad hoc.	For this.	Phrase
Caveat.	Beware. Warning.	Phrase
JOHN 1		
Hōc erat in prīncipiō apud Deum.	He was in the beginning with God.	

PARSING WORKSHEET

Parse the verbs below by listing their Person/Number/Tense and then translate them.

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.	eris	2	S	Fut	You will be
2.	erās	2	S	Imp	You were
3.	erunt				
4.	sum				
5.	est				
6.	eritis				
7.	sumus				
8.	erat				
9.	sunt				
10.	eram				
11.	es				
12.	erō				
13.	estis				
14.	erit				
15.	erimus				

REVERSE PARSING WORKSHEET

Determine the Latin verb form and parsing from the English translation

	LATIN VERB	PERSON	NUMBER	TENSE	TRANSLATION
1.					We will be
2.					I was
3.					Y'all will be
4.					He/She/It was
5.					They will be
6.					You were
7.					Y'all will be
8.					Y'all are
9.					You will be
10.					He/She/It will be
11.					They were
12.					We will be
13.					They are
14.					He/She/It is
15.					I am

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Parse the verb. Then parse the nouns and adjectives. Remember that some Nominative nouns with the linking verb will be labelled PrN (Predicate Noun). Label each word and then translate.

1. Patriae nostrae erunt magnae.

   _____

2. Germāna tua est puella avara.

   _____

3. Germanus tuus erit sanus.

   _____

4. Fīlius meus erat irātus.

   _____

5. Erimus trans viam.

   _____

PARSING PRACTICE

		Person or Gender	Number	Tense or Case	Translation
1.	erō	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	vicīnā	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	eram	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	iubēmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	ecclēsiae	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	cantica	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	praebēbās	_____	_____	_____	_____
8.	Athēnae	_____	_____	_____	_____
9.	miscent	_____	_____	_____	_____
10.	creātis	_____	_____	_____	_____
11.	scriptūrārum	_____	_____	_____	_____
12.	docta	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
13.	agnīs	_____	_____	_____	_____
		_____	_____	_____	_____
14.	erāmus	_____	_____	_____	_____
15.	sacrificiī	_____	_____	_____	_____
16.	explent	_____	_____	_____	_____
17.	scientiae	_____	_____	_____	_____

18.   suam

19.   iustitiīs

20.   invidēbunt

21.   misceō

22.   creaturīs

23.   eritis

24.   estis

25.   scripturās

27.   ōdiā

28.   spectat

29.   habēbit

30.   peccatīs

31.   deī

32.   magistram

33.   tacēbet

34.   terrebō

35.   explēbāmus

NOUN DECLINIING WORKSHEET

	ecclēsia, ecclēsiae, (stem = ecclēsi)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	agnum, agnī (stem = agn)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

	canticum, canticī (stem = cantic)			
	Singular		Plural	
Nominative				
Genitive				
Dative				
Accusative				
Ablative				

VERB CONJUGATING WORKSHEET

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

expleō, explēre (stem = explē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

iubeō, iubēre (stem = iubē)			
Singular		**Plural**	
First Person			
Second Person			
Third Person			

TRANSLATION PRACTICE

1. Ecclesia erit sana.

_____

2. Nata pulchra Troia gaudēbat.

_____

3. Vicīnae meae erant stultae.

_____

4. Angelus bonus dōna praebēbit.

_____

5. Sumus virī doctī.

_____

11. Iēsus Christus est deus.

_____

12. Peccatum Rōmae erat magnum.

_____

13. Graecia Troiam delēbit.

_____

14. Angelī canticum agnī cantābunt.

_____

15. Filius deī est plēnus sapientiae.

_____

GRAMMAR TOPICS: Present System Review

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. The Imperfect tense marker is -ba- and the future tense marker is -be- (vowel changes result in -bi- and -bu-). Imperfect tense is considered an incomplete past tense and is translated with the helping verbs "was" or "were". Future tense is translated with the helping word "will". When parsing verbs, we give the Person, Number, and Tense of the verb.

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

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

Present Tense		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	-ō	-mus
2nd	-s	-tis
3rd	-t	-nt

Imperfect Tense		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	-bam	-bāmus
2nd	-bās	-bātis
3rd	-bat	-bant

Future Tense		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	-bō	-bimus
2nd	-bis	-bitis
3rd	-bit	-bunt

VOCABULARY REVIEW: First Conjugation Verbs

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
amō, **amāre**, amāvī, amātum	to love	Verb
narrō, **narrāre**, narrāvī, narrātum	to tell	Verb
laudō, **laudāre**, laudāvī, laudātum	to praise	Verb
servō, **servāre**, servāvī, servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb
stō, **stāre**, stetī, statum	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
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, rogatum	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
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
operō, operāre, operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb
cēlēbrō, cēlēbrāre, cēlēbrāvī, cēlēbrātumm	to celebrate	Verb
sānō, sānāre, sānāvī, sānātum	to heal	Verb
firmō, firmāre, firmāvī, firmātum	to strengthen	Verb
satiō, satiāre, satiāvī, satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb
sēgrēgrō, sēgrēgāre, sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb
THE LORD'S PRAYER		
Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum.	Our Father, who is in heaven, hallowed be your name.	
Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.	Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as in heaven.	
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie,	Gives us today our daily bread,	
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.	And forgive us our debts, as we forgive those indebted to us.	
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen	And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.	

GRAMMAR TOPICS: The Linking Verb, Predicate Nouns

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). They can have Predicate Nouns. 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, so it must be memorized.

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

CHANT: Present, Imperfect, and Future Tenses of Sum

Present Tense of Sum		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	sum I am	sumus We are
2nd	es You are	estis Y'all are
3rd	est He/She/It is	sunt They are

Imperfect Tense of Sum		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	eram I was	erāmus We were
2nd	erās You were	erātis Y'all were
3rd	erat He/She/It will be	erant They were

Future Tense of Sum		
	Singular	**Plural**
1st	erō I will be	erimus We will be
2nd	eris You will be	eritis Y'all will be
3rd	erit He/She/ It will be	erunt They will be

VOCABULARY REVIEW: Second Conjugation Verbs

Latin	English	Part of Speech
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
prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb
gaudeō, gaudēre, gauvīsus sum	to rejoice	Verb
egeō, egēre, eguī	to need	Verb
respondeō, respondēre, responsī, responsum	to answer	Verb
crescō, crescēre, crēvī, crētum	to increase	Verb
iūbeō, **iūbēre**, 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

THE LORD'S PRAYER	
Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum.	Our Father, who is in heaven, hallowed be your name.
Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.	Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as in heaven.
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie,	Gives us today our daily bread,
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.	And forgive us our debts, as we forgive those indebted to us.
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen	And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN REVIEW

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 have Gender. The Gender must be memorized along with the Nominative/Singular and Genitive/Singular forms (the vocabulary forms). Most First Declension Nouns are feminine. Second declension nouns that end in -us or -r in the Nominative/Singular are Masculine. Second Declension nouns that end in -um in the Nominative/Singular 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 (see the Noun Case Chart).

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.

See the Noun Case Chart to better memorize the Cases, the Noun Jobs they indicate, and the words that must be added when translating some cases.

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

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

	First Declension Endings		Second Declension Endings			
	Feminine (mostly)		**Masculine**		**Neuter**	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

CAPUT UNDEVIGINTI: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN REVIEW

VOCABULARY REVIEW: First Declension Nouns

Latin	English	Part of Speech
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
amīca, amīcae (F)	friend	Noun
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
silva, silvae (F)	forest	Noun
aqua, aquae (F)	water	Noun
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Rome	Noun

Asia, Asiae (F)	Asia	Noun
Italia, Italiae (F)	Italy	Noun
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Greece	Noun
Troia, Toiae (F)	Troy	Noun
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	wisdom	Noun
scientia, scientiae (F)	knowledge	Noun
vicīna, vicīnae (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

THE LORD'S PRAYER	
Pater noster, qui es in caelis, sanctificetur nomen tuum.	Our Father, who is in heaven, hallowed be your name.
Adveniat regnum tuum. Fiat voluntas tua, sicut in caelo et in terra.	Your kingdom come. Your will be done, on earth as in heaven.
Panem nostrum quotidianum da nobis hodie,	Gives us today our daily bread,
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.	And forgive us our debts, as we forgive those indebted to us.
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen	And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

CAPUT VIGINTI: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN REVIEW

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 have Gender. The Gender must be memorized along with the Nominative/Singular and Genitive/Singular forms (the vocabulary forms). Most First Declension Nouns are feminine. Second declension nouns that end in -us or -r in the Nominative/Singular are Masculine. Second Declension nouns that end in -um in the Nominative/Singular 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 (see the Noun Case Chart).

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.

See the Noun Case Chart to better memorize the Cases, the Noun Jobs they indicate, and the words that must be added when translating some cases.

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

CHANT: FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION NOUN ENDINGS

	First Declension Endings		Second Declension Endings			
	Feminine (mostly)		**Masculine**		**Neuter**	
	Singular	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**	**Singular**	**Plural**
Nominative	-a	-ae	-us	-ī	-um	-a
Genitive	-ae	-ārum	-ī	-ōrum	-ī	-ōrum
Dative	-ae	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās	-um	-ōs	-um	-a
Ablative	-ā	-īs	-ō	-īs	-ō	-īs

VOCABULARY REVIEW: Second Declension Nouns

Latin	English	Part of Speech
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
amīcus, amīcī (M)	friend	Noun
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

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, sacrificiī (N)	sacrifice	Noun
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun

THE LORD'S PRAYER

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Et ne nos inducas in tentationem, sed libera nos a malo. Amen	And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

LATIN	ENGLISH	PART OF SPEECH
ab (ā) + ablative object	from, by	Preposition
absum, **abesse**, āfuī, āfutūrum	to be absent	Verb
accūsō, **accūsāre**, accūsāvī, accūsātum	to accuse	Verb (1)
acerbus, acerba, acerbum	harsh, bitter	Adjective
ad + accusative object	to, toward	Preposition
adiuvō, **adiuvāre**, adiūtum	to help, to aid	Verb (1)
administrō, **administrāre**, administrāvī, administrātum	to help, to manage	Verb (1)
adoptō, **adoptāre**, adoptāvī, adoptātum	to choose, to adopt	Verb (1)
adōrō, **adōrāre**, adōrāvī, adōrātum	to worship, to adore	Verb (1)
adsum, **adesse**, adfuī, adfutūrum	to be present	Verb
aedificium, aedificiī (N)	building	Noun (2)
aequuus, aequa, aequum	equal	Adjective
aerius, aeria, aerium	blue	Adjective
affirmō, **affirmāre**, affirmāvī, affirmātum	to strengthen, to affirm	Verb (1)
ager, agrī (M)	field	Noun (2)
agitō, **agitāre**, agitāvī, agitātum	to drive, to stir up	Verb (1)
agnus, agnī (M)	lamb	Noun (2)
agō, **agere**, ēgī, āctum	to drive, to lead, to do, to act	Verb (3)
agricola, agricolae (M)	farmer	Noun (1)
albus, alba, album	white	Adjective
aliēnus, aliēna, aliēnum	strange, foreign	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

alius, alia, alium	other, another	Adjective
alter, altera, alterum	the other	Adjective
ambulō, **ambulāre**, ambulāvī, ambulātum	to walk	Verb (1)
amīca, amīcae (F)	friend (female)	Noun (1)
amīcus, amīca, amīcum	friendly	Adjective
amīcus, amīcī (M)	friend (male)	Noun (2)
amō, **amāre**, amāvī, amātum	to love	Verb (1)
amor, amōris (M)	love	Noun (3)
amoveō, **amovēre**, amōvī, amōtum	to move away	Verb (2)
ancilla, ancillae (F)	maidservant	Noun (1)
angelus, angelī (M)	angel	Noun (2)
animal, animalis (i, N)	animal, living creature	Noun (3)
animus, animī (M)	mind	Noun (2)
annus, annī (M)	year	Noun (2)
ante + accusative object	before	Preposition
antīquus, antīqua, antīquum	old, ancient	Adjective
appellō, **appellāre**, appellāvī, appellātum	to name	Verb (1)
apud + accusative object	at, by, near, with, among	Preposition
aqua, aquae (F)	water	Noun (1)
aquarius, aquariī (M)	water-carrier	Noun (2)
aranea, araneae (F)	spider	Noun (1)
araneum, araneī (N)	spider's web	Noun (2)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

arbor, arboris (F)	tree	Noun (3)
argentum, argentī (N)	silver	Noun (2)
armentum, armentī (N)	herd	Noun (2)
arō, **arāre**, arāvī, arātum	to plow	Verb (1)
ars, artis (i, F)	art, skill	Noun (3)
arx, arcis (F)	stronghold, castle, fort	Noun (3)
Asia, Asiae (F)	Asia	Noun (1)
astrum, astrī (N)	star	Noun (2)
atque	and	Conjunction
audeō, **audēre**, ausus sum	to dare	Verb (2)
audiō, **audīre**, audīvī, audītum	to hear, to listen to	Verb (4)
auris, auris (i, F)	ear	Noun (3)
aurum, aurī (N)	gold	Noun (2)
avarus, avara, avarum	greedy	Adjective
āvocō, **āvocāre**, āvocāvī, āvocātum	to call away	Verb (1)
bacillum, bacillī (M)	staff, rod	Noun (2)
barbarous, barbara, barbarum	foreign	Adjective
basium, basiī (N)	kiss	Noun (2)
batiaca, batiacae (F)	cup	Noun (1)
beātus, beāta, beātum	happy, blessed	Adjective
bellum, bellī (N)	war	Noun (2)
bellus, bella, bellum	beautiful, pretty, handsome	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

bībō, **bibere**, bibī	to drink	Verb (3)
Bilbō, Bilbōnis (M)	Bilbo	Noun (3)
bomba, bombae (F)	bomb	Noun (1)
bonus, bona, bonum	good	Adjective
bracchium, bracchiī (N)	arm	Noun (2)
bulga, bulgae (F)	bag	Noun (1)
bulla, bullae (F)	doorknob	Noun (1)
burrus, burra, burrum	red	Adjective
cādō, **cadere**, cecidī, cāsūrum	to fall	Verb (3)
caecus, caeca, caecum	blind	Adjective
caedō, **caedere**, cecīdī, caesum	to strike, to kill	Verb (3)
caelum, caelī (N)	sky, heaven	Noun (2)
calculus, calculī (M)	pebble	Noun (2)
canis, canis (M/F)	dog	Noun (3)
canticum, canticī (N)	song	Noun (2)
cantō, **cantāre**, cantāvī, cantātum	to sing	Verb (1)
capillus, capillī (M)	hair	Noun (2)
caput, capitis (N)	head	Noun (3)
carcer, carceris (M)	prison	Noun (3)
carmen, carminis (N)	song, poem	Noun (3)
Carthāgō, Carthāginias (F)	Carthange	Noun (3)
cārus, cāra, cārum	dear	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Latin	English	Part of Speech
casa, casae (F)	house	Noun (1)
causa, causae (F)	cause	Noun (1)
cavus, cavī (M)	hole, cave	Noun (2)
celēbrō, **celēbrāre**, celēbrāvī, celēbrātum	to celebrate, to fill	Verb (1)
celer, celeris, celere	swift, quick	Adjective
cēna, cēnae (F)	dinner	Noun (1)
cēnō, **cēnāre**, cēnāvī, cēnātum	to dine	Verb (1)
centum	one hundred, a hundred	Adjective
certus, certa, certum	certain	Adjective
cēterus, cētera, cēterum	the other, the rest	Adjective
chorus, chorī (M)	band, group	Noun (2)
Chrīstus, Chrīstī (M)	Christ	Noun (2)
cicāda, cicādae (F)	grasshopper	Noun (1)
circa + accusative object	around, near	Preposition
cītō	quickly	Adverb
cīvis, cīvis (i, M/F)	citizen	Noun (3)
cīvītās, cīvītātis (F)	citizenship, state	Noun (3)
clārus, clāra, clārum	clear	Adjective
cōgitō, **cōgitāre**, cōgitāvī, cōgitāvī	to think, to ponder	Verb (1)
cognōscō, **cognōscere**, cognōvī, cognitum	to learn, to recognize	Verb (3)
colloquium, colloquiī (N)	conversation	Noun (2)
collum, collī (N)	neck	Noun (2)

comes, comitis (M/F)	companoion	Noun (3)
comprehendō, **comprehendere**, comprehendī, comprehensum	to grasp; to comprehend	Verb (3)
conciliō, **conciliāre**, conciliāvī, conciliātum	to bring together, to unite	Verb (1)
conferrō, **conferre**, contūlī, conlātum	to bring together	Verb (3)
cōnsilium, cōnsiliī (N)	plan	Noun (2)
cōnsul, cōnsulis (M)	consul	Noun (3)
contrā + accusative object	against	Preposition
conviniō, **convinīre**, convēnī, convenetum	to come together	Verb (3)
cōr, cōrdis (N)	heart	Noun (3)
cōram + ablative object	face-to-face with	Preposition
corpus, corporis (N)	body	Noun (3)
crās	tomorrow	Adverb
crēdō, **crēdere**, credidī, creditum	to believe, to trust	Verb (3)
crēdō, **crēdere**, crēdidī, creditum	to believe, to trust	Verb (3)
creō, **creāre**, creāvī, creātum	to create	Verb (1)
crescō, **crescēre**, crēvī, crētum	to increase	Verb (2)
crūx, crūcis (F)	cross	Noun (3)
cucullus, cucullī (M)	hood (of a cloak), hoodie	Noun (2)
culpō, **culpāre**, culpāvī, culpātum	to blame	Verb (1)
culter, cultrī (N)	knife	Noun (2)
cum + ablative object	with	Preposition
curiōsus, curiōsa, curiōsum	curious	Adjective

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

cūrō, **cūrāre**, cūrāvī, cūrātum	to take care of	Verb (1)
currō, **currere**, cucurrī, cursum	to run	Verb (3)
custōs, custōdis (M/F)	guard	Noun (3)
damnō, **damnāre**, damnāvī, damnātum	to condemn, to punish	Verb (1)
dē + ablative object	from	Preposition
dea, deae (F)	goddess	Noun (1)
decimus, decima, decimum	tenth	Adjective
dēfendō, **dēfendere**, dēfendī, dēfensum	to defend	Verb (3)
dēfessus, dēfessa, dēfessum	tired	Adjective
deinde	then, next	Adverb
dēlectō, **dēlectāre**, dēlectāvī, dēlectātum	to delight	Verb (1)
deleō, **delēre**, delēvī, deletum	to destroy, to wipe out	Verb (2)
delphīn, delphinis (M)	dolphin	Noun (3)
dēmōnstrō, **dēmōnstrāre**, dēmōnstrāvī, dēmōnstratum	to demonstrate, to point out	Verb (1)
dēscendō, **dēscendere**, dēscendī, dēscensum	to go down, to descend	Verb (3)
deus, deī (M)	God, god	Noun (2)
dextra, dextrae (F)	right hand	Noun (1)
dīco, **dīcere**, dīxī, dictum	to say, to tell, to speak	Verb (3)
dictum, dictī (N)	saying	Noun (2)
dignus, digna, dignum	worthy	Adjective
discēdō, **discēdere**, discessī, discessum	to go away, to depart	Verb (3)
discipula, discipulae (F)	student, disciple (female)	Noun (1)

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

discipulus, discipulī (M)	student, disciple	Noun (2)
discō, **discere**, didicī	to learn	Verb (3)
diū	a long time	Adverb
dīvīnus, dīvīna, dīvīnum	divine	Adjective
dō, **dāre**, dedī, dātum	to give	Verb (1)
doceō, **docēre**, docuī, doctum	to teach	Verb (2)
doctus, docta, doctum	educated, skilled	Adjective
domina, dominae (F)	master (female)	Noun (1)
dominus, dominī (M)	master	Noun (2)
dōnō, **dōnāre**, dōnāvī, dōnātum	to give, to forgive	Verb (1)
dōnum, dōnī (N)	gift	Noun (2)
dormiō, **dormīre**, dormīvī, dormitum	to sleep	Verb (4)
dubitō, **dubitāre**, dubitāvī, dubitātum	to doubt	Verb (1)
dubius, dubia, dubium	doubtful	Adjective
dūcō, **dūcere**, dūxī, dūctum	to lead	Verb (3)
dum	while, if only, until	Conjunction
duodecem	twelve	Adjective
duodēvīgintī	eighteen	Adjective
dūrus, dūra, dūrum	hard, harsh	Adjective
dux, ducis (M/F)	leader, ruler, commander	Noun (3)
ecce	behold! look!	Verb
ecclēsia, ecclēsiae (F)	church, assembly	Noun (1)

egeō, **egēre**, eguī	to need	Verb (2)
enim	for	Conjunction
equēs, equitis (M)	horseman, knight	Noun (3)
equus, equī (M)	horse	Noun (2)
errō, **errāre**, errāvī, errātum	to wander	Verb (1)
et	and	Conjunction
etiam	also	Adverb
eurus, eurī (M)	east	Noun (2)
ex (ē) + ablative object	out of, from	Preposition
exerceō, **exercēre**, exercuī, exercitum	to train	Verb (2)
existimō, **existimāre**, existimāvī, existimātum	to judge	Verb (1)
expleō, **explēre**, explēvī, explētum	to fill (up)	Verb (2)
explōrō, **explōrāre**, explōrāvī, explōrātum	to explore	Verb (1)
extrā + accusative object	outside of	Preposition
extrēmus, extrēma, extrēmum	outermost, farthest	Adjective
fābula, fābulae (F)	story	Noun (1)
faciō, **facere**, fēcī, factum	to make, to do	Verb (3)
factum, factī (N)	deed	Noun (2)
falsus, falsa, falsum	false	Adjective
fama, famae (F)	fame, rumor, reputation	Noun (1)
familia, familiae (F)	family	Noun (1)
famula, famulae (F)	servant	Noun (1)

famulus, famulī (M)	servant	Noun (2)
fēlēs, fēlis (M/F)	cat	Noun (3)
fēliīx, fēlīcis	happy, lucky	Adjective
fēmina, fēminae (F)	woman	Noun (1)
fenestra, fenestrae (F)	window	Noun (1)
ferō, **ferre**, tulī, lātum	to bear, to carry	Verb
ferrum, ferrī (N)	iron	Noun (2)
ferus, ferī (M)	wild animal	Noun (2)
fessus, fessa, fessum	tired	Adjective
festum, festī (N)	feast	Noun (2)
fīdēs, fīdeī (N)	faith	Noun (5)
fīdus, fīda, fīdum	faithful	Adjective
fīlia, fīliae (F)	daughter	Noun (1)
fīlius, fīliī (M)	son	Noun (2)
fīnis, fīnis (i, M)	end, limit, boundary	Noun (3)
firmō, **firmāre**, firmāvī, firmātum	to strengthen	Verb (1)
firmus, firma, firmum	firm, strong	Adjective
flamma, flammae (F)	flame	Noun (1)
flāvus, flāva, flāvum	yellow, blonde	Adjective
fleō, **flēre**, flēvī, flētum	to weep	Verb (2)
flō, **flāre**, flāvī, flātum	to blow	Verb (1)
flūmen, flūminis (N)	river	Noun (3)

fluvius, fluviī (M)	river	Noun (2)
folium, foliī (N)	leaf	Noun (2)
fortūna, fortūnae (F)	fortune, luck	Noun (1)
forum, forī (N)	markeplace, town square	Noun (2)
fossa, fossae (F)	ditch	Noun (1)
frāter, frātris (M)	brother	Noun (3)
frīgidus, frīgida, frīgidum	cold	Adjective
frūmentum, frūmentī (N)	grain	Noun (2)
frūstrā	in vain	Adverb
fulmen, fulmenis (N)	lightening, thunderbolt	Noun (3)
fundō, **fundere**, fūdī, fūsum	to pour	Verb (3)
fūr, fūris (M)	thief	Noun (3)
furtim	secretly, stealthily	Adverb
galea, galeae (F)	helmet	Noun (1)
Gandolphus, Gandolphī (M)	Gandolph	Noun (2)
gaudeō, **gaudēre**, gauvīsus sum	to rejoice	Verb (2)
gelidus, gelida, gelidum	cold	Adjective
gemma, gemmae	jewel	Noun (1)
gens, gentis (i, F)	clan, race, nation, people	Noun (3)
germāna, germānae (F)	sister	Noun (1)
germānus, germānī (M)	brother	Noun (2)
gerō, **gerere**, gessī, gessum	to carry, on	Verb (3)

gigans, gigantis (M, F)	giant	Noun (3)
gladius, gladiī (M)	sword	Noun (2)
gloria, gloriae (F)	glory	Noun (1)
gobelīnus, gobelīnī (M)	goblin	Noun (2)
Graecia, Graeciae (F)	Greece	Noun (1)
Graecus, Graeca, Graecum	Greek	Adjective
gratia, gratiae (F)	grace, thanks, favor	Noun (1)
grātus, grāta, grātum	grateful	Adjective
grex, gregis (M)	flock	Noun (3)
habeō, **habēre**, habuī, habitum	to have, to hold	Verb (2)
habitō, **habitāre**, habitāvī, habitātum	to live, to dwell	Verb (1)
hasta, hastae (F)	spear	Noun (1)
herba, herbae (F)	grass	Noun (1)
herī	yesterday	Adverb
hiems, hiemis (F)	winder	Noun (3)
hinc	hence, from here	Adverb
hobbitus, hobbitī (M)	hobbit	Noun (2)
hodiē	today	Adverb
homo, hominis (M)	human being, man	Noun (3)
honor, honōris (M)	honor	Noun (3)
hōra, hōrae (F)	hour	Noun (2)
hortus, hortī (M)	garden	Noun (2)

hospes, hospitis (M/F)	guest, host	Noun (3)
hospitium, hospitiī (N)	hospitality	Noun (2)
hostis, hostis (i, M)	enemy, (plural = the enemy)	Noun (3)
humus, humī (M)	ground	Noun (2)
iaceō, iacēre, iēcī, iectum	to lie	Verb (2)
Iacōbus, Iacōbī (M)	Jacob, James	Noun (2)
iam	already	Adverb
ibi	there	Adverb
Iēsus, Iēsī (M)	Jesus	Noun (2)
igitur	therefore	Adverb
ignāvia, ignāviae (F)	cowardice	Noun (1)
ignāvus, ignāva, ignāvum	cowardly	Adjective
ignis, ignis (i, F)	fire	Noun (3)
ignōtus, ignōta, ignōtum	unknown	Adjective
impediō, **impedīre**, impedīvī, impeditum	to hinder, to prevent	Verb (4)
imperō, **imperāre**, imperāvī, imperātum	to order, to command	Verb (1)
in + ablative object	in, on	Preposition
in + accusative object	into, onto	Preposition
incola, incolae (M)	settler	Noun (1)
īnfāns, īnfāntis (M/F)	child	Noun (3)
infēlīx, infēlīcis	unhappy, unlucky	Adjective
īnfrā + accusative object	below	Preposition

inimīcus, inimīcī (M)	enemy (personal)	Noun (1)
inter + accusative object	within	Preposition
interrogō, **interrogāre**, interrogāvī, interrogātum	to ask, to question	Verb (1)
īntrā + accusative object	within	Preposition
inveniō, **invenīre**, invēnī, inventum	to come upon, to find	Verb (4)
invideō, **invidēre**, invīdī, invīsum	to envy	Verb (2)
Iōannēs, Iōannis (M)	John	Noun (3)
ira, irae (F)	anger	Noun (1)
īrātus, īrāta, īrātum	angry	Adjective
Italia, Italiae (F)	Italy	Noun (1)
iūbeō, **iūbēre**, iūssī, iūssum	to order, to command	Verb (2)
iūdex, iūdicis (M/F)	judge	Noun (3)
iūdicium, iūdiciī (N)	trial, legal investigation	Noun (2)
iūstus, iūsta, iūstum	just, right, righteous	Adjective
iuvō, **iuvāre**, iuvāvī, iuvātum	to help	Verb (1)
iūxtā + accusative object	near	Preposition
labōr, lobōris (M)	labor, work	Noun (3)
labōrō, **labōrāre**, labōrāvī, labōrātum	to work, to labor	Verb (1)
lacrima, lacrimae (F)	tear	Noun (1)
laetus, laeta, laetum	happy	Adjective
lapis, lapis (M)	stone	Noun (3)
laudō, **laudāre**, laudāvī, laudātum	to praise	Verb (1)

laus, laudis (F)	praise	Noun (3)
legō, **legere**, lēgī, lēctum	to read	Verb (3)
lēx, legis (F)	law	Noun (3)
liber, libera, liberum	free	Adjective
liber, librī (M)	book	Noun (2)
liberō, **liberāre**, liberāvī, liberātum	to free, to set free, to liberate	Verb (1)
litera, literae (F)	letter	Noun (1)
longus, longa, longum	long	Adjective
lūdō, lūdere, lūsī, lūsum	to play	Verb (3)
lūdus, lūdī (M)	school, game, play	Noun (2)
lūmen, lūmenis (N)	light	Noun (2)
lūpus, lūpī (M)	wolf	Noun (2)
magia, magiae (F)	magic	Noun (1)
magicus, magicī (M)	magician, wizzard	Noun (2)
magister, magistrī (M)	teacher, master	Noun (2)
magistra, magistrae (F)	teacher (female)	Noun (1)
magnus, magna, magnum	big, large, great	Adjective
magus, magī (M)	wise man, magician	Noun (2)
malus, mala, malum	bad, evil, wicked	Adjective
mandātum, mandātī (N)	commandment	Noun (2)
mandō, **mandāre**, mandāvī, mandātum	to command	Verb (1)
mane	in the morning	Adverb

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maneō, **manēre**, mānsī, mānsum	to remain	Verb (2)
mannus, mannī (M)	pony	Noun (2)
mare, māris (i, N)	sea	Noun (3)
Maria, Mariae (F)	Mary	Noun (1)
marita, maritae (F)	wife, married woman	Noun (1)
marītus, marīta, marītum	married	Adjective
maritus, maritī (F)	husband, married man	Noun (2)
māter, mātris (F)	mother	Noun (3)
maximus, maxima, maximum	greatest	Adjective
medica, medicae (M)	doctor	Noun (1)
medium, mediī (N)	medium, middle	Noun (2)
medius, media, medium	middle	Adjective
memoria, memoriae (F)	memory	Noun (1)
mendācium, mendāciī (M)	lie	Noun (2)
mēns, mentis (i, F)	mind, thought, opinion	Noun (3)
mēnsa, mēnsae (F)	table	Noun (1)
meus, mea, meum	my	Adjective
milēs, militis (M)	soldier	Noun (3)
mīlle	one thousand, a thousand	Adjective
ministrō, **ministrāre**, ministrāvī, ministrātum	to serve, to minister	Verb (1)
mīrus, mīra, mīrum	wonderful, strange	Adjective
misceō, **miscēre**, miscuī, mixtum	to stir, to disturb	Verb (2)

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miser, misera, miserum	miserable, sad	Adjective
mittō, **mittere**, missī, missus	to send	Verb (3)
moneō, **monēre**, monuī, monitum	to warn, to advise	Verb (3)
mōns, montis (i, M)	mountain	Noun (3)
monumentum, monumentī (N)	monument	Noun (2)
mōrs, mōrtis (i, F)	death	Noun (3)
mortuus, mortua, mortuum	dead	Adjective
mōs, mōris (N)	habit, custom	Noun (3)
moveō, **movēre**, movī, mōtum	to move	Verb (2)
multus, multa, multum	much, many	Adjective
mundus, mundī (M)	world	Noun (2)
mūrus, mūrī (M)	wall, mural mirror	Noun (2)
mūtō, **mūtāre**, mūtāvī, mūtātum	to change	Verb (1)
namque	for	Conjunction
nanō, **nanāre**, nanāvī, nanātum	to swim	Verb (1)
nanus, nanī (M)	dwarf	Noun (2)
narrō, **narrāre**, narrāvī, narrātum	to tell	Verb (1)
nātura, nāturae (F)	nature, birth	Noun (1)
natus, natī (M)	son	Noun (2)
nauta, nauta (M)	sailor	Noun (1)
nāvigō, **nāvigāre**, nāvigāvī, nāvigātum	to sail	Verb (1)
nāvis, nāvis (i, F)	ship	Noun (3)

necō, **necāre**, necāvī, necātum	to kill	Verb (1)
negō, **negāre**, negāvī, negātum	to deny	Verb (1)
negōtium, negōtiī (N)	business, occupation	Noun (2)
nesciō, **nescīre**, nescīvī, nescitum	not to know, to be ignorant	Verb (4)
neuter, neutra, neutrum	neither	Adjective
nīsī	except, unless	Conjunction
nōmen, nōminis (N)	name	Noun (3)
non	not	Adverb
nōnus, nōna, nōnum	ninth	Adjective
noster, nostrum, nostrī	our	Adjective
nōtus, nōta, nōtum	known	Adjective
novus, nova, novum	new	Adjective
nox, noctis (i, F)	night	Noun (3)
nūbēs, nūbis (i, F)	cloud	Noun (3)
nullus, nulla, nullum	none	Adjective
nunc	now	Adverb
nuntius, nuntiī (M)	messenger	Noun (2)
nuptia, nuptiae (F)	wedding, marriage feast	Noun (1)
ob + accusative object	in front of	Preposition
occcidens, occidentis (N)	west	Noun (3)
occultus, occulta, occultum	hidden, secret	Adjective
octāvus, octāva, octāvum	eighth	Adjective

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oculus, oculī (M)	eye	Noun (2)
ōdium, ōdiī (N)	hatred	Noun (2)
officium, officiī (N)	duty, respect	Noun (2)
operō, **operāre**, operāvī, operātum	to work	Verb (1)
oppidum, oppidī (N)	town	Noun (2)
oppugnō, **oppungāre**, oppugnāvī, oppūgnātum	to attack	Verb (1)
optō, **optāre**, optāvī, optātum	to wish, to desire	Verb (1)
orō, **orāre**, orāvī, orātum	to pray	Verb (1)
ōs, ōrris (N)	mouth	Noun (3)
pacatus, pacata, pacatum	peaceful	Adjective
pappō, **pappāre**, pappāvī, pappātum	to eat, gobble	Verb (1)
paradīsus, paradīsī (M)	paradise	Noun (2)
parō, **parāre**, parāvī, parātum	to prepare	Verb (1)
pars, partis (i, F)	part, share	Noun (3)
parvus, parva, parvum	small	Adjective
pāter, pātris (M)	father	Noun (3)
patria, patriae (F)	country, fatherland	Noun (1)
paucī, paucae, pauca (always plural)	few	Adjective
Paulus, Paulī (M)	Paul	Noun (2)
pax, pacis (F)	peace	Noun (3)
peccator, peccators (M)	sinner	Noun (3)
peccātum, peccātī (N)	sin	Noun (2)

pecunia, pecuniae (F)	money	Noun (1)
per + accusative object	through	Preposition
perfectus, perfecta, perfectum	perfect, complete	Adjective
perīculum, perīculī (N)	danger	Noun (2)
persona, personae (F)	person	Noun (1)
pēs, pedis (M)	foot	Noun (3)
petō, **petere**, petīvī, petītum	to seek, to aim at	Verb (3)
Petrus, Petrī (M)	Peter	Noun (2)
pirāta, pirātae (M)	pirate	Noun (1)
piscis, piscis (M)	fish	Noun (3)
planus, plana, planum	flat, smooth	Adjective
plēnus, plēna, plēnum	full	Adjective
poena, poenae (F)	penalty, punishment	Noun (1)
poēta, poētae (M)	poet	Noun (1)
pomum, pomī (N)	fruit	Noun (2)
ponō, **ponere**, posuī, positum	to put, to place	Verb (3)
populus, populī (M)	people	Noun (2)
porcus, porcī (M)	pig	Noun (2)
porta, portae (F)	gate	Noun (1)
portō, **portāre**, portāvī, portātum	to carry	Verb (1)
possum, **posse**, posuī	to be able	Verb
post + accusative object	after	Preposition

posterus, postera, posterum	next	Adjective
postrēmus, postrēma, postrēmum	last	Adjective
potentia, potentiae (F)	strength, power	Noun (1)
prae + ablative object	in front of	Preposition
praebeō, **praebēre**, praebuī, praebitum	to offer, to provide	Verb (2)
praeperō, **praeperāre**, praeperāvī, praeperātum	to prepare, to make ready	Verb (1)
praeter + accusative object	past, beyond	Preposition
prīmus, prīma, prīmum	first	Adjective
prīnceps, prīncipis (M/F)	prince, leader, ruler	Noun (3)
prīncipium, prīncipiī (N)	beginning	Noun (2)
prō + ablative object	before, on behalf of	Preposition
probō, **probāre**, probāvī, probātum	to test, to approve	Verb (1)
prōcērus, prōcēra, prōcērum	tall	Adjective
proelium, proeliī (N)	battle	Noun (2)
prohibeō, **prohibēre**, prohibuī, prohibitum	to prevent, to hinder	Verb (2)
promittō, **promittere**, promisī, promissum	to send forth; to promise	Verb (3)
prope + accusative object	near	Preposition
prophēta, prophētae (M)	prophet	Noun (1)
prophetia, prophetiae (F)	prophecy	Noun (1)
prophetō, **prophetāre**, prophetāvī, prophetātum	to prophesy	Verb (1)
propter + accusative object	on account of	Preposition
puella, puellae (F)	girl	Noun (1)

puer, puerī (M)	boy	Noun (2)
pugnō, **pugnāre**, pugnāvī, pugnātum	to fight	Verb (1)
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum	beautiful, handsome	Adjective
pūtō, **pūtāre**, pūtāvī, pūtātum	to think	Verb (1)
quaesitiō, quaesitiōnis	quest	Noun (3)
quārtus, quārta, quārtum	fourth	Adjective
quattuordecem	fourteen	Adjective
quietus, quieta, quietum	quiet	Adjective
quīndecem	fifteen	Adjective
quīntus, quīnta, quīntum	fifth	Adjective
quod	because	Conjunction
rāmus, rāmī (M)	branch	Noun (2)
raptor, raptōris (M)	robber	Noun (3)
rēctus, rēcta, rēctum	straight, right	Adjective
rēgīna, rēgīnae (F)	queen	Noun (1)
rēgnō, **rēgnāre**, rēgnāvī, rēgnātumm	to rule, to reign	Verb (1)
rēgnum, rēgnī (N)	power, rule, realm	Noun (2)
regō, **regere**, rēgī, rēctum	to rule, to guide, to direct	Verb (3)
rēlinquō, **rēlinquere**, relīquī, relictum	to leave behind, to abandon	Verb (3)
respondeō, **respondēre**, responsī, responsum	to answer	Verb (2)
rēx, rēgis (M)	king	Noun (3)
rideō, **ridēre**, rīdī, rīsum	to laugh	Verb (2)

rogō, **rogāre**, rogāvī, rogatum	to ask	Verb (1)
Rōma, Rōmae (F)	Rome	Noun (1)
rufus, rufa, rufum	red	Adjective
sacculus, sacculī (M)	little bag	Noun (2)
sacrificium, sacrificiī (N)	sacrifice	Noun (2)
saeculum, saeculī (N)	age, world	Noun (2)
salveō, **salvēre**	to be well	Verb (2)
sanctus, sancta, sanctum	holy	Adjective
sānō, **sānāre**, sānāvī, sānātum	to heal	Verb (1)
sanus, sana, sanum	healthy, sane	Adjective
sapientia, sapientiae (F)	wisdom	Noun (1)
satiō, **satiāre**, satiāvī, satiātum	to nourish, to satisfy	Verb (1)
saxum, saxī (N)	rock	Noun (2)
scientia, scientiae (F)	knowledge	Noun (1)
sciō, **scīre**, scīvī, scitum	to know	Verb (4)
scrībō, **scrībere**, scrīpsī, scriptum	to write	Verb (3)
scriptor, scriptoris (M)	writer	Noun (3)
scriptura, scripturae (F)	Scripture, writing	Noun (1)
scurra, scurrae (M)	clown	Noun (1)
secō, **secāre**, secāvī, secātum	to cut	Verb (1)
secundum + accusative object	along, behind	Preposition
secundus, secunda, secundum	second	Adjective

sed	but	Conjunction
sedecem	sixteen	Adjective
sedeō, **sedēre**, sēdī, sessum	to sit	Verb (2)
sedes, sedis (F)	seat, throne	Noun (3)
sēgrēgrō, **sēgrēgāre**, sēgrēgāvī, sēgrēgātum	to separate	Verb (1)
sella, sellae (F)	seat, stool	Noun (1)
semper	always	Adverb
sententia, sententiae (F)	thought, opinion, feeling, sentence	Noun (1)
sentiō, **sentīre**, sēnsī, sensum	to feel, to perceive	Verb (4)
septendecem	seventeen	Adjective
septimus, septima, septimum	seventh	Adjective
sepulchrum, sepulchrī (N)	tomb	Noun (2)
serēnus, serēna, serēnum	calm, bright, clear	Adjective
serva, servae (F)	slave	Noun (1)
serviō, **servīre**, servīvī, servītum	to serve, to be a slave	Verb (4)
servō, **servāre**, servāvī, servātum	to preserve, to save	Verb (1)
servus, servī (M)	slave (male)	Noun (2)
sextus, sexta, sextum	sixth	Adjective
sī	if	Conjunction
signum, signī (N)	sign	Noun (2)
silentium, silentiī (N)	silence	Noun (2)
silva, silvae (F)	forest	Noun (1)

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socius, sociī (M)	ally, associate	Noun (2)
sōl, sōlis (M)	sun	Noun (3)
solium, soliī (N)	seat, throne	Noun (2)
solus, sola, solum	only, alone	Adjective
somnus, somnī (M)	sleep	Noun (2)
sordidus, sordida, sordidum	dirty	Adjective
sorōr, sorōris (F)	sister	Noun (3)
spectō, **spectāre**, spectāvī, spectātum	to look at, to watch	Verb (1)
speculum, speculī (N)	mirror	Noun (2)
sperō, **sperāre**, sperāvī, sperātum	to hope	Verb (1)
sponsa, sponsae (F)	bride	Noun (1)
sponsus, sponsī (M)	groom	Noun (2)
statim	immediately	Adverb
stēlla, stēllae	star	Noun (1)
Stephānus, Stephānī (M)	Stephen	Noun (2)
stō, **stāre**, stetī, stātum	to stand	Verb (1)
strīga, strīgae (F)	witch	Noun (1)
studium, studiī (N)	zeal, study	Noun (2)
stultus, stulta, stultum	foolish, silly	Adjective
sub + ablative object	under	Preposition
sub + accusative object	up to	Preposition
subrideō, **subridēre**, subrīdī, subrīsum	to smile	Verb (2)

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sum, **esse**, fuī, futūrum	to be	Verb
super + accusative object	over, above, beyond	Preposition
suprā + accusative object	over, above, on top of	Preposition
suus, sua, suum	his own, her own	Adjective
taceō, **tacēre**, tacuī, tacitum	to be silent	Verb (2)
tango, **tangere**, tetigī, tactum	to touch	Verb (3)
tardō, tardāre, tardāvī, tardātum	to delay	Verb (1)
tardus, tarda, tardum	slow	Adjective
tectum, tectī (N)	roof, housetop	Noun (2)
telum, telī (N)	weapon	Noun (2)
templum, templī (N)	temple	Noun (2)
tempus, tempōris (N)	time	Noun (3)
teneō, **tenēre**, tenuī, tentum	to hold, to keep	Verb (2)
terra, terrae (F)	earth, land	Noun (1)
terreō, **terrēre**, terruī, territum	to frighten, to terrify	Verb (2)
tertius, tertia, tertium	third	Adjective
testamentum, testamentī (N)	covenant, testament	Noun (2)
thesaurus, thesaurī (M)	treasure	Noun (2)
timeō, **timēre**, timuī	to fear, be afraid of	Verb (2)
tolerō, **tolerāre**, tolerāvī, tolerātum	to bear, to endure	Verb (1)
tōllō, **tōllere**, sustūlī, sublātum	to raise, to lift up, to take away	Verb (3)
tōtus	whole	Adjective

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trāhō, **trāhere**, trāxī, trāctum	to draw, to drag	Verb (3)
trāns + accusative object	across	Preposition
trēdecem	thirteen	Adjective
trīstis, trīste	sad	Adjective
Troia, Toiae (F)	Troy	Noun (1)
trollum, trollī (N)	troll	Noun (2)
tumulus, tumulī (M)	hill	Noun (2)
tunc	then	Adverb
tuus, tua, tuum	your (singular)	Adjective
ullus, ulla, ullum	any	Adjective
ulna, ulnae (F)	arm	Noun (1)
umbra, umbrae (F)	shadow	Noun (1)
umerale, umeralis	cape	Noun (3)
undecem	eleven	Adjective
undēvīgintī	nineteen	Adjective
ūnus, ūna, ūnum	one	Adjective
urbs, urbis (i, F)	city	Noun (3)
ursus, ursī	bear	Noun (2)
uter	which	Adjective
uxor, uxōris (F)	wife	Noun (3)
valeō, **valēre**, valuī, valitūrum	to be strong, to be well	Verb (2)
vallum, vallī (N)	wall	Noun (2)

varius, varia, varium	various, different	Adjective
vēlum, vēlī (N)	sail	Noun (2)
vendō, **vendere**, vendidī, venditum	to sell	Verb (3)
venia, veniae (F)	favor, kindness	Noun (1)
veniō, **venīre**, vēnī, ventum	to come	Verb (4)
verbum, verbī (N)	word	Noun (2)
veritās, veritātis (F)	truth	Noun (3)
versperī	in the evening	Adverb
vertō, **vertere**, vertī, versum	to turn, to repent	Verb (3)
vērus, vēra, vērum	true	Adjective
vespera, vesperae (F)	evening	Noun (1)
vester, vestra, vestrum	your (plural)	Adjective
vestigium, vestigiī (N)	footprint, trace, track	Noun (2)
via, viae (F)	road, way	Noun (1)
vicīnus, vicīnī (M)	neighbor	Noun (2)
videō, **vidēre**, vīdī, vīsum	to see, to observe	Verb (2)
vigilō, **vigilāre**, vigilāvī, vigilātum	to watch, to keep awake	Verb (1)
vīgīntī	twenty	Adjective
vīlla, vīllae (F)	house	Noun (1)
vincō, **vincere**, vīcī, vīctum	to conquer, to overcome	Verb (3)
vir, virī (M)	man	Noun (2)
vīs, vīs (i, F)	force, power, violence	Noun (3)

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vīta, vītae (F)	life	Noun (1)
vitium, vitiī (N)	fault, vice	Noun (2)
vītō, **vītāre**, vītāvī, vītātum	to live	Verb (1)
vīvō, **vīvere**, vīxī, victum	to live	Verb (3)
vocō, **vocāre**, vocāvī, vocātum	to call	Verb (1)
vōtum, vōrī (N)	prayer	Noun (2)
vōx, vōcī (F)	voice	Noun (3)
vulcanus, vulcanī (M)	volcano	Noun (2)
vulnis, vuleris (N)	wound, injury	Noun (3)
vulpēs, vulpis (F)	fox	Noun (3)