

Translation Checklist

As sentences become more complex, students are often insecure about their answers and want confirmation for every choice they make. Students need to learn how to evaluate their answers correctly, so they don't waste class time asking about every deviation from the key. Below is a checklist to help students distinguish between an error and legitimate choices in their answers. Go over this with your students thoroughly. These topics are listed in the order that students will encounter them, so you will have to refer to this checklist throughout the year. Latin word order is very flexible, so an answer that deviates from the norm is not wrong. However, the exercises stick with the usual word order *most of the time*, and so should the student.

1) Word choice. There are two or more meanings for many vocabulary words. All choices are correct unless there are specific restrictions about certain meanings. The answer key doesn't always give each alternative meaning

Sometimes the key will give both choices for words with more than one meaning, but not on a consistent basis.

2) Verb Tenses

a. There are three choices for the present tense.

I call I do call I am calling

b. There are three choices for the perfect tense.

I called I did call I have called

c. The English simple past is often a correct translation for the Latin imperfect tense.

For a repeated action, *I called every day* sounds better in English than *I was calling every day*.

d. The imperfect of **sum** can be *I was* or *I was being*. The perfect of **sum** can be *I was* or *I have been*.

3) In Latin the indirect object usually precedes the verb, and can be translated two ways in English.

I gave the dog a bone or I gave a bone to the dog

4) A possessive can be translated two ways. Both are correct. In Latin the genitive usually precedes the noun, but it is not incorrect if it follows.

Mary's house or the house of Mary

5) The location of prepositional phrases is variable in both Latin and English. Both sentences below are correct in English; likewise in the Latin, the prepositional phrase can be before or after the main clause.

They made an altar to God at the foot of the mountain.

At the foot of the mountain, they made an altar to God.

6) The location of an adverb is variable, although it usually precedes the verb in Latin.

We took the money easily. We easily took the money.

7) More Verb Tenses, Passive Voice

The present and imperfect passive tenses can be translated with or without *being*.

I am called or I am being called

I was called or I was being called

8) For the sake of convenience, this text will use *you* for singular and *you all* for plural.

UNIT I

NOUNS

ADJECTIVES

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. What are the three nominative singular endings for 2nd declension masculine nouns?

2. Second declension **er** nouns either _____ or _____
the **e** in the genitive form.

3. Some nouns have only plural forms. An example is _____.

4. The subject is _____.

5. The predicate tells _____.

Saying - Say aloud and write 3x.

Latin	
Latin	
Latin	
English	

Give the genitive form and the stem.

Nominative	Genitive	Stem
puer		
vir		
ager		
culter		
magister		
magistra		
liber		
líberi		
vesper		

II. Declensions

Singular	Plural
puer	

Singular	Plural
vir	

Singular	Plural
ager	

Singular	Plural
culter	

Singular	Plural
magister	

Singular	Plural
magistra	

Singular	Plural
liber	

Singular	Plural
vesper	

Plural only	Meanings
líberi	

III. Form Drills**Drill A. Nominative Case**

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. cultri _____ | 6. men _____ |
| 2. ager _____ | 7. boys _____ |
| 3. magistri _____ | 8. knife _____ |
| 4. libri _____ | 9. children _____ |
| 5. líberi _____ | 10. evening _____ |

Drill B. Accusative Case

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. púeros _____ | 6. fields _____ |
| 2. líberos _____ | 7. books _____ |
| 3. cultrum _____ | 8. men _____ |
| 4. virum _____ | 9. knives _____ |
| 5. agrum _____ | 10. boy _____ |

Drill C. Nominative Case

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. first boy _____ | 6. a holy book _____ |
| 2. four books _____ | 7. small children _____ |
| 3. new books _____ | 8. wide fields _____ |
| 4. good evening _____ | 9. ten men _____ |
| 5. many knives _____ | 10. third evening _____ |

Drill D. Accusative Case

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. the boys _____ | 6. the field _____ |
| 2. the fields _____ | 7. evening _____ |
| 3. books _____ | 8. teacher _____ |
| 4. children _____ | 9. knives _____ |
| 5. the men _____ | 10. teacher (female) _____ |

IV. Translation

Give the correct form for the word in parenthesis and translate. Word order in Latin is variable.

- (the boys) sunt mali. _____
- (the men) laudamus. _____
- Portas (the books). _____
- (the children) video. _____
- Vidi (the boys). _____
- Magister (the boy) docet. _____
- Viri laudant. _____
- Viros laudant. _____
- (the boys) puellas amant. _____
- (the boys) puellae amant. _____

V. Derivatives

- Matins* are morning prayers, and _____ are evening prayers.
- Childish behavior is _____ ; manly behavior is _____ .
- The _____ belongs in the kitchen, and the books belong in the _____ .
- _____ is the cultivation of the land.