# Contents

# Parsing and Labeling Key

When completing Form Drills or Translation Exercises, students should first **parse** each word, i.e., give its grammatical attributes and translation by answering the parsing prompts. Students should also **label** the function of each word in sentences of two or more words. *Second Form Latin* will include the following parsing prompts, parsing answers, and function labels:

**Parsing Prompts**
- Case (abbreviation: C)
- Conjugation (Cj)
- Declension (D)
- Gender (G)
- Number (N)
- Person (P)
- Tense (T)
- Translation (Tr)

**Parsing Answers**
- *Case:* nominative (nom.), genitive (gen.), dative (dat.), accusative (acc.), ablative (abl.)
- *Conjugation:* 1st, 2nd, irregular
- *Declension:* 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
- *Gender:* masculine (m.), feminine (f.), neuter (n.)
- *Person:* 1st, 2nd, 3rd
- *Number:* singular (S, sg.), plural (P, pl.)
- *Tense:* present (pres.), imperfect (impf.), future (fut.), perfect (perf.), pluperfect (plupf.), future perfect (fut. pf.)
- *Translation:* he, she, it (hsi)
- *Voice:* active (act.), passive (pass.)

**Function Labels**
- Adj *for Adjective*
- Adv *for Adverb*
- CI *for Complementary Infinitive*
- DO *for Direct Object*
- LV *for Linking Verb*
- PA *for Predicate Adjective*
- PrN *for Predicate Nominative*
- S *for Subject*
- V *for Verb*
- IO *for Indirect Object*
- Gen *for Genitive*
- PPA *for Personal Pronoun*
- P *for Preposition*
- OP *for Object of Preposition*
- Conj *for Conjunction*
- AA *for Ablative of Agent*
- AM *for Ablative of Means*

## 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 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/been*.
    *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.

9.  Possessive pronoun adjectives are frequently omitted in Latin but not in English.
    *I love my father.*                    **Patrem amo.**

# UNIT I
## Nouns & Adjectives

## Lesson One                                                                Worksheet 1

### I. Word Study and Grammar

1.  Verb families are called ___conjugations___ and noun families are called ___declensions___.

2.  Verbs have ___personal, tense___ endings and nouns have ___case___ endings.

3.  The subject and verb must agree in ___person and number___.

4.  Give the four attributes of nouns. ___declension, gender, number, case___

5.  The three genders are ___masculine, feminine, neuter___.

6.  Nouns that name male or female persons have ___natural___ gender.

7.  Give the first four gender rules.
    (1) ___NG: Natural gender trumps all other gender rules.___
    (2) ___1D F: 1st declension nouns are usually feminine.___
    (3) ___2D us M: 2nd declension -us nouns are usually masculine.___
    (4) ___2D um N: 2nd declension -um nouns are always neuter.___

8.  Three exceptions to the 1st declension gender rule are ___agrícola, nauta, poeta___.

9.  Counting numbers are called ___cardinal___ numbers, and numbers which indicate the order of things in a series are called ___ordinal___ numbers.

10. All neuter nouns obey the *neuter rule*:
    The nominative and accusative case forms are ___identical___.
    The nominative and accusative plural case ending is ___-a___.

11. The declension a noun belongs to is determined by the ___genitive singular___ ending.

12. How do you find the stem of a Latin noun? ___Drop the genitive singular ending.___

13. In Latin, an adjective must agree with its noun in ___gender___, ___number___, and ___case___, but not ___declension___.

### II. Latin Sayings Review: *First Form Latin* Unit III

1.  The Mother of Italy, Rome ___Mater Itáliae, Roma___

2.  before the war ___ante bellum___

3.  the four seasons of the year ___quáttuor anni témpora___

4.  In the Year of Our Lord ___Anno Dómini (A.D.)___

5.  Eternal Rome ___Roma Aeterna___

## Lesson One                                                                Worksheet 2

### III. Vocabulary Review: Complete the charts.

| English | Dictionary Form | English | Dictionary Form |
|---|---|---|---|
| good | bonus -a -um | table | mensa -ae f. |
| sailor | nauta -ae m. | son | fílius -i m. |
| servant, slave | servus -i m. | girl | puella -ae f. |
| rock | saxum -i n. | war | bellum -i n. |
| bad | malus -a -um | wide, broad | latus -a -um |
| town | óppidum -i n. | world, mankind | mundus -i m. |
| friend | amicus -i m. | great, large | magnus -a -um |
| eternal, everlasting | aeternus -a -um | word | verbum -i n. |
| horse | equus -i m. | debt, sin | débitum -i n. |
| sacred, holy | sanctus -a -um | sky, heaven | caelum -i n. |
| Italy | Itália -ae f. | small | parvus -a -um |
| gift | donum -i n. | temple | templum -i n. |
| high, deep | altus -a -um | much, many | multus -a -um |
| forum, marketplace | forum -i n. | Christ | Christus -i m. |
| queen | regina -ae f. | year | annus -i m. |
| lamb | agnus -i m. | Mary | Maria -ae f. |
| new | novus -a -um | poet | poeta -ae m. |
| land, earth | terra -ae f. | lord, master | dóminus -i m. |
| farmer | agrícola -ae m. | kingdom | regnum -i n. |
| god | deus -i m. | Rome | Roma -ae f. |

| # | Roman Numeral (left) & *Latin* Cardinal (right) | | *Latin* Ordinal (left) and *English* Ordinal (right) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | I | unus -a -um | primus -a -um | first |
| 2 | II | duo | secundus -a -um | second |
| 3 | III | tres | tértius -a -um | third |
| 4 | IV | quáttuor | quartus -a -um | fourth |
| 5 | V | quinque | quintus -a -um | fifth |

| # | Roman Numeral (left) & *Latin* Cardinal (right) | | *Latin* Ordinal (left) and *English* Ordinal (right) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | VI | sex | sextus -a -um | sixth |
| 7 | VII | septem | séptimus -a -um | seventh |
| 8 | VIII | octo | octavus -a -um | eighth |
| 9 | IX | novem | nonus -a -um | ninth |
| 10 | X | decem | décimus -a -um | tenth |

### IV. Form Drills
**Drill A.** Nominative Case. Parse, then translate.
D = Declension, G = Gender, N = Number, C = Case, Tr = Translation
*Note: When parsing **cardinal** numbers, simply write **C**. Fully parse **ordinal** numbers.*

**1.** multae mensae
*\*N.D:* 1st   *G:* f.   *N:* P   *C:* nom.
*\*A. D:* 1/2\*\*   *G:* f.   *N:* P   *C:* nom.
*Translation:* many tables

**2.** duo verba
**N.** *D:* 2nd   *G:* n.   *N:* P   *C:* nom.
**A.** *D:* C   *G:* ___   *N:* ___   *C:* nom.
*Translation:* two words

**3.** nauta bonus
**N.** *D:* 1st   *G:* m.   *N:* S   *C:* nom.
**A.** *D:* 1/2   *G:* m.   *N:* S   *C:* nom.
*Translation:* good sailor

**4.** Translate **sin**.
*D:* 2nd   *G:* n.   *N:* S   *C:* nom.
*Tr:* débitum
*Translate **great sin**:* débitum magnum

**5.** Translate **friends**.
*D:* 2nd   *G:* m.   *N:* P   *C:* nom.
*Tr:* amici
*Translate **new friends**:* amici novi

**6.** Translate **year**.
*D:* 2nd   *G:* m.   *N:* S   *C:* nom.
*Tr:* annus
*Translate **first year**:* primus annus

**Drill B.** Accusative Case. Parse, then translate.

**1.** secundum bellum
**N.** *D:* 2nd   *G:* n.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
**A.** *D:* 1/2   *G:* n.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
*Translation:* second war

**2.** templa sancta
**N.** *D:* 2nd   *G:* n.   *N:* pl.   *C:* acc.
**A.** *D:* 1/2   *G:* n.   *N:* pl.   *C:* acc.
*Translation:* holy temples

\*N = noun, A = adjective
\*\*Use the abbreviation "1/2" for 1st/2nd declension adjectives.

**3.** reginam malam
**N.** *D:* 1st   *G:* f.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
**A.** *D:* 1/2   *G:* f.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
*Translation:* bad queen

**4.** Translate **son**.
*D:* 2nd   *G:* m.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
*Tr:* fílium
*Translate **one son**:* unum fílium

**5.** Translate **sky**.
*D:* 2nd   *G:* n.   *N:* S   *C:* acc.
*Tr:* caelum
*Translate **wide sky**:* latum caelum

**6.** Translate **poets**.
*D:* 1st   *G:* m.   *N:* P   *C:* acc.
*Tr:* poetas
*Translate **new poets**:* poetas novos

### V. Declensions
Give the names and functions of the five cases. Be sure you can spell each case name correctly.

| Case Name | Function |
|---|---|
| nominative | subject case |
| genitive | possessive or *of* case |
| dative | indirect object or *to/for* case |
| accusative | direct object case |
| ablative | *in/by/with/from* (ibwf) case |

### Grammar Chart: Case Endings

| 1ST DECLENSION | | 2ND DECL. MASCULINE | | 2ND DECL. NEUTER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural | Singular | Plural |
| a | ae | us | i | um | a |
| ae | arum | i | orum | i | orum |
| ae | is | o | is | o | is |
| am | as | um | os | um | a |
| ā | is | o | is | o | is |