



PRIMA LATINA

Second Edition



Student Book

Leigh Lowe

CLASSICAL TRIVIUM CORE SERIES



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

PRIMA LATINA

An Introduction to Christian Latin

Second Edition



STUDENT BOOK

By Leigh Lowe

CLASSICAL TRIVIUM CORE SERIES

Your Next Latin Program

Latina Christiana I

by Cheryl Lowe

Once you complete *Prima Latina*, the next recommended course is *Latina Christiana I*.

Latina Christiana flashcards may be used with *Prima Latina*

Prima Latina: Student Book
By Leigh Lowe

Published by:

Memoria Press
www.MemoriaPress.com

© 2002, 2003 by Memoria Press
All rights reserved.

Second Edition 2003
First Edition 2002
ISBN # 978-1-930953-51-2

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form by
any means without written permission from the publisher.

Prima Latina



2ND EDITION

PREFACE	IV
GRAMMAR OVERVIEW	V
STUDENT GOALS FOR PRIMA LATINA	VII
PRONUNCIATION RULES	VIII
LESSON 1 – THE ALPHABET	10
LESSON 2 – CONSONANTS AND DIPHTHONGS	14
LESSON 3 – VERBS	18
LESSON 4 – INVISIBLE VERBS	22
LESSON 5 – LATIN VERBS	26
REVIEW LESSON 1 (LESSONS 1-5)	30
LESSON 6 – NOUNS	34
LESSON 7 – LATIN NOUNS	38
LESSON 8 – DERIVATIVES	42
LESSON 9 – NUMBERS 1-5	46
LESSON 10 – NUMBERS 6-10	50
REVIEW LESSON 2 (LESSONS 6-10)	54
LESSON 11 – PROPER NOUNS	58
LESSON 12 – PREPOSITIONS	62
LESSON 13 – PRONOUNS	66
LESSON 14 – ADJECTIVES	70
LESSON 15 – ADVERBS	74
REVIEW LESSON 3 (LESSONS 11-15)	78
LESSON 16 – CONSTELLATIONS	82
LESSON 17 – MORE CONSTELLATIONS	86
LESSON 18 – TO BE VERB	90
LESSON 19 – TO BE ABLE TO / I CAN	94
LESSON 20 – FUTURE TENSE	98
REVIEW LESSON 4 (LESSONS 16-20)	102
LESSON 21 – OTHER WORDS	106
LESSON 22 – QUESTION WORDS	110
LESSON 23 – THE FIRST DECLENSION	114
LESSON 24 – DECLENSIONS	118
LESSON 25 – FIRST CONJUGATION	120
REVIEW LESSON 5 (LESSONS 21-25)	124
VOCABULARY APPENDIX - ALPHABETICAL	130
VOCABULARY APPENDIX - PART OF SPEECH	131
PRACTICAL LATIN SAYINGS APPENDIX	132

Prima Latina (A Latin precursor for young children)

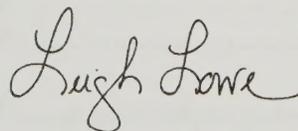
Prima Latina is a preparatory course for Cheryl Lowe's *Latina Christiana*. It is intended for teachers with no background in Latin, and was developed for children in first through fourth grade. The course was designed for students who are still becoming familiar with English grammar but are competent readers. Its goal is to teach and reinforce an understanding of the basic parts of speech while introducing Latin vocabulary and grammar. This course provides a solid foundation in grammar before moving on to more advanced language and Latin skills. *Prima Latina* is an ideal precursor to *Latina Christiana*, as the vocabulary and format are taken directly from the *Latina Christiana I* text. The book is accompanied by an audio CD for pronunciation guidance. *Latina Christiana I Flashcards* are an ideal study aid for *Prima Latina* and a great investment for the parent or teacher who intends to use *Latina Christiana I* and *II* as successor courses.

A great study aid is available from Memoria Press: *Prima Latina Instructional DVDs*, taught by Leigh Lowe. Call your favorite curriculum provider or visit www.MemoriaPress.com for information on these DVDs and other great Memoria Press books.

Prima Latina uses the clear and systematic format developed in *Latina Christiana* to introduce Latin to young students. The course teaches students seven parts of speech, 125 Latin vocabulary words, numbers 1 through 10, basic constellations, and simple introductions to tenses, derivatives, conjugations, and declensions. Each of the 25 lessons consists of a new grammar skill, five vocabulary words that correspond with the lesson, a practical Latin phrase, and one line of a prayer that is learned in totality by the end of the chapter. The exercises that accompany each lesson are thorough and provide constant review of materials learned throughout the course. The book includes five review lessons, five tests, an appendix, and an answer key.

I hope that *Prima Latina* inspires in your child a love of the Latin language and provides a foundation that proves helpful in many areas of study. I wish you the best of luck as you begin what will hopefully be an enjoyable and fruitful study of Latin.

Ora et labora,



Leigh Lowe

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

This grammar overview is designed for the teacher who has no background in Latin. It is not necessary to understand it fully. Read carefully and then go on to the Teacher Guidelines. The content of this section will become clear as you teach the course.

Ancient languages such as Latin and Greek are highly **inflected**. This means that the relationship between words (syntax) is shown by changing the endings of the words. In modern languages like English, which have little inflection, the relationship between words is shown by **word order and prepositions**.

Cases of Nouns

In English we can change the end of a noun to make it plural or possessive. So girl can also be written *girls*, *girl's*, or *girls'*. In pronouns we use different forms, such as *he* or *him*, for subject and object. These are examples of inflection in English. In Latin there is much more **inflection**. The endings of nouns change depending on their **function** in the sentence. The different functions a noun can perform in a sentence are called **cases**.

Nominative case: nouns that are subjects or predicate nouns

Genitive case: nouns that are possessive

Dative case: nouns that are indirect objects

Accusative case: nouns that are direct objects / prep. ob.

Ablative case: nouns that are prepositional objects

Declensions

Writing a noun with all of its case endings in both the singular and plural is called DECLINING a noun. The DECLENSION of *puella* (girl) in Latin is:

	Singular	Plural
Nom.	<i>puella (girl)</i>	<i>puellae (girls)</i>
Gen.	<i>puellae (of the girl / girl's)</i>	<i>puellarum (of the girls / girls')</i>
Dat.	<i>puellae (to or for the girl)</i>	<i>puellis (to or for the girls)</i>
Acc.	<i>puellam (girl)</i>	<i>puellas (girls)</i>
Abl.	<i>puella (by, with, or from the girl)</i>	<i>puellis (by, with, or from the girls)</i>

In Latin there are **FIVE DECLENSIONS**—groups of nouns that have the same or similar case endings. The declension above is the **FIRST DECLENSION**. Students will learn two declensions in this book and will learn the next three declensions in Book II.

Latin Word Order

Word order is very important in English because it indicates the function of the noun. The subject comes first in the sentence.

The girl sees the queen.
sub. d.o.

The queen sees the girl.
sub. d.o.

GRAMMAR OVERVIEW

In Latin the subject and direct object are indicated by the case endings of the nouns, **not the order of the words**. Both of the Latin sentences below mean the same thing even though the word order is different.

Puella reginam videt.
Girl queen sees
sub. d.o.

Reginam puella videt.
Queen girl sees
d.o. sub.

Both translate: *The girl sees the queen*. The direct object, *reginam* (queen), is signaled by the accusative ending *am*, not by its position following the subject and verb.

Verbs

In Latin, the different forms of verbs are constructed by inflection, adding different endings to the verbs rather than by adding helping verbs, as in English.

voco	I call
vocabo	I will call
vocabam	I was calling

There are six tenses of verbs in Latin and English. This year we will learn three tenses.

Writing a verb with its endings which indicate *person, number, tense*, etc. is called conjugating a verb. There are four groups of verbs that have the same or similar endings and they are called conjugations. We will learn the first two CONJUGATIONS this year. Here is the **FIRST CONJUGATION**.

Present Tense

	Singular		Plural	
1st Person	voco	<i>I call</i>	vocamus	<i>we call</i>
2nd Person	vocas	<i>you call</i>	vocatis	<i>you call</i>
3rd Person	vocat	<i>he, she, it calls</i>	vocant	<i>they call</i>

STUDENT GOALS FOR PRIMA LATINA

1. Learn basic Latin alphabet and pronunciation of vowels and consonant sounds.
2. Pronounce, spell, and translate approximately 125 Latin words.
3. Learn 25 practical Latin expressions and 4 prayers in full.
4. Learn numbers 1 through 10.
5. Learn names of popular constellations.
6. Understand concept of derivatives, English words that are derived from Latin.
7. Grammar
 - A. Learn to identify basic parts of speech including verbs, nouns, prepositions, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and conjunctions.
 - B. Recognize that conjugating is associated with verbs.
 - C. Recognize that declining is associated with nouns.
 - D. Memorize 1st declension noun endings.
 - E. Memorize 1st conjugation verb endings.

PRONUNCIATION RULES

The Alphabet

The Latin alphabet has no **w**. Words with **y** are of Greek origin.

Vowels

In Christian Latin vowels are usually long.

<u>Vowel</u>	<u>Long</u>	<u>Example</u>
a	<i>father</i> (ah)	ambulo
e	<i>they</i> (ay)	deus
i	<i>machine</i> (ee)	via
o	<i>no</i> (oh)	toga
u	<i>rule</i> (oo)	luna

Sometimes the vowels **e** and **i** tend toward the short vowel sounds (*Ed, it*) as in *mensa* and *et*.

Diphthongs and Digraphs

<u>Digraph</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Example</u>
ae	like <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> (ay)	caelum
oe	like <i>e</i> in <i>they</i> (ay)	proelium
<u>Diphthong</u>		
au	like <i>ou</i> in <i>cow</i> (ow)	laudo, nauta

Consonants

Most of the consonants are pronounced as in English, with the following exceptions.

<u>Consonant</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>	<u>Examples</u>
c	soft before <i>e, i, ae, oe</i> , like <i>ch</i> in <i>charity</i>	decem, caelum
c	hard before other letters, like <i>c</i> as in <i>cut</i>	clamo, corona
g	soft before <i>e, i, ae, oe</i> , like <i>g</i> as in <i>germ</i>	regina, gemini
g	hard before other letters like <i>g</i> as in <i>go</i>	toga, navigo
gn	like <i>gn</i> as in <i>lasagne</i>	pugno
j	like <i>y</i> as in <i>yet</i>	Jesus, judico
s	like <i>s</i> as in <i>sing</i> (never like <i>z</i>)	tres, mensa
sc	like <i>sh</i>	discipulus
t	like <i>tsee</i> when followed by <i>i</i> and a vowel	etiam



Prima Latina Lessons



Practical Latin

Salve!

– Hello! (to one person)

Salvete!

– Hello! (to more than one person)

Lesson – The Alphabet

The building blocks of any language are the letters used to make words.

The English Alphabet

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.

The alphabet is made up of two types of letters:

vowels and

consonants

A, E, I, O, U

BCD FGH JKLMN PQRST VWXYZ

(all letters that are not vowels)

The Latin Alphabet

The Latin alphabet looks like the English alphabet EXCEPT:

There are only 25 letters in the Latin alphabet.

The Latin alphabet has no **W**.

Latin has the same vowels as English, **A, E, I, O, U**, but they sound a little different. Here are the Latin vowel sounds.

Vowel	Latin Sound
A	<i>ah</i> , as in <i>father</i>
E	<i>ay</i> , as in <i>way</i>
I	<i>ee</i> , as in <i>see</i>
O	<i>oh</i> , as in <i>no</i>
U	<i>oo</i> , as in <i>boo</i>

**** Remember**

Latin **E** sounds like an English long **A**.

Latin **I** sounds like an English long **E**.



Vocabulary

Practice saying the Latin **vowels** in each word.

1. ambulo	I walk
2. via	road
3. Deus	God
4. toga	toga
5. luna	moon

Latin Prayers

Oremus

Say this before each prayer.

Let us pray

Derivatives

<i>ambulance</i>	a vehicle to carry those who cannot walk to the hospital (n.)
<i>viaduct</i>	a roadway or bridge on piers (n.)
<i>deity</i>	a god (n.)
<i>lunar</i>	having to do with the moon (adj.)



Review Questions

1. How many letters are in the English alphabet? _____
2. How many letters are in the Latin alphabet? _____
3. What letter is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____
4. What are the two kinds of letters in the English alphabet? _____

Translation

1. toga _____
2. Deus _____
3. ambulo _____
4. luna _____
5. via _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 1 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Practice saying the Latin vowel sounds in order: *ah, ay, ee, oh, oo*

Can you say them five times in a row?

How fast can you correctly say them?

- Practice saying “Salve” or “Salvete” to your parents, brothers and sisters, or friends this week.

- Begin the prayer before each meal with “Oremus.”

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times.



Write and Learn

1. Write out the English alphabet.

Circle the vowels and underline the consonants.

2. Write out the Latin alphabet for practice. Make sure to leave out or cross out the **W**!

3. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Fun Practice: Draw a line to match the letter with its Latin sound.

A	ah
I	ee
U	ay
E	oh
O	oo



Practical Latin

Magister – Teacher (male)

Magistra – Teacher (female)

Lesson – Consonants and Diphthongs

Consonant Sounds:

Consonants	Latin Sound
c (before <i>e, i, ae, & oe</i> is soft)	<i>ch</i> , as in <i>charity</i>
c (before all other letters is hard)	<i>k</i> , as in <i>cat</i>
g (before <i>e, i, ae, & oe</i> is soft)	<i>g</i> , as in <i>germ</i>
g (before all other letters is hard)	<i>g</i> , as in <i>good</i>
j	<i>y</i> , as in <i>yes</i>
s	<i>s</i> , as in <i>soap</i>

Compare the soft and hard sounds of **c** and **g** in Latin & English:

- The soft **c** in Latin sounds like **ch** as in *charity*.
- The soft **c** in English sounds like **s** as in *ceiling*.
- The hard **c** is the same in Latin and English.
- The soft and hard **g** are the same in Latin and English.

Diphthongs:

In Latin, sometimes two letters have only one sound.

These letter pairs are called **diphthongs**.

Diphthongs	Latin Sound
ae	<i>ay</i> , as in <i>way</i> (English long A)
oe	<i>ay</i> , as in <i>way</i> (English long A)
au	<i>ow</i> , as in <i>loud</i>



Vocabulary

Practice saying the **consonant** sounds and **diphthongs**.

1. gloria	glory
2. Jesus	Jesus
3. laudo	I praise
4. clamo	I shout
5. caelum	heaven

Latin Prayers (The Sanctus)

*Each week, learn the bold portion of the prayer and add it to what you know.

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth.

Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria Tua.
Hosanna in excelsis.
Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.
Hosanna in excelsis.

Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Hosts.

Heaven and earth are full of Your glory.
Hosanna in the highest.
Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.
Hosanna in the highest.

Derivatives

<i>glorious</i>	wonderful (adj.)
<i>glorify</i>	to exalt, worship, or honor (v.)
<i>Jesuit</i>	a Roman Catholic order for men, called the Society of Jesus (n.)
<i>laud</i>	to praise (v.)
<i>proclamation</i>	an official announcement (n.)
<i>celestial</i>	heavenly (adj.)



Review Questions

1. How many letters are in the English alphabet? _____
2. What are the letters **A, E, I, O, U** called? _____
3. What does a Latin **E** sound like? _____
4. What does a Latin **I** sound like? _____
5. What does a Latin **O** sound like? _____

Lesson 2 Questions

1. How many letters are in the Latin alphabet? _____
2. What consonant is missing in the Latin alphabet? _____
3. What do you call two vowels that make one sound? _____
4. What does a **J** sound like in Latin? _____
5. List three diphthong pairs. _____

Translation

1. caelum _____
2. gloria _____
3. Jesus _____
4. laudo _____
5. clamo _____

Speaking Latin

 Listen to the Lesson 2 track on your Prima Latina CD.

Think of an English word that uses the following Latin consonant sounds:

hard **g**, as in *gloria* _____

soft **g**, as *surgite* _____

soft **c**, as in *caelum* _____

hard **c**, as in *clamo* _____



- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times.
- Address your teacher as “Magister” or “Magistra” from now on.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 1 and 2, the Sanctus, five times.

Write and Learn

1. Write the six Latin consonants in the lesson and the Latin sounds that go with them.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

2. Write the three diphthongs in the lesson and the Latin sounds that go with them.

3. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Fun Practice

Think of a poem or song to help you remember the vowel sounds.



Practical Latin

Surge – Stand up
(to one person)

Surgite – Stand up
(to more than one person)

*Remember, **g** before **e** and **i** is soft like *g* as in *germ*.

Lesson – Verbs

Now that you have mastered letters and sounds, you can start making words! In any language, one of the most important kinds of words is a verb!

Without verbs we wouldn't get anything done!

Verbs are ACTION words. In many cases you can see the action.

Examples of action words:

run jump kick sing

An easy way to tell if a word is a **verb** is to write or say it in the blank below.

Verb-Finder Sentence: Can I _____?

If the sentence makes sense, you probably have filled in the blank with a **verb**.

Examples:

Can I run? YES, so **run** is a **verb**.

Can I jump? YES, so **jump** is a **verb**.

Can I kick? YES, so **kick** is a **verb**.

Can I table? NO, I cannot table.

This doesn't make sense, so **table** is not a **verb**.



Vocabulary

Notice the **o** at the end of the Latin verbs below:

1. <i>navigo</i>	I sail
2. <i>porto</i>	I carry
3. <i>oro</i>	I pray
4. <i>laboro</i>	I work
5. <i>specto</i>	I look at

Latin Prayers (The Sanctus)

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.

Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria Tua.

Hosanna in excelsis.

Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.

Hosanna in excelsis.

Holy, Holy, Holy

Lord God of Hosts.

Heaven and earth are full of Your glory.

Hosanna in the highest.

Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.

Hosanna in the highest.

Derivatives

<i>navigate</i>	to steer a ship or plane (v.)
<i>navy</i>	a nation's ships OR a dark blue color (n.)
<i>portable</i>	something that can be carried (adj.)
<i>airport</i>	a place where aircraft land and take off (n.)
<i>oral</i>	spoken, or having to do with the mouth (adj.)
<i>oratory</i>	the art of public speaking (n.)
<i>laboratory</i>	a place for scientific work or research (n.)
<i>labor</i>	work; physical or mental exertion (n.)
<i>spectacle</i>	a remarkable sight (n.)
<i>spectacular</i>	remarkable, unusual (adj.)



Review Questions

1. List all the vowels in the English alphabet. _____, _____, _____, _____, _____
2. List the 3 diphthongs you learned about in Lesson 2. _____, _____, _____
3. How many vowels make up one diphthong? _____
4. What does a **J** sound like in Latin? _____
5. How do you say “Hello, Teacher” (female) in Latin? _____

Lesson 3 Questions

1. What are action words called? _____
2. What is the helpful Verb-Finder Sentence? _____
3. What do you notice about all the words in the vocabulary list? Hint: They are all verbs so they all end in the letter _____.
4. How do you say “Stand up” to one person in Latin? _____

Translation

1. oro _____
2. laboro _____
3. porto _____
4. specto _____
5. navigo _____

Speaking Latin

 Listen to the Lesson 3 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice using the vowel and consonant sounds you learned in Lessons 1 and 2.

(*Specto* has a short **e** sound, like *eh*.)

- Every time you stand up today, practice saying “Surge.”
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 1, 2, and 3, the Sanctus, five times.



Write and Learn

1. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2. Think up 5 English verbs that are not in Lesson 3. Write them in the Verb-Finder Sentence below to make sure they are verbs. A sample has been done for you.

	Verb-Finder Sentence	Yes?
	Can I <u>jump</u> _____ ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1.	Can I _____ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Can I _____ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Can I _____ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Can I _____ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Can I _____ ?	<input type="checkbox"/>

Fun Practice

Circle the English verbs.

walk	tree	snap	climb
desk	book	shout	shoe
wish	sit	car	look
water	sail	beach	laugh



Practical Latin

Vale – Goodbye
(to one person)

Valete – Goodbye
(to more than one person)

Lesson – Invisible Verbs

Some verbs are **invisible verbs**.

You cannot always *see* them in ACTION, but they are verbs nonetheless.

Invisible action words are still verbs; they are just less obvious.

Examples of some **invisible verbs**:

think hope pray love

Practice putting these **verbs** in our helpful **Verb-Finder Sentence**.

Verb-Finder Sentence: Can I _____?

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Can I think? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | YES! So think is a verb . |
| Can I hope? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | YES! So hope is a verb . |
| Can I love? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | YES! So love is a verb . |

These words make sense in our Verb-Finder Sentence, so they are verbs. Even though you can't always *see* someone think, hope, or love, it is something they can do.



Vocabulary

Notice the **o** at the end of the Latin verbs below.

1. <i>amo</i>	I love
2. <i>adoro</i>	I adore
3. <i>habito</i>	I live in
4. <i>judico</i>	I judge
5. <i>paro</i>	I prepare

Latin Prayers (The Sanctus)

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria Tua.

Hosanna in excelsis.

Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.
Hosanna in excelsis.

Holy, Holy, Holy
Lord God of Hosts.
Heaven and earth are full of Your glory.

Hosanna in the highest.

Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.
Hosanna in the highest.

Derivatives

<i>amorous</i>	full of love (adj.)
<i>adoration</i>	great love or devotion (n.)
<i>adorable</i>	lovable (adj.)
<i>habitat</i>	a place where something or someone lives (n.)
<i>judicial</i>	having to do with judges, courts, and laws (adj.)
<i>judgment</i>	a decision or opinion (n.)
<i>parachute</i>	a device used to slow the speed of someone jumping from an airplane (n.)
<i>preparation</i>	getting ready or making something in advance (n.)



Review Questions

1. What are action words called? _____
2. What do you call two vowels that make one sound? _____
3. What letter is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____
4. What word means “Let us pray” in Latin? _____
5. What does a Latin E sound like? _____

Lesson 4 Questions

1. How can you tell if a word that does not show action is a verb (an invisible verb)?

2. What do you notice about all the Latin vocabulary words in Lesson 4?
(Hint: look at the endings again.) _____

3. How do you say “Goodbye” to one person in Latin? _____
4. How do you say “Goodbye” to your entire family in Latin? _____
5. What do you call verbs you can’t see in action? _____

Translate

1. habito _____
2. amo _____
3. paro _____
4. judico _____
5. adoro _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 4 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times.
- Practice the vowel and consonant sounds you learned in Lessons 1 and 2.
Say each five times.
- Say “Goodbye” to your family in Latin this week.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 1 through 4, the Sanctus, five times.

Write and Learn

1. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Think of eight invisible verbs in English. Write them on the lines below. Use the Verb-Finder Sentence to make sure you are listing verbs.

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Fun Practice

Get your favorite storybook. Find six invisible verbs while you read.

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>



Practical Latin

discipulus – student
(sc has a *sh* sound)

discipuli – students

Lesson – Latin Verbs

ENGLISH VERBS

In English, verbs can start with any letter, end with any letter, and be as long or short as any other word.

English verbs look the same as any other English word.

Because you can't tell an English verb by looking at it, we have to use our special Verb-Finder Sentence.

LATIN VERBS

In Latin, **verbs** in their dictionary form look similar.

In a vocabulary list, Latin verbs all end in the letter **o**.

So, in English, we have to decide if a word is a verb by **thinking** about it. But, in this book, we can usually decide if a Latin word is a verb by simply **looking** at it.



Vocabulary

Notice the **o** at the end of the Latin verbs below.

1. <i>libero</i>	I free
2. <i>narro</i>	I tell
3. <i>pugno</i>	I fight
4. <i>supero</i>	I conquer
5. <i>voco</i>	I call

Latin Prayers (The Sanctus)

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.
Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria Tua.
Hosanna in excelsis.

**Benedictus qui venit in
nomine Domini.
Hosanna in excelsis.**

Holy, Holy, Holy
Lord God of Hosts.
Heaven and earth are full of Your glory.
Hosanna in the highest.

**Blessed is he who comes in
the name of the Lord.
Hosanna in the highest.**

Derivatives

<i>liberty</i>	freedom (n.)
<i>narrate</i>	to tell about a story or event (v.)
<i>narrator</i>	the person telling about the story or event (n.)
<i>pugnacious</i>	in a fighting spirit (adj.)
<i>superior</i>	excellent (adj.)
<i>vocal</i>	something to do with speaking or singing (adj.)
<i>vocabulary</i>	a list of words (n.)



Review Questions

1. How would you describe a verb? _____
2. Name two types of letters in the alphabet. _____
3. List three Latin action verbs you have learned so far. _____

4. List three Latin invisible verbs you have learned so far. _____

5. How do you say “Goodbye, Teacher” (male) in Latin? _____

Lesson 5 Questions

1. In what letter do all simple Latin verbs end? _____
2. Is the letter at the end of all English verbs the same? _____
3. What is the Latin word for *one* student? _____
4. What is the Latin word for *many* students? _____

Translate

1. voco _____
2. supero _____
3. narro _____
4. pugno _____
5. libero _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 5 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice the vowel and consonant sounds you learned in Lessons 1 and 2.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 1 through 5, the Sanctus, five times.



Write and Learn

1. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
	_____	_____

2. Think of eight verbs you performed today. Write them below, in the order you completed them. Put an **A** by the action verbs and an **I** by the invisible verbs.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Fun Practice

Circle the Latin verbs.

terra	voco	paro	Roma
porto	herba	aqua	laboro
via	specto	navigo	memoria
Italia	laudo	lingua	voco



REVIEW LESSON I (Lessons 1-5)

Vocabulary

Verbs

laudo	I praise
clamo	I shout
ambulo	I walk
navigo	I sail
porto	I carry
oro	I pray
laboro	I work
specto	I look at
amo	I love
adoro	I adore
habito	I live in
judico	I judge
paro	I prepare
libero	I free
narro	I tell
pugno	I fight
supero	I conquer
voco	I call

Nouns

via	road
Deus	God
toga	toga
luna	moon
gloria	glory
Jesus	Jesus
caelum	heaven

Latin Song on *Lingua Angelica* CD

“Dona Nobis Pacem”

- Grant us Peace

Practical Latin

salve	hello (to one person)
salvete	hello (to more than one person)
magister	teacher (male)
magistra	teacher (female)
surge	stand up (to one person)
surgite	stand up (to more than one person)
vale	goodbye (to one person)
valete	goodbye (to more than one person)
discipulus	student
discipuli	students

Latin Prayers – The Sanctus

Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus	Holy, Holy, Holy
Dominus Deus Sabaoth.	Lord God of Hosts.
Pleni sunt caeli et terra gloria Tua.	Heaven and earth are full of Your glory.
Hosanna in excelsis.	Hosanna in the highest.
Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini.	Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord.
Hosanna in excelsis.	Hosanna in the highest.



A. Copy all vocabulary words and translate.

Extra: Write one derivative next to each word.

Word	Translation	Derivative
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____
13. _____	_____	_____
14. _____	_____	_____
15. _____	_____	_____
16. _____	_____	_____
17. _____	_____	_____
18. _____	_____	_____
19. _____	_____	_____
20. _____	_____	_____
21. _____	_____	_____
22. _____	_____	_____
23. _____	_____	_____
24. _____	_____	_____
25. _____	_____	_____



EXERCISES for Review Lesson I (Lessons I-5)

B. Answer the following questions in English.

1. How many letters are in the Latin alphabet? _____
2. What letter is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____
3. How many vowels are there? _____
4. What does a **J** sound like in Latin? _____
5. What does an **E** sound like in Latin? _____
6. What does an **I** sound like in Latin? _____
7. What are the two kinds of letters? _____
8. What are words that show action called? _____
9. In what letter do all simple Latin verbs end? _____
10. What sentence helps you determine if a word is a verb? _____

C. Practice saying the Sanctus completely.

Say it five times from memory. Write it once in Latin for practice.



D. Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. What do you say when you first see someone? _____
2. What would you call your female teacher? _____
3. What would you call your male teacher? _____
4. What does your teacher tell the class before the Pledge of Allegiance? _____
5. What do you say when you are leaving your entire family? _____
6. What do you say when you are leaving a friend? _____
7. What do you call yourself when you are in school? _____

E. Lingua Angelica Extra:

Sing "Dona Nobis Pacem" with the CD.

Write the Latin words once and translate.



Practical Latin

Deo gratias

– Thanks be to God

Lesson – Nouns

Without nouns there would be no need for verbs. Who or what would do the ACTION? You are a **noun**. Your house, your dog, and your pencil are nouns too.

A **noun** is a **PERSON**, a **PLACE**, or a **THING**.

Our **Noun-Finder** asks 3 questions:

1. Is it a **PERSON**?
2. Is it a **PLACE**?
3. Is it a **THING**?

If the answer is *yes* to just **one** of the questions, the word is a noun.

Example: girl

Is it a **person**?



Yes! A girl is a person, so **girl** is a **noun**.

Example: flower

Is it a **person**?



No, a flower is not a person.

Is it a **place**?



No, a flower is not a place.

Is it a **thing**?



Yes! A flower is a thing, so **flower** is a **noun**.

Example: jump

Is it a **person**?



No, a jump is not a person.

Is it a **place**?



No, a jump is not a place.

Is it a **thing**?



No, a jump is not a thing, so **jump** is **NOT** a **noun**.



Vocabulary

Notice the **a** ending on each of these Latin nouns below.

1. <i>regina</i>	queen
2. <i>stella</i>	star
3. <i>silva</i>	forest
4. <i>terra</i>	earth
5. <i>unda</i>	wave
6. <i>vita</i>	life

Latin Prayers (The Doxology)

Gloria Patri,

et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
Sicut erat in principio,
et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father,

Son, and Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning,
is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>regal</i>	like a king or queen; befitting royalty (adj.)
<i>stellar</i>	having to do with a star; outstanding (adj.)
<i>constellation</i>	a group of stars that form a picture (n.)
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	a state of the Northeast U.S. (proper noun)
<i>territory</i>	area of land (n.)
<i>undulate</i>	to move in a wave-like motion (v.)
<i>vital</i>	extremely important (adj.)
<i>vitamin</i>	a natural substance that is essential to health (n.)



Review Questions

1. Practice saying all the vowel sounds in Latin.
2. Practice saying the six Latin consonant sounds from Lesson 2.
3. How do you say “Stand up” (to many) in Latin? _____
4. How do you say “Let us pray” in Latin? _____
5. How do you say “Hello, students” (to many) in Latin? _____

Lesson 6 Questions

1. A noun is a _____, _____, or _____.
2. List five nouns you can see right now. _____

3. What are the three questions we use to see if a word is a noun?
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
4. In the Noun-Finder, how many questions have to be YES for a word to be a noun?

5. What kind of noun are you: a person, place, or thing? _____

Translate

1. unda _____
2. terra _____
3. stella _____
4. vita _____
5. silva _____
6. regina _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 6 track on your Prima Latina CD.

1. Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.

2. Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lesson 6, the Doxology, five times.
Write it once with the English translation.

3. Say “Deo gratias” when you are thankful this week.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Fun Practice

Draw a picture of your neighborhood. Label all of the nouns.



Practical Latin

mea culpa

– my fault

Lesson – Latin Nouns

Like verbs, we can recognize **Latin nouns** in their dictionary forms by their endings.

In Latin, there are five groups of nouns.

In the first group, all of the nouns end in **A**.

English nouns are like English verbs; they can end in any letter. In the example below, notice that both of the Latin nouns end in **a**, but the endings for the English words are different.

Example:

Latin Noun	English Noun
<i>aqua</i>	<i>water</i>
<i>patria</i>	<i>country</i>

So, again, in English we have to decide if a word is a **noun** by *thinking* about it. But in this book, we can decide if a Latin word is a **noun** by simply *looking* at it.



Vocabulary

Notice the **a** at the end of the Latin nouns below.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>aqua</i> | water |
| 2. <i>cena</i> | dinner |
| 3. <i>corona</i> | crown |
| 4. <i>mensa</i> | table |
| 5. <i>patria</i> | country, fatherland |

Latin Prayers (The Doxology)

Gloria Patri,
et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
Sicut erat in principio,
et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father,
Son, and Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning,
is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>aquarium</i>	a tank for keeping water animals (n.)
<i>aquatic</i>	relating to or being in water (adj.)
<i>coronation</i>	the crowning of a king/queen (n.)
<i>patriot</i>	someone who loves his/her country (n.)
<i>patriotic</i>	showing love for one's country (adj.)



Review Questions

1. What consonant is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____
2. In what letter do simple verbs end in Latin? _____
3. What does a **J** sound like in Latin? _____
4. What do we call verbs that have action but do not show it? _____
5. How many vowels are there in the alphabet? _____

Lesson 7 Questions

1. Name three ways to identify a noun.

It is a _____, _____, or _____.

2. In what letter do many simple Latin nouns end? _____

Translate

1. mensa _____
2. patria _____
3. aqua _____
4. corona _____
5. cena _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 7 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 6 and 7, the Doxology, five times.
- Say “mea culpa” whenever you make a mistake this week.



Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Fun Practice

Write a list (in English) of six nouns you see in the room.

Check person, place, or thing for each noun.

Noun	Person,	Place,	or Thing?
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing
_____	<input type="checkbox"/> person	<input type="checkbox"/> place	<input type="checkbox"/> thing



Practical Latin

amicus – friend

amici – friends

Lesson – Derivatives

Derivatives are English words that come from Latin root words.

A derivative looks like its Latin root word and has a similar or related meaning.

You have been learning derivatives since Lesson 1!

Following are some **derivatives** for the vocabulary words in this book.

Notice the similarities in the spelling and meaning between the Latin root words and their **derivatives**.

Latin Word	English Derivative	Translation
1. vita	<u>vita</u> min	life
	<i>a vitamin is a natural substance necessary for life</i>	
2. terra	<u>terr</u> itory	earth
	<i>a territory is an area of land</i>	
3. navigo	<u>navi</u> gate	I sail
	<i>to navigate is to steer a ship or plane</i>	
4. porto	<u>port</u> able	I carry
	<i>portable is something able to be moved or carried</i>	
5. oro	<u>or</u> al	I pray
	<i>oral is having to do with the mouth</i>	
6. laboro	<u>labor</u> atory	I work
	<i>a laboratory is a place where scientists work</i>	
7. specto	<u>spect</u> ator	I look at
	<i>a spectator is someone who watches an event</i>	



Vocabulary

Consider the English **derivatives** of these words.

<i>Latin Word</i>	<i>English Derivative</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1. <i>herba</i>	herb	plant
2. <i>injuria</i>	injury	injury
3. <i>femina</i>	female, feminine	woman
4. <i>nauta</i>	nautical, navy	sailor
5. <i>fortuna</i>	fortune, fortunate	luck

Latin Prayers (The Doxology)

Gloria Patri,
et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.

Sicut erat in principio,
et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father,
Son, and Holy Spirit.

As it was in the beginning,
is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.



Review Questions

1. What is an action word called? _____
2. Which of the two kinds of letters, vowel or consonant, is the letter **S**? _____
3. What is a person, place, or thing? _____
4. How do you say “my fault” in Latin? _____
5. How do you say “Thanks be to God” in Latin? _____

Lesson 8 Questions

1. What do you call an English word that has a similar meaning to, and spelling as, a Latin word? _____
2. What is a derivative of **nauta**? _____
3. What is a derivative of **herba**? _____
4. What is a derivative of **femina**? _____
5. What is a derivative of **fortuna**? _____
6. What is a derivative of **injuria**? _____

Translate

1. femina _____
2. fortuna _____
3. injuria _____
4. nauta _____
5. herba _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 8 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Tell your friends “Hello” and “Goodbye” in Latin all week. Use the Latin word for *friend* when you have the chance.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice. Write the derivatives next to the word each time.

	Word	Translation	Derivative
1.	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
	_____	_____	_____

Fun Practice

Can you think of other derivatives for the Latin vocabulary words you have learned? On a separate sheet of paper, list the derivatives with the corresponding Latin word.



Practical Latin

Sedete

– Sit down
(to many)

Lesson – Numbers 1-5

This week we will learn the numbers one through five (1-5) in Latin.

Vocabulary

Numbers

1. unus	1 (one)
2. duo	2 (two)
3. tres	3 (three)
4. quattuor	4 (four)
5. quinque	5 (five)



Latin Prayers (The Doxology)

Gloria Patri,
et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
Sicut erat in principio,
et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father,
Son, and Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning,
is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>unite</i>	to join or make one (v.)
<i>unicorn</i>	a mythical creature with one horn (n.)
<i>dual</i>	double (adj.)
<i>tertiary</i>	third (adj.)
<i>trio</i>	a group of three (n.)
<i>quartet</i>	a group of four (n.)
<i>quarter</i>	a fourth of something (n.)
<i>quintuplets</i>	five babies born at the same time from the same mother (n.)



Review Questions

Respond to the following questions in Latin.

1. How do you say “Thanks be to God”? _____
2. What do you call a group of your playmates? _____
3. How do you say “Hello, students”? _____
4. What is the opposite of “Stand up”? _____

Translate

1. quinque _____
2. duo _____
3. tres _____
4. quattuor _____
5. unus _____

Speaking Latin

 Listen to the Lesson 9 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Count from 1 to 5, five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lessons 6 through 9, the Doxology, five times.
- Say “Sedete” each time you sit down this week.

Write and Learn

Write the words for numbers 1-5 in Latin five times each.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Fun Practice

Draw a picture to illustrate each noun below.

Write a Latin description by each picture.

Note

In English, we add an **s** to make a noun plural.

In Latin, we add an **ae** to make the nouns you've learned plural.

(As you progress in Latin, you will learn several endings to make nouns plural.)

Example: 4 moons – quattuor lunae



4 queens

5 earths



Practical Latin

Anno Domini, A.D.

– In the year of our Lord

Lesson – Numbers 6-10

Notice how some Latin numbers resemble the names of the months of our calendar.

Vocabulary

sex	6 (six)
septem	7 (seven)
octo	8 (eight)
novem	9 (nine)
decem	10 (ten)



Latin Prayers (The Doxology)

Gloria Patri,
et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.
Sicut erat in principio,
et nunc, et semper,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

Glory be to the Father,
Son, and Holy Spirit.
As it was in the beginning,
is now, and ever shall be,
world without end. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>semester</i>	historically a six-month term of school (15 to 18 weeks now) (n.)
<i>September</i>	the seventh month of the Roman calendar (n.)
<i>October</i>	the eighth month of the Roman calendar (n.)
<i>octagon</i>	an eight-sided figure (n.)
<i>November</i>	the ninth month of the Roman calendar (n.)
<i>December</i>	the tenth month of the Roman calendar (n.)
<i>decimal</i>	based on the number 10 (adj.); a number in the decimal system (n.)



Review Questions

Use the Latin numbers 1-10 to answer the following questions.

1. How old are you? _____
2. How many ears do you have? _____
3. How many siblings do you have? _____ (use “nullus” for none)
4. How many toes do you have? _____
5. How many ice cream scoops do you want? _____

Lesson 10 Questions

What Latin number corresponds with the following months?

1. November _____
2. October _____
3. September _____
4. December _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 10 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say the numbers 1 through 10 in Latin five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Practice saying the entire Doxology five times.

Write and Learn

1. Write the numbers 1 through 5 in Latin three times. Write the number next to the word.



2. Write the numbers 6 through 10 in Latin five times. Write the number next to the word.

3. Write the entire Doxology one time.

4. Write down the birthdays of five special people. Write **A.D.** at the end of each to signify that the person was born after the birth of Christ.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Fun Practice

Look around your house and count how many of the following items you have.

Write the quantity in Latin.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. televisions _____ | 5. bicycles _____ |
| 2. brooms _____ | 6. couches _____ |
| 3. bedrooms _____ | 7. fishing poles _____ |
| 4. toothbrushes _____ | 8. automobiles _____ |



Vocabulary

Nouns

regina	queen
stella	star
silva	forest
terra	earth
unda	wave
aqua	water
cena	dinner
corona	crown
mensa	table
patria	country
herba	plant
injuria	injury
femina	woman
nauta	sailor
fortuna	luck
vita	life

Numbers

unus	one
duo	two
tres	three
quattuor	four
quinque	five
sex	six
septem	seven
octo	eight
novem	nine
decem	ten

Latin Song “Christus Vincit”

Christus vincit - Christ conquers
 Christus regnat - Christ reigns
 Christus imperat - Christ rules

Practical Latin

Deo gratias	Thanks be to God
mea culpa	my fault
amicus	friend
amici	friends
Sedete	Sit down (to many)
Anno Domini (A.D.)	In the year of our Lord

Latin Prayers – The Doxology

Gloria Patri,	Glory be to the Father,
et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto.	Son, and Holy Spirit.
Sicut erat in principio,	As it was in the beginning,
et nunc, et semper,	is now, and ever shall be,
et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.	world without end. Amen.



EXERCISES for Review Lesson 2 (Lessons 6-10)

A. Copy all vocabulary words and translate.

Extra: Write one derivative next to each word.

Word	Translation	Derivative
1. _____	_____	_____
2. _____	_____	_____
3. _____	_____	_____
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____
7. _____	_____	_____
8. _____	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	_____
10. _____	_____	_____
11. _____	_____	_____
12. _____	_____	_____
13. _____	_____	_____
14. _____	_____	_____
15. _____	_____	_____
16. _____	_____	_____
17. _____	_____	_____
18. _____	_____	_____
19. _____	_____	_____
20. _____	_____	_____
21. _____	_____	_____
22. _____	_____	_____
23. _____	_____	_____
24. _____	_____	_____
25. _____	_____	_____
26. _____	_____	_____



EXERCISES for Review Lesson 2 (Lessons 6-10)

B. Answer the following questions in English.

1. What part of speech is a person, place, or thing? _____
2. In what letter do nouns you have learned end? _____
3. Name four months that are derivatives of Latin numbers. _____ ,
_____, _____ , _____

C. Practice saying the Doxology completely.

Say it five times from memory. Write it once in Latin.

D. Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. How could you end a prayer? _____
2. What do you call people you like? _____
3. What do you do when you say the Pledge of Allegiance? _____
4. What do you say when you make a mistake and take responsibility for it?

5. What is the complete way to write what year this is? _____

(Hint: Is it before or after the birth of Christ?)

E. Lingua Angelica Extra: Sing "Christus Vincit" with the CD.

Write the Latin words once and translate.



Practical Latin

Veni, vidi, vici

– I came, I saw, I conquered
(Julius Caesar)

Lesson – Proper Nouns

A **proper noun** is a noun that names a *specific* person, place, or thing.

(Nouns that are not **proper nouns** are called “common nouns.” The nouns we have learned about so far are common nouns.)

Example: **girl**

The noun **girl** can refer to any girl. **Girl** is a **common noun**.

The noun **Sylvia** refers only to the girl named Sylvia.

Sylvia is a **proper noun**.

An easy way to recognize a proper noun is by a **CAPITAL LETTER** for the first letter of the word.

Note: A common noun may have a capital first letter if it is at the beginning of a sentence, but, if it doesn't refer to a specific person, place, or thing, it is still a common noun.

Let's think of some other noun/proper noun pairs.

Common Noun

Proper Noun

country

Italy

state

Tennessee

girl

Sarah Hughes

boy

Julius Caesar

book

Prima Latina

game

Monopoly



Vocabulary

Notice the capital letters.

1. Roma	Rome
2. Italia	Italy
3. Maria	Mary
4. Marcus	Marcus
5. Hispania	Spain

Latin Prayers (The Table Blessing)

Benedic, Domine, nos

et haec Tua dona
quae de Tua largitate
sumus sumpturi.
Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Bless us, O Lord,

and these Your gifts
which from Your bounty
we are about to receive.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>Roman</i>	having to do with Rome (adj.); a person of Rome (n.)
<i>Italian</i>	having to do with Italy (adj.); a person of Italy (n.)
<i>Spanish</i>	having to do with Spain (adj.); a person of Spain (n.)
<i>Hispanic</i>	having to do with Latin-America or Spain; a person of Latin-America or Spain (n.)



Review Questions

What kind of word is each of the following: noun, verb, or proper noun?

1. bird _____
2. jump _____
3. Rome _____
4. love _____
5. Mary _____

Lesson 11 Questions

1. A noun that names a specific person, place, or thing is called a _____ noun.
2. List three Latin proper nouns you know. _____ , _____ , _____
3. What is an easy way to recognize a proper noun? _____
4. Write a proper noun for each of the following nouns.
boy _____
restaurant _____
book _____
city _____

Translate

1. Roma _____
2. Maria _____
3. Hispania _____
4. Marcus _____
5. Italia _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 11 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Practice saying the Practical Latin Saying “Veni, vidi, vici” each time you accomplish something difficult.
- Practice saying the Latin Prayer from Lesson 11, the Table Blessing, before your mealtime prayer.



Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Fun Practice

Write a list of ten common nouns. Match each with an appropriate proper noun.

Common Noun

Example: *city*

Proper Noun

Atlanta

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Practical Latin

Quo vadis?

– Where are you going?

Lesson – Prepositions

Prepositions are words that show a RELATIONSHIP between two words.

It helps to first think of **prepositions** as words that show the location or *position* of something. This is easy to remember because the word **position** is in the word **preposition**.

Examples of **prepositions** are:

under	on
in	above
out of	between
with	by

For example, think of a noun—let’s say, “desk.”

Now, let’s think of *where the desk is* ...

Is the desk **under** the roof?

Is it **on** the floor?

Is it flying **in** the air?

Is it **by** the wall?

The benefit of **prepositions** is that they help us know *where the desk is located*.



Vocabulary

These are Latin **prepositions**.

1. inter	between
2. sub	under
3. supra	above
4. ex	out of
5. contra	against

Latin Prayers (The Table Blessing)

Benedic, Domine, nos
et haec Tua dona
quae de Tua largitate
sumus sumpturi.
Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Bless us, O Lord,
and these Your gifts
which from Your bounty
we are about to receive.
Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>interrupt</i>	to make a break in conversation or action (v.)
<i>intermediate</i>	in the middle (adj.)
<i>submarine</i>	underwater ship (n.)
<i>subway</i>	underground railway (n.)
<i>superb</i>	above average; excellent (adj.)
<i>exit</i>	a way out (n.); to leave (v.)
<i>extraordinary</i>	out of the ordinary; very unusual (adj.)
<i>contrary</i>	opposite or different (adj.)
<i>contrast</i>	to compare unlike things (v.)



Review Questions

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What is a word that shows action called? _____
2. Who said “Veni, vidi, vici”? _____
3. What is a specific person, place, or thing? _____
4. What is an English word with a similar spelling and meaning to a Latin word?

Lesson 12 Exercises

Use an English preposition in the vocabulary list to write a sentence describing the location of the following nouns. You decide where each item is located.

Example: The girl is *in* the house.

1. table _____
2. moon _____
3. toga _____
4. queen _____
5. boy _____

Translate

1. supra _____
2. contra _____
3. inter _____
4. sub _____
5. ex _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 12 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Say the Latin Prayer from Lessons 11 and 12, the Table Blessing, before your mealtime prayer.
- When you change locations this week, use Latin prepositions to identify where you are.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Fun Practice

Draw a picture of a school scene on another sheet of paper. Describe the nouns in your picture using prepositions. Example: The floor is under the desk.



Practical Latin

alma mater

– nurturing mother

Lesson – Pronouns

A **pronoun** is a word that *replaces* a noun or **pronoun**.

It *refers* to a person, place, or thing without actually saying a name.

English **pronouns** include:

I	we
you (s.)	you (pl.)
he	they
she	
it	

Example: Let's talk about Mary and her dog.

We could say, **Mary** is pretty. **Mary** is 8 years old.

Mary has a dog. **Mary's dog** has red hair.

But it is easier to take a break from using her name and use **pronouns**.

Mary is pretty. **She** is 8 years old. **She** has a dog.

It has red hair.

Pronoun letters are at the end of **verbs** in Latin.

You will learn later that using pronoun letters is the first step in *conjugating* verbs.

Singular (s.) and Plural (pl.)

Notice that **you** is listed twice in the English pronouns, once as singular (s.) and once as plural (pl.). **You** is tricky because it can be singular or plural.

The pronoun **you** is singular or plural based on who is being addressed.

Singular **you** is addressed to one person. If Mary's mom tells her:

"**You** have homework to do." She is addressing a single person, Mary.

Plural **you** is addressed to more than one person. If Mary's teacher tells her class:

"**You** have homework to do." She is talking to a group of people, the class.



Grammar

These are **verb endings (pronoun letters)** in Latin. They go on the end of verbs and tell us which pronoun goes with a Latin verb. You will learn how to use these in the chapter on conjugating verbs. For now, just memorize the pronoun letters.

1. o	I
2. s	you (s.)
3. t	he, she, it
4. mus	we
5. tis	you (pl.)
6. nt	they

Latin Prayers (The Table Blessing)

Benedic, Domine, nos
et haec Tua dona

quae de Tua largitate

sumus sumpturi.

Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Bless us, O Lord,
and these Your gifts

which from Your bounty

we are about to receive.

Through Christ our Lord. Amen.



Review Questions

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What is an action word called? _____
2. What is a specific noun called? _____
3. What kind of word shows relationship? _____
4. What is a word that replaces a noun? _____
5. What letter is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____

Lesson 13 Questions

Write the pronoun that would best replace the underlined words in the following sentences

1. The boy climbed a tree. _____
2. The girls ran across the field. _____
3. My family goes to church. _____
4. My desk is in the classroom. _____
5. Suzie drives a car. _____

Translate

What Latin verb endings (pronoun letters) correspond to the following pronouns?

1. you (singular) _____
2. I _____
3. we _____
4. he, she, it _____
5. they _____
6. you (plural) _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 13 track on your Prima Latina CD.

1. Say each verb ending and its corresponding pronoun five times.

Write and Learn

Write each verb ending and its corresponding pronoun twice.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Fun Practice

Write a song or poem to help you remember the verb endings.



Practical Latin

stupor mundi

– wonder of the world

Lesson – Adjectives

Adjectives are words used to *modify* (or change) nouns or pronouns.

Adjectives *DESCRIBE* a person, place, or thing.

They can be colors, sizes, numbers, or shapes, for example.

Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns and make them more interesting.

For example, think of a city. What kind of a city is it?

The words you use to describe it are **adjectives**.

Below, the adjectives are in bold print.

Is it **hot**?

Is it **big**?

Is it **old**?

Is it **crowded**?

Now, think of your room. Think of some **adjectives** to describe it.

What color is it?

What shape is it?

How big is it?



Vocabulary

Here are some Latin **adjectives**.

1. altus	high, deep
2. multus	much, many
3. bonus	good
4. longus	long
5. novus	new

Latin Prayers (The Table Blessing)

Benedic, Domine, nos
et haec Tua dona
quae de Tua largitate

sumus sumpturi.

Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Bless us, O Lord,
and these Your gifts
which from Your bounty

we are about to receive.

Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>altitude</i>	height (n.)
<i>multiply</i>	to increase (v.)
<i>bonus</i>	something extra (n.)
<i>longitude</i>	imaginary lines that run vertically on a globe (n.)
<i>innovation</i>	a new invention (n.)
<i>novice</i>	beginner (n.)
<i>novel</i>	new and unusual (adj.)



Review Questions

1. Practice saying the Sanctus from memory.
2. Write the Sanctus in full and translate.

Lesson 14 Questions

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What is another word for *modify*? _____
2. What do adjectives do? _____
3. What two kinds of words do adjectives modify? _____
4. List three adjectives that describe you. _____

5. List three adjectives that describe your house. _____

Translate

1. longus _____
2. bonus _____
3. novus _____
4. altus _____
5. multus _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 14 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say the vocabulary words five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Practice saying “wonder of the world” in Latin.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Fun Practice

Circle the words that may be adjectives.

blue	run	jump	in	tree
two	square	book	new	high
car	good	long	boy	Mary



Practical Latin

nunc aut numquam

– now or never

Lesson – Adverbs

Adverbs are words that modify (or change) **VERBS**. This is easy to remember because the word **VERB** is in the word **ADVERB**.

Adverbs describe **how**, **where**, **when**, or **why** a verb happens.

Many English **adverbs** can be identified by the letters **ly** at the end.

For example, let's choose a verb: *walk*

Now, let's think of the different ways you can walk.

You may want to practice these.

You can:

walk quick**ly**

walk slow**ly**

walk loud**ly**

walk quiet**ly**

walk proud**ly**

walk sad**ly**

All the words above are **adverbs**. See how they modify or change the verb *walk*?

Adverbs can also tell *when* a verb happens.

Examples of this kind of **adverb** are:

now

never

often

always

Now, let's think of how these adverbs can modify *walk*.

You can:

walk **now**

never walk

walk **often**

always walk



Vocabulary

Here are some Latin **adverbs**.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. clam | secretly |
| 2. numquam | never |
| 3. nunc | now |
| 4. saepe | often |
| 5. semper | always |

Latin Prayers (The Table Blessing)

Benedic, Domine, nos
et haec Tua dona
quae de Tua largitate
sumus sumpturi.

Bless us, O Lord,
and these Your gifts
which from Your bounty
we are about to receive.

Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.



Review Questions

1. Answer the following questions in Latin.
2. What is Julius Caesar's most famous quote? _____
3. How do you say "Where are you going?" _____
4. How do you say "nurturing mother" in Latin? _____
5. What is the opposite of "surgite"? _____

Lesson 15 Questions

1. What kinds of words do adverbs change or modify? _____
2. What is an easy way to remember what kind of word adverbs change? _____

3. Name four things an adverb tells you. _____
4. What is an easy way to recognize some English adverbs? _____

Translate

1. saepe _____
2. semper _____
3. nunc _____
4. clam _____
5. numquam _____

Speaking Latin

 Listen to the Lesson 15 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Say the Table Blessing in full before your meals this week.
- Practice saying "now or never" in Latin when there is something you need to finish.



Write and Learn

1. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

2. Write the Table Blessing once in Latin. Recite it from memory in English

Fun Practice

Decide if the words below are adjectives or adverbs. Check either “adjective” or “adverb” next to each word.

soon adjective adverb

always adjective adverb

quietly adjective adverb

cold adjective adverb

purple adjective adverb

quickly adjective adverb

big adjective adverb

small adjective adverb

slowly adjective adverb

often adjective adverb



Vocabulary and Grammar

Proper Nouns

Roma	Rome
Italia	Italy
Maria	Mary
Marcus	Mark
Hispania	Spain

Pronouns/Verb Endings

o	I
s	you
t	he, she, it
mus	we
tis	you (plural)
nt	they

Prepositions

inter	between
sub	under
supra	above
ex	out of
contra	against

Adverbs

clam	secretly
numquam	never
nunc	now
saepe	often
semper	always

Adjectives

altus	high, deep
bonus	good
multus	much
longus	long
novus	new

Latin Song Refrain of "Adeste Fideles"

Venite adoremus - O come let us adore Him,
 Venite adoremus - O come let us adore Him,
 Venite adoremus - O come let us adore Him,
 Dominum - Christ the Lord.

Practical Latin

Veni, vidi, vici
 Quo vadis?
 alma mater
 stupor mundi
 nunc aut numquam

I came, I saw, I conquered
 Where are you going?
 nurturing mother
 wonder of the world
 now or never

Latin Prayers - The Table Blessing

Benedic, Domine, nos
 et haec Tua dona
 quae de Tua largitate
 sumus sumpturi.
 Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Bless us, O Lord,
 and these Your gifts
 which from Your bounty
 we are about to receive.
 Through Christ our Lord. Amen.



A. Copy all vocabulary words and translate.

Extra: Write one derivative next to each word.

	Word	Translation	Derivative
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____
21.	_____	_____	_____
22.	_____	_____	_____
23.	_____	_____	_____
24.	_____	_____	_____
25.	_____	_____	_____
26.	_____	_____	_____



EXERCISES FOR REVIEW LESSON 3 (Lessons 11-15)

B. Answer the following questions in English.

1. What is a word that names a specific person, place, or thing? _____
2. What part of speech shows relationship and location? _____
3. What part of speech describes a noun or pronoun? _____
4. What part of speech describes a verb? _____

C. Practice saying the Table Blessing completely.

Say it three times in Latin and three times in English from memory.

Benedic, Domine, nos
 et haec Tua dona
 quae de Tua largitate
 sumus sumpturi.

Bless us, O Lord,
 and these Your gifts
 which from Your bounty
 we are about to receive.

Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

Through Christ our Lord. Amen

D. Fill in blanks in Latin. Be sure to review your Latin Sayings.

1. What can you say when you accomplish something hard? _____
2. What is the Latin saying for “nurturing mother”? _____
3. What can you say when you must get something finished? _____
4. What can you call something beautiful, like a rainbow? _____
5. How do you ask where someone is going? _____

E. *Lingua Angelica Extra*: Sing the Refrain of “Adeste Fideles” with the CD.

Write the Latin words once and translate.



Practical Latin

Semper Fidelis

– Always Faithful
(Marine Corps motto)

Lesson – Constellations

Constellations are groups of stars that form pictures in the sky. They often have fantastic myths created by the very early Greek and Roman civilizations to explain them. Scientists and sailors use constellations to map the sky.

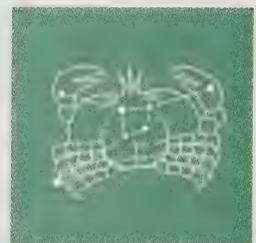
Pictures of the Constellations



Aquarius - water carrier
Aquarius, or Ganymede, was the cupbearer to the gods.



Aries - ram
This ram may have been the one whose golden fleece was the object of Jason's quest.



Cancer - crab
In his second labor, Hercules was attacked by this giant crab sent by Hera.



Capricorn - goat
Pan changed himself into a goat with a fish's tail.



Gemini - twins
Zeus placed the Gemini twins, Castor and Pollux, together in the sky so they would never be separated again.



Virgo - maiden, virgin
The goddess of justice who believed in people



Vocabulary

Here are the names of some **constellations**.

1. Aquarius	water carrier
2. Aries	ram
3. Cancer	crab
4. Capricorn	goat
5. Gemini	twins
6. Virgo	maiden, virgin

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Pater Noster qui es in Caelis

Sanctificetur nomen Tuum
Adveniat regnum Tuum
Fiat voluntas Tua
Sicut in Caelo et in terra

Our Father who is in Heaven

Hallowed be Your name
May Your kingdom come
Your will be done
As in Heaven and on earth



Review Questions

Answer the following questions in English.

1. What do you call words that modify verbs? _____
2. In what letter do simple Latin verbs end? _____
3. In what letter do nouns in our first group end? _____
4. What do you call a word that shows a relationship or location? _____
5. What do you call a word that describes a noun? _____

Lesson 16 Questions

1. What is a constellation? _____
2. Who named them and told stories to explain them? _____
3. Where can you see a constellation? _____

Translate



Latin

English

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 16 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Look for bumper stickers with “Semper Fidelis” or “Semper Fi” on them this week. Say the Marine Corps motto when you see it.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Fun Practice

Look in a science book to see pictures of the constellations. Draw and label the pictures you find.



Practical Latin

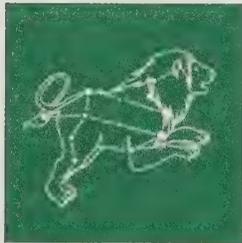
Repetite

– Repeat
(to many)

Lesson – More Constellations

Note the short mythical stories beneath each constellation. A myth is a traditional, ancient tale about supernatural beings or heroes.

Pictures of the Constellations



Leo - lion

The lion Hercules fought for three days and three nights



Libra - scales of justice

Scales used to weigh good and evil



Pisces - fish

Aphrodite and Eros changed themselves into fish to escape a monster.



Sagittarius - archer

The brave and wise centaur Chiron, who tutored Achilles, Hercules, and Asclepius



Scorpio - scorpion

Scorpio tried to kill the hunter Orion.



Taurus - bull

Zeus changed himself into a bull to woo Europa.



Vocabulary

Here are names of more **constellations**.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Leo | lion |
| 2. Libra | scales of justice |
| 3. Pisces | fish |
| 4. Sagittarius | archer |
| 5. Scorpio | scorpion |
| 6. Taurus | bull |

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Pater Noster qui es in Caelis
Sanctificetur nomen Tuum
Adveniat regnum Tuum
Fiat voluntas Tua
Sicut in Caelo et in terra

Our Father who is in Heaven
Hallowed be Your name
May Your kingdom come
Your will be done
As in Heaven and on earth



Review Questions

1. Practice saying the Table Blessing.
2. Write the Table Blessing in full and translate.

Translate



Latin

English













Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 17 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Politely say “Repeat” in Latin this week when you need someone to repeat what they have said.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
2.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
3.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
4.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
6.	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Fun Practice

Look in a science book to see pictures of this week’s constellations. On a separate piece of paper, draw and label the pictures you find.



Practical Latin

Quid agis?

– How are you?

Lesson – To Be Verb

The verb *to be* is the most common verb in any language. The *to be* verb shows existence, not action. This verb explains how we are, not how we act.

For example:

- I *am* a girl.
- You *are* tall.
- She *is* pretty.
- He *is* short.
- We *are* a family.
- They *are* happy.

Notice there are no other verbs in these sentences.

The words *is*, *am*, and *are* take the place of an action or invisible verb.

Below are all the English forms of the *to be* verb in the present tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
I	am	we	are
you (s.)	are	you (pl.)	are
he, she, it	is	they	are

In Latin, the *to be* verb is irregular. If you look carefully at the *to be* verb, you will notice later that the endings resemble Latin verb endings.



Vocabulary

Notice the highlighted endings.

1. <i>sum</i>	I am
2. <i>es</i>	you (s.) are
3. <i>est</i>	he, she, it is
4. <i>sumus</i>	we are
5. <i>estis</i>	you (pl.) are
6. <i>sunt</i>	they are

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Pater Noster qui es in Caelis
Sanctificetur nomen Tuum
Adveniat regnum Tuum
Fiat voluntas Tua
Sicut in Caelo et in terra

Our Father who is in Heaven
Hallowed be Your name
May Your kingdom come
Your will be done
As in Heaven and on earth



Review Questions

Answer the following questions in Latin.

1. What do you call your friends? _____
2. What does "A.D." mean? _____
3. What is the Marine Corps motto? _____
4. How do you say "Repeat" (to many) in Latin? _____
5. How do you say "Goodbye, Teacher" (male) in Latin? _____

Lesson 18 Questions

1. What is the most common verb in any language? _____
2. What does the *to be* verb show? _____

Translate

Check whether each verb is singular or plural.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. estis | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 2. es | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 3. sunt | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 4. sum | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 5. sumus | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 6. est | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |

Notes



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 18 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- Ask your family and friends “How are you?” in Latin this week.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Fun Practice

Find your favorite storybook. Read the first three pages and count how many times you see the *to be* verb in the present tense. Look for the words **is**, **am**, and **are**.



Practical Latin

satis bene

– very well

Lesson – To Be Able To / I Can

Sometimes we like to talk about the things we are **able to do**, the things we **can** do.

For instance, here are some of the things I **can** do:

I **can** swim.

I **am able to** ride a bike.

I **can** sing.

I **am able to** play the flute.

Other examples:

You **are able to** run.

He **is able to** ski.

She **can** ride horses.

We **are able to** hear.

They **are able to** dance.

*It is important not to confuse the word **can** with the word **may**.

Can is used when you are capable.

May is used when you are allowed.

In Latin there is a special **I can** verb.

Notice the similarities with the *to be* verb from Lesson 18.



Vocabulary

Here are the forms of **to be able to**.

1. <i>possum</i>	I can
2. <i>potes</i>	you (s.) can
3. <i>potest</i>	he, she, it can
4. <i>possumus</i>	we can
5. <i>potestis</i>	you (pl.) can
6. <i>possunt</i>	they can

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Pater Noster qui es in Caelis
Sanctificetur nomen Tuum
Adveniat regnum Tuum
Fiat voluntas Tua
Sicut in Caelo et in terra

Our Father who is in Heaven
Hallowed be Your name
May Your kingdom come
Your will be done
As in Heaven and on earth

Derivatives

possible

can be (adj.)



Review Questions

1. Practice saying the Doxology once from memory.
2. Write the Doxology once for practice.

Lesson 19 Questions

1. What do all the *I can* verbs have in common? _____
2. What verb is present in all the *I can* verbs? _____

Translate

Check whether each verb is singular or plural.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. possumus | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 2. potestis | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 3. potes | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 4. possum | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 5. potest | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |
| 6. possunt | _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> singular | <input type="checkbox"/> plural |



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 19 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- When people ask how you are this week, answer in Latin.
(And then in English to be polite.)

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Fun Practice

Make a list of 10 things you CAN do.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |



Practical Latin

Romanus civis sum

– I am a citizen of Rome

Lesson – Future Tense

Everything we have talked about so far has been in the **present tense**.

Present tense means that something is happening right now.

For example:

I learn. *OR* I am learning.

I sit. *OR* I am sitting.

I write. *OR* I am writing.

Sometimes we look forward to things happening in the **future**.

In English, we add the word *will* to indicate something will happen in the **future**.

For example:

I **will** go on vacation this summer.

I **will** graduate from high school in 10 years.

I **will** go to the park tomorrow.

In Latin, instead of adding the extra word *will*, we add a special ending to our verbs.

On the following page are the **Future Tense Verb Endings**.

They are added to verbs, not used alone.

Again, notice the similarities with the other verb endings.



Grammar

Below are the **future tense verb endings**. They are added to verbs to form the future tense. An example is **vocabo** - *I will call*.

Notice the highlighted endings.

1. bo	I will
2. bis	you will
3. bit	he, she, or it will
4. bimus	we will
5. bitis	you (pl.) will
6. bunt	they will

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Pater Noster qui es in Caelis
Sanctificetur nomen Tuum
Adveniat regnum Tuum
Fiat voluntas Tua
Sicut in Caelo et in terra

Our Father who is in Heaven
Hallowed be Your name
May Your kingdom come
Your will be done
As in Heaven and on earth



Review Questions ---

1. What does a **J** sound like in Latin? _____
2. What are the letters **A, E, I, O, U** called? _____
3. How many letters are in the Latin alphabet? _____
4. What does a Latin **E** sound like? _____
5. What does a Latin **I** sound like? _____

Lesson 20 Questions ---

1. What tense describes things that are happening right now? _____
2. What tense describes things that are going to happen? _____
3. What word do we add to sentences in English to show future tense? _____
4. How are future tense endings similar to all other verb endings we have learned?

Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 20 track on your Prima Latina CD. ---

- Say each future tense verb ending and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.

Notes ---



Write and Learn

1. Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

2. Write the Latin Prayer from Lessons 16 through 20, the Lord's Prayer, and translate.

Fun Practice

Write a list of ten things you will do in the future.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |



Vocabulary

Aquarius	water carrier
Aries	ram
Cancer	crab
Capricorn	goat
Gemini	twins
Virgo	maiden
Leo	lion
Libra	scales
Pisces	fish
Sagittarius	archer
Scorpio	scorpion
Taurus	bull

Grammar

To Be Verb

sum	I am
es	you are
est	he, she, it is
sumus	we are
estis	you (pl.) are
sunt	they are

To Be Able To / I Can Verb

possum	I can
potes	you can
potest	he, she, it can
possumus	we can
potestis	you (pl.) can
possunt	they can

Future Tense Endings

bo	I will
bis	you will
bit	he, she, it will
bimus	we will
bitis	you (pl.) will
bunt	they will

Latin Song Refrain of
“Resonet in Laudibus”
 Gaudete - Rejoice!
 Gaudete - Rejoice!

Practical Latin

Semper Fidelis	Always Faithful
repetite	repeat
Quid agis?	How are you?
satis bene	very well
Romanus civis sum	I am a citizen of Rome

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or 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.	Your kingdom come.
Fiat voluntas Tua, sicut in Caelo et in terra.	Your will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.



A. Copy all vocabulary words and translate.

Extra: Write one derivative next to each word.

	Word	Translation	Derivative
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____
21.	_____	_____	_____
22.	_____	_____	_____
23.	_____	_____	_____
24.	_____	_____	_____
25.	_____	_____	_____
26.	_____	_____	_____
27.	_____	_____	_____
28.	_____	_____	_____
29.	_____	_____	_____
30.	_____	_____	_____



EXERCISES (for Review Lesson 4)

B. Answer the following questions in English.

1. What are groups of stars in the sky called? _____
2. What is the most common verb? _____
3. What tense describes things that *will* happen? _____
4. What tense describes things that *are* happening? _____
5. What is a word that names a specific person, place, or thing? _____
6. What part of speech shows relationship and/or location? _____
7. What part of speech describes a noun or pronoun? _____
8. What part of speech describes a verb? _____

C. Practice saying the first half of the Lord's Prayer. Write it and translate.

D. Translate.

1. Always Faithful _____
2. Quid agis? _____
3. nurturing mother _____
4. wonder of the world _____
5. Thanks be to God _____
6. my fault _____
7. In the year of our Lord _____
8. Oremus _____



Practical Latin

E pluribus unum

– One out of many

Lesson – Conjunctions

Sicut, **et**, and **sed**, in today's vocabulary list, are **conjunctions**.

A conjunction is a word that joins words or groups of words.

Examples:

I like to swim **and** I like to run.

You are in Latin **but** you are not in my class.

Forgive us our debts **as** we forgive our debtors.

Note: The words *etiam* and *non* are adverbs.



Vocabulary

1. sicut	as
2. et	and
3. sed	but
4. etiam	also
5. non	not

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie	Give us this day our daily bread.
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra	and forgive us our debts
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris	As we also forgive our debtors.
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem	And lead us not into temptation
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.	But deliver us from evil. Amen.



Review Questions

1. What kind of word shows a relationship? _____
2. In what letter do all simple verbs end? _____
3. In what letter do nouns in our first group end? _____
4. What is the most important verb in any language? _____
5. What tense describes something that *will* happen? _____

Lesson 21 Exercises

Write a sentence in English with each of the vocabulary words in Lesson 21.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Translate

1. sed _____
2. sicut _____
3. non _____
4. etiam _____
5. et _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 21 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning three times.
- Look for “E pluribus unum” on the dollar bill.
Say this Latin phrase each time you buy something.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Fun Practice

Fill in the blanks.

1. I am as strong as _____.
2. I am good at _____, and also _____.
3. I like _____, but I don't like _____.
4. I am not _____.
5. I also like _____.



Practical Latin

Ego amo te.

– I love you.

Lesson - Question Words

We ask questions when we want to find out information—when we want an answer. The vocabulary for this lesson lists words that indicate a question in Latin.

We can recognize question sentences because they always have a **question mark**.

A **question mark** looks like this:



Examples:

Where are you going?

What school do you attend?

Why do you learn Latin?

Who is your teacher?



Vocabulary

1. quis	who?
2. quid	what?
3. ubi	where?
4. cur	why?

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Give us this day our daily bread.
and forgive us our debts
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from evil. Amen.

Derivatives

<i>inquisitive</i>	questioning (adj.)
<i>ubiquitous</i>	seemingly everywhere (adj.)
<i>query</i>	question (n.); to question someone or something (v.)
<i>curious</i>	eager to know (adj.)



Review Questions

1. Practice counting 1-10 out loud in Latin.

2. Write the numbers 1-10 in Latin.

1. _____ 6. _____

2. _____ 7. _____

3. _____ 8. _____

4. _____ 9. _____

5. _____ 10. _____

3. What is the name for a group of stars that form a picture? _____

4. What is an English word that has a sound and meaning similar to a Latin word?

5. How do you say "One out of many" in Latin? _____

Lesson 22 Questions

1. Why do you ask questions? _____

2. How can you tell if a sentence is a question? _____

3. How do you say "I love you" in Latin? _____

Translate

1. ubi _____

2. cur _____

3. quis _____

4. quid _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 22 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say each vocabulary word and its meaning five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- This week, say “I love you” in Latin to the people you care about.

Write and Learn

Write each vocabulary word and its meaning twice.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Fun Practice

Write down five questions you have. Make sure you use a *question mark* at the end of the sentence. Ask the questions to someone close to you to receive the information you want.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



Practical Latin

Optime!

– Excellent!

Lesson – The First Declension

In life, we use groups to help us keep information straight.

There are food groups (meats, dairy, grains, etc).

There are animal groups (birds, mammals, fish, etc).

There are even people groups (nations, cities, families, friends).

There are also groups to help us keep Latin grammar straight.

Verb groups are called **conjugations**.

Noun groups are called **declensions**.

A **declension** is a group of nouns that has the same or similar endings when declined. The most important thing to learn for now is that **declensions** go with **nouns**—people, places, or things.

There are only five declensions (or noun groups) in Latin.

On the next page the endings in the **First Declension Singular** are listed.

(Remember that *singular* means one, and the singular pronouns are *I, you, he, she, it.*)

By simply learning this list, you have made a big leap in Latin. We will explain declensions more next year as you progress in your Latin study.



Grammar

First Declension Singular Endings

a
ae
ae
am
a

(ae has the long A sound)

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Give us this day our daily bread.
and forgive us our debts
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from evil. Amen.



Review Questions

Practice saying the first half of The Lord’s Prayer from Lessons 16-20 plus what you have learned from Lessons 21-23. Write what you have learned from Lessons 21-23 once and translate it to English.

Lesson 23 Questions

1. What is the name for a group of nouns with the same endings? _____
2. What kind of word does a declension go with? _____
3. How many singular first declension endings are there? _____

Speaking Latin

 Listen to the Lesson 23 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say the first declension singular endings five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- When you do something well this week, say “Excellent!” in Latin.

Write and Learn

Write the first declension singular endings three times.

a	_____	_____	_____
ae	_____	_____	_____
ae	_____	_____	_____
am	_____	_____	_____
a	_____	_____	_____

Fun Practice

Think of a poem or song to help you remember the first declension singular endings.



Practical Latin

Pessime!

– Very bad!

Lesson – Declensions

Below is a list of the **First Declension Plural** endings.

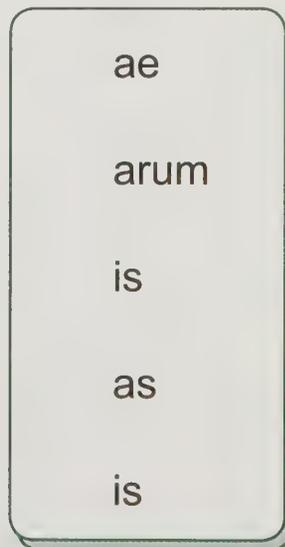
(Remember that *plural* means more than one.)

Again, practice these from memory and watch your pronunciations.

Grammar

(Remember, **I** sounds like a long **E** in Latin.)

First Declension Plural Endings



You have now learned the endings for the entire First Declension. Congratulations!

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Give us this day our daily bread.
and forgive us our debts
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from evil. Amen.



Review Questions

1. What does an **E** sound like in Latin? _____
2. What does an **I** sound like in Latin? _____
3. How do you say “Repeat” in Latin? _____
4. How do you say “Goodbye, friends” in Latin? _____
5. How many vowels are in the Latin alphabet? _____

Lesson 24 Questions

1. What does *plural* mean? _____
2. What kind of word goes with declensions? _____
3. How many first declension plural endings are there? _____

Speaking Latin

Listen to the Lesson 24 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say the first declension plural endings five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- When you mess up this week say, “Pessime!”

Write and Learn

Write the first declension plural endings five times.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Fun Practice

Add a line or verse to your poem or song from Lesson 23 to help you remember the first declension plural endings.



Practical Latin

Finis!

– The end!

Lesson - First Conjugation

As you know, conjugations are verb groups.

Conjugating means changing a verb based on *who* or *what* is doing the action and *when* that action actually occurs.

Example: Think of the word walk.

If you are talking about yourself, you say: “I *walk*.”

If you are talking about your friend John, you say: “John *walks*.”

See how you change (or **conjugate**) the verb because of *who* is doing the verb.

Let’s do another one. The verb is *run*.

If your dog, Spot, runs, you say: “Spot *runs*.”

If you run, you say: “I *run*.”

If you run with your dog, you say: “We *run*.”

A verb is also changed (or **conjugated**) because of *when* the verb happens. Look at the example below.

The verb is *call*.

If you called yesterday, you would say: “Yesterday I *called*.”

If you are going to call tomorrow, you say: “Tomorrow I *will call*.”

If you are calling right now, you say: “I *call*.”

For now, the most important thing to remember is that **conjugations** go with **verbs**. We will talk more about **conjugations** as we learn more about the Latin language.



Grammar

These first conjugation verb endings are the pronoun letters from Lesson 13.

1. <i>amo</i>	I love
2. <i>amas</i>	you love
3. <i>amat</i>	he, she, it loves
4. <i>amamus</i>	we love
5. <i>amatis</i>	you (pl.) love
6. <i>amant</i>	they love

Latin Prayers (The Our Father or Lord's Prayer)

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra
Sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem
Sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Give us this day our daily bread.
and forgive us our debts
As we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from evil. Amen.



Review Questions

1. What is an action word called? _____
2. What kind of word modifies a verb? _____
3. What kind of word modifies a noun or pronoun? _____
4. What comes at the end of all question sentences? _____
5. What kind of word does a declension go with? _____

Lesson 25 Questions

1. What kind of word does a conjugation go with? _____
2. What are two things that cause a verb to change or be conjugated? _____

Translate

1. ama **s** _____
2. am **o** _____
3. ama **mus** _____
4. ama **tis** _____
5. ama **nt** _____
6. ama **t** _____



Speaking Latin Listen to the Lesson 25 track on your Prima Latina CD.

- Say the first conjugation of “I love” five times. Practice your pronunciation.
- When you finish something this week, say “Finis!”

Write and Learn

Write the first conjugation of “I love” three times in Latin.

<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Fun Practice

Draw a picture of a train with six cars. Put one form of “I love” in Latin in each car.

Be sure to put them in the order they are presented on the previous page.

Decorate your train any way you like.

Make a great caboose because you just ended your first year of Latin!



Vocabulary

Other Words

sicut	as
et	and
sed	but
etiam	also
non	not

Question Words

quis	who?
quid	what?
ubi	where?
cur	why?

First Declension Singular

a
ae
ae
am
a

First Declension Plural

ae
arum
is
as
is

First Conjugation

amo	I love
amas	you love
amat	he, she, it loves
amamus	we love
amatis	you (pl.) love
amant	they love

Latin Song More of the refrain
of "Resonet in Laudibus"
Christus natus hodie -
Christ is born today

Practical Latin

E pluribus unum	One out of many
Ego amo te.	I love you.
Optime!	Excellent!
Pessime!	Very bad!
Finis	The end!

Latin Prayers - The Our Father or Lord's Prayer

Panem nostrum cotidianum da nobis hodie,
et dimitte nobis debita nostra
sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris.
Et ne nos inducas in tentationem,
sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

Give us this day our daily bread,
and forgive us our debts
as we also forgive our debtors.
And lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil. Amen.



A. Copy all vocabulary words and translate.

Extra: Write one derivative next to each word.

	Word	Translation	Derivative
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____

B. Answer the following questions in English.

1. What kind of word does a **declension** go with? _____
2. What kind of word does a **conjugation** go with? _____
3. What goes at the end of all question sentences? _____
4. What are two reasons why you would conjugate a verb in a sentence? _____

Appendix

VOCABULARY APPENDIX - ALPHABETICAL

adoro	<i>I adore</i>	verb (4)	narro	<i>I tell</i>	verb (5)
altus	<i>high. deep</i>	adjective (14)	nauta	<i>sailor</i>	noun (8)
ambulo	<i>I walk</i>	verb (1)	navigo	<i>I sail</i>	verb (3)
amo	<i>I love</i>	verb (4)	non	<i>not</i>	adverb (21)
aqua	<i>water</i>	noun (7)	novem	<i>nine</i>	adjective (10)
aquarius	<i>water carrier</i>	noun (16)	novus	<i>new</i>	adjective (14)
aries	<i>ram</i>	noun (16)	numquam	<i>never</i>	adverb (15)
bimus	<i>we will</i>	verb ending (20)	nunc	<i>now</i>	adverb (15)
bis	<i>you will</i>	verb ending (20)	octo	<i>eight</i>	adjective (10)
bit	<i>he. she. it will</i>	verb ending (20)	oro	<i>I pray</i>	verb (3)
bitis	<i>you will</i>	verb ending (20)	paro	<i>I prepare</i>	verb (4)
bo	<i>I will</i>	verb ending (20)	patria	<i>country</i>	noun (7)
bonus	<i>good</i>	adjective (14)	pisces	<i>fish</i>	noun (17)
bunt	<i>they will</i>	verb ending (20)	porto	<i>I carry</i>	verb (3)
caelum	<i>heaven</i>	noun (2)	possum	<i>I can</i>	verb (19)
cancer	<i>crab</i>	noun (16)	possumus	<i>we can</i>	verb (19)
capricorn	<i>goat</i>	noun (16)	possunt	<i>they can</i>	verb (19)
cena	<i>dinner</i>	noun (7)	potes	<i>you can</i>	verb (19)
clam	<i>secretly</i>	adverb (15)	potest	<i>he. she. it can</i>	verb (19)
clamo	<i>I shout</i>	verb (2)	potestis	<i>you can</i>	verb (19)
contra	<i>against</i>	preposition (12)	ugno	<i>I fight</i>	verb (5)
corona	<i>crown</i>	noun (7)	quattuor	<i>four</i>	adjective (9)
cur	<i>why</i>	adverb (22)	quid	<i>what</i>	adverb (22)
decem	<i>ten</i>	adjective (10)	quinae	<i>five</i>	adjective (9)
Deus	<i>God</i>	proper noun (1)	quis	<i>who</i>	pronoun (22)
duo	<i>two</i>	adjective (9)	regina	<i>queen</i>	noun (6)
es	<i>you are</i>	verb (18)	Roma	<i>Rome</i>	proper noun (11)
est	<i>he. she. it is</i>	verb (18)	saepe	<i>often</i>	adverb (15)
estis	<i>you are</i>	verb (18)	sagittarius	<i>archer</i>	noun (17)
et	<i>and</i>	conjunction (21)	scorpio	<i>scorpion</i>	noun (17)
etiam	<i>also</i>	adverb (21)	sed	<i>but</i>	conjunction (21)
ex	<i>out of</i>	preposition (12)	semper	<i>always</i>	adverb (15)
femina	<i>woman</i>	noun (8)	septem	<i>seven</i>	adjective (10)
fortuna	<i>luck</i>	noun (8)	sex	<i>six</i>	adjective (10)
geminus	<i>twin</i>	noun (16)	sicut	<i>as</i>	adverb (21)
gloria	<i>glory</i>	noun (2)	silva	<i>forest</i>	noun (6)
habito	<i>I live in</i>	verb (4)	specto	<i>I look at</i>	verb (3)
herba	<i>herb</i>	noun (8)	stella	<i>star</i>	noun (6)
Hispania	<i>Spain</i>	proper noun (11)	sub	<i>under</i>	preposition (12)
iniuria	<i>injury</i>	noun (8)	sum	<i>I am</i>	verb (18)
inter	<i>between</i>	preposition (12)	sumus	<i>we are</i>	verb (18)
Italia	<i>Italy</i>	proper noun (11)	sunt	<i>they are</i>	verb (18)
Jesus	<i>Jesus</i>	proper noun (2)	supero	<i>I conquer</i>	verb (5)
iudico	<i>I judge</i>	verb (4)	supra	<i>above</i>	preposition (12)
laboro	<i>I work</i>	verb (3)	taurus	<i>bull</i>	noun (17)
laudo	<i>I praise</i>	verb (2)	terra	<i>earth</i>	noun (6)
leo	<i>lion</i>	noun (17)	toga	<i>toga</i>	noun (1)
libero	<i>I free</i>	verb (5)	tres	<i>three</i>	adjective (9)
libra	<i>scales</i>	noun (17)	ubi	<i>where</i>	adverb (22)
longus	<i>long</i>	adjective (14)	unda	<i>wave</i>	noun (6)
luna	<i>moon</i>	noun (1)	unus	<i>one</i>	adjective (9)
Marcus	<i>Marcus</i>	proper noun (11)	via	<i>road</i>	noun (1)
Maria	<i>Mary</i>	proper noun (11)	virgo	<i>maiden. virgin</i>	noun (16)
mensa	<i>table</i>	noun (7)	vita	<i>life</i>	noun (6)
multus	<i>much. many</i>	adjective (14)	voco	<i>I call</i>	verb (5)

altus	<i>high, deep</i>	adjective (14)	terra	<i>earth</i>	noun (6)
bonus	<i>good</i>	adjective (14)	toga	<i>toga</i>	noun (1)
decem	<i>ten</i>	adjective (10)	unda	<i>wave</i>	noun (6)
duo	<i>two</i>	adjective (9)	via	<i>road</i>	noun (1)
longus	<i>long</i>	adjective (14)	virgo	<i>maiden, virgin</i>	noun (16)
multus	<i>much, many</i>	adjective (14)	vita	<i>life</i>	noun (6)
novem	<i>nine</i>	adjective (10)	contra	<i>against</i>	preposition (12)
novus	<i>new</i>	adjective (14)	ex	<i>out of</i>	preposition (12)
octo	<i>eight</i>	adjective (10)	inter	<i>between</i>	preposition (12)
quattuor	<i>four</i>	adjective (9)	sub	<i>under</i>	preposition (12)
quinque	<i>five</i>	adjective (9)	supra	<i>above</i>	preposition (12)
septem	<i>seven</i>	adjective (10)	quis	<i>who</i>	pronoun (22)
sex	<i>six</i>	adjective (10)	Deus	<i>God</i>	proper noun (1)
tres	<i>three</i>	adjective (9)	Hispania	<i>Spain</i>	proper noun (11)
unus	<i>one</i>	adjective (9)	Italia	<i>Italy</i>	proper noun (11)
clam	<i>secretly</i>	adverb (15)	Jesus	<i>Jesus</i>	proper noun (2)
cur	<i>why</i>	adverb (22)	Marcus	<i>Marcus</i>	proper noun (11)
etiam	<i>also</i>	adverb (21)	Maria	<i>Mary</i>	proper noun (11)
non	<i>not</i>	adverb (21)	Roma	<i>Rome</i>	proper noun (11)
numquam	<i>never</i>	adverb (15)	adoro	<i>I adore</i>	verb (4)
nunc	<i>now</i>	adverb (15)	ambulo	<i>I walk</i>	verb (1)
quid	<i>what</i>	adverb (22)	amo	<i>I love</i>	verb (4)
saepe	<i>often</i>	adverb (15)	clamo	<i>I shout</i>	verb (2)
semper	<i>always</i>	adverb (15)	es	<i>you are</i>	verb (18)
sicut	<i>as</i>	adverb (21)	est	<i>he, she, it is</i>	verb (18)
ubi	<i>where</i>	adverb (22)	estis	<i>you are</i>	verb (18)
et	<i>and</i>	conjunction (21)	habito	<i>I live in</i>	verb (4)
sed	<i>but</i>	conjunction (21)	judico	<i>I judge</i>	verb (4)
aqua	<i>water</i>	noun (7)	laboro	<i>I work</i>	verb (3)
aquarius	<i>water carrier</i>	noun (16)	laudo	<i>I praise</i>	verb (2)
aries	<i>ram</i>	noun (16)	libero	<i>I free</i>	verb (5)
caelum	<i>heaven</i>	noun (2)	narro	<i>I tell</i>	verb (5)
cancer	<i>crab</i>	noun (16)	navigo	<i>I sail</i>	verb (3)
capricorn	<i>goat</i>	noun (16)	oro	<i>I pray</i>	verb (3)
cena	<i>dinner</i>	noun (7)	paro	<i>I prepare</i>	verb (4)
corona	<i>crown</i>	noun (7)	porto	<i>I carry</i>	verb (3)
femina	<i>woman</i>	noun (8)	possum	<i>I can</i>	verb (19)
fortuna	<i>luck</i>	noun (8)	possumus	<i>we can</i>	verb (19)
geminus	<i>twin</i>	noun (16)	possunt	<i>they can</i>	verb (19)
gloria	<i>glory</i>	noun (2)	potes	<i>you can</i>	verb (19)
herba	<i>herb</i>	noun (8)	potest	<i>he, she, it can</i>	verb (19)
injuria	<i>injury</i>	noun (8)	potestis	<i>you can</i>	verb (19)
leo	<i>lion</i>	noun (17)	pugno	<i>I fight</i>	verb (5)
libra	<i>scales</i>	noun (17)	specto	<i>I look at</i>	verb (3)
luna	<i>moon</i>	noun (1)	sum	<i>I am</i>	verb (18)
mensa	<i>table</i>	noun (7)	sumus	<i>we are</i>	verb (18)
nauta	<i>sailor</i>	noun (8)	sunt	<i>they are</i>	verb (18)
patria	<i>country</i>	noun (7)	supero	<i>I conquer</i>	verb (5)
pisces	<i>fish</i>	noun (17)	voco	<i>I call</i>	verb (5)
regina	<i>queen</i>	noun (6)	bimus	<i>we will</i>	verb ending (20)
sagittarius	<i>archer</i>	noun (17)	bit	<i>he, she, it will</i>	verb ending (20)
scorpio	<i>scorpion</i>	noun (17)	bitis	<i>you will</i>	verb ending (20)
silva	<i>forest</i>	noun (6)	bo	<i>I will</i>	verb ending (20)
stella	<i>star</i>	noun (6)	bunt	<i>they will</i>	verb ending (20)
taurus	<i>bull</i>	noun (17)	bis	<i>you will</i>	verb ending (20)

PRACTICAL LATIN SAYINGS- APPENDIX

<i>Lesson</i>	<i>Practical Latin</i>	<i>Translation</i>
1	Salve!	Hello! (to one person)
	Salvete!	Hello! (to more than one person)
2	Magister	Teacher (male)
	Magistra	Teacher (female)
3	Surge	Stand up (to one person)
	Surgite	Stand up (to more than one person)
4	Vale	Goodbye (to one person)
	Valete	Goodbye (to more than one person)
5	discipulus	student
	discipuli (sc has a sh sound)	students
6	Deo gratias	Thanks be to God
7	Mea culpa	my fault
8	amicus	friend
	amici	friends
9	Sedete	Sit down (to many)
10	Anno Domini, A.D.	In the year of our Lord
11	Veni, vidi, vici	I came, I saw, I conquered (Julius Caesar)
12	Quo vadis?	Where are you going?
13	alma mater	nurturing mother
14	stupor mundi	wonder of the world
15	nunc aut numquam	now or never
16	Semper Fidelis	Always Faithful (Marine Corps motto)
17	Repetite	Repeat (to many)
18	Quid agis?	How are you?
19	satis bene	very well
20	Romanus civis sum	I am a citizen of Rome
21	E pluribus unum	One out of many
22	Ego amo te.	I love you.
23	Optime!	Excellent!
24	Pessime!	Very bad!
25	Finis!	The end!



CLASSICAL TRIVIUM CORE SERIES

Prima Latina, by Leigh Lowe

Prima Latina is a preparatory Latin course for students in 1st-4th grade. It is a perfect mix of English grammar and beginning Latin. The course teaches students seven parts of speech, two tenses, 125 Latin vocabulary words, Latin numbers, constellations, and introduces conjugations, declensions, and derivatives. Each of the 25 lessons consists of a new grammar skill, five vocabulary words that correspond with the lesson, a practical Latin phrase, and one line of a prayer that is learned in totality by the end of the chapter. This book is the ideal precursor to *Latina Christiana I*. Five review lessons, five tests, an appendix, and answer key are included. VIDEO COURSE now available!

"*Prima Latina* is PERFECT!!!"
- HTH, Cathy

Latina Christiana I & II: An Introduction to Christian Latin, by Cheryl Lowe

A beginning Latin grammar course for all ages, but designed for students as young as 3rd grade (if preceded by *Prima Latina*). Vocabulary, systematic grammar, practice exercises, and Latin sayings are featured in each lesson. Prayers, songs, history lessons, and games are also included to add interest and motivation. The teacher manual includes detailed lesson plans, weekly quizzes, tests and keys. Student book, teacher manual, and pronunciation tape or CD are included. Each one-year course is designed for use by parents and teachers with no Latin background. Based on 15 years of teaching and classroom experience in Cheryl Lowe's Latin school. VIDEO COURSE now available!

"*Latina Christiana* is the best thing on the market for grammar level Latin hands down."
- Wes Callihan, Schola Tutorial Service

Lingua Angelica: Christian Latin Reading Course, by Cheryl Lowe

Lingua Angelica is a Latin translation course based on twenty-four beautiful Latin hymns and four prayers, including Gaudeamus Igitur, Stabat Mater, Tantum Ergo, Panis Angelicus, and Ave Maria. Your students will memorize and sing timeless Latin hymns, add to their Latin vocabulary, and practice Latin translation. *Lingua Angelica* includes a song book, student book, teacher manual with key, and a CD of all music sung by a Gregorian chant choir recorded in Louisville's Cathedral of the Assumption. Start *Lingua Angelica* along with any Latin grammar course such as *Latina Christiana*. A "must have" for every budding Latinist.

"I love *Lingua Angelica*! Its addition really makes *Latina Christiana* the most compelling Latin curriculum for the grammar stage."
- Christine Miller, C.C.H

First Form Latin, by Cheryl Lowe

It has never been easier to teach Latin! The uniqueness of this program lies in:

A text organized into four units that enables the learner to comprehend the whole in its logical parts.

A comprehensive full-size workbook that provides 4-5 pages of exercises for each lesson, guiding the student through every skill needed for mastery.

A comprehensive *Teacher Manual* with key, scripted lesson plans, chalk talk, recitation and review guidelines, quizzes, tests, final, flashcards, vocabulary drill sheets, and much more. All the techniques we have developed over the last 15 years have been incorporated!

First Form Latin is the first in a series of four books that cover the entire Latin grammar. Each text is concise and unimimidating, containing approximately 30 two-page lessons. This program is great for everyone, no matter their Latin background. It is recommended for students in grades 6 through college, but is also suitable for students as young as 4th grade.



900

P7-DPS-443