LINGVA LATINA VII

LECTIO III

NOMEN ET COGNOMEN: _____

MAGISTRA: _____

HORA: _____

Quiz template: Lesson_____ Page _____ Nomen et Cognomen_____

Fill in the chart with the vocab from this lesson

	Word in Latin	**Part of Speech**	**Genitive Or Principal Parts**	**Gender**	**English meaning(s)**

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Latin noun or adjective:		English translation:
Singular		Plural
N		
G		
D		
AC		
AB		

Latin noun or adjective:		English translation:
Singular		Plural
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Read all about Conjugating Verbs!!!

Remember that while a **declension** is a family of Latin **nouns,** a **conjugation** is a family of Latin **verbs.** There are **four** conjugations in Latin.

To **conjugate** a verb means to "run it through its various forms" in a specific **tense.** Setting up the process of conjugating always begins in this way in English:

Verb:	**Tense:**	
	S	**PL**
1st Person	**I**	**we**
2nd Person	**you**	**you**
3rd Person	**he,she,it**	**they**

Now—just plug in the specific verb forms for that tense. Try the process with the verbs talk, carry, pass and magnify in the **present tense.** What do you notice about the third person singular?

Principal Parts- English has Four Principal Parts to all verbs. They are the **building blocks** for all of the forms which the verb may use. They are

Present	**Present Participle**	**Past**	**Past Participle**
love	**(is) loving**	**loved**	**(has) loved**

Remember: If an English verb forms its **Past** with an "ed" we call it a **regular** verb, if not, it's an **irregular** verb. (What about run, talk, give, push??)

Latin also has **principal parts** for its verbs. They are

Present	**Infinitive**	**Perfect**	**Perfect Passive**	**Perfect Passive Participle**
amo	**amare**	**amavi**	**amatus**	**amatus**

To **conjugate** the verb **amo** in the present tense, focus on the **1st Principal Part.** Use the following chart of **Latin** verb endings (refer to these as "person endings"):

	S			**PL**		
1st Per.	**I**	**=**	**o**	**we**	**=**	**mus**
2nd Per.	**you**	**=**	**s**	**you**	**=**	**tis**
3rd Per.	**he,she,it**	**=**	**t**	**they**	**=**	**nt**

and the following recipe: To conjugate a verb in the **present tense** take the **1st Principal Part,** knock off the "o", add the magic letter "a", and then the **personal ending. The only exception is the 1st person singular which is the 1st principal part.**

The **conjugation** of **"amo"** in the **present** now looks like this:

	S	**PL**
1st Per.	**amo**	**amamus**
2nd Per	**amas**	**amatis**
3rd Per.	**amat**	**amant**

The same pattern would work with any verb of the **1st conjugation.**

Finally: Note that we have three forms of the **present tense** in **English**: the **Simple Present, the Progressive Present, and the Emphatic Present.**

e.g I love, I am loving, I do love.

They would all be translated by the same word in **Latin: amo.** If you were going from **Latin to English**, any of the three **English** translations would be correct.

Latin 7 Nomen et Cognomen_____
Lesson 3 Grammar Basics 1. Hora_____

1. There are _____principal parts for each verb in Latin.
2. The verb expresses the whole_____ or part of it.
3. The term we use to indicate past, present or future of a verb is called the _____.
4. Verbs have _____persons in both the singular and plural.
5. The English pronoun that corresponds to the first person singular is_____.
6. The English pronoun that corresponds to the second person singular is _____.
7. The English pronouns that corresponds to the third person singular are_____, _____ and _____.
8. The English pronoun that corresponds to the first person plural is _____.
9. The English pronoun that corresponds to the second person plural is_____.
10. The English pronoun that corresponds to the third person plural is_____.
11. _____ _____ go at the end of the verb to show what the subject is.
12. In English, the infinitive is introduced by what preposition?_____
13. In Latin, the present infinitive is indicated in all regular verbs by what ending?_____
14. How many tenses are formed with the present stem of a verb?_____
15. Latin verbs are divided into four classes called _____.
16. How many present tenses are there in English? _____.
17. Give an example of all of these present tenses of the verb "to play" with the subject of "we." _____
18. How may present tenses are there in Latin?_____
19. Give an example of the present tenses(s) in Latin. _____
20. Now translate the Latin verb you chose for 19 and translate it the correct number of ways into English.

_____

L. 3 Grammar basics 2

1. Which principal part of the verb is the first person singular of the present tense? _____

2. What is the stem of the verb and how do you make it? _____

_____

FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS, GIVE THE FORM INDICATED AND THEN TRANSLATE IT THREE WAYS INTO ENGLISH.

1. first person singular of **amo, amare, amavi, amatus**_____

English_____

2. second person singular of **specto, spectare, spectavi, spectatus**_____

English_____

3. third person singular of **porto, portare, portavi, portatus**_____

English_____

4. first person plural of **laboro, laborare, laboravi, laboratus**_____

English_____

5. second person plural of **paro, parare, paravi, paratus**_____

English_____

6. third person plural of **amo, amare, amavi, amatus**_____

_____

Conjugations: Lesson __3__ pg. _27_ Nomen et Cognomen_____
tense: ___present_____

List all forms for each verb in the lesson, using the forms in the vocabulary list; translate into English

amo, amare, [amavi, amatus] love, like		
	Singular	Plural
1st	Ψ amo	amamus
2nd	amas	amatis
3rd	amat	amant
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense) I love, I am loving, I do love		

	Singular	Plural
1st		Ψ
2nd		
3rd		
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense)		

	Singular	Plural
1st		
2nd	Ψ	
3rd		
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense)		

Singular		Plural
1st		
2nd		Ψ
3rd		
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense)		

Singular		Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd	Ψ	
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense)		

Singular		Plural
1st		
2nd		
3rd		Ψ
Ψ translate this form at least two ways (three ways for present tense)		

Verb Form Drill

Translate each of the following:

1. paras_____
2. amat_____
3. portamus_____
4. spectatis_____
5. we are getting_____
6. they do work_____
7. amat_____
8. laboras_____
9. I am watching_____
10. sunt_____
11. you(s)look at_____
12. to get_____
13. portant_____
14. I am working_____
15. spectamus_____
16. I do watch_____
17. Laborare_____
18. You(s) do carry_____
19. To look at_____
20. She is working_____
21. They are carrying_____
22. Est_____
23. We do like_____
24. Amare_____
25. They get ready_____
26. You(s)prepare_____
27. Spectas_____
28. They like_____
29. Portatis_____
30. Laborat _____

Lesson 3 L→ E translations #1 Nomen:_____Hora _____

1. Specto multas insulas.

_____

2. Agricolae terram duram non amant.

_____

3. Silvae novae sunt sed non longae sunt.

_____

4. Amatis puellas bonas sed non amatis vitam duram.

_____

5. Portas terram et aquam bonas.

_____

6. Agricola non laborat.

_____

7. Via nova est bona.

_____

8. Amamus fortunam bonam et famam magnam.

_____

9. Puella parva insulam longam spectat.

_____

10. Novam terram parant.

_____

11. Puellae magnae puellas parvas portant.

_____

12. Agricolam spectas sed puellas non spectant.

_____

13. Vias bonas et longas amas.

_____

14. Agricola et puella silvam parvam spectant.

_____

15. Terram novam paratis.

_____

Lesson 3 L→ E translations #2 Nomen:_____Hora _____

1. Puellam parvam porto.

_____

2. Terram bonam non portat sed aquam novam amat.

_____

3. Insulas parvas et longas spectamus.

_____

4. Longam viam non amatis.

_____

5. Vita bona est.

_____

6. Multam silvam amamus.

_____

7. In Sicilia terram novam parat.

_____

8. Multas insulas spectant.

_____

9. In terra dura laboramus.

_____

10. In silva multa aqua est.

_____

11. Puella et familia bonae sunt.

_____

Lesson 3 E→ L translations

1. The farmer doesn't work.

_____

2. The island is long and the land is not good.

_____

3. They are watching the big girls.

_____

4. We prepare the new earth.

_____

5. He does not carry good water.

_____

6. The farmers love the good forests.

_____

7. I am not working.

_____

8. I do not work.

_____

9. Do y'all like the new farmers?

_____

10. Are you (sg) watching the long island?

_____

11. Do the farmer and the girl prepare the water?

_____

12. The small girl is watching the hard road.

_____

13. We don't like many islands.

_____

14, The new roads are good.

_____

15. We get much water.

_____

Lesson 3 Textbook exercises pg. 32 Nomen:_______________________________________Hora _______

Copy the Latin on the first line, completing as directed; **translate** into English on the second.

A.

1. ____

____

2. ____

____

3. ____

____

4. ____

____

5. ____

____

B.

1. ____

____

2. ____

____

3. ____

____

4. ____

____

5. ____

____

C.

1. ____

____

2. ____

____

3. ____

____

→→

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

6. _____

_____

7. _____

_____

8. _____

_____

D.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

Latin 7 Passage Lesson 3, Page 15 : translate into English in the space provided.

Agricolae in[1] Sardinia laborant. Feminae[2] etiam[3] laborant.

Sardinia magna insula est et terra ibi[4] dura est.

Agricolae terram exarant et irrigant[5].

Parvae puellae agricolas spectant et temptant[5] adiuvare[7].

Puella nomine[8] Anna magnam urnam[9] portat.

Femina nomine Claudia: Salve[10], Anna. Quid[11] portas?

Anna: Salve, Claudia. Urnam porto.

Femina nomine Sophia: Salvete, Anna et Claudia! Quid in urna est, Anna?

Anna: Aquam in urna porto.

Agricola nomine Sylvester: Macte[12]! Aquam bonam amamus. In terra dura laboramus.

(Agricolae et feminae aquam bonam spectant. Exclamant.[13])

Agricola nomine Laborio: Quid in aqua est, puella?

Anna: Parva rana[14] in aqua est.

Claudia: Ranas amas, Anna?

Anna: Sic! Ranas amo. In silva multa aqua est. In aqua multae ranae sunt. Ranas amatis?

Sophia: Minime!

(Rana subsultat[15] et Sophia exclamat. Sylvester risitat[16].)

Laborio: Ranas in aqua amamus, Anna, sed non in urna.

(Anna etiam risitat.)

Claudia: Vale[17], Anna.

Anna: Valete, Claudia et Sophia.

(Urnam novam parat.)

Claudia: Vale, Sophia!

---

1. on	2. women, wives	3. also	4. there	5. plow and irrigate	
6. try	7. to help	8. named	9. water jar	10. hello	11. what
12. Well done!	13. They shout!	14. frog	15. jumps up	16. laughs	17. good-bye

L 3. Grammar and translation. Nomen et cognomen: _____Hora: _____

Consider the following sentence. **I love Long Island.**

1. Translate this sentence using at least two different word orders into Latin.

_____

2. What is the subject of the English sentence? What part of speech is this?

_____

3. Why can you change the word order in most Latin sentences?

_____

4. What is the subject in the Latin translate and where is it found?

_____

5. What kind of complement is there in the sentence? This will be the same in English and in Latin.

_____

6. In Latin, what case is Long Island in? Why?

_____

7. If the sentence had said LONG ISLANDS, what would your translation would have been and why?

_____

8. What tense is I love (in English and Latin)?

_____

9. Give the other two present tenses for I love in English.

_____

10. How many present tenses are there in Latin?

_____

11. NOW------make "I love Long Island" negative in English and describe what you did to make it negative.

_____

12. Now translate "I love Long Island" negatively in Latin. What did you do to make it negative?

_____

13. What is the person of the verb in English and in Latin in the sentence?

_____

14. Is the person SINGULAR or PLURAL? _____

_____

15. What shows you what person a verb is in Latin and whether it is singular or plural?

_____

16. In the Latin sentence, change the verb to first person plural.

_____

17. Now change the verb to the third person singular and give the ending. Translate it.

_____

18. Now change the verb to the second person plural and give the ending. Translate it.

_____

19. Now change the verb to the third person plural and give the ending. Translate it.

_____

20. Now change the verb to the second person plural and change the ending. Translate it.

_____

Are you tired of this sentence now, and will you ever feel the same about Long Island?

_____

What number is:

XI_____

C _____

XX_____

VIII_____

III_____

DI_____

CMIV _____

XIX_____

LVIII_____

MIII_____

MMVIII._____

79 _____

1066 _____

556_____

33_____

496_____

16_____

59_____

87_____

Latin 7: **Lesson 1-3** PT Nomen et Cognomen_____Hora_____

Pars I – For each of the following English sentences circle the verb and draw a box around the subject. Then underline the complement. On the first line indicate what type of complement it is and on the second indicate which case that complement would go into if it were in Latin.

	Complement Type	Case
1. I am the first student in the line.	_____	_____
2. The little children saw the plane at the airport.	_____	_____
3. My cousin knows all the history answers.	_____	_____
4. The man from Finland is very shy.	_____	_____
5. Your project will be a great success.	_____	_____
6. I have never liked television in the afternoon.	_____	_____
7. My employer announced his resignation to his staff.	_____	_____
8. Badminton has always been a favorite hobby.	_____	_____
9. At this restaurant the tofu salad is very good.	_____	_____
10. The nominee is a donkey.	_____	_____

Fill out the charts below to help you with your practice test. You MUST be able to do this BY HEART!!!

		1st declension	
CASE	**JOB**	**singular**	**plural**
nominative	_____	_____	_____
genitive	_____	_____	_____
dative	_____	_____	_____
accusative	_____	_____	_____
ablative	_____	_____	_____

1st conjugation **PRESENT**

	singular	**plural**
1st	_____	_____
2nd	_____	_____
3rd	_____	_____

Translate each of the following sentences:

1. The girl does not carry good water, but she likes the forest.

_____

2. I am looking at many islands.

_____

3. Vitas bonas et famam bonam amatis.

_____

4. Viam duram spectamus.

_____

5. The good farmers and the small girls do not like the strange island.

_____

6. Novae viae longae et durae sunt.

_____

Translate the following verbs:

1. amo _____
2. portant _____
3. spectamus _____
4. laboras _____
5. paratis _____
6. amant _____
7. portat _____
8. you (pl) do like _____
9. they are _____
10. It is _____
11. we get _____
12. they do watch _____
13. I am working _____
14. You (sg) carry _____
15. He is preparing _____
16. You (pl) watch _____
17. There is _____
18. to work _____
19. You (pl) get _____
20. There are _____