

Latina Christiana I Worksheets - Key

Additional Exercises for Latina Christiana I

© By Jennifer J.

You may download and use these worksheets free of charge within one classroom or home. You may not redistribute, copy, or sell this material.

Nota Bene

Terminology: Personal Endings, Conjugation of Verbs, 1st Person, 2nd Person, 3rd Person – Singular & Plural

Number of Tense Endings - 6

Characteristic of First Conjugation Verbs – stem vowel “a”

Worksheet 1 (covering Lessons 1, 2)

A. Translate the following from English into Latin.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------|
| 1. You carry. | PORTAS |
| 2. They pray. | ORANT |
| 3. We prepare. | PARAMUS |
| 4. She sails. | NAVIGAT |
| 5. He works. | LABORAT |
| 6. You (pl) love. | AMATIS |
| 7. I look at. | SPECTO |

B. Translate the following Latin into English.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Portamus. | WE CARRY |
| 2. Laborant. | THEY WORK |
| 3. Oro. | I PRAY |
| 4. Spectamus. | WE LOOK AT OR WATCH |
| 5. Amat! | HE LOVES |
| 6. Navigatis. | YOU (PL) SAIL. |
| 7. Paras. | YOU (S) PREPARE |

1. What is a noun? A PERSON, PLACE, THING OR IDEA
2. What is a verb? A WORD SHOWING ACTION
3. To which kind of word is a personal ending added? VERB
4. What is the 2nd Person Plural ending for the First Conjugation? –TIS
What is its translation? YOU (PL) or (YOU ALL/Y'ALL)

Nota Bene

Terminology: Conjugating Verbs – personal endings; Noun declensions – case endings

Translating Present Tense – 3 ways: Amo: I love, I am loving, I do love.

Worksheet 2 (covering Lessons 3, 4)

1. How many endings are there for each verb tense? 6
2. What is the characteristic feature of First Conjugation verbs? THE STEM VOWEL ‘A’
3. What is the First Person Singular ending for First Conjugation verbs? –O
4. What is the Third Person Plural ending for First Conjugation verbs? –NT
5. The pronoun “we” is what Person and Number? FIRST PERSON, PLURAL

Translate from English to Latin

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. You (all) do shout! | CLAMATIS |
| 2. We look at. | SPECTAMUS |
| 3. They are preparing. | PARANT |
| 4. You prepare. | PARAS. |
| 5. He is overcoming. | SUPERAT |
| 6. They do sail. | NAVIGANT |
| 7. We are praying. | ORAMUS |
| 8. He is. | EST |
| 9. They are. | SUNT |
| 10. They love. | AMANT |

Nota Bene

Names of Cases: NGDAA

Number of Genders: 3 – feminine, masculine, neuter

Worksheet 3 (covering Lessons 5, Review 1)

1. What are the suffixes on the end of Latin nouns called? CASE ENDINGS
2. How many named cases are there for each noun? 5
3. What are the names of these cases? NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, ABLATIVE
4. How many genders are there for Latin nouns? 3

Translate from English to Latin:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. We are freeing. | LIBERAMUS |
| 2. You (pl) adore. | ADORATIS |
| 3. They do walk. | AMBULANT |
| 4. I am praising. | LAUDO |
| 5. You (s) are preparing. | PARAS |
| 6. You (pl) are looking at. | SPECTATIS |
| 7. He shouts! | CLAMAT |
| 8. She is working. | LABORAT |

Nota Bene

Nominative Case: Subject of sentence.

Teach Direct Object Case → **accusative case**. What is a direct object? Receives the action of the verb in a sentence. In Latin, that noun is changed to the Accusative Case. Example: He loves Rome. Amat Romam. Usually the verb stands last in a Latin sentence: Romam amat.

Worksheet 4 (covering Lessons 6, 7)

1. How many tense endings are there for a Latin verb? 6 (3s/3pl)
2. How many named declensions are there for a Latin noun? 5
3. In what order are the noun declensions listed? NGDAA
4. Which noun case is used for the “subject” of a sentence? NOMINATIVE

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Judicamus. | WE JUDGE, CONSIDER |
| 2. Pugnat. | HE FIGHTS |
| 3. Pugnant. | THEY FIGHT |
| 4. Occupatis. | YOU (pl) SEIZE |
| 5. Occupas. | YOU (s) SEIZE |
| 6. Judicat. | HE JUDGES |

The Accusative case in noun declensions is used as a direct object in a sentence. This is so the reader knows who received the action of the verb.

Give the Accusative case, Singular form for the following Feminine nouns:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Maria MARIAM | 4. puella PUELLAM | 7. Italia ITALIAM |
| 2. unda UNDAM | 5. Roma ROMAM | 8. femina FEMINAM |
| 3. silva SILVAM | 6. terra TERRAM | 9. vita VITAM |

Nota Bene

Accusative ending & How to read a Latin sentence. [Look for verb or subject first]

Worksheet 5 (covering Lessons 8, 9)

1. Give the case endings for the 2nd Declension Masculine nouns in order.
US, I, O, UM, O; I, ORUM, IS, OS, IS
2. Why is it important to learn the genitive singular ending for nouns? IT SHOWS WHICH DECLENSION THE NOUN BELONGS TO
3. What 4 words have we learned so far which will not change their endings? SEMPER, SAEPE, ANTE, POST
4. What is the Accusative Singular ending for Second Declension Masculine nouns? -UM
5. What is the Accusative Singular ending for all First Declension nouns?
-AM
6. Give the Accusative Plural endings for both First Declension nouns and Second Declension Masculine nouns: -AS/-OS

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Puellam amat. | (S)HE LOVES THE GIRL |
| 2. Deus ecclesiam amat. | GOD LOVES THE CHURCH |
| 3. Puellam vocant. | THEY CALL THE GIRL |
| 4. Puella vocat. | THE GIRL CALLS |
| 5. Puella saepe vocat. | THE GIRL OFTEN CALLS |
| 6. Populum spectamus. | WE ARE WATCHING (LOOKING AT) THE PEOPLE |
| 7. Deus discipulos vocat. | GOD IS CALLING STUDENTS (DISCIPLES) |
| 8. Christus servos liberat. | CHRIST IS FREEING SLAVES |
| 9. Puellae semper pugnant. | GIRLS ALWAYS FIGHT |

ON THE REVERSE: Decline one feminine noun and one masculine noun. (your choice)

Nota Bene

More practice on how to read a Latin sentence. Watch for plurals.

Preposition “in” when showing **position** (rather than motion) takes the Ablative case.

You may use synonyms when translating into English where it seems appropriate.

Worksheet 6 (covering Lessons 10, Review 2)

1. Give the Genitive Singular for First Declension nouns: -AE
2. Give the Genitive Singular for 2nd Declension Masculine nouns: -I
3. Why is it important to know the Genitive Singular case ending for nouns?
IT SHOWS WHICH DECLENSION IT BELONGS TO
4. What case ending is used to show the direct object in a sentence? ACCUS
5. The direct object serves what purpose in a sentence?
IT RECEIVES THE ACTION OF THE VERB
6. What case ending is used after the preposition “in” when no movement or motion is indicated? ABLATIVE

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Deus mundum amat. | GOD LOVES THE WORLD |
| 2. Nautae ventum adorant. | SAILORS LIKE/ADORE THE WIND (SYNONYM HERE) |
| 3. Christus tres annum laborat. | CHRIST WORKS FOR THREE YEARS. |

Translate from English to Latin.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 1. He loves food! | CIBUM AMAT! |
| 2. We judge the ally. | SOCIUM JUDICAMUS |
| 3. I am conquering Latin. | LATINAM SUPERO. |

Nota Bene

Second Declension Neuter is taught in these lessons.

Reminder: Preposition “in” (positional) takes Ablative case. Verbs usually stand last in a sentence.

Worksheet 7 (covering Lessons 11, 12)

1. Second Declension nouns have how many genders? TWO
2. What are they? MASCULINE, NEUTER
3. What is the Singular Accusative case ending for the Neuter noun “regnum?”
Plural? REGNUM/REGNA
4. What is the 1st Person Plural, Present Tense ending for the verb “pugno?”
-MUS
5. What do you look for first when reading a Latin sentence? THE VERB OR SUBJECT

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Deum laudant et Amant. | THEY LOVE AND PRAISE GOD |
| 2. Feminae Deum laudant. | THE WOMEN ARE PRAISING GOD |
| 3. Nuntii sunt in foro. | THE MESSENGERS ARE IN THE FORUM |

Translate from English to Latin. (watch for plurals)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. The town loves the girls. | OPPIDUM PUELLAS AMAT |
| 2. The sailors carry the girl. | NAUTAE PUELLAM PORTANT |
| 3. The people look at the girl. | POPULUS PUELLAM SPECTAT |
| 4. They are looking at the school in town. | IN OPPIDO LUDUM SPECTANT. |

Nota Bene

Practice reading sentences with adjectives.

Position of adjectives. Qty, size, etc. placed BEFORE the noun they modify; whereas quality-type adjectives FOLLOW the nouns they modify.

Worksheet 8 (covering Lessons 13, 14)

1. How must an adjective match the noun it modifies?
IT MUST MATCH IN GENDER, NUMBER AND CASE
2. What do each of these terms mean? GENDER=MASC, FEM, OR NEUTER
NUMBER=SINGULAR OR PLURAL & CASE=NGDAorA
3. What is the “being” verb? SUM
4. What is the Dative, Feminine Singular form of the adjective “malus?” MALAE
5. What is the Accusative, Neuter Singular form of the adjective “plenus?” PLENUM
6. What is the Accusative, Masculine Plural form of the adjective “aeternus?” AETERNOS
7. What gender is not found in the 2nd declension? FEMININE
8. With neuter nouns, which case endings are always the same as one another? NOM/ACC S/PL

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Filius bonus Deum laudat. | THE GOOD SON PRAISES GOD |
| 2. Deus multos filios amat. | GOD LOVES (THE) MANY SONS |
| 3. Deus multos barbaros vocat. | GOD CALLS MANY BARBARIANS |
| 4. Jesus est Donum. | JESUS IS A GIFT. |

Translate from English to Latin.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. The son seizes the first sword. | FILIUS PRIMUM GLADIUM OCCUPAT |
| 2. The little son praises the eternal God. | PARVUS FILIUS DEUM AETERNUM LAUDAT |
| 3. God is the Word. | DEUS EST VERBUM. |
| 4. The woman is the queen. | FEMINA EST REGINA. |

Translate these incomplete sentences (phrases).

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Nauta est THE SAILOR IS _____ | 4. Vinum est THE WINE IS _____ |
| 2. Nautau sunt THE SAILORS ARE _____ | 5. Cibus non est THE FOOD IS NOT _____ |
| 3. Donum est THE GIFT IS _____ | 6. Linguae sunt LANGUAGES ARE _____ |

Nota Bene

Encourage memorization.

Worksheet 9 (covering Lessons 15, Review 3)

1. What 2 ways can the irregular verb “possum” be translated?
I AM ABLE or I CAN
3. Conjugate the irregular verb “to be able” and translate: POSSUM, POTES, POTES, POSSUMUS, POTES, POSSUNT. I AM ABLE, YOU ARE ABLE, HE/SHE/IT IS ABLE; WE ARE ABLE, YOU ALL ARE ABLE, THEY ARE ABLE
4. What is the Accusative, Singular & PL case ending for the First Declension noun “culpa?” -AM - AS “stella?” -AM -AS How about 2nd Declension Masculine noun “murus?” -UM/-OS “nuntius?” -UM/-OS And the 2nd Declension Neuter nouns “caelum?” UM/A Praemium?” UM/A
5. List the words learned so far whose endings will never change. BENE, NON, CLAM, NUMQUAM, CONTRA, NUNC, EX, SUB, INTER, SUPRA, ANTE, POST, SEMPER, SAEPE

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Femina et puella viam spectant. THE WOMAN AND GIRL WATCH THE ROAD.
2. Populi Deum laudant. THE PEOPLE PRAISE GOD.
3. Socius nuntium non pugnat. THE ALLY DOES NOT FIGHT THE MESSENGER.
4. Roma Galliam superat. ROME CONQUERS GAUL.

Translate from English to Latin.

1. God watches the world. DEUS MUNDUM SPECTAT.
2. God praises good words. DEUS VERBA BONA LAUDAT.
3. God is holy. DEUS EST SANCTUS
4. Grace and joy free the church. GRATIA ET GAUDIUM ECCLESIAM LIBERANT.

EXTRA CHALLENGE SENTENCES ON REVERSE

Extra Challenge Translations

1. Servi dominos saepe non pugnant. THE SLAVES DO NOT OFTEN FIGHT THE MASTERS.
2. Puella mala multas famas clamat. THE BAD GIRL SHOUTS MANY RUMORS.
3. Nuntius oppidum totum saepe vocat. THE MESSENGER OFTEN CALLS THE WHOLE TOWN.
4. The good student often works. DISCIPULUS BONUS SAEPE LABORAT.
5. The lieutenant shouts the whole message in the large forum. LEGATUS IN MAGNO FORO TOTUM NUNTIIUM CLAMAT.
6. A good friend prays often. AMICUS BONUS SAEPE ORAT.

Nota Bene

Practice reading Latin.

Worksheet 10 (covering Lessons 16, 17)

1. How can you determine if a verb is a Second Conjugation verb? IF THE STEM VOWEL IS 'E'
2. What is the stem vowel in First Conjugation verbs? A
3. What is the 2nd Person Plural form of the verb "doceo" and its meaning?
DOCETIS; YOU ALL TEACH
4. What is the 1st Person Plural form of the verb "habeo" and its meaning?
HABEMUS; WE HAVE
5. What question must be answered to determine number?
IS IT SINGULAR OR PLURAL?

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Boni filii servos docent. | THE GOOD SONS TEACH THE SLAVES |
| 2. Populi sanctum Deum timent. | THE PEOPLE FEAR A HOLY GOD |
| 3. Regnum mala bella prohibet. | THE KINGDOM PREVENTS BAD WARS |

Translate from English to Latin.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The good Word always judges. | VERBUM BONUM SEMPER JUDICAT |
| 2. Much anger is bad. | MULTA IRA EST MALA. |
| 3. Christ gives grace. | CHRISTUS GRATIAM DAT. |
| 4. God praises grace. | DEUS GRATIAM LAUDAT. |

Extra Challenge Sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Father warns the second messenger. | PATER SECUNDUM NUNTIUM MONET. |
| 2. The master is teaching the greatest students. | DOMINUS DISCIPULOS SUMMOS DOCET. |
| 3. The everlasting God speaks to good friends. | DEUS AETERNUS AMICOS BONOS APPELLAT. |
| 4. The grain sits in the kitchen. | FRUMENTUM IN CULINA SEDET. |

Nota Bene

Introduce Genitive Form – Possessive: the “of” case

Worksheet 11 (covering Lessons 18, 19)

1. What is the 2nd Person, Singular future tense form for “lavo?” LAVABIS
2. What is the 1st Person, Plural future tense form for “do?” DABIMUS
3. What is the 3rd Person, Singular and Plural future tense forms for “pugno?” “ambulo?” PUGNABIT, PUGNABUNT; AMBULABIT, AMBULABUNT
4. Does future tense ending show completed action? NO

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Deus amabit. | GOD WILL LOVE HIM/HER/IT. |
| 2. Deum amabit. | HE/SHE WILL LOVE GOD |
| 3. Fenestram lavabo. | I WILL WASH THE WINDOW |
| 4. Cenam video! | I SEE DINNER! |
| 5. Aurigas pugnabunt. | THEY WILL FIGHT THE CHARIOTEERS |
| 6. Agni sunt parvi et tuti. | THE LAMBS ARE SMALL AND SAFE. |
| 7. Filia mea longum capillum habet. | MY DAUGHTER HAS LONG HAIR. |

Translate from English to Latin.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The stars are not everlasting. | STELLAE NON SUNT AETERNAE. |
| 2. Gaul fears Rome. | GALLIA ROMAM TIMET. |
| 3. Rome will conquer Gaul. | ROMA GALLIAM SUPERABIT. |
| 4. Caesar addresses the people (pl). | CAESAR POPULOS APPELLAT. |
| 5. Caesar will address the people (pl). | CAESAR POPULOS APPELLABIT. |

EXTRA CHALLENGE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Caesar aquilam in signo habet. | CAESAR HAS AN EAGLE ON THE STANDARD. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|

Nota Bene

Reading with Prepositions: in, per, prope (Henle Grammar#991), cum, a(b), trans

Reading with Genitive form

Worksheet 12 (covering Lessons 20, Review 4)

1. How are Second Conjugation verbs identified? STEM VOWEL 'E'
2. The suffixes for verbs are called what? PERSONAL ENDINGS OR CONJUGATIONS
3. The suffixes for nouns are called what? CASE ENDINGS OR DECLENSIONS
4. How many endings are there for verbs? 6
5. How many for nouns? 10

Translate from Latin to English.

1. Mater prope hortum sedebit. MOTHER WILL SIT NEAR THE GARDEN
2. Fenestra Regis est semper summum.
THE KING'S WINDOW IS ALWAYS HIGHEST (OR: THE WINDOW OF THE KING)
3. Populi Caesaris parvum legatum monebunt.
CAESAR'S PEOPLE WILL WARN THE SMALL ENVOY. (OR: THE PEOPLE OF CAESAR)

Translate from English to Latin.

1. Mother will address the new students.
MATER DISCIPULOS NOVOS APPELLABIT.
2. We will watch the battle through the window.
PER FENESTRAM PROELIUM VIDEBIMUS.
3. Brother will wash the tables near the plants.
FRATER PROPE HERBAS MENSAS LAVABIT.

Nota Bene

Worksheet 13 Study Worksheet

1. Which question must be answered to determine gender? IS IT MASC/FEM/NEU
2. Which question must be answered to determine number? IS IT SING OR PLU
3. Which question must be answered to determine case? IS IT N,G,D,AC OR ABL
4. What do we know so far about the Nominative case? (for what part of speech does it serve in a sentence) SUBJECT
5. What do we know so far about the Accusative case? DIRECT OBJECT
6. What do we know so far about the Ablative Case? BY/W/FR OR PREP. CASE
7. Conjugate both of the irregular verbs and translate. (“to be” & “to be able”)SUM, ES, EST, SUMUS, ESTIS, SUNT/POSSUM, POTES, POTEST, POSSUMUS, POTESTIS, POSSUNT. I AM, YOU ARE, HE IS, WE ARE, Y’ALL ARE, THEY ARE/I CAN, YOU CAN, SHE CAN, WE ARE ABLE, Y’ALL ARE ABLE, THEY ARE ABLE.
8. In what 3 ways must an adjective match the noun it modifies?GENDER,CASE,#
9. To what time does “imperfect” tense refer? PAST PROGRESSIVE
- 10.Does “imperfect” tense show completion? NO
11. How many verb tenses have we learned so far and what are they? THREE; PRESENT, FUTURE, IMPERFECT
Do any of these tenses show completion? NO
12. In this sentence, which word is the direct object: *John kicked the tree.* TREE
13. Which Case does the direct object usually take? ACCUSATIVE

Make up your own Latin sentence here: (with translation on the next line)

Worksheet 13 Study Worksheet, continued

Conjugate the verbs *porto* and *moneo* in all 3 tenses below: (identify each tense)

PRESENT		FUTURE		IMPERFECT	
porto	portamus	portabo	portabimus	portabam	portabamus
PORTAS	PORTATIS	PORTABIS	PORTABITIS	PORTABAS	PORTABATIS
PORTAT	PORTANT	PORTABIT	PORTABUNT	PORTABAT	PORTABANT

moneo	monemus	monebo	monebimus	monebam	monebamus
MONES	MONETIS	MONEBIS	MONEBITIS	MONEBAS	MONEBATIS
MONET	MONENT	MONEBIT	MONEBUNT	MONEBAT	MONEBANT

Decline these nouns: (label the cases in the left or right margin)

Mensa	MENSAE	servus	SERVI	bellum	BELLA	N
MENSAE	MENSARUM	SERVI	SERVORUM	BELLI	BELLORUM	G
MENSAE	MENSIS	SERVO	SERVIS	BELLO	BELLIS	D
MENSAM	MENSAS	SERVUM	SERVOS	BELLUM	BELLA	A
MENSA	MENSIS	SERVO	SERVIS	BELLO	BELLIS	A

Before looking (!) Try to write your Latin numbers One-Ten: (working down)

unus _____	quinque _____	novem _____
DUO _____	SEX _____	DECEM _____
tres _____	SEPTEM _____	CENTUM _____ (100)
QUATTUOR	OCTO _____	MILLE _____ (1,000)

Nota Bene

Worksheet 14 (covering Lessons 23, 24)

1. How many verb tenses have we learned so far? 3
2. Name them, please, and what they refer to. PRESENT TENSE=I, IAM, I DO; FUTURE TENSE= I WILL; IMPERFECT TENSE=I WAS
3. Do any of these tenses show completion? NO
4. What is a direct object in a sentence? THAT WHICH RECEIVES THE ACTION OF THE VERB
5. What case ending is used to show possession (commonly referred to as the “of” case ending)? GENITIVE CASE
6. What case ending is used when the noun is a direct object? ACCUSATIVE
7. What case ending is the “to/for” case ending? DATIVE
8. What case ending is the “by/with/from” case ending? ABLATIVE
9. In Questions 6 and 8 above, what kind of word sometimes precedes these nouns? PREPOSITIONS
10. Decline the First Person Pronouns in Singular and Plural. EGO, MEI, MIHI, ME, ME, NOS, NOSTRI, NOSTRUM, NOBIS, NOS, NOBIS.

Translate from Latin to English.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nox famam portat. | THE NIGHT CARRIES RUMORS |
| 2. Reginam in silva monebant. | THEY WERE WARNING THE QUEEN IN THE FOREST. |
| 3. Victoria fortunam ad dominum dabit. | VICTORY WILL GIVE LUCK/FORTUNE TO THE LORD |
| 4. Aquila est plenam gratiam. | THE EAGLE IS FULL OF GRACE |
| 5. Socii in plenas togas ambulabunt. | THE ALLIES WILL WALK IN FULL TOGAS. |

Translate from English to Latin.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The good son praises God. | FILIUS BONUS DEUM LAUDAT |
| 2. The good son praises God with joy. | FILIUS BONUS DEUM CUM GAUDIO LAUDAT. |
| 3. The woman’s son walks. | FILIUS FEMINAE AMBULAT. |
| 4. The evil (or bad) woman’s son walks from (away from) town. | FILIUS FEMINAE MALAE AB OPPIDO AMBULAT |
| 5. The woman’s third son was walking into town. | FILIUS TERTIUS FEMINAE IN OPPIDUM AMBULABAT |

Nota Bene

Worksheet 15 (covering Lessons 25, Final Review)

1. How does one tell which declension a noun belongs to? BY THE GENITIVE SINGULAR ENDING
2. Which declension has only feminine nouns? 1ST DECLENSION
3. Which declension has no feminine nouns? (studied to-date) 2ND DECLENSION
4. Write the forms for the Present Tense Verb conjugation. O,S,T,MUS,TIS,NT
5. Write the forms for the Second Verb conjugation using the verb 'moneo.'
MONEO, MONES, MONET, MONEMUS, MONETIS, MONENT
6. Give noun case endings for the 1st Declension, Singular & Plural.
A, AE, AE, AM, A; AE, ARUM, IS AS, IS
7. Give noun case endings for the 2nd Declension Masculine, Singular & Plural.
US, I, O, UM, O; I, ORUM, IS, OS, IS

Translate from English to Latin.

1. The river carries the water carrier (L.14). FLUMEN AQUARIUM VOCAT
2. The dog will walk over (or across) the bridge. (bridge in Accusative case=pontem)
CANIS TRANS PONTEM AMBULABIT
3. The enemy is fighting the battle. HOSTIS PROELIUM PUGNAT

#3 NOTE: Technically, "enemy" should be plural (Hostes), but students won't learn this until book 2.