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WEEK 1

	DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4
Recitation		<input type="checkbox"/> 1st declension endings <input type="checkbox"/> terra	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st declension endings <input type="checkbox"/> terra, porta, Maria	<input type="checkbox"/> 1st declension endings <input type="checkbox"/> Case endings <input type="checkbox"/> terra, glōria, prōvincia, silva, victōria
Vocabulary	Pp. 7, 11, and 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Say aloud three times. <input type="checkbox"/> Write three times. <input type="checkbox"/> Make flashcards.		<input type="checkbox"/> Drill week's vocabulary.	<input type="checkbox"/> Record Derivatives: <input type="checkbox"/> Related English words (pp. 7, 11, 14) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>glorious, nautilus, oral, Pennsylvania, terrestrial, Transylvania, territory, victorious, and video.</i>
Grammar/Readings	<input type="checkbox"/> Read pp. 1-8 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Reading No. 1</i> (p. 13) <input type="checkbox"/> Chalk Talk: 1st Declension Nouns <input type="checkbox"/> Make grammar cards #1-3	<input type="checkbox"/> Read Lesson 1: 2. <i>Rules for Gender</i> (p. 9) <input type="checkbox"/> Grammar Notebook: Copy the declension of terra with cases, uses, and meanings (Grammar 31). <input type="checkbox"/> Read Lesson 1: 4. <i>The Accusative Case</i> (pp. 13-14)	<input type="checkbox"/> Read <i>Talking Latin No. 1</i> (p. 15) <input type="checkbox"/> Read Lesson 1: 3. <i>Use of Verbs</i> (pp. 9-11) <input type="checkbox"/> Make grammar cards #4, 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Make grammar cards #6, 7
Exercises	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #2 (pp. 8-9) <input type="checkbox"/> Check all answers. <input type="checkbox"/> Redo incorrect answers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #1 (p. 8, aloud) and #6 (p. 14) <input type="checkbox"/> Check all answers. <input type="checkbox"/> Redo incorrect answers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #7 (p. 15, 1-5) <input type="checkbox"/> Check all answers. <input type="checkbox"/> Redo incorrect answers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #7 (p. 15, 6-11) <input type="checkbox"/> Write the names of cases three times. Commit to memory. <input type="checkbox"/> Check all answers. <input type="checkbox"/> Redo incorrect answers.
Extra Credit	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #3 (p. 9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Ex. #4 (p. 9) and #5 (p. 11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drill vocabulary cards and grammar cards.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Day 5: Weekly Quiz				

NOTES:

- When doing the exercises, be sure to say the Latin words aloud before you translate.
- The picture and information on pages 12 and 13 are somewhat outdated since the Catholic Church has gone to the vernacular in its liturgy. The Latin Mass is still permitted, however, and there may be one in your area if you would like to hear one.
- Translating from English to Latin takes much more time than the reverse. Schedule plenty of time and do exercises over, if necessary, until you get all of the endings correct.

I. CHALK TALK: 1st Declension Nouns and Cases

- Put on the board (overhead or written beforehand) and have the students copy. At the end of Day 3, students should be able to recite and write these 1st declension forms from memory.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	-a	-ae
Genitive	-ae	-ārum
Dative	-ae	-īs
Accusative	-am	-ās
Ablative	-ā	-īs

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	terra	terrae
Genitive	terrae	terrārum
Dative	terrae	terrīs
Accusative	terram	terrās
Ablative	terrā	terrīs

- Ask how we know in English what a subject, direct object, and possessive noun is. A subject is usually the word placed before the verb in a simple English sentence, whereas the direct object receives the action and is written after the verb. In English, word order is S-V-O or subject-verb-direct object, e.g.:

The dog eats the bone.

The dog is the subject because it is placed before the verb. The bone is the direct object because it is placed after the verb and is receiving the action of the verb.

- Explain that in Latin the subject, indirect object, direct object, and possessive uses are shown by the case endings. **Case endings** show the grammatical function of nouns and adjectives. The *nominative case* indicates the subject (or predicate), the *accusative case* indicates the direct object, and the *genitive case* indicates possession. Translating the nominative case into English means that we make sure the word is placed before the verb in a simple sentence. A word in the accusative case is translated by placing it after the verb. The genitive case is translated as *of the _____* or *_____’s*. The chart below should be committed to memory over the course of the next few weeks.

	Grammatical Function:	Translate into English as:
Nominative	Subject	Usually placed before the verb (in a normal, statement-of-fact sentence)
	Predicate	Usually placed after the <i>to be</i> verb
Genitive	Possessive	of (the) _____ or _____’s
Dative	Indirect Object	to (the) _____ or for (the) _____
Accusative	Direct Object	Usually placed after the verb; generally receives or is the result of the action of a verb
Ablative	Many different uses (to be learned in future lessons)	in _____ or by _____ or with _____ or from _____

4. In English, the subject may sometimes be preceded by a helping verb when a question is being asked. e.g.:

Is the dog eating the bone?

The dog is still the subject in this sentence, but it is preceded by the helping verb *is*.

5. Explain that Lesson 1 only includes 1st declension nouns. A declension is a group of endings that a noun uses. The endings change but the stem never changes. The stem is found by taking the genitive singular of a noun and removing the case ending (in the 1st declension, **-ae** is removed). Practice finding the stems for the following nouns from the vocabulary.

Noun	Stem
<i>terra, terrae</i>	<i>terr-</i>
<i>porta, portae</i>	<i>port-</i>
<i>Marīa, Marīae</i>	<i>Marī-</i>
<i>nauta, nautae</i>	<i>naut-</i>
<i>victōria, victōriae</i>	<i>victōri-</i>
<i>silva, silvae</i>	<i>silv-</i>
<i>glōria, glōriae</i>	<i>glōri-</i>

6. Any noun that ends in **-ae** in the genitive singular form is in the 1st declension. The chart above in #1 lists the 1st declension endings as well as a model verb. In the vocabulary the nominative singular is listed and then the genitive singular is listed second (often shortened to the ending, such as **-ae**), e.g., **terra, terrae** (or **terra -ae**).
7. In addition to declension, Latin nouns also have gender. This sort of gender is different from the normal use of gender. In languages it is called *grammatical gender*. Each noun is either masculine, feminine, or neuter in gender in Latin. Students must memorize this as part of memorizing the vocabulary. However, there are general rules for each declension to aid in memorizing the gender. The 1st declension is *feminine* unless the noun refers to a male person (like **nauta**, *sailor*).
8. Finally, nouns have number. In English there is only one singular form (e.g., *dog*) and one plural (e.g., *dogs*), whereas in Latin, there are five forms of the singular and five in the plural. The reason there are so many forms is because grammatical function is indicated by the ending of the nouns. Some nouns have an ending that tells us that it is the direct object and plural (e.g., **terrās**), and some have an ending that tells us that it is the subject but singular (e.g., **terra**). This is why the charts at the beginning of this lesson are so important to memorize (so we know precisely what each ending is telling us and how we should translate the form into English).
9. Drill and decline Lesson 1 nouns and check different forms. (Decline the singular column, then the plural: **terra, terrae, terrae, terram, terrā, terrae, terrārum, terrīs, terrās, terrīs.**)