

Contents

Translation Checklist	4
Parsing Guidelines	5
Unit Reviews	
Unit I: Nouns & Adjectives	7
Unit II: Personal & Possessive Pronouns, Prepositions	15
Unit III: Verbs – Present System Indicative	23
Unit IV: Verbs – Perfect System Indicative	31
Unit V: Verbs – Passive Voice, Present System Indicative.....	39
Comprehensive Translation Workshop (Honors).....	49
Appendix: Grammar Questions.....	55

Translation Checklist

As sentences become more complex, students are often insecure about their answers and want confirmation for every choice they make. Students need to learn how to evaluate their answers correctly, so they don't waste class time asking about every deviation from the key. Below is a checklist to help students distinguish between an error and legitimate choices in their answers. Go over this with your students thoroughly. These topics are listed in the order that students will encounter them, so you will have to refer to this checklist throughout the year. Latin word order is very flexible, so an answer that deviates from the norm is not wrong. However, the exercises stick with the usual word order *most of the time*, and so should the student.

1. Word Choice

There are two or more meanings for many vocabulary words. All choices are correct unless there are specific restrictions about certain meanings. The answer key doesn't always give each alternative meaning. Sometimes the key will give both choices for words with more than one meaning, but not on a consistent basis.

2. Verb Tenses

a. For the sake of convenience, this text will use *you* for singular and *you all* for plural.

b. There are three choices for the present tense.

I call I do call I am calling

c. There are three choices for the perfect tense.

I called I did call I have called

d. The English simple past (*called*) is often a correct translation for the Latin imperfect tense.

For a repeated action, *I called every day* sounds better in English than *I was calling every day*.

e. The imperfect of **sum** can be *I was* or *I was being*; the perfect can be *I was* or *I have been*.

3. Other Parts of Speech

a. In Latin the indirect object usually precedes the verb, and can be translated two ways in English.

I gave the dog a bone or I gave a bone to the dog

b. A possessive can be translated two ways—both are correct. In Latin the genitive usually precedes the noun, but it is not incorrect if it follows.

Mary's house or the house of Mary

c. Possessive pronoun adjectives are frequently omitted in Latin but not in English.

I love my father. Patrem amo.

d. The location of prepositional phrases is variable in both Latin and English. Both sentences below are correct in English; likewise in the Latin, the prepositional phrase can be before or after the main clause.

They made an altar to God at the foot of the mountain.

At the foot of the mountain, they made an altar to God.

e. The location of an adverb is variable, although it usually precedes the verb in Latin.

We took the money easily. or We easily took the money.

4. More Verb Tenses, Passive Voice

a. The present and imperfect passive tenses can be translated with or without *being/been*.

Present: *I am called* or *I am being called*

Imperfect: *I was called* or *I was being called*

Parsing Guidelines

In each Unit Review, you will be asked to give the dictionary form of and parse Latin words. To *parse* means to provide following grammatical information for each part of speech:

- a. **Nouns and Pronouns:** case, number, and gender (nouns only)
puellam – acc. sing. m.
mihi – dat. sing.
- b. **Adjectives:** case, number, and gender; modifies _____
miseros – acc. pl. m., modifies **viros**
- c. **Adverbs:** from [adjective]
liberē – from **liber -bera -berum**
- d. **Prepositions** – preposition
pro – preposition
- e. **Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs** – interrog. (for *interrogative*)
quando – interrog.
 (For **-ne**, see example below.)
- f. **Verbs** – person, number, tense, voice, and mood (In *SFL*, the mood will always be *indicative*.)
amaverunt – 3rd pl. pres. act. ind.

For labeling, use the ones found in the *SFL Student Text* appendices. For Interrogative Pronouns and Adverbs (*SFL* Lesson XXI), you should use the label "Int." Draw parentheses around prepositional phrases and the ablative of means when you label the sentences. (N.B. A prepositional phrase includes the Preposition, Object of the Preposition, and all modifiers.) Below is an example:

Docebatne fidēliter magister puellas dulces in domu Marci?

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

docebatne	dóceo docēre dócui doctus to teach	3rd sing. impf. act. ind.
	-ne enclitic to form yes-or-no questions	interrogative
fidēliter	fidēliter faithfully	from fidelis -e
magister	magister magistrī <i>m.</i> teacher	nom. sing. m.
puellas	puella -ae <i>f.</i> girl	acc. pl. f.
dulces	dulcis -e sweet, pleasant	acc. pl. f. modifies puellas
in	in <i>w/abl.</i> in, on	
domu	domus -ūs <i>f.</i> house	abl. sing. f.
Marci	Marcus -i <i>m.</i> Mark	gen. sing. m. modifies domu

V-t Int Adv SN DO Adj P OP

Label each word: Docebatne fideliter magister puellas dulces (in domu Marci?)

Translate: Was the teacher faithfully teaching the sweet girls in Mark's house?

UNIT I REVIEW

NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. What are the three nominative singular endings for 2nd-declension masculine nouns?
-us, -er, -ir
2. Second-declension nouns and adjectives that end in **er** in the nominative singular either
drop or retain the letter **e** in the stem.
3. What kind of verbs have indirect objects? giving and telling verbs
4. What are the two ways to show an indirect object in English? word order, preposition to
5. In Latin the indirect object is in the dative case.
6. What are the two ways to show possession in English? apostrophe, preposition of
7. In Latin the possessive noun is in the genitive case.
8. Third-declension nouns which have a genitive plural in **-ium** are called i-stem nouns.
9. What are the two types of adjectives in Latin? 1st/2nd declension; 3rd declension
10. Third-declension adjectives are related to i-stem nouns.
11. The genitive case is used to express possession and many other
of expressions.
12. The subject is who or what the sentence is about.
13. The predicate tells what the subject is or does.
14. Give the five sentence patterns you have learned.
 - #1 subject + verb
 - #2 subject + verb + direct object
 - #3 subject + verb + predicate adjective
 - #4 subject + verb + predicate nominative
 - #5 subject + verb + indirect object + direct object
15. How many verb complements have you learned? Name them. four: direct object, indirect object, predicate nominative, predicate adjective

Genitive Case - Nouns

Declension	Genitive Singular Ending	Genitive Plural Ending
1st	ae	arum
2nd M	i	orum
2nd N	i	orum
3rd M/F	is	um
3rd N	is	um
3rd i-stem	is	ium
4th	ūs	uum
5th	ei	erum

Dative Case - Nouns

Declension	Dative Singular Ending	Dative Plural Ending
1st	ae	is
2nd M	o	is
2nd N	o	is
3rd M/F	i	ibus
3rd N	i	ibus
4th	ui	ibus
5th	ei	ebus

II. Vocabulary Review

Say aloud and then write in dictionary form. Practice until you know these words perfectly!

English	Latin
short, brief	brevis -e
easy	fácilis -e
difficult	diffícilis -e
strong, brave	fortis -e
heavy, serious, severe	gravis -e
each, every (s.), all (pl.)	omnis -e
shameful, disgraceful	turpis -e
sweet, pleasant	dulcis -e
faithful	fidelis -e
noble	nóbilis -e

II. Vocabulary Review (cont.)

English	Latin
left, left-handed	sinister -tra -trum
tribe	gens gentis <i>f.</i>
evening	vesper vésperi <i>m.</i>
teacher (female)	magistra -ae <i>f.</i>
sea	mare maris <i>n.</i>
man	vir viri <i>m.</i>
sick, ill	aeger -gra -grum
book	liber libri <i>m.</i>
field, ground	ager agri <i>m.</i>
ship	navis navis <i>f.</i>
sacred	sacer -cra -crum
knife	culter cultri <i>m.</i>
citizen	civis civis <i>m. or f.</i>
hill	collis collis <i>m.</i>
city	urbs urbis <i>f.</i>
free	liber líbera líberum
enemy	hostis hostis <i>m. or f.</i>
wretched	miser mísera míserum
boy, child	puer púeri <i>m.</i>
teacher (male)	magister magistri <i>m.</i>
sharp, harsh	asper áspera ásperum
beautiful	pulcher -chra -chrum
children	líberi liberorum <i>m.</i>
mountain	mons montis <i>f.</i>
lazy	piger -gra -grum
bridge	pons pontis <i>m.</i>
part, region	pars partis <i>f.</i>
whole, uninjured	ínteger -gra -grum
right, right-handed	dexter -tra -trum

III. Declensions

Decline **vir viri**, **vesper vésperi**, and **culter cultri**.

	vir		vesper		culter	
N	vir	virī	vesper	vésperi	culter	cultri
G	virī	virorum	vésperi	vesperorum	cultri	cultrorum
D	viro	virīs	véspero	vésperis	cultro	cultris
A	virum	viros	vésperum	vésperos	cultrum	cultos
A	viro	virīs	véspero	vésperis	cultro	cultris

Decline **sacer** in all three genders. Complete declension in horizontal rows and recite aloud.

Singular

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
sacer	sacra	sacrum
sacri	sacrae	sacri
sacro	sacrae	sacro
sacrum	sacram	sacrum
sacro	sacrā	sacro

Plural

Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
sacri	sacrae	sacra
sacrorum	sacrarum	sacrorum
sacris	sacris	sacris
sacros	sacras	sacra
sacris	sacris	sacris

Decline **asper** in all three genders. Complete declension in horizontal rows and recite aloud.

Singular		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
asper	áspera	ásperum
ásperi	ásperae	ásperi
áspero	ásperae	áspero
ásperum	ásperam	ásperum
áspero	ásperā	áspero

Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
ásperi	ásperae	áspera
asperorum	asperarum	asperorum
ásperis	ásperis	ásperis
ásperos	ásperas	áspera
ásperis	ásperis	ásperis

Decline **omnis** in all three genders. Complete declension in vertical rows and recite aloud.

Singular		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
omnis	omnis	omne
omnis	omnis	omnis
omni	omni	omni
omnem	omnem	omne
omni	omni	omni

Plural		
Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
omnes	omnes	ómnia
ómnum	ómnum	ómnum
ómibus	ómibus	ómibus
omnes	omnes	ómnia
ómibus	ómibus	ómibus

IV. Translation

Follow the guidelines in the front of this book.

1. **Duci partem Hispániae demonstrabamus.**

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

duci	dux ducis <i>m.</i> leader	dat. sing. m.
partem	pars partis <i>f.</i> part, region	acc. sing. f.
Hispániae	Hispánia -ae <i>f.</i> Spain	gen. sing. f. modifies partem
demonstrabamus	demonstro (1) to show, point out	1st pl. impf. act. ind.

Label each word: IO DO V-t
 Duci partem Hispániae demonstrabamus.

Translate: We were showing a region of Spain to the leader.

2. **Nóbiles viri cívibus secundam cenam paraverunt.**

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

nóbiles	nóbilis -e noble	nom. pl. m.	modifies viri
viri	vir viri <i>m.</i> man	nom. pl. m.	
cívibus	civis civis <i>m./f.</i> citizen	dat. pl. m.	
secundam	secundus -a -um second	acc. sing. f.	modifies cenam
cenam	cena -ae <i>f.</i> dinner	acc. sing. f.	
paraverunt	paro (1) to prepare	3rd pl. perf. act. ind.	

Label each word: Adj SN IO Adj DO V-t
 Nóbiles viri cívibus secundam cenam paraverunt.

Translate: The noble men prepared a second dinner for the citizens.

IV. Translation (cont.)

3. Forti filio pater fidelis cultrum dabit.

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

forti	fortis -e strong, brave	dat. sing. m.	modifies filio
filio	filius -i <i>m.</i> son	dat. sing. m.	
pater	pater patris <i>m.</i> father	nom. sing. m.	
fidelis	fidelis -e faithful	nom. sing. m.	modifies pater
cultrum	culter cultris <i>m.</i> knife	acc. sing. m.	
dabit	do dare dedi datus to give	3rd sing. fut. act. ind.	

Label each word: Forti filio pater fidelis cultrum dabit.

Translate: The faithful father will give his strong son the knife.

4. Quattuor pueri aegri sunt difficiles filii agricolae.

For each word, give the dictionary form and parse.

quattuor	quattuor four	indeclinable	modifies pueri
pueri	puer pueri <i>m.</i> boy	nom. pl. m.	
aegri	aeger -gra -grum sick, ill	nom. pl. m.	modifies pueri
sunt	sum esse fui futurus to be	3rd pl. pres. act. ind.	
difficiles	difficilis -e difficult	nom. pl. m.	modifies fili
fili	filius -i <i>m.</i> son	nom. pl. m.	
agricolae	agricola -ae <i>m.</i> farmer	gen. sing. m.	modifies fili

Label each word: Quattuor pueri aegri sunt difficiles filii agricolae.

Translate: The four sick boys are the difficult sons of the farmer.