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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. There are three choices for the present tense.

I call *I do call* *I am calling*

b. There are three choices for the perfect tense.

I called *I did call* *I have called*

c. The English simple past 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*.

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

3. 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*

4. 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*

5. 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.

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

We took the money easily. *We easily took the money.*

7. More Verb Tenses, Passive Voice

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

I am called or *I am being called*

I was called or *I was being called*

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

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

I love my father.

Patrem amo.

UNIT I

Nouns & Adjectives

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. Verb families are called _____ and noun families are called _____.
2. Verbs have _____ endings and nouns have _____ endings.
3. The subject and verb must agree in _____.
4. Give the four attributes of nouns. _____
5. The three genders are _____.
6. Nouns that name male or female persons have _____ gender.
7. Give the first four gender rules.
 - (1) _____
 - (2) _____
 - (3) _____
 - (4) _____
8. Three exceptions to the 1st declension gender rule are _____.
9. Counting numbers are called _____ numbers, and numbers which indicate the order of things in a series are called _____ numbers.
10. All neuter nouns obey the *neuter rule*:

The nominative and accusative case forms are _____.

The nominative and accusative plural case ending is _____.
11. The declension a noun belongs to is determined by the _____ ending.
12. How do you find the stem of a Latin noun? _____
13. In Latin, an adjective must agree with its noun in _____, _____, and _____, but not _____.

II. Latin Sayings Review: *First Form Latin Unit III*

1. The Mother of Italy, Rome _____
2. before the war _____
3. the four seasons of the year _____
4. In the Year of Our Lord _____
5. Eternal Rome _____

III. Vocabulary Review: Complete the charts.

English	Dictionary Form
good	bonus -a -um
sailor	
servant, slave	
rock	
bad	
town	
friend	
eternal, everlasting	
horse	
sacred, holy	
Italy	
gift	
high, deep	
forum, marketplace	
queen	
lamb	
new	
land, earth	
farmer	
god	

English	Dictionary Form
table	mensa -ae f.
son	
girl	
war	
wide, broad	
world, mankind	
great, large	
word	
debt, sin	
sky, heaven	
small	
temple	
much, many	
Christ	
year	
Mary	
poet	
lord, master	
kingdom	
Rome	

#	Roman Numeral (left) & Latin Cardinal (right)		Latin Ordinal (left) and English Ordinal (right)	
1	I	unus -a -um	primus -a -um	first
2				
3				
4				
5				

#	Roman Numeral (left) & Latin Cardinal (right)	Latin Ordinal (left) and English Ordinal (right)
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

IV. Form Drills

Drill A. Nominative Case. Parse, then translate.

D = Declension, **G** = Gender, **N** = Number, **C** = Case, **Tr** = Translation

Note: When parsing cardinal numbers, simply write C. Fully parse ordinal numbers.

<p>1. multae mensae</p> <p>*N. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>*A. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Translation: _____</p>	<p>4. Translate sin.</p> <p>D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Tr: _____</p> <p>Translate <i>great sin</i>: _____</p>
<p>2. duo verba</p> <p>N. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>A. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Translation: _____</p>	<p>5. Translate friends.</p> <p>D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Tr: _____</p> <p>Translate <i>new friends</i>: _____</p>
<p>3. nauta bonus</p> <p>N. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>A. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Translation: _____</p>	<p>6. Translate year.</p> <p>D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: nom.</p> <p>Tr: _____</p> <p>Translate <i>first year</i>: _____</p>

Drill B. Accusative Case. Parse, then translate.

<p>1. secundum bellum</p> <p>N. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: acc.</p> <p>A. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: acc.</p> <p>Translation: _____</p>	<p>2. templa sancta</p> <p>N. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: acc.</p> <p>A. D: _____ G: _____ N: _____ C: acc.</p> <p>Translation: _____</p>
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*N = noun, A = adjective

**Use the abbreviation "1/2" for 1st/2nd declension adjectives.

IV. Declensions and Form Drills: 2nd Person Possessive Pronouns

Decline **tuus -a -um** and **vester vester vestrum** in three genders.

Complete charts in horizontal rows, singular then plural.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
m.	f.	n.	m.	f.	n.

SINGULAR			PLURAL		

Drill A. Parse, then translate in the *nominative case*. Use **tuus** for #1-6 and **vester** for #7-12.

<p>1. ínsulae tuae</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>	<p>7. your (all's) daughters</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>
<p>2. ínsula tua _____</p>	<p>8. your daughter _____</p>
<p>3. pontes tui</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>	<p>9. your sailor</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>
<p>4. pons tuus _____</p>	<p>10. your sailors _____</p>
<p>5. mare tuum</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>	<p>11. your hearts</p> <p><i>Tr:</i> _____</p>
<p>6. mária tua _____</p>	<p>12. your heart _____</p>

