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Parsing and Labeling Key

When completing Form Drills or Translation Exercises, students should first **parse** each word, i.e., give its grammatical attributes and translation by answering the parsing prompts. Students should also **label** the function of each word in sentences of two or more words. *Second Form Latin* will include the following parsing prompts, parsing answers, and function labels:

Parsing Prompts

- Case (abbreviation: C)
- Conjugation (Cj)
- Declension (D)
- Gender (G)
- Number (N)
- Person (P)
- Tense (T)
- Translation (Tr)

Parsing Answers

- **Case:** nominative (nom.), genitive (gen.), dative (dat.), accusative (acc.), ablative (abl.)
- **Conjugation:** 1st, 2nd, irregular
- **Declension:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th
- **Gender:** masculine (m.), feminine (f.), neuter (n.)
- **Person:** 1st, 2nd, 3rd
- **Number:** singular (S, sg.), plural (P, pl.)
- **Tense:** present (pres.), imperfect (impf.), future (fut.), perfect (perf.), pluperfect (plupf.), future perfect (fut. pf.)
- **Translation:** he, she, it (hsi)
- **Voice:** active (act.), passive (pass.)

Function Labels

- Adj for Adjective
- Adv for Adverb
- CI for Complementary Infinitive
- DO for Direct Object
- LV for Linking Verb
- PA for Predicate Adjective
- PrN for Predicate Nominative
- S for Subject
- V for Verb
- IO for Indirect Object
- Gen for Genitive
- PPA for Personal Pronoun
- P for Preposition
- OP for Object of Preposition
- Conj for Conjunction
- AA for Ablative of Agent
- AM for Ablative of Means

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

Lesson One

Worksheet 1

I. Word Study and Grammar

- Verb families are called _____ conjugations and noun families are called _____ declensions.
- Verbs have _____ personal, tense _____ endings and nouns have _____ case _____ endings.
- The subject and verb must agree in _____ person and number _____.
- Give the four attributes of nouns. _____ declension, gender, number, case _____
- The three genders are _____ masculine, feminine, neuter _____.
- Nouns that name male or female persons have _____ natural _____ gender.
- Give the first four gender rules.
 - NG:** Natural gender trumps all other gender rules.
 - 1D F:** 1st declension nouns are usually feminine.
 - 2D us M:** 2nd declension **-us** nouns are usually masculine.
 - 2D um N:** 2nd declension **-um** nouns are always neuter.
- Three exceptions to the 1st declension gender rule are _____ **agricola, nauta, poeta** _____.
- Counting numbers are called _____ cardinal _____ numbers, and numbers which indicate the order of things in a series are called _____ ordinal _____ numbers.
- All neuter nouns obey the *neuter rule*:

The nominative and accusative case forms are _____ identical _____.

The nominative and accusative plural case ending is _____ **-a** _____.
- The declension a noun belongs to is determined by the _____ genitive singular _____ ending.
- How do you find the stem of a Latin noun? _____ Drop the genitive singular ending. _____
- In Latin, an adjective must agree with its noun in _____ gender _____, _____ number _____, and _____ case _____, but not _____ declension _____.

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

- The Mother of Italy, Rome _____ Mater Itáliae, Roma _____
- before the war _____ ante bellum _____
- the four seasons of the year _____ quáttuor anni témpora _____
- In the Year of Our Lord _____ Anno Dómini (A.D.) _____
- Eternal Rome _____ Roma Aeterna _____

Lesson One

Worksheet 2

III. Vocabulary Review: Complete the charts.

English	Dictionary Form
good	bonus -a -um
sailor	nauta -ae m.
servant, slave	servus -i m.
rock	saxum -i n.
bad	malus -a -um
town	óppidum -i n.
friend	amicus -i m.
eternal, everlasting	aeternus -a -um
horse	equus -i m.
sacred, holy	sanctus -a -um
Italy	Itália -ae f.
gift	donum -i n.
high, deep	altus -a -um
forum, marketplace	forum -i n.
queen	regina -ae f.
lamb	agnus -i m.
new	novus -a -um
land, earth	terra -ae f.
farmer	agricola -ae m.
god	deus -i m.

English	Dictionary Form
table	mensa -ae f.
son	filius -i m.
girl	puella -ae f.
war	bellum -i n.
wide, broad	latus -a -um
world, mankind	mundus -i m.
great, large	magnus -a -um
word	verbum -i n.
debt, sin	débitum -i n.
sky, heaven	caelum -i n.
small	parvus -a -um
temple	templum -i n.
much, many	multus -a -um
Christ	Christus -i m.
year	annus -i m.
Mary	Maria -ae f.
poet	poeta -ae m.
lord, master	dóminus -i m.
kingdom	regnum -i n.
Rome	Roma -ae f.

#	Roman Numeral (left) & Latin Cardinal (right)	Latin Ordinal (left) and English Ordinal (right)
1	I unus -a -um	primus -a -um first
2	II duo	secundus -a -um second
3	III tres	tértius -a -um third
4	IV quáttuor	quartus -a -um fourth
5	V quinque	quintus -a -um fifth

Translation Exercise A. Sentence Pattern #5. Label, parse, and translate each sentence.

1. S Magistra IO cani Adj aegro DO panem V dat.
 D: 1st D: 3rd D: 1/2 D: 3rd Cj: 1st
 G: f. G: m. G: m. G: m. P: 3 N: S
 N: S N: S N: S N: S T: pres.
 C: nom. C: dat. C: dat. C: acc. Tr: hsi gives
 Tr: teacher (f.) Tr: dog Tr: sick Tr: bread
 Final Translation: The teacher (f.) gives the sick dog bread. (... gives bread to the sick dog.)

2. S Fratres IO militibus Adj magnas DO cruces V demonstrabant.
 D: 3rd D: 3rd D: 1/2 D: 3rd Cj: 1st
 G: m. G: m. G: f. G: f. P: 3 N: P
 N: P N: P N: P N: P T: impf.
 C: nom. C: dat. C: acc. C: acc. Tr: they were
 Tr: brothers Tr: soldiers Tr: large Tr: crosses pointing out
 Final Translation: The brothers were pointing out the large crosses to the soldiers.

3. S Spíritus Adj Sanctus IO viris Adj miseris DO pacem V dabit.
 D: 4th D: 1/2 D: 2nd D: 1/2 D: 3rd Cj: 1st
 G: m. G: m. G: m. G: m. G: f. P: 3 N: S
 N: S N: S N: P N: P N: S T: fut.
 C: nom. C: nom. C: dat. C: dat. C: acc. Tr: hsi will
 Tr: Spirit Tr: Holy Tr: men Tr: wretched Tr: peace give
 Final Translation: The Holy Spirit will give the wretched men peace. (... give peace to the wretched men.)

4. The new leaders give the senate much hope.
 Adj S V IO Adj DO
 (The) new leaders give (the) senate much hope.
 D: 1/2 D: 3rd Cj: 1st D: 4th D: 1/2 D: 5th
 G: m. G: m. P: 3 N: P G: m. G: f. G: f.
 N: P N: P T: pres. N: S N: S N: S
 C: nom. C: nom. Tr: dant C: dat. C: acc. C: acc.
 Tr: novi Tr: duces Tr: senátui Tr: multam Tr: spem
 Final Translation: Duces novi senátui multam spem dant.

VI. Review

Verbs. Conjugate **amo** in the perfect system. Give meanings in the singular only.

principal parts: amo amare amavi amatus

perfect stem: amav-

P	Perfect Tense		Meanings (Singular)
1	amavi	amávimus	I (have) loved
2	amavisti	amavistis	you (have) loved
3	amavit	amaverunt	hsi (has) loved

P	Pluperfect Tense		Meanings (Singular)
1	amáveram	amáveramus	I had loved
2	amáveras	amáveratis	you had loved
3	amáverat	amáverant	hsi had loved

P	Future Perfect Tense		Meanings (Singular)
1	amávero	amavérimus	I will have loved
2	amáveris	amavéritis	you will have loved
3	amáverit	amáverint	hsi will have loved

Adjectives. Decline **integer**.

Complete declension chart in horizontal rows rather than columns, singular first and then plural.

Entry Form	Feminine Form	Stem	Drop or retain e?
integer	íntegra	integr-	drop

Masculine	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	
ínteger	íntegra	íntegrum	íntegri	íntegrae	íntegra	
íntegri	íntegrae	íntegri	íntegrorum	íntegrarum	íntegrorum	
íntegro	íntegrae	íntegro	íntegrís	íntegrís	íntegrís	
íntegrum	íntegram	íntegrum	íntegros	íntegras	íntegra	
íntegro	íntegrā	íntegro	íntegrís	íntegrís	íntegrís	

2.	Adj Parvae	Gen urbis	Adj omnes	S cives	LV sunt	PA liberi!
	D: 1/2	D: 3rd	D: 3rd	D: 3rd	Cj: n/a	D: 1/2
	G: f.	G: f.	G: m.	G: m.	P: 3 N: P	G: m.
	N: S	N: S	N: P	N: P	T: pres.	N: P
	C: gen.	C: gen.	C: nom.	C: nom.	Tr: they are	C: nom.
	Tr: small	Tr: city	Tr: all	Tr: citizens		Tr: free

Final Translation: All the citizens of the small city are free! (SP #3)

3.	S Exércitus	Adj omnem	DO servum	Gen hóstium	Adj asperorum	V liberabit.
	D: 4th	D: 3rd	D: 2nd	D: 3rd	D: 1/2	Cj: 1st
	G: m.	G: m.	G: m.	G: m.	G: m.	P: 3 N: S
	N: S	N: S	N: S	N: P	N: P	T: fut.
	C: nom.	C: acc.	C: acc.	C: gen.	C: gen.	Tr: hsi will
	Tr: army	Tr: every	Tr: slave	Tr: enemy	Tr: harsh	free

Final Translation: The army will free every slave of the harsh enemy. (SP #2)

4. The noble leaders gave many gifts to the faithful men.

Adj (The) noble	S leaders	V gave	Adj many	DO gifts	Adj to (the) faithful	IO men.
D: 3rd	D: 3rd	Cj: 1st	D: 1/2	D: 2nd	D: 3rd	D: 2nd
G: m.	G: m.	P: 3 N: P	G: n.	G: n.	G: m.	G: m.
N: P	N: P	T: perf.	N: P	N: P	N: P	N: P
C: nom.	C: nom.	Tr: dederunt	C: acc.	C: acc.	C: dat.	C: dat.
Tr: nóbiles	Tr: duces		Tr: multa	Tr: dona	Tr: fidélibus	Tr: viris

Final Translation: Duces nóbiles viris fidélibus multa dona dederunt. (SP #5)

UNIT II

Personal & Possessive Pronouns

Prepositions