UNIT I

VERBS

1ST CONJUGATION & SUM

PRESENT SYSTEM

1. What English letter is missing from the Latin alphabet? _____

2. What three letters are rare because they are in words of Greek origin?_____

3. In Roman Latin the letter **i** was both a vowel and a consonant. What English letter today is used
    as both a vowel and consonant? _____
    Give examples. _____

4. What letter was added during the Middle Ages to replace the letter **i** when it was used as a
    consonant?_____

5. Many texts do not use the letter **j** for consonantal **i**. Write *Julius* and *Jesus* as they would have
    been written by the Romans and as you may see them in some Latin texts today. _____
    _____

6. Give the long and short sound symbols for these vowels, and the two words to help you remember
    the sound of long and short **u.**

	long sound	short sound
a	_____	_____
e	_____	_____
i	_____	_____
o	_____	_____
u	_____	_____

7. Digraphs are two letters that are not blended but rather represent one sound. Give the sound
    symbol for each digraph.
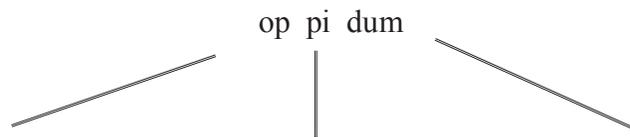   ae   _____   oe   _____

8. A diphthong is two vowels that are blended together to make one continuous sound. Give the
    sound symbol for the Latin diphthong and an English example.
    au   _____   _____

9. Always in Latin and usually in English the consonants _____
    are soft before _____and hard before _____ .

10. Hard g has the sound _____ and soft g has the sound _____.
    Give two English examples of each. _____

    _____

11. Hard c has the sound_____. Give two English examples. _____

    _____

12. Soft c has the sound _____ in English and _____in Latin.
    Give two examples of soft c in English. _____

13. Canyon has the same sound as what Italian dish? _____
    Give the symbol for this sound and a Latin example._____

14. In Latin the letter **j** is pronounced like the letter _____ . Give two Latin examples.

    _____

15. The letter **s** always has the sound _____ , never the sound_____.

16. When is **ti** pronounced like *tsee*? _____

    _____

17. Label the syllables in this word with their Latin names.

op pi dum

18. When is a Latin word accented on the last syllable? _____

19. Latin words are always accented on either the _____ or the

    _____ .

20. In this text, when the accent is on the _____ it is unmarked.

21. In this text, when the accent is on the _____ it is marked with an accent mark.

22. Underline the accented syllable of each of these Latin words and explain the principle.

a <u>mo</u>   <u>men</u> sa   <u>lu</u> na   <u>ma</u> ter

_____

_____

23. Underline the accented syllable of each of these Latin words and explain the principle.

<u>ám</u> bu lo   <u>ná</u> vi go   sal <u>lu</u> to   la <u>bo</u> ro   <u>há</u> bi to   a <u>do</u> ro

_____

_____

24. Pronounce these words and listen to the audio to check your pronunciation.

ámbulo	grátia	laudo
óppidum	glória	súpero
amicus	pugno	óccupo
Jesus	nomen	demonstro
caelum	agrícola	scio
regina	nauta	servo
scutum	juvo	núntio

I. Word Study and Grammar

1. Verb families are called _____ .

2. How many conjugations are there? _____

    Name them._____

3. The six attributes of a Latin verb are _____

    _____ .

4. The three grammar persons are _____ .

5. The two grammar numbers are_____ .

6. How many Latin tenses are there?_____Name them._____

    _____

7. Give the vocabulary words that have only one syllable. _____

8. Latin is a language of _____ and _____ .

    The _____ is the part of the word that doesn't change.

9. The **stem vowel** of the 1st Conjugation is _____ .

10. The **present stem** of amo is_____ .

11. In English, *I call* is the _____ present, *I am calling* is the_____

    present, and *I do call* is the _____present.

12. The first person is the person _____ .

    The second person is the person _____ .

    The third person is the person _____ .

Grammar Chart

Person	Singular		Plural	
	English Pronoun	Latin Personal Ending	English Pronoun	Latin Personal Ending

II. Conjugations

Give Latin and stem.

	Latin	Stem
I love, like	amo	ama
I guard, keep		
I speak, pray		
I carry		
I wash		

Write the stem in every space before adding personal endings. Give meanings as indicated.
Say each conjugation aloud as you write it and several times after you write it.

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
am o	ama	I love	
ama	ama		
ama	ama		

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
nat o		I swim	

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
d o		I do give	

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
st o		I am standing	

III. Form Drills - Latin to English
Parsing - Circle personal ending and complete chart.

Form	Latin (entry form) Meaning	Person, Number, English Pronoun	Translation Simple Present
1. dat	do give	3P sing. he, she, it (hsi)	hsi gives
2. paramus			
3. natat			
4. portatis			

Drill A. Circle the personal endings and translate in the simple present.

1. dat _____

2. stamus _____

3. parant _____

4. nato _____

5. amas _____

6. servatis _____

7. oratis _____

8. portant_____

9. vocas _____

10. lavat _____

Drill B. Circle personal endings, and translate in the progressive present
using helping verbs **am, is**, **are.**

1. das_____

2. statis _____

3. parat _____

4. natamus_____

5. amo _____

6. servant_____

7. oramus_____

8. portatis _____

9. vocat _____

10. lavas _____

Drill C. Circle personal endings, translate in the emphatic present, using helping verbs **do**, **does**.

1. dant _____

2. stat_____

3. paratis _____

4. natas _____

5. amamus_____

6. servas _____

7. orat _____

8. portamus _____

9. vocant _____

10. lavo_____

IV. Form Drills - English to Latin
Form Building - Translate into Latin, using steps as shown in example.

Form	Latin (entry form) Person, Number	Tense	Present Stem Personal Ending	Translation
she calls	voco 3P sing.	present	voca t	vocat
they swim				
we pray				
you stand				
you (p) wash				

Drill D.

1. she carries _____

2. he guards_____

3. they stand _____

4. you pray_____

5. I give _____

6. you (p) swim _____

7. we call _____

8. we prepare_____

9. they wash _____

10. they love_____

V. Enrichment

Saying - Say aloud and write 3x.

Latin	English

Derivatives - Complete sentences with derivatives from this lesson.

1. Someone who speaks out a lot is _____ .

2. An indoor swimming pool is a _____ .

3. A person who does an activity for the love of it rather than for a salary is an

    _____ .

4. A bathroom sink is also called a _____ .

5. Careful _____ leads to success.

6. An item that is light enough to carry is _____ .

7. People often _____ money to charities.

8. Many people today are very dedicated to the _____ of wildlife,
    land, and other natural resources.

9. Your position or standing relative to others is your _____ .

10. Cicero was a great public speaker, the most famous _____
    in the ancient world.

☐ **Lingua Angelica** - Lesson 1 Dona Nobis Pacem

13