

FIRST FORM LATIN



TEACHER KEY

Cheryl Lowe

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by Cheryl Lowe

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Cover: The Women of Rome Plead with Coriolanus.

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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 check list 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 of **sum** 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

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I. Word Study and Grammar

- Verb families are called conjugations.
- How many conjugations are there? four
Name them. first, second, third, fourth
- The six attributes of a Latin verb are conjugation, person, number, tense, voice, and mood.
- The three grammar persons are first person, second person, third person.
- The two grammar numbers are singular, plural.
- How many Latin tenses are there? six Name them. present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect
- Give the vocabulary words that have only one syllable. do, sto
- Latin is a language of stems and endings.
The stem is the part of the word that doesn't change.
- The **stem vowel** of the 1st Conjugation is a.
- The **present stem** of amo is ama.
- In English, *I call* is the simple present, *I am calling* is the progressive present, and *I do call* is the emphatic present.
- The first person is the person speaking.
The second person is the person spoken to.
The third person is the person spoken about.

Grammar Chart

Person	Singular		Plural	
	English Pronoun	Latin Personal Ending	English Pronoun	Latin Personal Ending
1	I	o / m	we	mus
2	you	s	you (p)	tis
3	he, she, it	t	they	nt

II. Conjugations

Give Latin and stem.

	Latin	Stem
I love, like	amo	ama
I guard, keep	servo	serva
I speak, pray	oro	ora
I carry	porto	porta
I wash	lavo	lava

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 mus	I love	we love
ama s	ama tis	you love	you love
ama t	ama nt	hsi loves	they love

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
nat o	nata mus	I swim	we swim
nata s	nata tis	you swim	you swim
nata t	nata nt	hsi swims	they swim

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
d o	da mus	I do give	we do give
da s	da tis	you do give	you do give
da t	da nt	hsi does give	they do give

Singular	Plural	Meaning	
st o	sta mus	I am standing	we are standing
sta s	sta tis	you are standing	you are standing
sta t	sta nt	hsi is standing	they are 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. da(t)	do give	3P sing. he, she, it (hsi)	hsi gives
2. para(mus)	paro prepare	1P pl. we	we prepare
3. nata(t)	nato swim	3P sing. hsi	hsi swims
4. porta(tis)	porto carry	2P pl. you (p)	you (p) carry

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

- da(t) hsi gives
- stana(mus) we stand
- para(n) they prepare
- nata(t) I swim
- ama(s) you love, like
- serva(tis) you (p) guard, keep
- ora(tis) you (p) speak, pray
- porta(n) they carry
- voca(s) you call
- lava(t) hsi washes

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

- da(s) you are giving
- statis) you (p) are standing
- para(f) hsi is preparing
- nata(mus) we are swimming
- am(t) I am loving, liking
- serva(n) they are guarding, keeping
- ora(mus) we are speaking, praying
- porta(tis) you (p) are carrying
- voca(t) hsi is calling
- lava(s) you are washing

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

- da(n) they do give
- stata) hsi does stand
- para(tis) you (p) do prepare
- nata(s) you do swim
- ama(mus) we do love, like
- serva(s) you do guard, keep
- ora(t) hsi does speak, pray
- porta(mus) we do carry
- voca(n) they do call
- lava(t) I do wash

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	nato 3P pl.	present	nata nt	natant
we pray	oro 1P pl.	present	ora mus	oramus
you stand	sto 2P sing.	present	sta s	stas
you (p) wash	lavo 2P pl.	present	lava tis	lavatis

Drill D.

- she carries portat
- he guards servat
- they stand stant
- you pray oras
- I give do
- you (p) swim natatis
- we call vocamus
- we prepare paramus
- they wash lavant
- they love amant

V. Enrichment

Saying - Say aloud and write 3x.

Latin	English
In choro recitémus	Let us recite together

Derivatives - Complete sentences with derivatives from this lesson.

- Someone who speaks out a lot is vocal.
- An indoor swimming pool is a natatorium.
- A person who does an activity for the love of it rather than for a salary is an amateur.
- A bathroom sink is also called a lavatory.
- Careful preparation leads to success.
- An item that is light enough to carry is portable.
- People often donate money to charities.
- Many people today are very dedicated to the conservation of wildlife, land, and other natural resources.
- Your position or standing relative to others is your status.
- Cicero was a great public speaker, the most famous orator in the ancient world.

Lingua Angelica - Lesson 1 Dona Nobis Pacem