

# Latin 6

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Team: \_\_\_\_\_



**Latin 6 Workbook**  
**Pittsford Central School District**  
**Updated June 2019**

# **Latin 6 Workbook**

# **Introductory Unit**

## LATIN CLASSROOM VOCABULARY – Greetings & Manners

Latin	English	Derivatives
salvē	hello	
salvēte	hello ( <i>plural</i> )	
valē	goodbye	
valēte	goodbye ( <i>plural</i> )	
Quid agis hodiē?	How are you today?	
Agō bene.	I am doing well.	
Agō male.	I am doing badly.	
Agō ōptimē.	I am doing great.	
sī tibi placet	please	
tibi gratiās agō (tibi gratiās)	thank you	
libenter	you're welcome	
salūtī	gesundheit, bless you	
Quid nōmen est tibi?	what is your name	
Mihi nōmen est...	my name is	
ita	yes	
minimē	no	

### Some Pronunciation Notes:

**V** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**i** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**C** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**T** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**ē** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**ae** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

**e** sounds like \_\_\_\_\_

## LATIN CLASSROOM VOCABULARY – People & Objects

Latin	English	Derivatives
charta	paper	
discipula	student (girl)	
discipulus	student (boy)	
fēmina	woman	
liber	book	
magister	teacher (male)	
magistra	teacher (female)	
mēnsa	desk, table	
pensum	homework	
puella	girl	
puer	boy	
sella	chair, seat	
stilus	pencil	
tabula	board	
vir	man	

### SALVE SONG

**Salvē, hello!**  
**Salvē, et tū...**  
**Hello right back at you!**  
**Quid agis? How are you?**  
**Agō bene. I'm well.**  
**Gratiās. Gratiās.**



## LATIN NUMBERS

Number	Roman Numeral	English Derivatives
1. <i>unus</i>	I	
2. <i>duō</i>	II	
3. <i>trēs</i>	III	
4. <i>quattuor</i>	IV (IIII)	
5. <i>quinque</i>	V	
6. <i>sex</i>	VI	
7. <i>septem</i>	VII	
8. <i>octō</i>	VIII	
9. <i>novem</i>	IX (VIIII)	
10. <i>decem</i>	X	

### Other Important Numbers:

Number	Roman Numeral	English Derivatives
20. <i>vigintī</i>	XX	
100. <i>centum</i>	C	
1,000. <i>mille</i>	M	

## Practice Quiz!

	Roman Numeral	<u>Latin Number</u>	<u>ONE English Derivative</u>
1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____
100.	_____	_____	_____
1,000.	_____	_____	_____

## **Ancient Civilizations for Children – “Ancient Rome”**

### **Video Questions**

1. What natural disaster occurred on the Bay of Naples in AD 79?
2. How did this create one of the greatest archaeological sites ever studied?
3. What have archaeologists learned about life at the height of the Roman Empire from the excavations at Pompeii?
4. What legend tells of the founding of Rome?
5. How was the Roman government organized during the Republic?
6. What influence has the Roman Republic had on modern governments like that of the United States?
7. What role did the Roman Forum play in the life of the city?
8. Why was Julius Caesar assassinated by members of the Roman Senate?
9. Who was Rome’s first emperor?

10. How extensive was the Roman Empire?
  
  
  
  
  
  
11. Ancient Romans were clever engineers. Describe some of their most significant engineering successes in the building of Rome.
  
  
  
  
  
  
12. Describe some of the discoveries archaeologists have made at Hadrian's Wall on the Empire's northern frontier.
  
  
  
  
  
  
13. What was the official language of the Roman Empire?
  
  
  
  
  
  
14. Describe the foods served at a banquet in ancient Rome.
  
  
  
  
  
  
15. How were boys educated in ancient Rome? Girls?
  
  
  
  
  
  
16. Describe the Colosseum and the popular events that took place there.
  
  
  
  
  
  
17. Why did Emperor Diocletian divide the Empire into two parts?
  
  
  
  
  
  
18. To whom did the western half of the Empire fall?

# **Latin 6 Workbook**

## **Unit 1**

## VOCABULARY LIST 1-A

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. <i>antīqua</i>	old, ancient	
2. <i>bona</i>	good	
3. <i>dea</i>	goddess	
4. <i>est</i>	(she, it, there) is	
5. <i>et</i>	and	
6. <i>galea</i>	helmet	
7. <i>habet</i>	(she, it) has	
8. <i>hasta</i>	spear	
9. <i>magna</i>	big, large, great	
10. <i>nōn</i>	not	
11. <i>nova</i>	new	
12. <i>parva</i>	small	
13. <i>quoque</i>	also	
14. <i>Rōmāna</i>	Roman	
15. <i>sapientia</i>	wisdom	
16. <i>sedet</i>	(she, it) sits	
17. <i>stat</i>	(she, it) stands	
18. <i>statua</i>	statue	

## NOUNS – CASES

First Declension <i>Singular</i>		Case Uses
Nominative	_____	Nominative: _____
Accusative	_____	Accusative: _____

Choose whether each of the following nouns would be used as the subject of a verb or as the direct object of the verb. Don't worry if you don't know what the word means. (*Hint: Determine its use by its ending.*)

1. sapientiam	Subject	Direct Object
2. dea	Subject	Direct Object
3. Minerva	Subject	Direct Object
4. vīlla	Subject	Direct Object
5. poētam	Subject	Direct Object
6. hasta	Subject	Direct Object
7. stellam	Subject	Direct Object
8. terram	Subject	Direct Object
9. puellam	Subject	Direct Object
10. serva	Subject	Direct Object

## FABULA 1-A

### *Minerva*

Statua est Rōmāna.	
Statua est magna; nōn est parva.	
Statua est antīqua; nōn est nova.	
Est Minerva.	
Minerva est dea Rōmāna.	
Minerva hastam et galeam habet.	
Minerva stat; nōn sedet.	
Minerva quoque magnam sapientiam habet.	
Minerva est dea bona.	



## **DERIVATIVES 1-A**

English words whose roots come from a foreign word are called derivatives. In this section of this and later lessons, we will look at English words or derivatives which are derived from Latin. Often if you know the meaning of the Latin root, you can guess the meaning of the English word.

For exercises 1-5 below, (1) write the Latin root in each English word and then (2) match the DERIVATIVE with its synonym (word similar in meaning):

<b>English Derivative</b>	<b>Synonym</b>
1. statuesque	(a) olden times
2. magnify	(b) newness
3. antiquity	(c) graceful
4. novelty	(d) inactive
5. sedentary	(e) enlarge

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE 1-A**

Using your knowledge of Latin endings, translate following sentences.

1. Galeam statua habet. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Habet dea galeam. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bonam statuam dea habet. \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY LIST 1-B

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. amat	(she, it) likes, love	
2. bēstia	animal, beast	
3. longa	long	
4. multae	many	
5. pulchra	beautiful	
6. quod	because	
7. sagitta	arrow	
8. sed	but	
9. silva	forest	
10. sunt	(they, there) are	
11. tunica	tunic (a kind of long shirt)	

## VERBS – PERSONAL ENDINGS

*Singular*

*Plural*

-t = \_\_\_\_\_

-nt = \_\_\_\_\_

For each of the following verb forms, decide if it is singular [he, she, it] (S) or plural [they] (P). You do not need to know the English meanings of the verbs.

1. amat	S	PL	5. timent	S	PL	9. spectant	S	PL
2. stant	S	PL	6. parat	S	PL	10. iuvat	S	PL
3. habent	S	PL	7. vident	S	PL	11. respondet	S	PL
4. est	S	PL	8. sedet	S	PL	12. laudant	S	PL



**FABULA 1-B***Minerva and Diana*

Statuae sunt Rōmānae.	
Statuae sunt magnae; nōn sunt parvae.	
Statuae sunt antīquae; nōn sunt novae.	
Sunt Minerva et Diāna.	
Diāna est dea Rōmāna.	
Tunica nōn est longa.	
Diāna multās sagittās habet.	
Bēstiās et silvās amat.	
Diāna est dea pulchra.	
Minerva tunicam nōn habet sed stolam et galeam et hastam.	
Minerva et Diāna statuās pulchrās amant.	
Deae Minerva et Diāna multās statuās pulchrās habent quod deae bonae sunt.	

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #1

### Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

1. The **wild animals** are large.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

2. I visited the **forest**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

3. I have never seen a **goddess**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

4. The **girl** wears a long tunic.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

5. She shot an **arrow**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

6. The **helmet** protects her head.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

7. The **goddess** is beautiful.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

8. The statues are **beautiful**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

9. Minerva has great **wisdom**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

10. She saw the beautiful **statues**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

## NOUNS – NUMBER

Change the following nouns and adjectives from *singular* to *plural*:

1. silva → \_\_\_\_\_

4. bēstiam → \_\_\_\_\_

2. dea → \_\_\_\_\_

5. statua → \_\_\_\_\_

3. sagittam → \_\_\_\_\_

6. tunicam → \_\_\_\_\_

Change the following nouns and adjectives from *plural* to *singular*:

7. deās → \_\_\_\_\_

10. magnās → \_\_\_\_\_

8. bēstiae → \_\_\_\_\_

11. Rōmānae → \_\_\_\_\_

9. tunicae → \_\_\_\_\_

12. statuās → \_\_\_\_\_

## DERIVATIVES 1-B

### English Derivative

(1) Sagittarius

### Synonym

(a) beauty

(2) bestial

(b) wooded

(3) sylvan

(c) arrow-bearer

(4) amiable

(d) brutal

(5) pulchritude

(e) friendly

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE 1-B

In each of the following, (1) select the verb form in parentheses which correctly completes the sentence and (2) translate the sentence into English.

1. Diāna bēstiās (amat, amant).

---

2. Dea (est, sunt) pulchra.

---

3. Statuās bonās deae (amat, amant).

---

4. Deae (est, sunt) pulchrae.

---

5. Galea (est, sunt) magna.

---

6. Statuae (est, sunt) magnae.

---

For each of the following, select the Latin sentence which best translates the English sentence.

- |                              |                            |                          |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Goddesses love statues.   | (Deae statuās amant.)      | Dea statuam amat.)       |
| 2. The goddess is beautiful. | (Deae sunt pulchrae.)      | Dea est pulchra.)        |
| 3. Diana has an arrow.       | (Diāna sagittam habet.)    | Diāna sagittās habet.)   |
| 4. Tunics are not long.      | (Tunicae nōn sunt longae.) | Tunica nōn est longa.)   |
| 5. Minerva has a statue.     | (Minervam statua habet.)   | Minerva statuam habet.)  |
| 6. The statue has a tunic.   | (Statua tunicam habet.)    | Statuae tunicam habent.) |
| 7. The tunic is beautiful.   | (Tunicae sunt pulchrae.)   | Tunica est pulchra.)     |
| 8. The helmet is not big.    | (Galea nōn est magna.)     | Galeae nōn sunt magnae.) |

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #2

### Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Some **women** are walking in the forest.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

2. They see a large **bear**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

3. The women are **frightened**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

4. **One**, however, is not scared.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

5. She picks up two **rocks**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

6. Banging the rocks together, the brave **woman** yells loudly.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

7. The **bear** hears the noise.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

8. The bear is **startled** and runs off.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

9. All of the other women are no longer **scared**.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

10. They are happy that they have such a **brave** friend.

Nominative   Accusative   /      Singular      Plural

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #3

### First Declension

Nominative: \_\_\_\_\_

Nominative: \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: \_\_\_\_\_

1. The wild animals are large.

Nominative   Accusative   /

besti

Singular      Plural

2. I visited the forest.

Nominative   Accusative   /

silv

Singular      Plural

3. I have never seen a goddess.

Nominative   Accusative   /

de

Singular      Plural

4. The girl wears a long tunic.

Nominative   Accusative   /

pueLL

Singular      Plural

5. She shot an arrow.

Nominative   Accusative   /

sagitt

Singular      Plural

6. The helmet protects her head.

Nominative   Accusative   /

gale

Singular      Plural

7. The goddess is beautiful.

Nominative   Accusative   /

de

Singular      Plural

8. The statues are beautiful.

Nominative   Accusative   /

pulchr

Singular      Plural

9. Minerva has great wisdom.

Nominative   Accusative   /

sapienti

Singular      Plural

10. She saw the beautiful statues.

Nominative   Accusative   /

statu

Singular      Plural

### Noun Case Usage

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

## VOCABULARY LIST 1-C

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. <i>ā, ab</i>	(prep. with abl.) from, away from	
2. <i>ad</i>	(prep. with acc.) to, towards	
3. <i>aeterna</i>	perpetual	
4. <i>ambulant</i>	(they) walk	
5. <i>āra</i>	altar	
6. <i>calida</i>	warm	
7. <i>cēna</i>	dinner	
8. <i>cūrat</i>	(she, it) cares for	
9. <i>et...et</i>	both...and	
10. <i>fēmina</i>	woman	
11. <i>flamma</i>	flame	
12. <i>in</i>	(prep. with abl.) in, on	
13. <i>iuvat</i>	(she, it) helps	
14. <i>parant</i>	(they) prepare	
15. <i>portant</i>	(they) carry	
16. <i>sacra</i>	sacred	
17. <i>saepe</i>	often	
18. <i>vīlla</i>	country house, villa	

## FABULA 1-C

### Vesta

Vesta est dea Rōmāna.	
Et in vīllā et in ārā Vesta flammās cūrat.	
Fēminās Rōmānās iuvat.	
Fēminae flammās habent et cēnam parant.	
Fēminae Rōmānae quoque Vestam iuvant.	
In ārā Rōmānā fēminaē flammās sacrās cūrant.	
Flammae sacrae et aeternae in ārā ārdent.	
Fēminaē saepe ā vīllīs ad āram ambulant.	
Flammās ab ārā ad vīllās portant fēminaē.	
Vīllae sunt calidae quod fēminaē flammās in vīllīs habent.	



## **DERIVATIVES 1-C**

<b>English Derivative</b>	<b>Synonym</b>
1. inflame	(a) ladylike
2. feminine	(b) planning
3. curator	(c) perpetuity
4. preparation	(d) provoke
5. eternity	(e) keeper

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE 1-C**

1. Galea est in statuā.

---

2. Sunt multae bēstiae in silvīs.

---

3. Fēminaē in vīllā cēnam parant.

---

4. Vīllae Rōmānae sunt calidae quod magnae sunt flammae.

---

5. Sunt flammae in ārā.

---

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #4

### Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. ad \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: 1. ā, ab \_\_\_\_\_

2. in \_\_\_\_\_

1. Apollo shot golden **arrows** at the monster.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

2. Vulcan works **on his anvil**.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

3. In order to complete his first labor, **Hercules** killed the Nemean Lion.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

4. Minerva is **wise**.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

5. Neptune created **horses** from the crests of waves.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

6. Diana loves the animals **in the forests**.

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

7. In the temple of Vesta, the sacred **flames** always burn.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

8. Ceres is **sad** when her daughter is in the underworld with Pluto.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

9. Salacia ran **away from Neptune**.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

10. Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto are **brothers**.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

11. The priestesses of Vesta are always working **in her temple**.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

12. **Proserpina** visits her mother in the Spring.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

13. No one ever asks if **Pluto** misses his wife when she visits Ceres.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

14. The Underworld is very **gloomy**.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

15. The three-headed **dog**, Cerberus, guards the entrance to the Underworld.

Nominative   Accusative   Ablative      /      Singular      Plural

## VOCABULARY LIST 1-D

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. <i>beāta</i>	fortunate	
2. <i>filia, filiae, f.</i>	daughter	
3. <i>Graecia, Graeciae, f.</i>	Greece	
4. <i>habitat</i>	(she, it) lives	
5. <i>iam</i>	now, already	
6. <i>īrāta</i>	angry	
7. <i>itaque</i>	and so, therefore	
8. <i>laudant</i>	(they) praise	
9. <i>misera</i>	sad	
10. <i>necat</i>	(she, it) kills	
11. <i>nōn iam</i>	no longer	
12. <i>nunc</i>	now, at this time	
13. <i>properat</i>	(she, it) hurries	
14. <i>sōla</i>	alone, only one	
15. <i>superba</i>	proud	
16. <i>tot</i>	so many	

## FABULA 1-D

### *Niobe*

Lātōna est dea antīqua.	
Diāna est filia Lātōnae.	
Nioba est fēmina;	
in Graeciā habitat;	
multās filiās pulchrās habet.	
Nioba est beāta quod tot filiās habet.	
Lātōna sōlam filiam habet.	
Itaque Nioba est superba et Lātōnam nōn laudat.	
Lātōna iam est īrāta quod Nioba est superba.	
Diāna, filia Lātōnae, quoque est īrāta.	
Itaque Diāna ad Niobam in Graeciā properat et filiās pulchrās necat.	
Nunc Nioba est misera quod nōn iam filiās pulchrās habet.	

## DERIVATIVES 1-D

### English Derivative

1. beatify
  2. inhabit
  3. affiliation
  4. desolate
  5. laudatory
  6. irate
  7. commiserate
- (a) dwell
  - (b) unpopulated
  - (c) bless
  - (d) relationship
  - (e) furious
  - (f) sympathize
  - (g) praiseworthy

### Synonym



## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #5

### First Declension

Nominative: \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: \_\_\_\_\_

### Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. ad \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: 1. ā, ab \_\_\_\_\_

2. in \_\_\_\_\_

1. They do not live in country houses.

\_\_\_\_\_ vīll

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

2. This is a beautiful altar.

\_\_\_\_\_ ār

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

3. I fled from the flames.

\_\_\_\_\_ flamm

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

4. The goddesses are not happy.

\_\_\_\_\_ de

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

5. He invited me to dinner.

\_\_\_\_\_ cēn

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

6. The tunics are not long.

\_\_\_\_\_ long

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

7. She does not wear a helmet.

\_\_\_\_\_ gale

Nominative	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

8. The <u>arrow</u> fell to the ground.	<u>sagitt</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
9. She walked <u>away from the forest</u> .	<u>silv</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
10. The hunter shot <u>many</u> animals.	<u>mult</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
11. There are flames <u>on the altar</u> .	<u>ār</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
12. She threw long <u>spears</u> .	<u>hast</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
13. He has no <u>wisdom</u> .	<u>sapienti</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
14. I polished the <u>old</u> statues.	<u>antīqu</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
15. The <u>beautiful</u> goddess saw no animals.	<u>pulchr</u>		
Nominative   Accusative   Ablative	/	Singular	Plural

## VOCABULARY LIST 1-E

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. agricola, agricolae, m.	farmer	
2. aqua, aquae, f.	water	
3. Asia, Asiae, f.	Asia Minor	
4. dat	(he, she, it) gives	
5. deinde	then, next	
6. dēsiderat	(she, it) desires, wants	
7. errat	(she, it) wanders	
8. hōra, hōrae, f.	hour	
9. ibi	there	
10. in	(prep. with acc.) into	
11. iterum	again	
12. labōrant	(they) work	
13. lacūna, lacūnae, f.	pool, pond	
14. mūtat	(he, she, it) changes	
15. negant	(they) say no	
16. post	(prep. with acc.) after	
17. prope	(prep. with acc.) near	
18. rāna, rānae, f.	frog	
19. rogat	(she, it) asks, asks for	
20. semper	always	
21. tandem	at last, finally	
22. turbant	(they) stir up	
23. videt	(she, it) sees	

## FABULA 1-E

### *Latona and the Farmers*



Dea Lātōna in Asiā errat.	
Aquam dēsīderat.	
Post multās hōrās, agricolās videt;	
agricolae ibi labōrant.	
Prope agricolās lacūnam dea videt.	
Lātōna aquam bonam rogat, sed agricultae negant.	
Iterum aquam rogat quod Diāna, fīlia Lātōnae, quoque aquam dēsīderat.	
Iterum agricultae negant.	
Itaque dea est īrāta quod agricolae et Lātōnam et Diānam nōn iuvant.	

Deinde agricolae in lacūnam ambulant et aquam turbant.	
Itaque aqua nōn iam est bona.	
Tandem Lātōna, dea īrāta, agricolās in rānās mūtat quod agricolae aquam bonam nōn dant.	
Rānae semper in aquīs habitant.	
Nunc lacūna est plēna rānārum et aquam bonam nōn iam habet.	



## NOUN AND VERB AGREEMENT

(1) Select the correct verb form, whether singular or plural, and (2) translate the completed sentence.

1. Lātōna agricolās \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. mūtat      B. mūtant

2. Rānae nōn \_\_\_\_ pulchrae.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. sunt      B. est

3. Fēminaē in silvā nōn \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. habitant    B. habitat

4. Agricola aquam nōn \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. dat      B. dant

5. Silva multās bēstiās \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. habent      B. habet

6. Diāna \_\_\_\_ dea pulchra!  
\_\_\_\_\_

- A. est      B. sunt

# Unit 1 Vocabulary Review

## Nouns

<i>agricola, agricultae, m.</i>	farmer
<i>aqua, aquae, f.</i>	water
<i>āra, ārae, f.</i>	altar
<i>Asia, Asiae, f.</i>	Asia Minor
<i>beāta</i>	fortunate
<i>bēstia, bēstiae, f.</i>	animal, beast
<i>cēna, cēnae, f.</i>	dinner
<i>dea, deae, f.</i>	goddess
<i>fēmina, fēminae, f.</i>	woman
<i>fīlia, fīliae, f.</i>	daughter
<i>flamma, flammae, f.</i>	flame
<i>galea, galeae, f.</i>	helmet
<i>Graecia, Graeciae, f.</i>	Greece
<i>hasta, hastae, f.</i>	spear
<i>hōra, hōrae, f.</i>	hour
<i>lacūna, lacūnae, f.</i>	pool, pond
<i>sagitta, sagittae, f.</i>	arrow
<i>sapientia, sapientiae, f.</i>	wisdom
<i>silva, silvae, f.</i>	forest
<i>tunica, tunicae, f.</i>	tunic (a kind of long shirt)
<i>vīlla, vīllae, f.</i>	country house, villa

## Adjectives

<i>aeterna</i>	perpetual
<i>antīqua</i>	old, ancient
<i>bona</i>	good
<i>calida</i>	warm
<i>īrāta</i>	angry
<i>longa</i>	long
<i>magna</i>	big, large, great
<i>misera</i>	sad
<i>multae</i>	many
<i>nova</i>	new
<i>parva</i>	small
<i>pulchra</i>	beautiful
<i>Rōmāna</i>	Roman
<i>sacra</i>	sacred
<i>sōla</i>	alone, only one
<i>superba</i>	proud

## Verbs

amat	(he, she, it) likes, loves
ambulant	(they) walk
cūrat	(he, she, it) cares for
dat	(he, she, it) gives
dēsiderat	(he, she, it) desires, wants
errat	(he, she, it) wanders
est	(he, she, it, there) is
habet	(he, she, it) has
habitat	(he, she, it) lives
iuvat	(he, she, it) helps
labōrant	(they) work
laudant	(they) praise
mūtat	(he, she, it) changes
necat	(he, she, it) kills
negant	(they) say no
parant	(they) prepare
portant	(they) carry
properat	(he, she, it) hurries
rogat	(he, she, it) asks, asks for
sedet	(he, she, it) sits
stat	(he, she, it) stands
sunt	(they, there) are
videt	(he, she, it) sees

## Prepositions

ā, ab	(with abl.) from, away from
ad	(with acc.) to, towards
in	(with abl.) in, on
in	(with acc.) into
post	(with acc.) after
prope	(with acc.) near
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
deinde	then, next
et	and; both
iam	now, already
ibi	there
itaque	and so, therefore
iterum	again
nōn iam	no longer
nōn	not
nunc	now, at this time
quod	because
quoque	also
saepe	often
sed	but
semper	always
tandem	at last, finally
tot	so many

# Unit 1 Review Story

## Hera

Hēra est dea Graeca.	
Est rēgīna deārum Graecārum.	
Dea fēminārum quoque est Hēra quod fēminās saepe iuvat.	
Et in vīllīs et in silvīs Hēram fēminaē Graeciae laudant.	
Sed Hēra est dea īrāta quod Zeus fīliās cum aliīs fēminīs habet.	
Ūna fīlia est Diāna; Diāna est fīlia Lātōnae.	
Sed Diāna nōn est fīlia Hērae.	
Zeus aliam fīliam Helenam habet; Helena est fīlia pulchra.	
Iterum Hēra Helenam fīliam nōn habet.	

Hēra est lūnō quod est rēgīna deārum Rōmānārum.	
lūnō quoque est dea Rōmae; Rōmam ab iniūriā saepe servat.	
Itaque Rōma est aeterna.	



## ADDITIONAL READINGS – Unit 1

### Camilla

#### Glossary

*habitat* – (she) lives

*petit* – (she) looks for

Camilla nōn est dea, sed est puella.	
Puella <i>habitat</i> in silvā.	
Camilla habet tunicam.	
Bēstiae quoque in silvā habitant.	
Bēstiae nōn Camillam amant.	
Puella habet hastam longam et multās sagittās.	
Camilla bēstiās in silvā <i>petit</i> .	
Camilla deam Diānam amat.	

# Actaeon

## Glossary

*deus* – god  
*habitat* – (she/he) lives  
*urbe* – city  
*canēs* – dogs  
*hodiē* – today  
*petunt* – (they) look for

*audiunt* – (they) hear  
*iacit* – (she/he) throws  
*spectat* – (she/he) looks  
*videt* – (she/he) sees  
*īrāta* – angry  
*mūtat* – (she/he) changes

Actaeon nōn est <i>deus</i> , sed est vir.	
Vir nōn <i>habitat</i> in silvā, sed in <i>urbe</i> .	
Vir habet tunicam, galeam, et hastam.	
Actaeon habet multōs <i>canēs</i> .	
Saepe vir et canēs in silvā ambulant.	
<i>Hodiē</i> Actaeon et canēs bēstiās <i>petunt</i> .	
Bēstiās <i>audiunt</i> !	
Actaeon hastam nōn <i>iacit</i> , sed in silvā <i>spectat</i> .	
Nōn bēstiās <i>videt</i> , sed deam et fēminās!	
Dea est pulchra Diāna, et Diāna est <i>īrāta</i> .	

Dea virum <i>mūtat</i> .	
Actaeon est bēstia.	
Canēs virum petunt.	



# Rhea Silvia – Reading Comprehension

## Directions – READ CAREFULLY

- Read through the following Latin story.
- You should not write a translation.
- When you are done reading the story to yourself, answer the questions that follow in ENGLISH.
- You may put things in your own words. You do NOT need complete sentences.

### Rhea Silvia

Rhea Silvia est puella. Rhea Silvia tunicam longam habet. In vīllā in Albā Longā puella *habitat*. Saepe Rhea Silvia ā vīllā ambulat.

***habitat* – (she/he) lives**

1. What is Rhea Silvia wearing?

2. Where does Rhea Silvia live?

3. What does the girl often do?

Puella deam Vestam amat, et deam iuvat. Ad āram puella ambulat. Rhea Silvia et āram et flammās sacrās cūrat. Puella ab ārā ad vīllam ambulat. In vīllā puella cēnam parat. Post cēnam puella *dormit*.

***dormit* – (she/he) sleeps**

4. Whom does the girl help?

5. Where does Rhea Silvia go when she leaves her home?

6. What does Rhea Silvia take care of?

7. What are two things Rhea Silvia does when she returns home?

# Rhea Silvia – Translation

## Glossary

*habitat* – (she/he) lives

*dormit* – (she/he) sleeps



Rhea Silvia est puella.	
Rhea Silvia tunicam longam habet.	
In vīllā in Albā Longā puella <i>habitat</i> .	
Saepe Rhea Silvia ā vīllā ambulat.	
Puella deam Vestam amat, et deam iuvat.	
Ad āram puella ambulat.	
Rhea Silvia et āram et flammās sacrās cūrat.	
Puella ab ārā ad vīllam ambulat.	
In vīllā puella cēnam parat.	
Post cēnam puella <i>dormit</i> .	

# Mars

## Glossary

*scūtum* – shield

*bellī* – of war

*videt* – (she/he) sees



Mars est deus Rōmānus.	
Mars galeam et hastam habet.	
Mars <i>scūtum</i> portat.	
Mars est deus <i>bellī</i> .	
Minerva est dea <i>bellī</i> , sed Minerva quoque est dea sapientiae.	
Mars ambulat et Rēam Silviam <i>videt</i> .	
Deus puellam pulchram amat.	
Rhea Silvia quoque deum amat.	



# Romulus – Reading Comprehension

## Directions – READ CAREFULLY

- Read through the following Latin story.
- You should not write a translation.
- When you are done reading the story to yourself, answer the questions that follow in ENGLISH.
- You may put things in your own words. You do NOT need complete sentences.

### Romulus

Romulus est puer parvus. *Pater* est Mars, et *māter* est Rhea Silvia. *Frater* est Remus. Romulus et Remus *sororem* nōn habent.

**pater** – father      **māter** – mother      **frater** – brother      **soror** – sister

1. How is Romulus described in the first sentence?

2. Who are the parents of Romulus?

3. Who is the sister of Romulus?

Puerī nōn habitant *cum* patre et mātre. Puerī parvī in silvā sedent et *lacrimant*. Puerī nōn sunt calidī, et sunt *miserī*.

**cum** – with      **lacrimant** – (they) cry      **miserī** – sad, miserable

4. Where are the boys sitting?

5. Why are the boys sad?

*Lupa* in silvā ambulat. Lupa puerōs parvōs *videt*. Lupa Romulum et Remum curat.

**lupa** – wolf      **videt** – (she/he) sees

6. Where is the wolf walking when she sees the boys?

7. What does the wolf do after seeing the boys?

Fēmina et vir in silvā ambulant. Acca est fēmina et Faustulus est vir. Faustulus et Acca lupam et puerōs parvōs vident. Lupa ā virō et fēminā ambulat.

8. Who is walking in the forest?

9. What do the people see?

10. How does the wolf react in the last sentence?

Faustulus et Acca Romulum et Remum portant ad vīllam. Nunc vir et fēmina puerōs curant. Romulus et Remus in vīllā *habitant*, cum fēminā et virō.

**habitant – (they) live**

11. Where are the boys brought?

12. Who now takes care of the boys?



# Romulus – Translation

## Glossary

*pater* – father  
*māter* – mother  
*frāter* – brother  
*soror* – sister  
*cum* – with

*lacrimant* – (they) cry  
*miserī* – sad, miserable  
*lupa* – wolf  
*videt* – (she/he) sees  
*habitant* – (they) live

Romulus est puer parvus.	
<i>Pater</i> est Mars, et <i>māter</i> est Rhea Silvia.	
<i>Frāter</i> est Remus.	
Romulus et Remus <i>sorōrem</i> nōn habent.	
Puerī nōn habitant <i>cum</i> patre et mātre.	
Puerī parvī in silvā sedent et <i>lacrimant</i> .	
Puerī nōn sunt calidī, et sunt <i>miserī</i> .	
<i>Lupa</i> in silvā ambulat.	
<i>Lupa</i> puerōs parvōs <i>videt</i> .	
<i>Lupa</i> Romulum et Remum cūrat.	
Fēmina et vir in silvā ambulant.	

Acca est fēmina et Faustulus est vir.	
Faustulus et Acca lupam et puerōs parvōs vident.	
Lupa ā virō et fēminā ambulat.	
Faustulus et Acca Romulum et Remum portant ad vīllam.	
Nunc vir et fēmina puerōs curant.	
Romulus et Remus in vīllā <i>habitant</i> , cum fēminā et virō.	



# **Latin 6 Workbook**

## **Unit 2**

## VOCABULARY LIST 2-A

### NOUNS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. <i>Britannia</i> , <i>Britanniae</i> , f.	Britain	
2. <i>culīna</i> , <i>culīnae</i> , f.	kitchen	
3. <i>domina</i> , <i>dominae</i> , f.	mistress	
4. <i>familia</i> , <i>familiae</i> , f.	household, family	
5. <i>Gallia</i> , <i>Galliae</i> , f.	Gaul	
6. <i>Hispānia</i> , <i>Hispāniae</i> , f.	Spain	
7. <i>iniūria</i> , <i>iniūriae</i> , f.	harm, injury	
8. <i>īnsula</i> , <i>īnsulae</i> , f.	island	
9. <i>paenīnsula</i> , <i>paenīnsulae</i> , f.	peninsula	
10. <i>prōvincia</i> , <i>prōvinciae</i> , f.	province	
11. <i>rēgīna</i> , <i>rēgīnae</i> , f.	queen	
12. <i>serva</i> , <i>servae</i> , f.	(female) slave	

### VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
13. <i>narrō</i> , <i>narrāre</i>	to tell	
14. <i>pugnō</i> , <i>pugnāre</i>	to fight	
15. <i>respondeō</i> , <i>respondēre</i>	to reply	
16. <i>servō</i> , <i>servāre</i>	to save, keep	
17. <i>sum</i> , <i>esse</i>	to be	

## ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
18. alia	other, another	
19. amīca	friendly	
20. mea	my	
21. occupāta	busy	
22. paucae	few	
23. tōta	all, whole	

## PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
24. cum	with ( <i>prep. with abl.</i> )	
25. dē	about ( <i>prep. with abl.</i> )	
26. dum	while	
27. ē, ex	out of, from ( <i>prep. with abl.</i> )	
28. hīc	here	
29. inter	between, among ( <i>prep. with acc.</i> )	
30. paene	almost	
31. procul	far (away)	
32. tum	then, at that moment	

## FABULA 2-A

### *A Geography Lesson for Antonia*

Prope Rōmam in magnā vīllā habitant Vēsōnia et fīlia Antōnia.	
Vēsōnia multās servās habet.	
Paucae servae in culīnā labōrant.	
Magnam cēnam parant servae.	
In culīnā domina et fīlia sedent.	
Inter servās Rūfa labōrat.	
Antōnia Rūfam dē Galliā rogat quod Rūfa est fēmina Galla.	
Itaque dum labōrat, Rūfa dē Galliā nārrat.	

Galla – “*Gallic, from Gaul*”

<p>“Gallia est magna prōvincia Rōmāna inter Britanniam et Hispāniam.</p>	
<p>Britannia est magna īnsula;  Hispānia est paenīnsula quod est paene īnsula;  est magna paenīnsula.</p>	
<p>Gallia est prope Germāniam.</p>	
<p>Gallia et Germānia nōn sunt amīcae quod Gallia et Germānia saepe pugnant.</p>	
<p>Gallia est procul ā Rōmā.</p>	
<p>Sed beāta sum quod tōta mea familia hīc in vīllā habitat.</p>	
<p>Hīc in culīnā sumus beātae quod es domina bona, Vēsōnia.”</p>	
<p>Domina Vēsōnia respondet,</p>	

<p>“Grātiās, Rūfa. Es serva bona. Estis cūnctae servae bonae.”</p>	
<p>Tum domina et fīlia ē culīnā properant quod servae sunt occupātae.</p>	

### The verb **sum, esse** – “to be”

*sum* – I am  
*es* – you are  
*est* – she/it is

*sumus* – we are  
*estis* – you (plural) are  
*sunt* – they/there are

## **DERIVATIVES 2-A**

Each of the following sentences contains an English word derived from a Latin word in this lesson. For each italicized word, **write (1) the Latin word from which it is derived** and **(2) circle the alternative which is a synonym** for the italicized word.

1. He displayed an ***insular*** attitude. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) bold (b) limited (c) gracious (d) upbeat

2. She did not wish to ***impugn*** the President's integrity. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) question (b) praise (c) ignore (d) accept

3. They settled their disagreement ***amicably***. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) angrily (b) openly (c) cordially (d) quickly

4. We praised our neighbor for his  expertise. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) athletic (b) intellectual (c) industrial (d) cooking

5. The ***totality*** of the destruction was mind boggling. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) entirety (b) unfairness (c) ugliness (d) randomness

6. His demeanor could be described as nothing more than ***servile***. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) eager (b) genuine (c) slavish (d) compassionate

7. The ***narrative*** was long and dull. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) journey (b) tale (c) meeting (d) banquet

8. The ***paucity*** of the membership was beginning to affect the club. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) popularity (b) poverty (c) originality (d) scarceness

9. The new student's remarks revealed him to be somewhat ***provincial***. \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) unsophisticated (b) downtrodden (c) eager (d) lazy



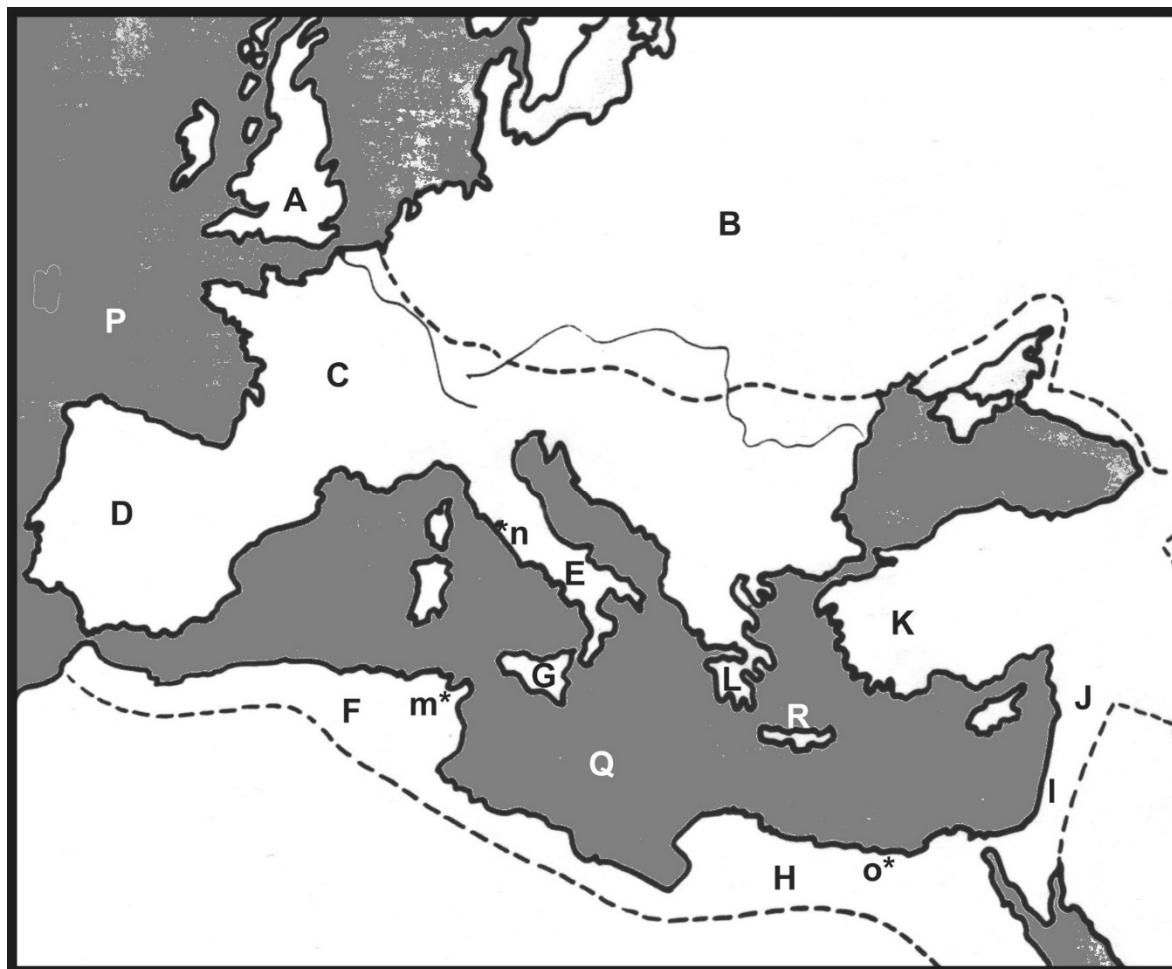
## GEOGRAPHY – Map of the Roman World

Match the letter on the map with the place names below:

Aegyptus	Africa	Alexandria	Asia	Britannia
Carthago	Creta	Gallia	Germania	Graecia
Hispania	Italia	Judaea	Mare Nostrum	Oceanus Atlanticus
Roma	Sicilia	Syria		

- A. \_\_\_\_\_
- B. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- D. \_\_\_\_\_
- E. \_\_\_\_\_
- F. \_\_\_\_\_
- G. \_\_\_\_\_
- H. \_\_\_\_\_
- I. \_\_\_\_\_

- J. \_\_\_\_\_
- K. \_\_\_\_\_
- L. \_\_\_\_\_
- M. \_\_\_\_\_
- N. \_\_\_\_\_
- O. \_\_\_\_\_
- P. \_\_\_\_\_
- Q. \_\_\_\_\_
- R. \_\_\_\_\_



## TRANSLATION PRACTICE 2-A

1. Multae servae in paenīsulā Itāliānā habitant, et in vīllīs labōrant.

---

2. Domina Vēsōnia servās multās habet; est mātrōna Rōmāna.

---

3. Serva, Rūfa, in culīnā labōrat et cēnam parat.

---

4. Domina est īrāta quod paucae servae nōn sunt occupātae.

---

5. Servae fēminam vident et nunc properant ad culīnam.

---

6. Tum domina aliās servās laudant dum in culīnā Rūfam iuvant.

---

7. In culīnam fīlia, Antōnia, properat quod cēnam desiderat.

---

8. Puella est amīca, itaque tōta familia fīliam amat.

---

9. Antōnia cēnam rogas; Rūfa negat et respondet, "Sumus nunc occupātae."

---

10. Antōnia Rūfam iuvat, et cum servīs cēnam parat.

---

11. "Es bona puella, Antōnia," servae narrant dum cum puellā labōrant.

---

12. "Grātiās," respondet Antōnia. "Estis servae bonae."

---

## VERBS – PERSONAL ENDINGS

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**portō, portāre** – “to carry”

(PRESENT)

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> port \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> porta \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> porta \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**sum, esse** – “to be”

(PRESENT)

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> sum \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> es \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> est \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> sumus - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> estis - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> sunt - \_\_\_\_\_

## VERBS – Practice

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## **portō, portāre – “to carry”**

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> port \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> porta \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

(PRESENT)

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> portā \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> porta \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## **sum, esse – “to be”**

### Singular

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

(PRESENT)

### Plural

1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

2<sup>nd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

3<sup>rd</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #1

### Noun Case Usage

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Genitive: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. ad\_\_\_\_\_

in\_\_\_\_\_

inter\_\_\_\_\_

post\_\_\_\_\_

prope\_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: 1. ā, ab\_\_\_\_\_

cum\_\_\_\_\_

dē\_\_\_\_\_

ē, ex\_\_\_\_\_

in\_\_\_\_\_

1. Hera married the god, Zeus.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

2. Hera loves her husband and her children.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

3. The Roman name for the queen of the gods is Juno.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

4. Juno rules the universe with Jupiter, her husband.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

5. Jupiter, when he is angry, throws thunderbolts into the sky.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

6. Sometimes Jupiter sends Mercury to the earth to deliver messages.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

7. Mercury flies away from Olympus down to the earth.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

8. Iris, the goddess of the rainbow, is Juno's messenger.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

9. After a storm, we often see Iris flying across the sky down to earth.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

10. Mercury and Iris deliver many messages for the gods.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

11. One of Jupiter and Juno's children is Vulcan, the blacksmith of the gods.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

12. Vulcan works with the Cyclopes to forge Jupiter's thunderbolts.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

13. One day Vulcan stepped between Jupiter and Juno while they were arguing.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

14. Jupiter is a powerful god, and he was angry with his son.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

15. Therefore he sent Vulcan to Mount Aetna to work in the fires of the mountain.

Nominative	Genitive	Accusative	Ablative	/	Singular	Plural
------------	----------	------------	----------	---	----------	--------

## NOUNS – CASES

## Noun Drill #2

### First Declension

s.

pl.

### Case Uses

Nominative \_\_\_\_\_

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Genitive \_\_\_\_\_

Genitive: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. ad \_\_\_\_\_

in \_\_\_\_\_

inter \_\_\_\_\_

post \_\_\_\_\_

prope \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: 1. ā, ab \_\_\_\_\_

cum \_\_\_\_\_

dē \_\_\_\_\_

ē, ex \_\_\_\_\_

in \_\_\_\_\_

1. There are only a few women here. \_\_\_\_\_ (pauca)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

2. They walked out of the kitchen. \_\_\_\_\_ (culīna)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

3. She talked about the provinces. \_\_\_\_\_ (provincia)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

4. I saw the beautiful island. \_\_\_\_\_ (īnsula)

Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
------	------	------	------	---	----	-----

5. I like the shape of the peninsula. \_\_\_\_\_ (paenīnsula)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

6. There is tension between the families. \_\_\_\_\_ (familia)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

7. She did not go to Rome with the mistress. \_\_\_\_\_ (domina)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

8. I didn't want to bother the busy slave girls. \_\_\_\_\_ (occupāta)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

9. The slaves prepared wonderful meals. \_\_\_\_\_ (serva)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

10. We are afraid to travel to Germany. \_\_\_\_\_ (Germānia)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

11. They used to live in Spain. \_\_\_\_\_ (Hispānia)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

12. Juno is the queen of the goddesses. \_\_\_\_\_ (dea)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

13. The queen loves her son, Vulcan. \_\_\_\_\_ (rēgīna)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

14. The Roman emperor owned many slaves. \_\_\_\_\_ (serva)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

15. Even the children of the slaves had to work. \_\_\_\_\_ (serva)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

16. Many slaves worked in the kitchens of the villas. \_\_\_\_\_ (culīna)

Nom.      Gen.      Acc.      Abl. /      S.      PL.

## VOCABULARY LIST 2-B

### NOUNS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. cibus, -ī, m.	food	
2. fābula, fābulae, f.	story	

### VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
3. cantō, cantāre	to sing	
4. habeō, habēre	to have; wear	
5. labōrō, labōrāre	to work	
6. portō, portāre	to carry	

### PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
7. cūr	why	
8. dīligenter	carefully, diligently	
9. ego	I	
10. est calidum	it is warm, it is hot	
11. est frīgidum	it is cold	
12. extrā	outside ( <i>prep. with acc.</i> )	
13. hodiē	today	
14. satis	enough	
15. ubi	when ( <i>can also mean "where"</i> )	

## FABULA 2-B

### *The Ant and the Grasshopper*

Vēsōnia et filia Antōnia extrā villam sedent.	
Vēsōnia fābulam Graecam nārrat.	
Formīca in colōniā formīcārum habitat.	
Dīligenter labōrat quod ad colōniām cibum portat.	
Cicāda dīligenter nōn labōrat quod semper cantat.	
Cicāda: Cūr dīligenter labōrās?  Hodiē est calidum.	
Formīca: Ego dīligenter labōrō quod nōn est semper calidum.  Saepe est frīgidum.  Itaque ego et aliae formīcae cibum ad colōniā portāmus.	

cicāda, -ae, f. – “grasshopper”  
colōnia, -ae, f. – “colony”  
formīca, -ae, f. – “ant”

labōrās – “you work”  
labōrō – “I work”  
portāmus – “we carry”

Cicāda:	
Labōrātis dīligenter, formīcae. Semper cantō quod multum cibum habeō.	
Formīca:	
Ubi est frīgidum, nōn est satis cibī.	
Cicāda cantat, sed ad colōniā cicādārum cibum nōn portat.	
Tandem, est frīgidum et cicāda nōn iam cibum habet.	
Ad formīcam ambulat et cibum rogat.	
Formīca negat.	
Nunc cicāda est misera; nōn iam cantat.	

*cantō* – “I sing”

*habeō* – “I have”

*labōrātis* – “you work”

*multum* – “much”



## **DERIVATIVES 2-B**

Each of the English words in column A below is derived from a Latin word introduced in this lesson. Match the English word with its synonym in column B.

### **A**

1. extraterrestrial
2. fabulous
3. diligence
4. incantation
5. laboratory
6. caldron
7. refrigerate
8. satisfy

### **B**

- a. carefulness
- b. workshop
- c. tremendous
- d. cool
- e. otherworldly
- f. gratify
- g. spell
- h. kettle

## VERBS – Present Indicative

2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus:

### 1st Conjugation (-ō, -āre)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	-ō	-āmus
2nd	-ās	-ātis
3rd	-at	-ant

Meanings:

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E.g., *portō, portāre* – “to carry”

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
1				
2				
3				

1. they wander

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*errō, errāre*

2. we are carrying

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*portō, portāre*

3. I am praising

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*laudō, laudāre*

4. she asks for

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*rogō, rogāre*

5. you (*pl.*) do work

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*labōrō, labōrāre*

6. you (*s.*) do prepare

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*parō, parāre*

7. we do kill

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*necō, necāre*

8. you (*pl.*) walk

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*ambulō, ambulāre*

9. I do help

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*iuvō, iuvāre*

10. she does care for

---

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*cūrō, cūrāre*

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate each of the sentences in this exercise into Latin by circling one word in each column.

1. I am not changing the beautiful woman into a grasshopper.

A	B	C	D	E
Nōn mūtat	fēminā	pulchram	ad	cicāda
Nōn mūtās	fēminam	pulchrā	ā	cicādā
Nōn mūtō	fēminaē	pulchrae	in	cicādam

2. We kill the wretched beasts with long spears.

A	B	C	D	E
Bēstiās	miserae	longā	hastā	necāmus
Bēstiīs	miserīs	longīs	hastam	necātis
Bēstiae	miserās	longam	hastīs	necās

3. We are hurrying toward the pond in the forest.

A	B	C	D	E
Properātis	in	lacūna	in	silva
Properāmus	ā	lacūnā	ad	silvam
Properās	ad	lacūnam	ā	silvā

4. You carry the big beast from the forest.

A	B	C	D	E
Magnam	bēstiae	ad	silva	portat
Magnā	bēstiā	in	silvam	portās
Magnaē	bēstiam	ā	silvā	portō

5. We are singing near the farmer's little pond.

A	B	C	D	E
Ad	agricolārum	lacūna	parvā	cantātis
Prope	agricolae	lacūnā	parvam	cantās
In	agricolam	lacūnam	parvae	cantāmus

## VOCABULARY LIST 2-C

### NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. alba	white	
2. stola, stolae, f.	(a woman's) dress	
3. via, viae, f.	road, street	

### VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
4. clāmō, clāmāre	to shout	
5. doceō, docēre	to teach	
6. properō, properāre	to hurry	
7. spectō, spectāre	to look at	

### PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
8. mox	soon	
9. necesse	necessary	
10. nōndum	not yet	
11. Quot?	How many?	
12. tamen	however	

## FABULA 2-C

### *A Lesson for Antonia*

Post cēnam Vēsōnia et Antōnia in culīnā sedent, dum servae labōrant.	
Fīlia Vēsōniām dē tunicīs et stolīs rogat.	
Vēsōnia docet,	
“Servae longās stolās nōn habent; tunicās habent.	
In viīs Rōmae fēminae Rōmānae et tunicās et stolās habent.	
Extrā Rōmam tamen fēminae tunicās, nōn stolās habent.	
Duās stolās albās habeō.	
Stolās nōndum habēs, sed mox.	
Quīnque tunicās albās habēs.”	

Vēsōnia fīliam rogat,	
“Quot servās in culīnā habēmus?”	
Antōnia respondet, “Decem servās habēmus.”	
Tum servās rogat, “Quot tunicās habētis?”	
Servae nōn respondent, sed dominam spectant.	
Domina Vēsōnia clāmat, “Satis, fīlia!	
Necesse est ē culīnā properāre.	
Servae sunt occupātae.”	



## DERIVATIVES 2-C

Each of the following sentences contains an italicized English word which is derived from a word in the vocabulary of this lesson. For each of these italicized words, write (1) the Latin word from which it is derived and (2) the *number* of the alternative which is closest in meaning to the italicized word.

1. The war *decimated* the town's population. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) wearied      (2) cheered      (3) increased      (4) destroyed
2. Once I finished the course, I became much more financially *perspicacious*. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) attractive      (2) wise      (3) generous      (4) wealthy
3. That actor has received much *acclaim* on Broadway. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) praise      (2) criticism      (3) money      (4) power
4. My mother is a *docent* at the museum. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) secretary      (2) board member      (3) guard      (4) tour guide
5. The city has requested that this old *viaduct* be demolished. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) bridge      (2) pipeline      (3) playground      (4) factory
6. My cousin has *dual* citizenship. \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) temporary      (2) permanent      (3) twofold      (4) questionable
7. The man was seen wearing an *alb*. A garment that is \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) long      (2) short      (3) white      (4) black

## VERBS – Present Indicative – 2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation

2nd principal part minus the infinitive ending plus:

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Conjugation (-eō, -ēre)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1st	-eō	-ēmus
2nd	-ēs	-ētis
3rd	-et	-ent

Meanings: \_\_\_\_\_

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E.g., *sedeō, sedēre* – “to sit”

	<b>Singular</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Plural</b>	<b>English</b>
1				
2				
3				

1. we have

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*habeō, habēre*

2. you (s.) do reply

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*respondeō, respondēre*

3. I am sitting

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*sedeō, sedēre*

4. he sees

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*videō, vidēre*

5. you (*pl.*) do teach

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*doceō, docēre*

6. you (s.) warn

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*moneō, monēre*

7. they do remove

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*removeō, removēre*

8. we are staying

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*maneō, manēre*

9. I do fear

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*timeō, timēre*

10. she does appear

1st 2nd 3rd / S. Pl.

*appāreō, appārēre*

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate each of the sentences in this exercise into Latin by circling one word in each column.

### 1. The beautiful lady has a white tunic.

A	B	C	D	E
Mātrōna	pulchrā	tunicam	alba	habet
Mātronam	pulchram	tunicae	albam	habētis
Mātrōnā	pulchra	tunica	albae	habent

### 2. You (pl.) are watching the poor slaves in the kitchen.

A	B	C	D	E
Servās	miserae	in	culīnam	spectāmus
Servae	miserārum	ab	culīnā	spectant
Servārum	miserās	prope	culīnae	spectātis

### 3. There are four big statues near the country house.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Estis	trēs	magnae	statuās	ab	vīllā
Est	quattuor	magnās	statuīs	ad	vīllae
Sunt	quīnque	magnīs	statuae	prope	vīllam

### 4. The angry goddess changes the poor women into animals.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Deae	īrātae	fēminīs	miserās	in	bēstiam	mūtat
Dea	īrātā	fēminās	miserīs	ad	bēstiīs	mūtātis
Deam	īrāta	fēminārum	miserārum	ab	bēstiās	mūtant

## VOCABULARY LIST 2-D

### NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. clara	famous	
2. incola, incolae, <i>m./f.</i>	inhabitant	

### VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
3. postulō, postulāre	to demand	
4. natō, natāre	to swim	
5. sum, esse	to be	

### PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
6. diū	for a long time	
7. nocte	at night	
8. quidem	indeed	



## FABULA 2-D

### *Cloelia*

Ubi est calidum, Vēsōnia et filia Antōnia in hortō ambulāre amant.	
Dum ambulant, Vēsōnia dē puellā clārā docet.	
“Etrūria est terra prope Rōmam.	
Incolae Rōmae cum incolīs Etrūriae pugnant.	
Diū pugnant, sed tandem incolae Etrūriae cum incolīs Rōmānīs nōn iam pugnant.	
Incolae Etrūriae tamen puellās Rōmānās postulant.	
Itaque incolae Rōmae multās puellās dant.	

*Etrūria, Etrūriae, f. (district of Italy)  
in hortō – “in the garden”*

“Una puella Rōmāna est Cloelia.	
Cloelia est captīva inter multās.	
Sed captīva esse nōn dēsīderat.	
Itaque nocte Cloelia cum multīs puellīs ex Etrūriā fugit.	
Puellae vērō trāns aquam Tiberis natant!	
Puellae sunt tūtae, sed Etrūria est īrāta.	
“Porsenna, rēx Etrūriae, tamen Cloeliam laudat et tandem cum Rōmānīs pācificāre dēsīderat.”	

*captīva, captīvae, f.* – “prisoner”  
*fugit* – “(she) escapes”  
*pācificō, pācificāre* – “to make peace”  
*rēx* – “king”

*tutaē* – “safe”  
*Tiberis* – “of the Tiber (River)”  
*trāns* – “across” (prep. + ACC.)

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

-re = \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -ā = \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -ae = \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -īs = \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -a = \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -ās = \_\_\_\_\_

1st Decl. -am = \_\_\_\_\_

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

Translate each of the following sentences into Latin by circling one word in each column.

### 1. The inhabitant of the farmhouse wants to hurry to the woods.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Incolae	vīllae	properat	ad	silvā	amat
Incolārum	vīllam	properāre	prope	silvās	est
Incola	vīllā	properās	ab	silvae	vult

### 2. The great wisdom of many goddesses is eternal.

A	B	C	D	E
Magnae	sapientiam	multārum	deās	sunt
Magna	sapientiā	multae	deae	estis
Magnā	sapientia	multās	deārum	est

### 3. The captives of the sailors of Greece are not safe.

A	B	C	D	E
Captīva	nautae	Graeciae	salvae	nōn est
Captīvae	nautīs	Graeciā	salvārum	nōn estis
Captīvārum	nautārum	Graecia	salvās	nōn sunt

### 4. The beautiful girl wants to prepare a good meal.

A	B	C	D	E	F
Puella	pulchra	bonae	cēnae	parat	amat
Puellae	pulchram	bonam	cēnā	parant	est
Puellā	pulchrā	bonā	cēnam	parāre	dēsiderat

### 5. We love the wisdom of many women of Greece.

A	B	C	D	E
Sapientia	multae	fēminārum	Graecā	amāmus
Sapientiā	multās	fēminās	Graeca	amātis
Sapientiam	multārum	fēminaē	Graecae	amō

## VOCABULARY LIST 2-E

### NOUNS & ADJECTIVES

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
1. casa, casae, f.	(small) house, hut	
2. perīculōsa	dangerous	
3. taeda, taedae, f.	torch	

### VERBS

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
4. creō, creāre	to create	
5. dō, dare	to give	
6. moneō, monēre	to warn	
7. monstrō, monstrāre	to show	
8. possum, posse	to be able	
9. āmoveō, āmovēre	to remove, steal	
10. volō, volāre	to fly	

### PREPOSITIONS, ADVERBS, etc.

Latin	English	Derivative(s)
11. sēcrētō	secretly	

## FABULA 2-E

### *Prometheus*

Antōnia servam in hortō videt.	
Serva est Chloē. Chloē est serva Graeca.	
Antōnia fābulam dēsīderat; itaque servam vocat.	
Prope puellam serva sedet et Antōniae fābulam nārrat.	
“Promētheus est Tītānus et incolās terrae creat.	
In terrā tamen est frīgidum et flammās calidās nōn habent incolae.	
Itaque Promētheus incolīs flammās dare dēsīderat.	
Iuppiter tamen negat.	

*Antōniae* – “to Antonia”

*incolīs* – “to the inhabitants”

*in hortō* – “in the garden”

*Iuppiter* – “Jupiter”

*Tītānus* - “Titan”

“Promētheus est īrātus quod incolās terrae iuvāre dēsīderat.	
Taedam igitur Promētheus sēcrētō āmovet et dē Olympō ad terram volat.	
“Incolīs terrae Promētheus taedam mōnstrat.	
Incolās monet, ‘Flammae sunt perīculōsae.	
Casae tamen ubi habitātis calidae esse possunt.	
Cēnae quoque calidae esse possunt.’	
“Incolae respondent, ‘Quod incolās terrae amās, flammās calidās iam habēmus! Grātiās!”	

*dē Olympō* – “(down) from Olympus”

*esse* – “to be”

*incolīs* – “to the inhabitants”

*possunt* – “(they) are able”



## NOUNS – CASES

### First Declension

s.

pl.

Nominative \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Noun Drill #3

### Case Uses

Nominative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Genitive \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Genitive: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

Dative \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Dative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. amīca \_\_\_\_\_

benigna \_\_\_\_\_

cāra \_\_\_\_\_

propinqua \_\_\_\_\_

Accusative \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Accusative: 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. ad \_\_\_\_\_

circum \_\_\_\_\_

in \_\_\_\_\_

inter \_\_\_\_\_

per \_\_\_\_\_

post \_\_\_\_\_

prope \_\_\_\_\_

sub \_\_\_\_\_

Ablative \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Ablative: 1. ā, ab \_\_\_\_\_

cum \_\_\_\_\_

dē \_\_\_\_\_

ē, ex \_\_\_\_\_

in \_\_\_\_\_

prō \_\_\_\_\_

sub \_\_\_\_\_

1. He walked <u>with the women</u> .							(fēmina, fēminae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
2. We saw the <u>bears' tracks</u> .							(ursa, ursae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
3. This is <u>close to the path</u> .							(sēmita, sēmitae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
4. There are many <u>daughters</u> .							(filia, filiae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
5. They went <u>into the forest</u> .							(silva, silvae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
6. <u>in front of the roads</u>							(via, viae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
7. They disliked the <u>farmers</u> .							(agricola, agricultae, <i>m.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
8. She ran <u>from Cupid's arrows</u> .							(sagitta, sagittae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
9. You heard <u>about the girl</u> .							(puella, puellae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
10. Nature gave food <u>to the ants</u> .							(formīca, formīcae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
11. The <u>inhabitant</u> likes the forest.							(incola, incolae, <i>m.f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.
12. The water <u>of the pond</u> is good.							(lacūna, lacūnae, <i>f.</i> )
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Abl.	/	S.	PL.

## Unit 2 Vocabulary Review

### Nouns

<i>Britannia, Britanniae, f.</i>	Britain
<i>casa, casae, f.</i>	(small) house
<i>culīna, culīnae, f.</i>	kitchen
<i>domina, dominae, f.</i>	mistress
<i>fābula, fābulae, f.</i>	story
<i>familia, familiae, f.</i>	household, family
<i>Gallia, Galliae, f.</i>	Gaul
<i>Germānia, Germāniae, f.</i>	Germany
<i>Hispānia, Hispāniae, f.</i>	Spain
<i>incola, incolae, m.f.</i>	inhabitant
<i>īnsula, īnsulae, f.</i>	island
<i>paenīnsula, paenīnsulae, f.</i>	peninsula
<i>prōvincia, prōvinciae, f.</i>	province
<i>serva, servae, f.</i>	(female) slave
<i>stola, stolae, f.</i>	(a woman's) dress
<i>taeda, taedae, f.</i>	torch
<i>via, viae, f.</i>	road, street

### Adjectives

<i>alba</i>	white
<i>amīca</i>	friendly
<i>clāra</i>	famous
<i>Graeca</i>	Greek
<i>mea</i>	my
<i>occupāta</i>	busy
<i>paucae</i>	few
<i>perīculōsa</i>	dangerous
<i>tōta</i>	all, whole

<b>Verbs</b>		<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
āmoveō, -ēre	to remove, steal	cūr	why
cantō, -āre	to sing	dīligenter	carefully, diligently
clāmō, -āre	to shout	diū	for a long time
creō, -āre	to create	dum	while
dō, dare	to give	ego	I
doceō, -ēre	to teach	est calidum	it is warm, it is hot
habeō, -ēre	to have; to wear	est frīgidum	it is cold
labōrō, -āre	to work	grātiās!	thanks!
moneō, -ēre	to warn	hīc	here
mōnstrō, -āre	show	hodiē	today
nārrō, -āre	to tell	mox	soon
negō, -āre	to say no	multum	much
portō, -āre	to carry	necesse	necessary
postulō, -āre	to demand	nōndum	not yet
properō, -āre	to hurry	paene	almost
pugnō, -āre	to fight	procul	far (away)
respondeō, -ēre	to reply	quidem	indeed
spectō, -āre	to look at	Quot?	How many?
sum, esse	to be	satis	enough
volō, -āre	to fly	sēcrētō	secretly
		tamen	however
		ubi	where; when

## Prepositions

dē                    (with *abl.*) about; (down) from

ē, ex                (with *abl.*) out of, from

extrā                (with *acc.*) outside

inter                (with *acc.*) between, among

post                (with *acc.*) after

# **APPENDICES**

# **ROMAN CLOTHING**

## ***VESTIMENTA ROMANA***

**tunica** – tunic (long shirt, worn with a belt); worn by men & women; everyday clothing for most men

**stola** – dress, worn over tunic

**palla** – large cloth draped over the shoulders; could be worn to cover the head; a “veil”

**toga** – long (16 ft.), wool cloth, draped over the body; only citizens wore the toga (not slaves); men would wear this to “dress up” for business or religious holidays

**toga virilis** – toga of manhood; worn by adult men (age 16+); also called toga pura

**toga praetexta** – toga with purple border; worn by boys, girls, & elected officials

**toga candida** – toga, bleached white, worn by men running for public office (“candidates”)

**bullia** – locket worn on a necklace by boys; contained charms to ward off evil

**soleae** – sandals; worn by nearly everyone; there were several styles (calcei were the most common ones worn outside)

**caligae** – soldier’s sandals; laced high (like boots)

**petasus** – broad brimmed hat worn by men while travelling

**pallium** – cloak

# ROMAN GODS & GODDESSES

Greek Name

JUPITER (____)	KING OF GODS; GOD OF SKY & WEATHER [THUNDERBOLT, BEARD, VERY LARGE]	_____
JUNO	QUEEN; GODDESS OF MARRIAGE & WOMEN [PEACOCK, CROWN]	_____
NEPTUNE	GOD OF THE SEAS [BEARD, TRIDENT, HORSES]	_____
PLUTO	GOD OF THE UNDERWORLD [BEARD, BIDENT]	_____
MINERVA	GODDESS OF WAR, WISDOM, & CRAFT [AEGIS, SHIELD, HELMET, SPEAR]	_____
MARS	GOD OF WAR [ARMOR, CHARIOT]	_____
VENUS	GODDESS OF LOVE & BEAUTY [DOVE, APPLE]	_____
VULCAN	BLACKSMITH OF THE GODS [DEFORMED, BUT VERY STRONG]	_____
MERCURY	MESSENGER; GOD OF THIEVES & MERCHANTS [WINGED SANDALS & HELMET, CADUCEUS]	_____
APOLLO	GOD OF MUSIC, ART, & PROPHECY [SWAN, LYRE, BOW, LAUREL WREATH]	_____
DIANA	GODDESS OF HUNTING & THE MOON [BOW]	_____
VESTA	GODDESS OF THE HEARTH [FIRE]	_____
CERES	GODDESS OF GRAIN & THE HARVEST [GRAIN, FLOWERS]	_____
BACCHUS	GOD OF WINE [GRAPES, VINES, WINE, DOLPHINS]	_____
PROSERPINA	PLUTO'S WIFE, DAUGHTER OF CERES [POMEGRANATE]	_____

AURORA	GODDESS OF THE DAWN [ <i>WINGS; CHARIOT</i> ]	_____
CUPID	WINGED-GOD OF LOVE, SON OF VENUS	_____
FAUNUS	WILDERNESS GOD WITH GOAT LEGS AND HORNS; HE IS SOMETIMES PORTRAYED WITH A "PAN FLUTE".	_____
IRIS	GODDESS OF THE RAINBOW, MESSENGER GODDESS	
JANUS	TWO-FACED GOD OF DOORWAYS & BEGINNINGS; JANUARY IS NAMED AFTER HIM	
MUSES	9 SISTERS WHO PRESIDED OVER THE ARTS; THEY GAVE ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, AND OTHERS DIVINE INSPIRATION; CALLIOPE WAS THEIR LEADER	

### **OTHER "CREATURES" OF MYTHOLOGY**

TITANS	RACE OF GIANTS WHO LIVED BEFORE THE GODS.
SATURN	ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL GOD WHO BECOMES ASSOCIATED WITH THE GREEK CRONUS ("FATHER TIME"); CRONUS, A TITAN, WAS JUPITER'S FATHER.
RHEA	TITAN; MOTHER OF JUPITER & WIFE OF SATURN.
FATES	THREE IMMORTAL BEINGS WHO "SPUN, MEASURED, AND CUT" EVERY MORTAL AND IMMORTAL'S LIFESPAN; EVEN JUPITER IS RESTRICTED BY THE FATES.
CYCLOPS	ONE-EYED GIANTS WHO ASSISTED VULCAN & FORGED JUPITER'S THUNDERBOLTS.
CENTAURS	HALF-MAN, HALF-HORSE.
PEGASUS	A WINGED HORSE.
SATYRS	HALF-MAN, HALF-GOAT. (ALSO KNOWN AS FAUNS.)
NYMPHS	MINOR WILDERNESS GODDESSES.
CERBERUS	THREE-HEADED DOG WHO GUARDED THE ENTRANCE TO THE UNDERWORLD.
GORGONS	VAIN WOMEN WHO WERE PUNISHED BY THE GODS TO TURN ANY WHO MEET THEIR GAZE TO STONE. MEDUSA WAS THEIR LEADER.
SIRENS	HALF-BIRD & HALF-WOMEN; SANG BEAUTIFUL SONGS WHICH NO MAN COULD RESIST; USED SONGS TO LURE SAILORS TO THEIR DOOM.
FURIES	GODDESSES WHO PURSUED EVIL-DOERS AND PUNISHED THEM FOR OFFENSES TO THE GODS.
CHARON	FERRYMAN; TRANSFERRED SOULS OF THE DEAD ACROSS THE RIVER STYX (FOR A PRICE).

# Roman Name

Your Roman name \_\_\_\_\_

## A. BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

### 1. What sort of character were you? (select 1)

*historical – my character was a real person*

*legendary – my character was probably a real person, but the details and stories we have about my character may have been made up*

*mythological – my character is fictitious, and my character's story is a myth*

### 2. Dates & Locations (fill in any information you can find – you might not have it all)

- If your character is historical, in which year was she/he born?
- If your character is legendary, during which general time period did he/she live?
- Where did your character live?
- If your character is mortal (i.e., not a god or goddess), when did she/he die?

### 3. Family Members (if you can find out anything about family members, list it here)

- Parents:
- If your character was married, write the name of his/her spouse(s):
- Children (if any):
- Other important family members (brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc.):

#### **4. Fame**

- What are some details about things your character did? Try to find FIVE (5) FACTS that were not identified in the questions above:

#1. \_\_\_\_\_

#2. \_\_\_\_\_

#3. \_\_\_\_\_

#4. \_\_\_\_\_

#5. \_\_\_\_\_

Other facts to share:

#### **5. What is the MOST IMPORTANT thing you want people to know about your character?**

(If there is only ONE thing people remember about the character, what should it be?)

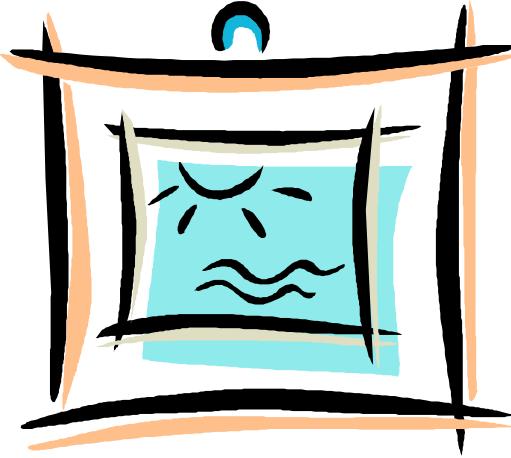


## B. Summary Sheet

1. Find a colorful picture which represents your character. For your picture you may do the following:

- Find it online
- Scan a picture
- Draw your own and scan it
- Use clip-art

2. Using a program like Microsoft Publisher, create a summary sheet which has the following format:

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Roman Name</b> (<i>spelled correctly!</i>)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Most Important Fact (<i>answer to question #6</i>)</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(picture)</p>	
Your real name	Latin 6, period __, day __

3. You will be **TURNING IN** the file using [Edmodo](#). Magister will guide you on how to do it.

4. When finished, **DO NOT print** your summary sheet. Magister will print these after he has had a chance to read them and score them.

## C. Presentation

When we are finished with the project in the computer lab, we will be sharing out with our class about our characters. You will be projecting your summary sheet on the screen when it is your turn to share.

# Latin Quotation

1. Copy down your chosen Latin quotation – be sure to spell it correctly!

2. What does this quotation mean in English?

3. OPTIONAL: If possible, try to answer the following questions.

- a. What is the origin of this quotation? (I.e., who first wrote it or spoke it?)

- b. Is this Latin quotation used in English today? If so, how is it used?

# Latin 6 Glossary

ā, ab	(+ abl.) from, away from	dat	(s/he, it) gives
ad	(+ acc.) to, towards	dē	(+ abl.) about, down from
aeterna	perpetual	dea, deae, f.	goddess
agō bene	I am doing well.	deinde	then, next
agō male	I am doing badly.	dēsiderō, dēsdīdāre	to desire, want
agō ōptimē	I am doing great.	dīligenter	carefully, diligently
agricola, -ae, m.	farmer	discipula, -ae, f.	student (girl)
alba	white	discipulus, -ī, m.	student (boy)
alia	other, another	diū	for a long time
ambulō, ambulāre	to walk	dō, dare	to give
amīca	friendly	domina, dominae, f.	mistress
amō, amāre	to like, love	dum	while
āmoveō, āmovēre	to remove, steal	ē, ex	(+ abl.) out of, from
antīqua	old, ancient	ego	I
aqua, aqae, f.	water	errō, errāre	to wander
āra, ārae, f.	altar	est calidum	it is warm, it is hot
Asia, Asiae, f.	Asia Minor	est frīgidum	it is cold
beāta	fortunate	est	(s/he, it, there) is
bēstia, bēstiae, f.	animal, beast	et	and; both
bona	good	extrā	(+ acc.) outside
Britannia, -ae, f.	Britain	fābula, fābulae, f.	story
calida	warm	familia, familiae, f.	household, family
cantō, canāre	to sing	fēmina, fēminae, f.	woman
casa, casae, f.	(small) house, hut	filia, filiae, f.	daughter
cēna, cēnae, f.	dinner	flamma, flammae, f.	flame
charta, chartae, f.	paper	galea, galeae, f.	helmet
cibus, cibī, m.	food	Gallia, Galliae, f.	Gaul
clāmō, clāmāre	to shout	Germania, -ae, f.	Germany
clāra	famous	Graeca	Greek
creō, creāre	to create	Graecia, Graeciae, f.	Greece
culīna, culīnae, f.	kitchen	grātiās!	thanks!
cum	(+ abl.) with	habeō, habēre	to have; wear
cūr	why	habitō, habitāre	to live
cūrō, curāre	to care for	hasta, hastae, f.	spear

hīc	here	necō, necāre	to kill
Hispānia, -ae, f.	Spain	negō, negāre	to say no
hodiē	today	nōn iam	no longer
hōra, hōrae, f.	hour	nōn	not
iam	now, already	nōndum	not yet
ibi	there	nova	new
in	(+ abl.) in, on	nunc	now, at this time
in	(+ acc.) into	occupāta	busy
incola, incolae, m./f.	inhabitant	paene	almost
iniūria, iniūriae, f.	harm, injury	paenīnsula, -ae, f.	peninsula
īnsula, īnsulae, f.	island	parō, parāre	to prepare
inter	(+ acc.) between, among	parva	small
īrāta	angry	paucae	few
itaque	and so, therefore	pensum, pensī, n.	homework
iterum	again	perīculōsa	dangerous
iuvō, iuvāre	to help	portō, portāre	to carry
labōrō, labōrāre	to work	post	(+ acc.) after
lacūna, lacūnae, f.	pool, pond	postulō, postulāre	to demand
laudō, laudāre	to praise	procul	far (away)
libenter	you're welcome	prope	(+ acc.) near
liber, librī, m.	book	properō, properāre	to hurry
longa	long	prōvincia, -ae, f.	province
magister, -rī, m.	teacher (male)	puella, puellae, f.	girl
magistra, -ae, f.	teacher (female)	puer, puerī, m.	boy
magna	big, large, great	pugnō, pugnāre	to fight
mea	my	pulchra	beautiful
mēnsa, mēnae, f.	desk, table	Quid agis hodiē?	How are you today?
mihi nōmen est...	my name is	Quid nōmen est tibi?	What is your name?
misera	sad	quidem	indeed
moneō, monēre	to warn	quod	because
monstrō, monstrāre	to show	quoque	also
mox	soon	quot	how many
multae	many	rēgīna, rēgīnae, f.	queen
multum	much	respondeō, respondēre	to reply
mūtō, mūtāre	to change	rogō, rogāre	to ask
narrō, narrāre	to tell	Rōmāna	Roman
necessē	necessary	sacra	sacred

saepe	often	stilus, stilī, <i>m.</i>	pencil
sagitta, sagittae, <i>f.</i>	arrow	stō, stāre	to stand
salūtī	gesundheit, bless you	stola, stolae, <i>f.</i>	dress
salvē	hello	sum, esse	to be
salvēte	hello (plural)	sunt	(they, there) are
sapientia, -ae, <i>f.</i>	wisdom	superba	proud
satis	enough	tabula, tabulae, <i>f.</i>	board
sēcrētō	secretly	taeda, taedae, <i>f.</i>	torch
sed	but	tam	so
sedeō, sedēre	to sit	tamen	however
sella, sellae, <i>f.</i>	chair, seat	tandem	at last, finally
semper	always	tibi gratiās (agō)	thank you
serva, servae, <i>f.</i>	slave (female)	tot	so many
servō, servāre	to save, keep	tōta	all, whole
sī tibi placet	please	tum	then, at that moment
silva, silvae, <i>f.</i>	forest	tunica, tunicae, <i>f.</i>	tunic
sōla	alone, only one	ubi	when, where
spectō, spectāre	to look at, watch	valē	goodbye
stat	(s/he, it) stands	valēte	goodbye (plural)
via, viae, <i>f.</i>	road, street		
videō, vidēre	to see		
vīlla, vīllae, <i>f.</i>	country house, villa		
vir, virī, <i>m.</i>	man		
volō, volāre	to fly		

# MYTH BUDDIES

Jupiter \_\_\_\_\_



Juno \_\_\_\_\_



Pluto \_\_\_\_\_



Minerva \_\_\_\_\_



Neptune \_\_\_\_\_



Diana \_\_\_\_\_

