

Caput I

Charta Geographica Review Packet

Nomen: _____

Vocabularia:

bonus, bona, bonum

charta, chartae

est

et

Europa, Europae

fabula, -ae

geographicus, geographica, geographicum

habitat

hic

in + *abl.*

insula, insulae

ita

Italia, Italiae

magnus, magna, magnum

-ne

non

parvus, parva, parvum

paene

paeninsula, paeninsulae

primus, prima, primum

puella, puellae

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum

regina, reginae

regnat

sed

spectate

sunt

terra, terrae

ubi

good

paper, map

he/she/it is

and

Europa, the maiden; *also* Europe, the continent

story

geographical

he/she/it lives

here

in, on

island

yes, thus, so

Italy

large

asks a yes/no question (*attached to first word of sentence*)

not

small

almost

peninsula

first

girl

beautiful, pretty, fair

queen

he/she/it rules

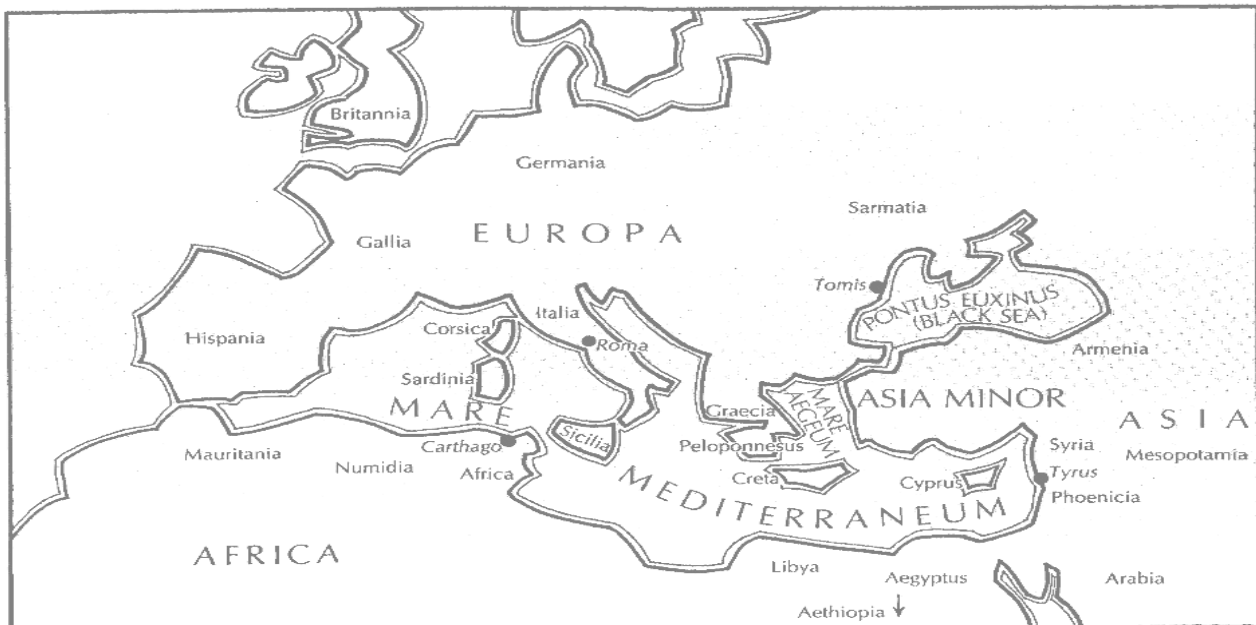
but

look at (*a command*)

they are

land, country, earth

where



Caput I
Grammatica
Guide to Pronunciation

- Some Latin letters are pronounced more or less the _____ way they are in English.
- Diphthongs are two vowels that make one sound:
 - **ae:** *y* as in *by* (exemplum: **Caesar**)
 - **au:** *ow* as in *now* (exemplum: **nauta**)
 - **ei:** *ey* as in *grey* (exemplum: **deinde**)
 - **eu:** *eu* as in *feud* (exemplum: **Orpheus**)
 - **oe:** *oi* as in *oil* (exemplum: **coepit**)
 - **ui:** *uey* as in *gluey* (exemplum: **cui**)
- The letters ____ and ____ are both represented by ____.



A: (ah)
aqua, aquila



B: (buh)
birota, balenum



C: (ka)
cafea, Caesar, carmen



D: (da)
dens, deus, discipulus



E: (eh)
equus, et, ego



F: (fuh)
feles, flumen, fabula



G: (guh)
gladius, guttus, gravis



H: (hu)
herba, habet, humus



I: (ih) ignis, ira
I: (ya) ianua, Iuppiter



K: (ka) **used rarely
Kalenda



L: (la)
lapis, lupus, lac



M: (em)
mundus, magistra



N: (en)
nebulae, navis



O: (oh)
oculus, oppidum



P: (pa)
piscis, puer, puella



Q: (kwa) **used with *u*
quaesationes, quis



R: (ruh)
rex, rota, radix



S: (zi)
silva, senex, signum



T: (te)
taurus, tigris



U: (oo)
ursa, ubi, urbs



V: (vu)
vacca, via, vox



X: (ks)
axis, exerceo, vix



Z: (zay)
zodiacus

Caput I
Grammatica
Partes Orationis

- Thinking back to your English classes, what are the eight parts of speech? What are their uses?

○ _____ : _____

regina *queen*
fabula *story*

charta *paper, map*
Europa *Europe*

insula *island*
sapientia *wisdom*

Nouns have three inherent characteristics:

_____ : Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter

_____ : Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative

_____ : Singular or Plural

○ _____ : _____

| | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|--------------------|
| is | <i>he</i> | tu | <i>you (sing.)</i> |
| ea | <i>she</i> | ego | <i>I</i> |
| id | <i>it</i> | vos | <i>you (pl.)</i> |
| eam | <i>her</i> | nos | <i>we</i> |
| eum | <i>him</i> | ei | <i>they</i> |

The personal pronoun is not expressed if it is clear from the context who is the subject of the verb, since the verb ending indicates the subject.

○ _____ : _____

amicus bonus
a good friend

puella pulchra
a beautiful girl

magnum templum
a large temple

○ _____ : _____

amant *they love, they are loving, they do love*
sunt *they are*
vocamus *we call, we are calling, we do call*

○ _____ : _____

ita *thus*
celeriter *quickly*

satis *enough*
plus *more*

primum *first*
tum *then*

○ _____ : _____

in silvā *in the forest*

in terrā *in the land*

cum amicis *with friends*

○ _____ : _____

A conjunction can connect equal ideas (coordinate):

pueri et puellae *boys and girls*

A conjunction can connect unequal parts (subordinate):

Dum lacrimat, Troia ardet. *While she weeps, Troy burns.*

○ _____ : _____

o! *oh*

eheu! *alas*

mehercule! *by Hercules*

Caput I
Grammatica
Structure

- The structure of a Latin sentence is quite different from that of an English sentence. In English, we depend on _____ to tell us how the sentence flows. In Latin, the language depends on _____ to tell us how the sentence flows.
- There are a few key differences that we will talk about.

- Omission of the article
 - There is no word for ____, ____, or ____ in Latin. Supply whichever article is needed to express in English the idea most suitable for the context.
 - **Hic est charta.** *Here is a map.*
Here is the map.

- Word order
 - The _____ generally follow the _____ it modifies.
 - **Terra pulchra est in Europā.** *The beautiful country is in Europe.*

 - The _____ and _____ positions in the sentence are the most important.
 - The first position is generally reserved for the _____.
 - The last position is generally reserved for the _____.
 - **Puella in Phoenicā habitat.** *The girl lives in Phoenicia.*

- Omission of pronoun subject
 - The pronoun subject equivalents for ____, ____, ____, and ____ are implied in the verb ending and are not expressed except for emphasis.
 - **Est charta parva.** *It is a small map.*
 - **Europa est puella. In Phoenicā habitat.** *Europa is a girl. She lives in Phoenicia.*
 - **Insulae sunt pulchrae. Sunt in Mediterraneo.** *The islands are beautiful. They are in the Mediterranean Sea.*

 - The verb contains the pronoun within itself in the final letters:
 - **-t:** _____ **-nt:** _____

- Number: singular/plural
 - The ending of a Latin noun changes to indicate _____ or _____.
 - English speakers are familiar with such changes in nouns:
 - girl → girls
 - boy → boys
 - island → islands
 - church → churches
 - In Latin, nouns ending in _____ change to _____ to indicate the plural.
 - **Terra pulchra est magna.** *The beautiful land is large.*
 - **Terrae pulchrae sunt magnae.** *The beautiful lands are large.*
 - What else changed about the two sentences other than the noun ending?

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Grammatica

Structure (continued)

- Cases

- As in English, there are many varying uses for nouns in a sentence.
- Consider the sentence below. Identify the five nouns and think about how they are being used:
 - The students near the house show their parents' new car to their friends.
- The way in which these nouns are used is called the case. The ending of a Latin noun changes to indicate the noun's _____ to other words in the sentence.
 - Subject words are in the *nominative case*.
 - Direct object words are in the *accusative case*.
 - Many object-of-the-preposition words are in the *ablative case*.
- The other cases we will learn about later, but these are the cases you will see the most.
 - The case endings are as follows:

| | Singular | Plural |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nominative | _____ terr_____ | _____ terr_____ |
| Accusative | _____ terr_____ | _____ terr_____ |
| Ablative | _____ terr_____ | _____ terr_____ |

- Memorize these endings! This change of ending in nouns is called _____.

- Nominative: **Terra est magn_____.** *The land is large.*
Terrae sunt magn_____. *The lands are large.*
- Accusative: **Spectate terr_____!** *Look at the land!*
Spectate terr_____! *Look at the lands!*
- Ablative: **Roma est in Itali_____.** *Rome is in Italy.*
Puella pulchrae sunt in insul_____. *The beautiful girls are on the islands.*

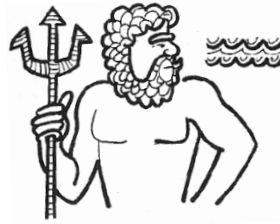
Caput I
De Humanitate
Dei Miores



Nomen:
Facti:



Nomen:
Facti:



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Caput I
Colloquamur
Introductions/Greetings



Salve! Hello! (sg.)
Salvete! Hello! (pl.)

Vale! Goodbye! (sg.)
Valete! Goodbye! (pl.)

Quid est nomen tibi? What is your name?

Mihi nomen est _____. My name is _____.

Activity

Find four people in the room who you do not know and ask them their names.

Dic in Latine!

Quid est sibi nomen?: _____

Quid est sibi nomen?: _____

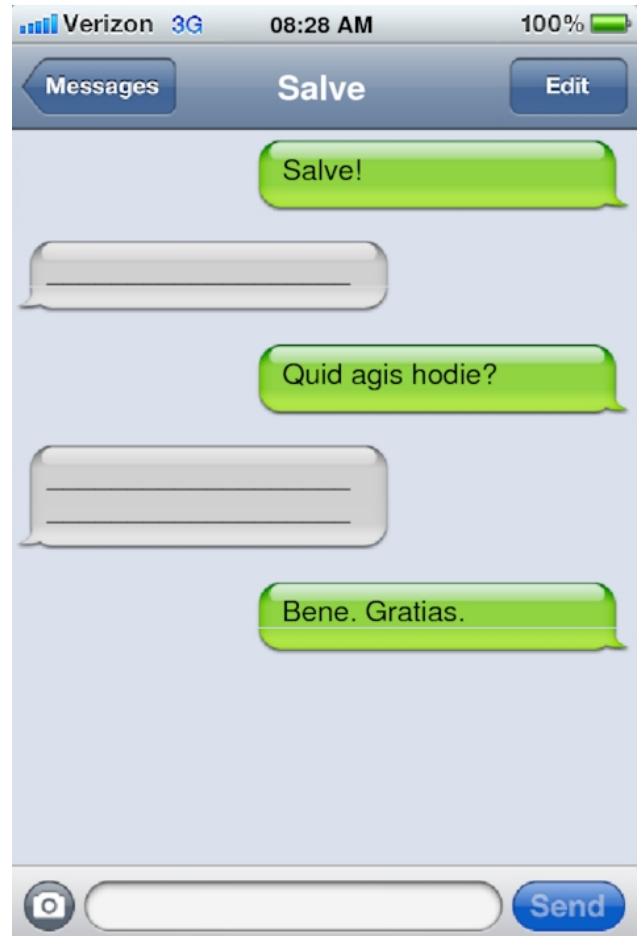
Quid est sibi nomen?: _____

Quid est sibi nomen?: _____

Caput I
Colloquamur

Describing your day/Please & Thank You

| | |
|--|--|
| <i>Quid agis?</i> (pl: <i>Quid agitis?</i>) <i>Ut vales?</i> (pl: <i>Ut valetis?</i>) | How are you? |
| <i>Bene mihi est</i> | I am fine |
| <i>Recte</i> <i>Bene</i> | Fine; good |
| <i>Perbelle</i> <i>Bellissime</i> | Very well |
| <i>Mediocriter quidem</i> <i>valeo</i> | So-so |
| <i>Ut soleo</i> | As usual |
| <i>Plane infeliciter</i> | Lousy |
| <i>Em, vivo</i> | Well, I'm still alive |
| <i>Gaudeo tua causa</i> | I'm glad for you |
| <i>Laus superis</i> | Thank heavens |
| <i>Quaeso</i> <i>Sis</i> <i>Si libet</i> | Please |
| <i>Amabo te (informal)</i> | |
| <i>Gratias tibi ago</i> (<i>Gratias</i>) (pl: <i>Gratias vobis</i> <i>ago</i>) | Thank you (Thanks) (pl: Thank you) |
| <i>Gratias maximas!</i> <i>Sescentas gratias!</i> | Thanks a lot Thanks a million |



Caput I Activitae

Activita I.i: Responde Latine, quaeso.

1. Ubi est charta? _____
2. Estne charta magna? _____
3. Suntne terrae parvae? _____
4. Ubi sunt Italia et Graecia? _____
5. Suntne Italia et Graecia insulae? _____
6. Estne Sicilia paeninsula? _____
7. Ubi est Carthago? _____
8. Estne Africa magna? _____
9. Ubi est Phoenica? _____
10. Ubi habitat Europa, puella in fabula prima? _____

Activita I.ii: Change the following nouns (and their adjectives) to plural

1. puellam _____
2. regina _____
3. charta _____
4. paeninsulam _____
5. in terrā pulchrā _____
6. bonam fabulam _____
7. parvam insulam _____
8. regina pulchra _____
9. in fabulā primā _____
10. in terrā bonā _____

Activita I.iii: Change the singular verbs to plural and translate:

1. habitat _____
2. regnat _____
3. est _____
4. spectat _____
5. amat _____

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6. defluit _____
7. habet _____
8. ludit _____
9. salve! _____
10. vale! _____

Activita I.iv: Change the plural verbs to singular and translate:

1. regnant _____
2. sunt _____
3. habitant _____
4. spectant _____
5. amant _____
6. defluunt _____
7. habent _____
8. ludunt _____
9. salvete! _____
10. valete! _____

Activita I.v: Quid est pars orationis?

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| 1. regina | _____ | 11. sunt | _____ |
| 2. terra | _____ | 12. geographica | _____ |
| 3. prima | _____ | 13. Europa | _____ |
| 4. est | _____ | 14. fabula | _____ |
| 5. spectate | _____ | 15. puella | _____ |
| 6. bona | _____ | 16. et | _____ |
| 7. parva | _____ | 17. hic | _____ |
| 8. ita | _____ | 18. in | _____ |
| 9. pulchra | _____ | 19. regnat | _____ |
| 10. paeninsula | _____ | 20. magna | _____ |

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Activita I.vi: Responde in totis Latinis sententiis, quaeso.

1. Estne insula parva? _____
2. Estne charta geographica magna? _____
3. Estne Italia magna? _____
4. Estne Sicilia insula magna? _____
5. Estne Aegyptum in Europā? _____
6. Estne regina pulchra? _____
7. Suntne Hispania et Germania continentes? _____
8. Regnatne Dido Italiam? _____
9. Suntne Cretam et Corsicam insulae? _____
10. Amatne puer fabulam? _____

Activita I.vii: Fines Vanis in Fabulis

Puella pulchra in insul _____ habita _____. Puell _____ ros _____ in
terrā spectat. Unus dies, puer ros _____ carpit. Ros _____ est
parv _____. Ros _____ non est pulchr _____. Estne puell _____
laet _____? Ita, puell _____ est laet _____. Pridie, puer ros _____
magn _____ et pulchr _____ carpit. Puer puell _____ amat. Sed
puell _____ puerum non amat.



Agricola magnam terram specta _____. Agricol _____
terr _____ magn _____ regnant. Regin _____ terram ex
agricol _____ carpit. Regin _____ est mal _____. Agricol _____
non sunt laet _____. Agricol _____ rogant habere terram ex
regin _____. Regina dici _____, "Minime!" Agricol _____
nov _____ terr _____ spectant. Ei (*they*) nov _____ terr _____ cum
pecuni _____ carpiunt. Nunc agricol _____ sunt laet _____.